

# Sunday School Grade 8 A.G.A.P.E. Curriculum

[Appreciating God-Given Abilities of Persons with Exceptionalities]



## Coptic Orthodox Diocese of the Southern United States

Under the Auspices of His Grace Bishop Youssef

Πατρισταρκοπος ηρεμνηνηι ηορθοδοζος ητε ηιθωψ ετζωτπ ετσαρης

# **Sunday School Grade 8**

## **A.G.A.P.E. Curriculum**

- The AGAPE curriculum is for exceptional student education [ESE] for Sunday School. It is designed by the Coptic Orthodox Diocese of the Southern United States.
- This is a modified curriculum designed for individuals with special needs.
- This curriculum is intended to be taught alongside with the general Sunday School program for each grade.

# **Sunday School Grade 8**

## **A.G.A.P.E. Curriculum**

- Inclusion is an important aspect of the social and learning paradigm of individuals with special needs.
- Stewards serving children and youth with special needs should try to integrate the students in the mainstream classes for as much time as can be tolerated by the student with special needs.
- Integration and inclusion foster friendships among the same age peer group.

# Preparation for The Coptic Icon

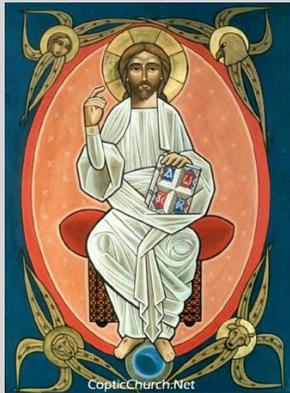
## Lessons for the Month of November

- **Lesson Outline: Week 2**

- The tabernacle and the temple in the Old Testament are an icon with a divine drawing. The Cherubim in on the Ark of the Covenant was a symbol of God's presence.
- In the New Testament, God revealed himself thorough his incarnated son. The icon is a drawn book and ceremony, written in a simple language, read by everyone.
- It is acceptable to prostrate and/or kneel in front of an icon. We showing respect to the saint that the icon represents. Or to the Person of our Lord Jesus Christ if the icon portrays Him.
- The icon has to be consecrated before the use in church and giving incense to it. The icon goes back to the days of Jesus Christ himself.
- Martyrs and saints being alive was emphasized in the icons. Some scholars think that there is no Coptic art and it is just an extension of the Hellenic art.
- The monastic movement had a great effect on the Coptic art. The monastery as an Egyptian place helped the Coptic culture with its writing, art, and language.

# Word Bank

- Icon



- Kneel



- Consecrate



- Alive



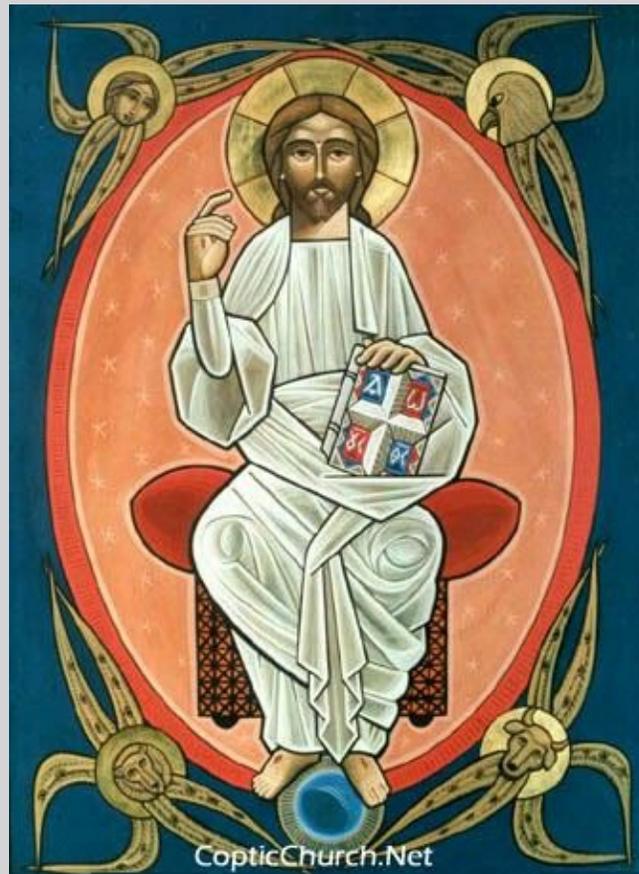
- Incarnate



- Monastery



**Objective: To introduce the Coptic art and the Coptic icon. To appreciate the treasures preserved in our church.**



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**Memory Verse: “You shall not make unto you any graven image, ...You shall not bow down yourself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord your God am a jealous God, ... (Ex 20:4,5)”**



**The tabernacle and the temple in the Old Testament are an icon with a divine drawing. The Cherubim in on the Ark of the Covenant was a symbol of God's presence.**



**In the New Testament, God revealed himself thorough his incarnated son. The icon is a drawn book and ceremony, written in a simple language, read by everyone.**



**It is acceptable to prostrate and/or kneel in front of an icon. We are showing respect to the saint that the icon represents. Or to the Person of our Lord Jesus Christ if the icon portrays Him.**



**The icon has to be consecrated before the use in church and giving incense to it. The icon goes back to the days of Jesus Christ himself.**



**The martyrs and saints being alive was emphasized in the icons. Some scholars think that there is no Coptic art and it is just an extension of the Hellenic art.**



**The monastic movement had a great effect on the Coptic art. The monastery as an Egyptian place helped the Coptic culture with its writing, art, and language.**



# The Coptic Icon

## Lessons for the Month of November

- **Conclusion**
  - The tabernacle and the temple in the Old Testament are an icon with a divine drawing. The Cherubim in on the Ark of the Covenant was a symbol of God's presence.
  - In the New Testament, God revealed himself thorough his incarnated son. The icon is a drawn book and ceremony, written in a simple language, read by everyone.
  - It is acceptable to prostrate and/or kneel in front of an icon. We showing respect to the saint that the icon represents. Or to the Person of our Lord Jesus Christ if the icon portrays Him.
  - The icon has to be consecrated before the use in church and giving incense to it. The icon goes back to the days of Jesus Christ himself.
  - Martyrs and saints being alive was emphasized in the icons. Some scholars think that there is no Coptic art and it is just an extension of the Hellenic art.
  - The monastic movement had a great effect on the Coptic art. The monastery as an Egyptian place helped the Coptic culture with its writing, art, and language.
- To God be the glory, forever, Amen.

# Resources

- Application
  - Coordinate a time for A.G.A.P.E. students to interact with non- A.G.A.P.E. students.
- Activities—Customize according to student abilities, speech, and fine and gross motor skills.
  - Coloring/Painting
  - Cut and Paste
  - Music/Games
- References
  - <http://www.suscopts.org/ssc/Grade08.pdf>