



**ENGLISH EDITION    GRADE 3-4**

“Therefore you also be ready, for the Son of Man is coming at an hour you do not expect.” Matt 24:44



## H.H. Pope Tawadros II

Pope of Alexandria &  
Patriarch of the See of St. Mark

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## INTRODUCTION

### MAHRAGAN ALKERAZA 2018

As we celebrated the conclusion of last year's Mahragan with the distribution of the trophies for the first, second and third place winners, we were grateful for God's blessings for a successful 2017 Mahragan. His Holiness Pope Tawadros II said during the Awards Ceremony in Egypt, "I am happy to see the activities of the Youth Bishopic, I am glad that our beautiful Church that is 2000 years old is full of young youth and I am proud to see the creative work and achievements of the youth."

Last year, in addition to the usual participation from Egypt and Sudan, we had a great worldwide participation from 192 Churches representing more than 20 countries and 8 languages.

The theme for Mahragan 2018 is "Therefore you also be ready, for the Son of Man is coming at an hour you do not expect." (Matt 24:44). This year, God is asking each one of us to grow in Christ. To do this we will learn about the following topics:

1. Be Ready
2. Work Hard
3. Reject Foreign Thoughts
4. Serve Everyone
5. Joyful In Suffering

We hope that all of you will participate in the Mahragan activities this year, and encourage everyone you know to join us in one of the greatest annual events, presented by our mother, the Coptic Orthodox Church.

May God bless Mahragan Alkeraza this year and the efforts of all the participants and coordinators, through the prayers of our beloved father Pope Tawadros II.

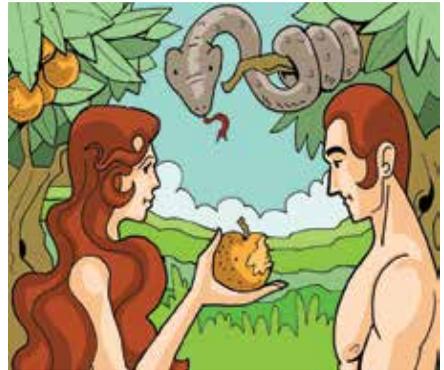
✠  
My best wishes for a happy  
Festival  
✠ Bishop Mousa

# Be Ready

## *God's Preparation For The Incarnation*

Because of God's great love for mankind, God distinguished man from all other creatures in the way that He created him. Man is the only creature of all creatures who was created with the breath of life from the mouth of God. He is also the only creature created in the likeness and image of God.

He is also the only creature granted free will, God told Adam that he could eat from all the trees in the garden except from the tree of knowledge of good and evil. God could have prevented him from eating from this tree, but because God gave him free will, He gave him the freedom to choose. Unfortunately Adam and Eve ate from the tree and misused the free will that God gave them when they listened to the serpent.



They broke God's commandment and fell in sin, and with them, all of mankind was now also subject to the penalty of sin.

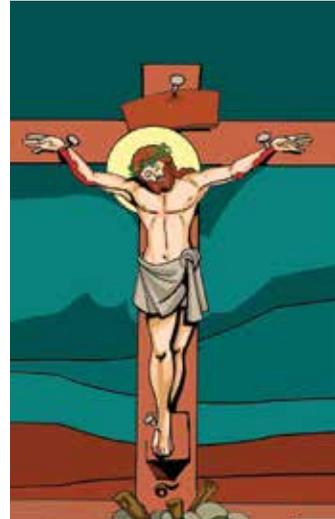
### **The penalty of sin is:**

1. Death for Adam and all his descendents. God told Adam "for in the day that you eat of it you shall surely die." Death means separation from God. Just like a lamp separated from electricity cannot be lit, death and darkness is the state of man away from God.



2. Corruption of human nature. Sin is just like a disease which enters the body, and requires treatment. The human body becomes corrupt and its nature changes after sin.
3. Exile from the Garden of Eden and life away from God.

In order to get back our life with God, the penalty of death had to be removed and our corrupted nature had to be renewed. This is where God's plan for Incarnation of His only Son comes in, a plan to redeem us.



God prepared mankind for the Incarnation of His Son Jesus Christ throughout the Old Testament with prophecies and symbols, and in the fullness of time these prophecies and symbols were all fulfilled.

### **MEMORY VERSE:**

***“But when the fullness of the time had come, God sent forth His Son, born of a woman.” Galatians 4:4***



The fullness of the time is the time appointed by God for the world to receive the Saviour. God had orchestrated a detailed plan in preparation for the incarnation of Jesus:

### **1. He Taught Mankind About Who God Is And His Commandments**

The first step of preparation was to appoint God's chosen people. This group of believers in the midst of all the people of the Earth would be a source of ministry to spread God's commandments. He gave them prophecies and symbols to prepare them to understand His redemption. Secondly, God used a Greek king, Ptolemy the second, who appointed 72 Jewish elders to translate the Old Testament from Hebrew to Greek.



This resulted in the Septuagint translation. This is important because the Greek Empire was ruling the world at this time, so the Greek culture and language prevailed in all countries. The Greek language was the most popular language in the whole world. Having a single language that all people could understand facilitated communication and made it easy for everyone in the world to learn about God, and to understand the prophecies, which would eventually point to our Lord Jesus' birth and His redemption for mankind. This allowed the world to know God and understand what is written about the incarnation and salvation so they can be ready to receive it.

## 2. Preparing The Roads

After the Greek Empire ended, the Roman Empire ruled the world in the era right before the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ. Before that time, it was difficult to move from one country to another.

The Romans began to pave roads between the countries to facilitate travel between them. They also tried to make travelling on



these roads safer by getting rid of the bandits. This was very important as roads made it easy for the disciples to travel to different countries to preach Christian faith.

### 3. Preparing And Choosing The Characters To Help Us Receive The Savior

#### a) Birth of St. Mary

When the right time came for God to be born to save us as He promised, He chose a simple girl from His people.

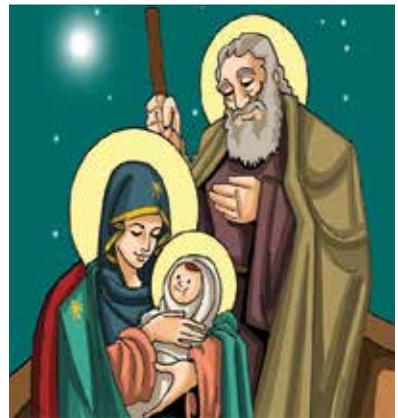
St. Mary's heart was full of love for God and all people. She was humble, full of wisdom and a woman of service and prayer. No one else could have taken the role of the Mother of God so perfectly.

#### b) St. Joseph the Carpenter

God chose St. Joseph to take care of St. Mary. He had a key role in protecting her. He took care of her and the child Jesus until He grew up.

#### c) St. John the Baptist

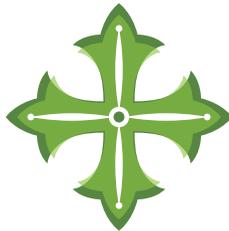
He prepared the people so that they would be ready to receive the Lord Jesus. He baptized them with water and told them to repent and return to God. He also baptized our Lord Jesus in the Jordan River.



This is what the “fullness of time” means: the perfect time for the Incarnation to take place as God had prepared the entire world, not only the people of Israel, to receive the Saviour. From choosing a specific group to be the starting point of God’s people, to orchestrating a united language, to facilitating transportation and putting in place the perfect people for each role. God really prepared us for the most important moment in history, the Incarnation of His only Son Jesus Christ.

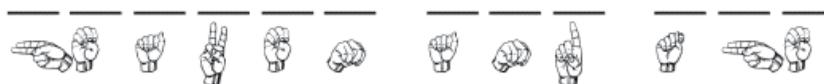
**MEMORY VERSE:**

***“Behold, this is our God; we have waited for Him, and He will save us.” Isaiah 25:9***



## Genesis 1:1 - Sign Language

Write the letter for each sign to spell out the Bible verse, Genesis 1:1

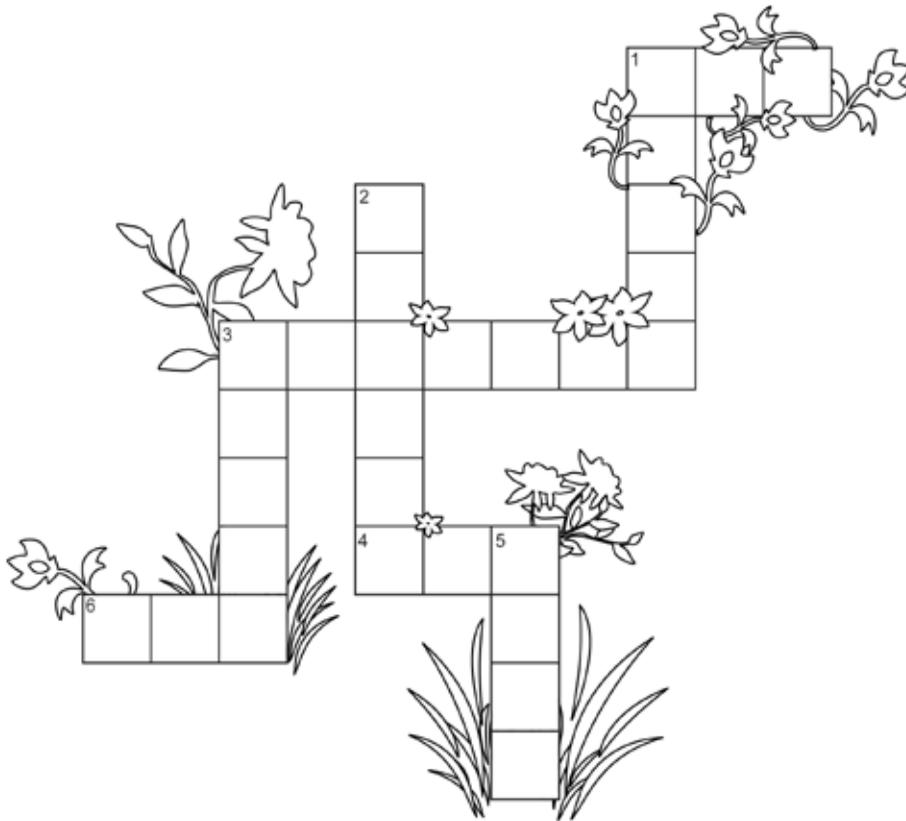


### The Letters



## Adam and Eve Cross Word

### Genesis 3



#### ACROSS

1. Adam and Eve sewed together \_\_\_ leaves to make clothes.
3. What type of animal deceived Eve?
4. God said if Adam and Eve ate from the tree of life, they would \_\_\_.
6. What did Adam and Eve do when they heard God looking for them?

#### DOWN

1. What did Adam and Eve eat that they weren't supposed to?
2. Because of Adam, the ground is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. God placed cherubim and a flaming \_\_\_\_\_ to guard the way to the tree of life.
5. The Garden of \_\_\_\_\_.

# Work Hard

## *The Parable of the Talents*

*(Matthew 25:14-30)*

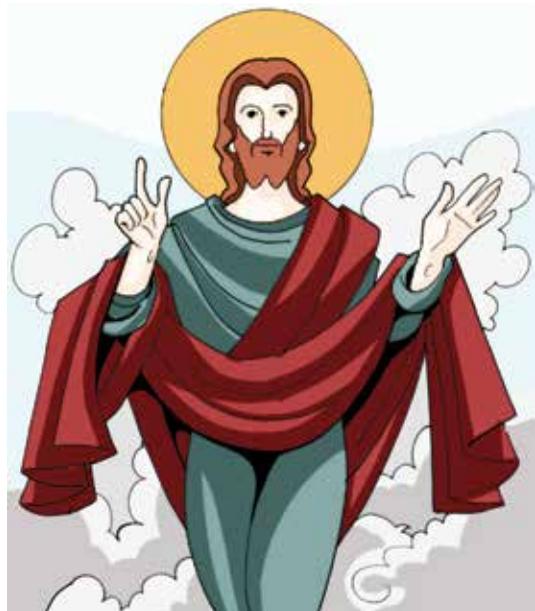
### **Parables:**

Our Lord Jesus used many parables when teaching the people. A parable is a simple story used to illustrate a moral or a spiritual lesson and makes it easier for us to understand. He often used parables when speaking about the Kingdom of Heaven and the Second Coming.

Because of His love for us, after our Lord Jesus was incarnated, died on the cross, and resurrected, He ascended into heaven to prepare a place for us, as He promised: "I go to prepare a place for you" John 14:2.

After His ascension, the angels told the disciples: "why do you stand gazing up into heaven? This same Jesus, who was taken up from you into heaven, will so come in like manner as you saw Him go into heaven" Acts 1:11.

When He comes back, He will take all those who are ready to live with Him forever in everlasting joy, as He promised: "To him who overcomes I will grant to sit with Me on My throne" Revelation 3:21.



## Parable Summary:

One of His most famous parables about the Second Coming is the parable of the Talents. The parable is about a man who was traveling to a far country. Before he left he called his servants and gave five talents to one, two talents to another and one talent to the last. A talent is a sum of money, worth 10 thousand denaries. One Denarius was the wage of a worker for one day.



It's important to remember that He gave each one according to his own ability because He knew what each of his servants is capable of. For example, if a father has two sons, one is 15 and the other is 20. If he needs one of them to drive him somewhere, wouldn't he ask the oldest? Of course! This does not mean he loves one more than the other, but rather he gives to each according to his abilities.

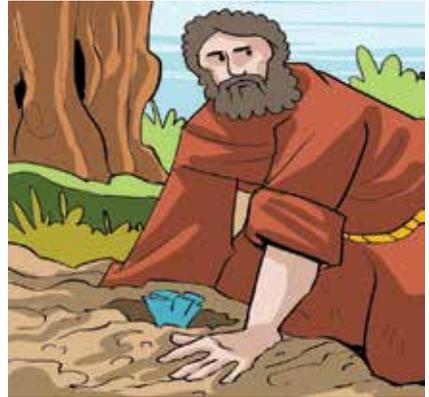
Now the Master never specified what each servant should do with the money, he left it entirely up to them and left for his travels. The servants, not knowing when their Master would return, were left to do with their talents as they saw fit. The one who had received five talents went and traded with them, and made another five talents. Likewise, he who had received two talents, went and gained two more.

They worked hard to be ready for their Master's return even though they did not know when that would be.

The last servant, on the other hand, went and dug in the ground, and hid his talent. He did not lose it but did not trade with it either.

After a long time, the Master of those servants finally returned and came to settle his accounts with them.

As expected, the first two servants who made profit were ready. The Master rewarded them each the exact same reward, saying:



### **MEMORY VERSE:**

***“Well done, good and faithful servant; you were faithful over a few things, I will make you ruler over many things. Enter into the joy of your lord.” Matthew 25:21***

As for the one who had received the one talent, the Master took the talent from him and gave it to the one who had ten talents because he was honest and faithful.

### **Parable Meaning:**

#### **This parable is quite symbolic**

- The Master is our Lord Jesus Christ
- The servants represent each one of us
- The talents represent the skills and abilities that God gave each one of us.

## Examples of talents

1. Special skills and abilities: Talents such as art, music, writing, social skills.
2. Time: We are all given 24 hours a day - we have to organize our day to have time to study and play. Time to spend with our family, work on our talents and most importantly, time to spend with God in prayer and reading the Bible.
3. Our body: A talent that we have to take care of (physical activity and healthy eating).
4. Our community: We should be involved in our communities and help others as much as we can.

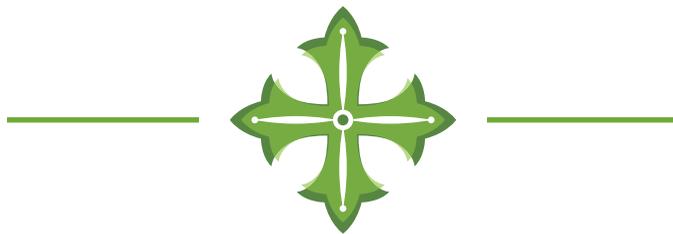


## What can we learn?

1. We learn that success is a result of hard work. We are all expected to work. As Christians we have a mission that our Lord expects us to accomplish. We have to work, use our talents to glorify God, serve our community and produce the return expected by the Master.
2. We learn that God always gives us everything we need in order for us to accomplish what He has called us to do. We are tempted to feel sorry for the servant who received only one talent, but in reality he received several years wages from the Master and buried it in his back yard. He was given more

than enough to meet his Master's expectations. All of us are given enough to produce more, but in the end what matters is how we use what we were given.

3. We learn that we work for the Master, not for ourselves. The money that was given to the servants was not their own. The money they earned was not theirs to keep. Likewise we are only stewards of God's investment, and we do our best with what we have to honour Him and give Him glory.
4. We learn that we will be held accountable. We are responsible for what we do for God with what He gave us, and one day we will be asked about what we did with our talents. What we hear from the Master on that day is up to us.



## The Ten Talents

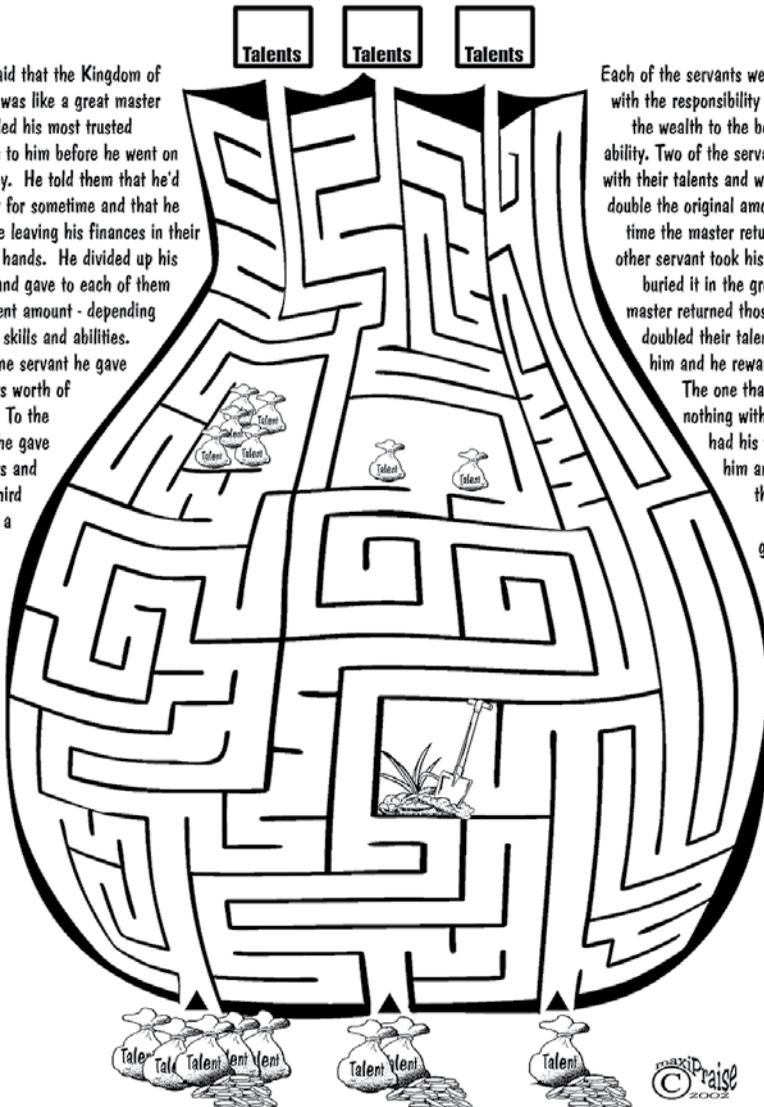
Work through the maze to find how much each servant had to give back to their master when he returned from his journey. Write down the total talents for each servant.

Jesus said that the Kingdom of Heaven was like a great master who called his most trusted servants to him before he went on a journey. He told them that he'd be away for sometime and that he would be leaving his finances in their capable hands. He divided up his wealth and gave to each of them a different amount - depending on their skills and abilities.

To one servant he gave 5 talents worth of wealth. To the second he gave 2 talents and to the third he gave a single talent.

Each of the servants were charged with the responsibility to care for the wealth to the best of their ability. Two of the servants traded with their talents and were able to double the original amount by the time the master returned. The other servant took his talent and buried it in the ground. The master returned those that had doubled their talents pleased him and he rewarded them.

The one that had done nothing with the talent had his taken from him and given to the one that had been given the 5 talents.



# Reject Foreign Thoughts

*Saint Samuel the Confessor (Synaxarium 8 Kiahk)*



St. Samuel the confessor of El-Qualamoun is a great saint who was ready to defend his faith and witness for God anytime and under any circumstances. He was born in El Monofeya, Egypt. His father, Arselaos, was a priest and his mother was Kasmiyana. His parents raised him in the Christian faith and taught him to love God from all his heart. He was regular in praying and fasting and attending the Church. He was ordained a deacon “reader” (Oghnostos).



He grew up and longed to become a monk so he could spend more time with God in prayer. After the departure of his mother, his father took care of him and was praying for him. One day, his father saw a vision at night, an angel telling him: “Samuel your son will become a chosen monk and will have many disciples.” His father rejoiced over this vision.

After the departure of his father, Samuel sold all his possessions and distributed his money to the poor and headed to the desert of Sheheet. He did not know the way, so God sent him an angel in the form of an old man who told him to go to the monastery of St. Macarius.



There he became the disciple of Abba Aghathon who ordained him, as a monk and put on him the Holy Eskeem (a leather belt adorned with crosses). St. Samuel lived with Abba Agathon for three years in total obedience. When Abba Agathon departed, St. Samuel continued to devote himself to many prayers and fasting, and was ordained a priest over the Church of St. Macarius.



During this time, when El-Mokawkas was the governor of Egypt and Pope Benjamin was the 38th Patriarch, the Roman State tried to force the Christians to accept the Tome of Leo. (Tome = letter; Leo = the Pope of Rome).

The Tome of Leo contained false teaching about Christ. It falsely stated that the Lord Jesus as a human is separated from the Lord Jesus as Divine. This is not true however, as we know, God took the form of a man and was incarnate and born from St. Mary the Virgin. He is fully human and fully divine. He had both a full human nature and a full divine nature.

While He did miracles with His Divinity, He ate, drank, slept and suffered as a human. He took a body like us and resembled us in everything except the sin.

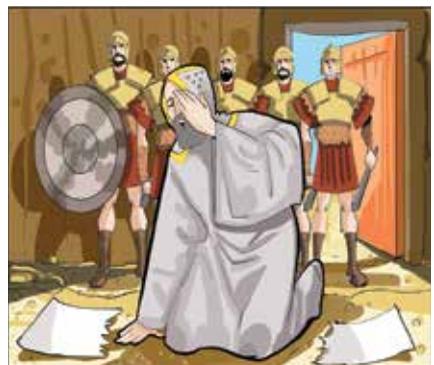
The Lord Jesus is one person who has all the attributes of God and all the qualities of a man. He has a human nature and a divine nature but the two natures are united, NOT separated.

From the unity of the two natures in the womb of St. Mary, the one nature was formed: the nature of God the incarnate Word.

One day an envoy came to the desert carrying the Tome of Leo, read it to the monks and asked them if they agree and believe what is written in it and requested them to sign it.

Obviously, the monks did not agree with what was written and did not respond. The envoy was very angry and asked them again if they accepted what was written. St. Samuel was ready to defend his faith, and in his zealotry, he seized the letter and ripped it saying: "Fathers, do not be afraid and do not accept this Tome".

When the envoy saw what St. Samuel did, he became furious and ordered him to be tortured and beaten. St. Samuel was hit on the face and he lost his right eye. They expelled St. Samuel out of the monastery. But an angel appeared to St. Samuel and told him to go to the mountain of El-Qualamoun. He went there and built a monastery and lived in it, teaching those that gathered around him the Orthodox faith.



St. Samuel was exposed to another test and again he proved that he was ready to defend his faith.

When the Barbarians raided the wilderness, they took St. Samuel with them to their country. Barbarians at that time used to take people to make them slaves. They took St. Samuel captive and tried to persuade him to worship the sun. St. Samuel refused boldly and was tortured severely. God strengthened him and he remained faithful.

One day, the Master's son fell ill and was close to death. St. Samuel prayed for him and the boy was healed of his sickness. His Master was exceedingly happy and apologized to St. Samuel. He told him to ask for anything so St. Samuel asked to go back to his monastery. The Master allowed him to return.

When St. Samuel returned, many of his sons gathered around him and they increased in number becoming thousands. St. Mary appeared to him and told him, "This place shall be my abode forever", and the Barbarians never attacked his monastery again. When the time of his departure drew near, he gathered his sons and commanded them to be strong in the fear of God, to walk



according to His commandments, and to stand strong in their faith and in their love of God. Then, he departed in peace.

The Church celebrates his feast on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of the month of Kiahk. His body rests in his monastery, the monastery of St. Samuel, in the desert of El-Qualamoun. The bodies of the martyrs of the monastery of St. Samuel, who were martyred on 25th of May, 2017 are buried in the monastery in a small Church called the Church of the martyrs.

Confessors are people who face torture and persecution because of their Christian faith but are not martyred. St. Samuel is known as the Confessor because he endured much suffering and even lost his eye to defend the faith. He fulfilled the verse that says:

**MEMORY VERSE:**

***“But we command you, brethren, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that you withdraw from every brother who walks disorderly and not according to the tradition which he received from us.”***

***2Thessalonians 3:6***

# Serve Everyone

## *David The Loving Servant*

### *1 Samuel 16-22*

David, the son of Jesse, who was from the city of Bethlehem, was a shepherd, a king, a commander, and a poet. He was called “the sweet psalmist of Israel”.

He was the youngest of his seven brothers. He also had two sisters. Although he was young, he learned to serve everyone around him.

### **David Served His Father’s House**

He helped his father to care for the sheep with honesty and courage. One day, a lion and a bear attacked the sheep and took one of them. Because David was brave and ready to do anything for his sheep, he ran after the lion and the bear.

Since he was faithful with the little he was given, God continued to bless him with more. God chose David to be the king of Israel, instead of King Saul. At first, King Saul was a good king but later, he disobeyed God’s commandments and strayed away from God.



God asked Samuel the prophet to anoint David as a king instead of Saul “and the Spirit of the Lord came upon David from that day forward” (1 Samuel 16:13).

### **David Served King Saul**

David assumed his role as a king only after Saul’s death, even though he was anointed as king much earlier. In the meantime, David served King Saul in his palace with love and humility. When Saul stopped following God’s commandments, the Spirit of God departed from him and a distressing spirit troubled him. David came to Saul whenever the distressing spirit troubled him, and played the harp for him until he became well. Saul loved David and made him his armour bearer.



### **David Served God**

David offered himself on behalf of his people. A long time ago, before David was chosen to become king, three of David’s brothers followed Saul to battle. One day, Jesse sent David to the camp to ask about his brothers and bring him back any news. There, he heard that Goliath, the strongest man among the Philistines, came up to defeat Israel. King Saul and all the people of Israel were greatly afraid from Goliath’s threatening words which he kept on repeating for 40 days.

David was very zealous and could not tolerate this Philistine talking that way about God’s people. With full trust in God, David took 5 smooth stones and a sling and took his staff in his hand and went up to Goliath ,who had a sword, a spear and a javelin and told him:

### **MEMORY VERSE:**

***"You come to me with a sword, with a spear, and with a javelin. But I come to you in the name of Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom you have defied." 1 Samuel 17:45***

David put his hand in his bag, took out a stone; and slung it striking the Philistine in his forehead. The stone sank into his forehead, and he fell on his face to the earth. David ran and stood over the Philistine, took his sword and killed him, and cut off his head with it. David was able to bring victory to the people of Israel.

### **David Served The Distressed And The Weak**

After David's victory over Goliath, the women came to meet King Saul with songs of joy and said: "Saul has slain his thousands and David his ten thousands". The saying displeased Saul and he was very angry.

He became jealous of David and tried to kill him numerous times. So David had to flee to different places, one of them being the cave of Adullam. In the cave of Adullam, everyone who was in distress, everyone who was in debt, and everyone who was discontent gathered around him. There



were about four hundred men with him. David served them and took care of them. That's why they continued to follow him when he became the king after Saul's death.

### **David Served His Kingdom**

Finally, David took care of his kingdom and wanted it to be the greatest kingdom among all nations.

The first thing he did when he ruled over Israel was to find the Ark of the Covenant and return it to its place in the tabernacle. The Ark of the Covenant symbolized the presence of God among His people.

Because of his close relationship with God, there was prosperity during his kingdom as the verse says:

#### **MEMORY VERSE:**

***"And let us not grow weary while doing good, for in due season we shall reap if we do not lose heart." Galatians 6:9***

# David and Goliath



Read 1 Samuel 15 - 17.

Find and circle each of the words from the list below.

X M U V I R Q L Z E U L L I K D M H S Z  
 T I H A R P L S A T G S Z A R M O R Z S  
 E F F S J J P G L W H Z A Z S F G J O H  
 L B B Z A W P I H I S P G U G A O U X E  
 A G Q M A I C E Y B N M D J L T P I E P  
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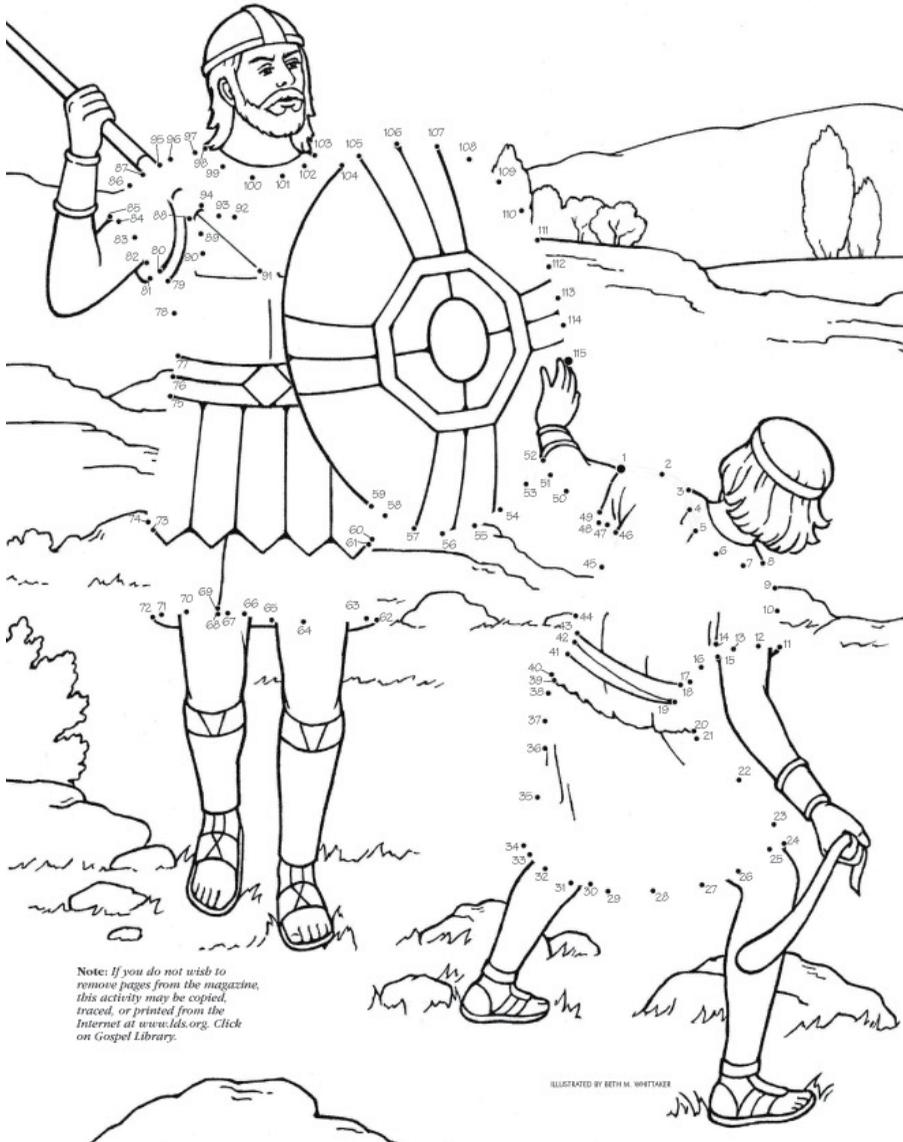
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ILLUSTRATED BY BETH M. WHITAKER

# Joyful In Suffering

## *Our Church The Mother Of The Martyrs*

In our Church many heroes sacrificed their lives for their faith because they believed in a place much better than earth, which is heaven. That is why they endured hardship and persecutions. And by the power and grace of God they reached their goal and were able to witness for Him in the middle of the persecutions. That is why the Church remained strong over the years and will always be proud of her martyrs.

The word martyr in Greek and Coptic is “Martyroc”.

The martyr is a person who loves God and witnesses for Him through his strong faith. He is willing to confess his faith in front of everyone and sheds his blood for his faith. The Coptic Church went through different periods of persecutions.

There are many martyrs in the Coptic Church, not only men and women but children as well. That is why we call our Church the Church of martyrs. The Coptic Church is proud that it has provided the greatest number of martyrs in the world. They came forward to die with all courage and joy. With their steadfastness, they kept the faith and enlightened the path leading to our Lord.

The martyrs are joyful in their persecution and are not afraid to die through the power and grace that God gives them. He gives this power and grace to all those who are ready to declare their faith and love for Him and those who desire to live with Him forever in heaven, our real home. As the verse says:

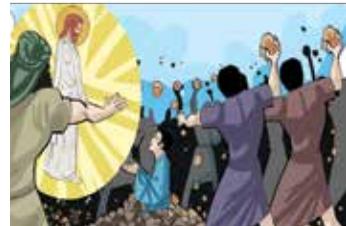
### **MEMORY VERSE:**

***“Because He who is in you is greater than he who is in the world.” 1John 4:4***

When we were born again in baptism our real home became heaven. We understand that our life on earth will not last forever. God gave us this life on earth to glorify Him. We have to be faithful and witness to God through our life. All the martyrs understood this very well that is why they have a great place in heaven and here on earth.



The Bible confirms that the martyrs have a special place in heaven. During the martyrdom of St. Steven, the first martyr, he saw the heaven opened and he saw our Lord Jesus in His glory. That is why the Church honored them on earth in different ways.



1. The Coptic Church created its own calendar (The Coptic Calendar) in the year 284 AD. That was the beginning of the era of emperor Diocletian. During his reign the Church endured the greatest era of persecution. That is why the Church calls the Coptic year the year of the martyrs. The Church celebrates the Coptic new year, the Feast of El-Nayrouz, on the 1st of Tout. From the 1st to the 16th of Tout the Church prays with the joyful tune to celebrate the martyrs.

2. The Church teaches us about the intercession of the saints. They are our friends in heaven who pray for us. We ask for their prayers and intercession. The Church believes in the connection between heaven and earth.



3. When we build Churches we name them after the names of saints.

4. The Church celebrates the saints' feasts. It keeps their relics and anoints them with perfumes and spices on their feasts. The Church celebrates different feasts for the saints including their departure to heaven, the relocation of their relics, and the consecration of their Churches. We also celebrate the birthday of some saints like St. Mary, St. John the Baptist and St. Tekla Hemanot.



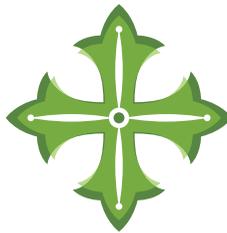
5. Our Churches are filled with beautiful icons of the saints that reflect their lives, so we can always remember them and try to imitate their lives. We light candles in front of their icons because they were the light for the world. We honor God who is glorified in His saints, we honor their faith and their endurance as God promised "those who honor Me I will honor".

6. In the liturgy, the priest offers incense in front of the icons of the saints. Offering of incense indicates the prayer relationship between us and the saints, they pray for us and we ask for their prayers.

7. In the liturgy and in the midnight praises there are special hymns for the saints. We honor them and ask for their intercessions.



8. The Church gives special attention to document the lives of the saints. St. Julius El-Akfahsee was famous for taking care of the bodies of the martyrs. He carried their bodies, shrouded them, and wrote their biographies. The Synaxarium is filled with the stories of the martyrs. We read from it during the liturgies on the feast of each saint.



# The Stoning of St. Stephen

Spot 8 differences between the two pictures



# BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

## Books of the Law

1. Genesis
2. Exodus
3. Leviticus
4. Numbers
5. Deuteronomy

## Historical Books

6. Joshua
7. Judges
8. Ruth
9. 1 Samuel
10. 2 Samuel
11. 1 Kings
12. 2 Kings
13. 1 Chronicles

14. 2 Chronicles

15. Ezra

16. Nehemiah

17. Esther

## Poetic Books

18. Job

19. Psalm

20. Proverbs

21. Ecclesiastes

22. Song of Solomon

## Major Prophets

23. Isaiah

24. Jeremiah

25. Lamentations

26. Ezekiel

27. Daniel

## Minor Prophets

28. Hosea

29. Joel

30. Amos

31. Obadiah

32. Jonah

33. Micah

34. Nahum

35. Habakkuk

36. Zephaniah

37. Haggai

38. Zechariah

39. Malachi

## TRISAGION

Holy God, Holy Mighty, Holy Immortal, Who was born of the Virgin, have mercy on us.

Holy God, Holy Mighty, Holy Immortal, Who was crucified for us, have mercy on us.

Holy God, Holy mighty, Holy Immortal, Who rose from the dead and ascended into Heaven, have mercy on us.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit, both now, and forever, and unto the age of all ages Amen.

O Holy Trinity, have mercy on us. O Holy Trinity, have mercy on us. O Holy Trinity, have mercy on us.

O Lord, remit our sins. O Lord, pardon our iniquities. O Lord, forgive us our trespasses. O Lord, visit the sick of Your people; heal them for the sake of Your Holy Name. Our fathers and brothers who have fallen asleep, O Lord repose their souls.

O You who is sinless, Lord have mercy on us. O You who is sinless, Lord help us and receive our supplications. For Yours is the glory, dominion, and triple Holiness. Lord have mercy. Lord have mercy. Lord bless us. Amen.



Ἦεν φῶραν ἄφρωτ : νεω πῶρηι : νεω Πι πνευα ἕθοραβ:  
οῖνοϣῥ ἵνορωτ . Δωην.

## Coptic Curriculum 2018

*3rd & 4th graders should learn*

### *1. Coptic Vowels:*

➤ Letters that give the sound (AAAA): **Α** (Alpha)  
As in: **H**at – **A**pple

➤ Letters that give the sound (EEEE):

**Ε** As in **E**lephant – **H**elp (**Ei**: light eee)

**Ι** As in **I**n – **B**in (**Iota**: short eee)

**Η** As in **K**ee**p** – **E**at (**Ita**: long eee)

➤ Letters that give the sound (OOOO)

**Ο** As in **S**top – **O**f (**O**: short ooo)

**Ω** As in **B**oa**t** – **O**at (**Omega**: long ooo)

**Οϣ** As in **T**oo – **O**ops (**O-Epsilon**)

2. Coptic consonants with corresponding English letters (i.e. having the same shape):

- **B** Gives the sound V as in **Very** (**Beeta**)
- **Δ** Gives the sound Th as in The – **Mother** (**Delta**)  
*N.B this letter gives the sound D in names only.*
- **Ζ** Gives the sound Z as in **Zebra** (**Zita**)
- **Κ** Gives the sound K as in **Kite – Cake** (**Kappa**)
- **Μ** Gives the sound M as in **Mother** (**Mei**)
- **Ν** Gives the sound N as in **Night** (**Nei**)
- **Ρ** Gives the sound R as in **Right** (**Ro**)
- **ϸ** Gives the sound S as in **Seven – Place** (**Sima**)
- **Τ** Gives the sound T as in **Tie** (**Tav**)
- **Χ** Gives the sound K as in **King**, SH as in **Shine** or KH as in **Khrestos** (**Kei**)  
*N.B this letter gives the sound Sh as in **Shine** in **Greek** words only.*

✓ Learn how to **make** the sign of the cross in Coptic:

Ⲭⲉⲛ ⲫⲣⲁⲛ ⲁ̀ⲫⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛ̀ⲱⲛⲣⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛ̀ⲛⲛⲉⲣⲙⲁ ⲉⲑⲟⲩⲁⲃ ⲟⲩⲛⲟⲩⲥ ⲛ̀ⲟⲩⲱⲧ ⲁⲙⲛⲛ.

In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, the One God amen.

- Memorize the following words with their meaning:

Ⲣⲱⲟⲩⲣⲏ ⲛ̀ⲛⲟⲩⲃ	The golden censer	<b>Tee-shooree en-noob</b>
Ⲡⲉⲛⲱⲧⲏⲣ	Our Savior	<b>Pain-soteer</b>
ⲛⲉⲛⲛⲟⲃⲓ	Our sins	<b>Nen- novi</b>
Ⲙⲟⲗⲁ	Glory	<b>Zoxa</b>
ⲥⲧⲣⲓⲁⲥ ⲉⲑⲟⲩⲁⲃ	The Holy Trinity	<b>Tee-trias ethouab</b>
Ⲣⲉⲕⲕⲗⲏⲥⲓⲁ	The church	<b>Tee-ekklesia</b>
ⲛⲓⲁⲥⲥⲉⲗⲟⲥ	The angels	<b>Ni-angelos</b>
Ⲙⲟⲟⲩ ⲉ̀Ⲡⲃⲟⲓⲥ	Praise the Lord	<b>Esmoo epchois</b>
Ⲡⲓⲛⲛⲉⲣⲙⲁ ⲉⲑⲟⲩⲁⲃ	The Holy Spirit	<b>Pe Epnevma</b>

Learn to read the first half of the Lord's prayer and Know the meaning of the underline words.

❖ **Χε** πενιωτ ετξεν νιφηουι: μαρεφτοοβο νηε πεκραν: μαρεσι νηε τεκμετοορο: πετεξνακ μαρεφωοπι: μφρητ ξεν τφε: νεμ ξιχεν πικαξι: πενωικ ντε ραστ: μηιφ ναν μφοοο: οοοξ χα νηετερον ναν εβολ: μφρητ ξων: ντενχω εβολ: νηηετε οοον νταν ερωο:

❖ Je penyoat et khen ni fee owi: maref toovo en je pekran: mares ee en je tek met ooro: petehnak maref shoapi: em efreeti khen et fe: nem hijen pi kahi: pen oik ente rasti: meef nan em fo oo: owoh ka nee e te ron nan evol: em efreeti hoan: en ten koa evol: en nee e te oo on entan eroa oo:

❖ Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our bread of tomorrow; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us;

<b>ΠΕΝΙΩΤ</b>	Our Father	<b>Peniot</b>
<b>ΝΙΦΗΟΥΙ</b>	The heaven	<b>Ne fee oui</b>
<b>ΠΕΚΡΑΝ</b>	Thy(Your) name	<b>Pekran</b>
<b>ΤΕΚΜΕΤΟΥΡΟ</b>	Thy(Your) Kingdom	<b>Tek metouro</b>
<b>ΠΙΚΑΞΙ</b>	The earth	<b>Pe kahee</b>
<b>ΠΕΝΩΙΚ</b>	Our bread	<b>Pen oik</b>
<b>ΡΑΣΤ</b>	Tomorrow	<b>Racti</b>
<b>ΧΩ ΕΒΟΛ</b>	Forgive	<b>Go evol</b>

## Ni Sherobim - Πιχερονβια (Grade-3)

<p>Ni Sheroubim ce ou osht emok: nem ni Serafim ce ti o ou nak: evosh evol evgo emos:</p>	<p>Πιχερονβια σερωωυτ ὕμοκ: νευ Πισεραφιμ σεττωορ νακ: ερωω εβολ εγγω ὕμοκ:</p>	<p>The Cherubim worship You, and the Seraphim glorify You, proclaiming and saying</p>
<p>Je Agios, Agios, Agios, ki ri os sava oth: eple rees ouranos ke ee ge tees agai-as co do xis.</p>	<p>Ἄγιος ἄγιος ἄγιος: Κυριος σαβαωθ: πληρης ὁ οὐρανός κε ἡ γη: της ἁγιας σου δοξης.</p>	<p>“Holy, holy, holy, Lord of hosts, heaven and earth are full of Your holy glory.”</p>

## Tenti Nempi - Τεντ νε ἄπιχερετιμος (Grade-3)

<p>Tenti nem-pi-shere tis-mos, nem Ghabriel pi-angelos, je shere ke kharito-mini, o Kerios metaso</p>	<p>Τεντ νε ἄπιχερετιμος: νευ Σαβριηλ πιαστελος: χε χερε κεχαριτωμενη: ὁ Κυριος μετα σου.</p>	<p>We give unto you greeting, with Gabriel the angel saying, "Hail to you O full of grace, the Lord is with you."</p>
<p>Ethve fai ten-ti o-oo-ne, hos theotokos enseio nivin, matiho e-epshois e-ehrey e-gon, entef ka nen-novinan e-vol.</p>	<p>Εθβε φαι τεντῶου νε: ζωσ θεοτοκος ἴσχοου νιβεν: ματσο ἐπιβοις ἐρηι ἐχων: ἴτεψχα νεννοβι ναν ἐβολ.</p>	<p>Wherefore we glorify you, as the ever-Theotokos, ask the Lord on our behalf, that He may forgive us our sins.</p>

**Doxology of St. Mark (Grade-4)**

<p>Markos pi apostolos: ou oh pi ev angelestis: pi methre kha ni emkavh: ente pi mono genis en nouty.</p>	<p>ΑΒΒΑ ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΠΑΠΟCΤΟΛΟC: ΟΥΘΕ ΠΙΕΓΑCΤΕΛΙCΤΗC: ΠΙΜΕΘΡΕ ΘΑ ΝΙΜΚΑΥΘ: ΝΤΕ ΠΙΜΟΝΟCΕΝΗC ΝΝΟΥΤ.</p>	<p>O Mark the Apostle, and the evangelist, the witness to the passion, of the only-begotten God.</p>
<p>Aki ak er ou oini eron: hiten pek evangelion: akt savon em efiot nem epshiri: nem pi epnevma eth ouab</p>	<p>+ ΑΚΙ ΑΚΕΡΟΓΩΙΝΙ ΕΡΟΝ: ΖΙΤΕΝ ΠΕΚΕΓΑCΤΕΛΙΟΝ: ΑΚΤCΑΒΟΝ ΜΦΙΩΤ ΝΕΜ ΠΩΗΡΙ: ΝΕΜ ΠΙΠΝΕΥΜΑ ΕΘΥ.</p>	<p>You have come and enlightened us, through your Gospel, and taught us the Father and the Son, and the Holy Spirit.</p>
<p>Aken ten evol khen ep kaki: ekhoun epi ou oini em mi: ak temon empi oik ente ep onkh: etafi epesit evol khen etfe.</p>	<p>ΑΚΕΝΤΕΝ ΕΒΟΛΘΕΝ ΠΧΑΚΙ: ΕΘΟΥΗ ΕΠΙΘΩΙΝΙ ΜΜΗΙ: ΑΚΤΕΜΜΟΝ ΜΠΙΩΙΚ ΝΤΕ ΠΩΝΘ: ΕΤΑΦΙ ΕΠΕCΗΤ ΕΒΟΛΘΕΝ ΤΦΕ.</p>	<p>You brought us out of the darkness, into the true Light, and nourished us with the Bread of life, that came down from heaven</p>
<p>Av etshi esmou en ekhri enkhitk: enge nifili tirou ente epkahi: ou oh neksagi av foh: sha avrigs enti okoumeni.</p>	<p>+ ΑΥΘΙCΜΟΥ ΝΘΡΗΙ ΝΘΗΤΚ: ΝΧΕ ΝΙΦΥΛΗ ΤΗΡΟΥ ΝΤΕ ΠΚΑΖΙ: ΟΥΘ ΝΕΚCΑΖΙ ΑΥΦΘ: ΨΑ ΑΥΡΗC ΝΤΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΗ.</p>	<p>+ All the tribes of the earth, were blessed through you, and your words have reached, the ends of the world.</p>
<p>Shere nak o pi martiros: shere pi ev angelestis: shere pi apostolos: ava markos pi theo rimos.</p>	<p>ΧΕΡΕ ΝΑΚ Ω ΠΙΜΑΡΤΥΡΟC: ΧΕΡΕ ΠΙΕΓΑCΤΕΛΙCΤΗC: ΧΕΡΕ ΠΙΠΟCΤΛΟC: ΑΒΒΑ ΜΑΡΚΟC ΠΙΘΕΩΡΙΜΟC.</p>	<p>Hail to you O martyr, hail to the evangelist, hail to the Apostle, Mark the beholder of God.</p>
<p>Tov hemep shois ehrier gon: o pi theo rimos en ev angelestis: markos pi apostolos: entef kanen novi nan evol</p>	<p>+ ΤΩΒΕ ΜΠΟC ΕΘΡΗΙ ΕΧΩΝ: Ω ΠΙΘΕΩΡΙΜΟC ΝΕΓΑCΤΕΛΙCΤΗC: ΑΒΒΑ ΜΑΡΚΟC ΠΙΠΟCΤΟΛΟC: ΝΤΕΥ ΧΑ ΝΕΝΝΟΒΙ ΝΑΝ ΕΒΟΛ.</p>	<p>+ Pray to the Lord on our behalf, O beholder of God and evangelist, Saint Mark the Apostle, that He may forgive us our sins.</p>

## Tay Shori - Ψαυορη (Grade-4)

<p>Tay-shory ennob enka- tharos etfai kha pi-aro-mata, etkhen nen-jeeg en-A-aron pi- oweeb eftale oo- estoi-nofi e- epshoi ejen pima en-ersho- oshi.</p>	<p>Ψαυορη ἵνοϋβ ἵκαθαρος ετφαι δα πιαρωματα: ετθεν νενχιχ ἵαρων πιόρηβ εφταλε οῦθοινοϋφι ἐπωωι ἐχεν πιαλ ἵερωωοϋϋι.</p>	<p>This is the censer of pure gold bearing the aroma, in the hands of Aaron the priest, offering up incense on the altar.</p>
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A series of 20 horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, providing a guide for writing.







**BE PREPARED**

