

KIP and Friends Learning at Home: A5 (b)

The Principles of Catholic Social Teaching

Workbook Video Link: <https://youtu.be/UJ-AwZyi51s>

Chat with KIP & Friends Link (Questions & Comments):
<https://padlet.com/margaretfcarswell/7dpwxmxbyrcfm7uq>

How to use this workbook!

What I think about your 'work at home' time!

I think you will have either a book to work in at home, or some paper to work on. I think you will have pencils or pens to write with and maybe some coloured pencils.

I also think you will have access to the internet.

You *might* have a printer and glue and scissors.

If you have a printer you can print this book off and do the activities using the pages in it, or, cut out the pictures and paste them into your book.

If you don't have a printer, copy what you need into your workbook.

You will need to choose what activities you can do and which ones you can't! Easier activities are listed first.

This workbook is to help you learn:

1. What the Principles of Catholic Social Teaching are

The **information is in red**: the activities are in **black**

Last workbook you learned about Matthew’s parables about what the Kingdom of Heaven is like. Jesus spoke about God’s Kingdom during his lifetime. It is not a real place like a country or city; it is everywhere (and anywhere) that people try to live as God wanted us to live, imagining that God was our King. In the last workbook you made lists of the actions and feelings that people might have in God’s Kingdom.

This workbook we are going to look at the list of actions that the Church has made for us as we try to live in the Kingdom of Heaven!

The list of ‘rules’ that the Church has written for us is called a set of principles. So, first, let’s learn about what a principle is.

1. A principle is a kind of rule or standard. It offers guidance to us so that when we have to make a decision or choose which way to act we have some ideals to work towards.

2. Principles are often very big statements without a lot of detail attached. In your class you might live by the principle ‘we care for each other and ourselves’. The principle doesn’t tell you every single thing to should do (like speak respectfully to each other, listen to each other, look carefully before you cross the road etc) instead it just says: ‘care for yourselves and each other’. You have to work out how to do that.

Some things to do! (younger and older pupils)

1. Here is a principle: Practice thankfulness.

You can see that it’s a bit like a rule, but that its very big and doesn’t tell you exactly what to do.

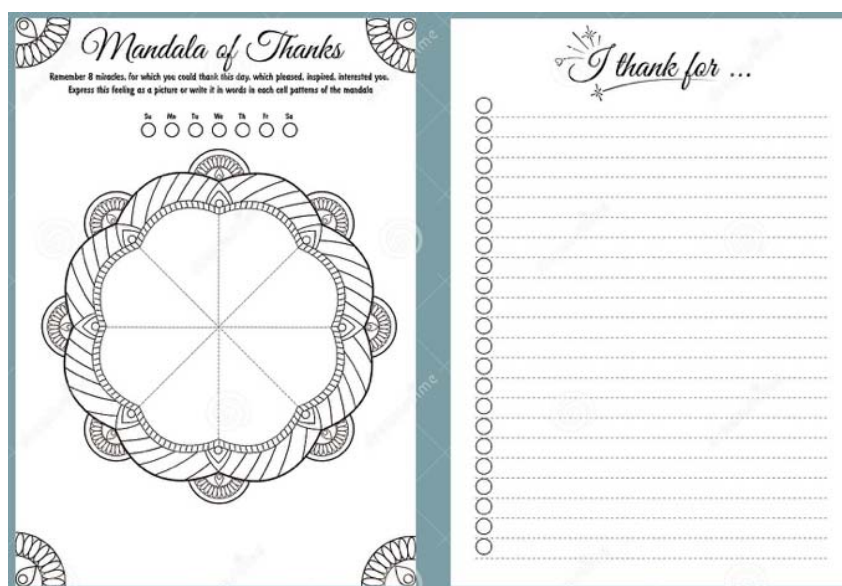
- If we practice thankfulness we might make sure that we notice and appreciate everything we have. It might mean we say thank you for it...to the people who gave it to us, who shared it with us, who allowed us to have it.
- If we practice thankfulness we might notice and appreciate all the people who help us, think about us, support us and include us.
- If we practice thankfulness we might stop grumbling about what we *don’t* have; because we realise we have so much.

Make a diary in your books for the week. The image on the next page has two styles: a mandala (a circle with a section for each day) or a simple list.

You choose which design you like – or make one up for yourself!

Today, and all this week, keep a diary of what you can be thankful for. Every day, write about something or someone you are thankful for.

Live the principle of practicing thankfulness.

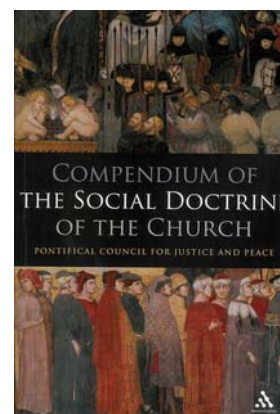


One week later.....

The principles of Catholic Social Teaching.

Since 1893, as part of their role as the head of the Catholic Church Popes (including Pope Francis) have ‘looked out their windows’ to ‘mark’ how the world was going in bringing about God’s Kingdom. Sometimes they felt that things were going ok, but often they felt that there were things society was not doing well. In 2004 the Church wrote a summary of all the documents that had been written since 1891 on what the Church thought and published them in a book called The Compendium of the Social Doctrine (Beliefs or Teachings) of the Church.

The information on this workbook comes from two organisations who try and promote Catholic Social teaching: Cafod and Caritas.



Some things to do! (older pupils)

2 a. Watch <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XNcBCPVbYDU>
Learn about the history of the Social Doctrine (teaching) of the Church.

Some things to do! (younger and older pupils)

3. On the next two pages are the principles of Catholic Social Teaching according to Caritas. Read them with an adult if you need to, to help you understand what they are.



(younger pupils)

We know that everyone is important and valuable: no one is better than anyone else.

(older pupils)

The principle of Dignity of the Human Person



(younger pupils)

We work together so that our community is good for everyone to live in

(older pupils)

The principle of the Common Good

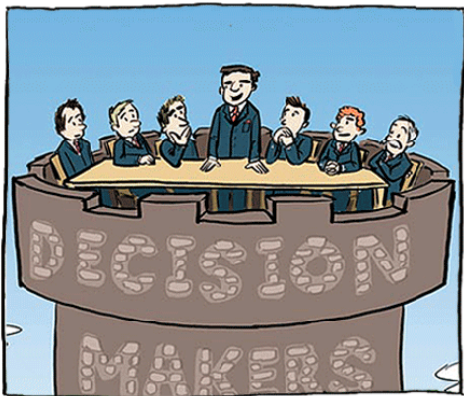


(younger pupils)

We share what we have so that everyone gets some; we make sure the people who have the least get served first.

(older pupils)

Pr The principle of Preferential option for the Poor



(younger pupils)

We make sure everyone gets a chance to talk about decisions. We make sure we include those who will be most affected by any decision.

(older pupils)

The principles of Subsidiarity and Participation



(younger pupils)

We remember that the world is everyone's home (even those people who haven't been born yet!) and so we don't mess it up.

(older pupils)

The principle of Stewardship – Care of our common home



(younger pupils)

We stick together, and when we find that people aren't being treated well or are being taken advantage of, we work to make it fair for them.

(older pupils)


The principle of Solidarity

Some things to do! (younger and older pupils)

4. Make a table in your book of 6 columns and 2 rows. Make sure each space is about half the size of a mobile phone!

If you can, print pages 4 and 5 with the principles of CST (Catholic Social Thinking). Cut out the 6 cartoons and paste one into each of the squares on the left of your table.

If you can't print them out, just write the name of the principle into the squares on the left of the table.

4 a. (younger pupils)

Choose 3 principles that you understand and next to the image or name of it, draw or write what you do in your home or school to live this principle.

For example: You might remember a time when you made a decision about what you should do, and everyone was asked what they thought. You lived the principle of subsidiarity and participation!

4 b. (older pupils)

To learn a little bit more about each principle visit the caritas site and read about the cartoon and watch the short videos. <https://www.caritas.org.au/learn/cst>

Write what you do in your home or school to live all 6 principles in the right column of your table.

Some things to do!

5. While all the principles are important, one is the 'parent' of all the others. It is the one that all the others come from.

(younger pupils)

5 a. Which principle do you think is the most important?

(younger and older pupils)

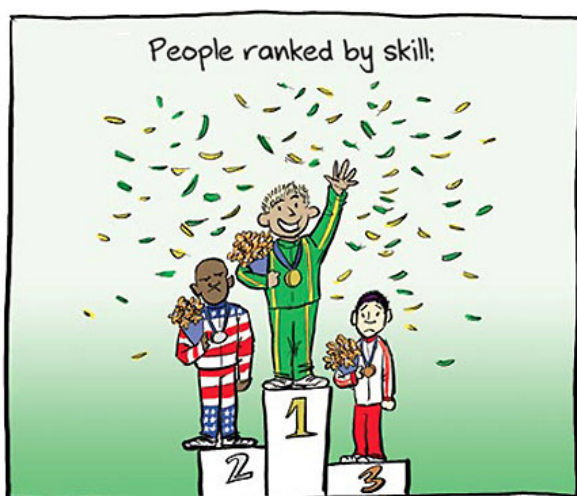
5 b. Look at all the principles and put them into order: most important to least important.

(Don't scroll down the page until you have decided!)

The principle of human dignity is the parent principle!

It says that everyone is equally important and valuable. Just because you might win prizes, be able to count further or run faster or draw better or earn more money than someone else, doesn't mean you are better than them. Boys are not better than girls, tall people are not better than short people, people born in Australia are not better than people born in Europe and people who are young are not better than people who are old.

The principle of human dignity says that every person is important and precious so people should not be 'ranked' by what they can do. People have worth and value and dignity just because they are humans.



Some things to do! (younger and older pupils)

6. Make paper chains of people. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kZo68K6vWZ4>

Investigate different cultural dress and colour the people in to represent people from all around the world.



The phrase ‘Image of God’ comes from Genesis (1:26 and 1:27) which says that God made humans in God’s own image.

“God said, ‘Let us make humankind in our image, according to our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the birds of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the wild animals of the earth, and over every creeping thing that creeps upon the earth.’

So, God created humankind in his image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created image.” Gen 1:26, 27

Some things to do! (younger and older pupils)

7. When the Church writes its official teaching, it writes in Latin. (If you learned about St Jerome you might remember this!) In Latin the phrase ‘Image of God’ is ‘Imago Dei’.

We know that God has no physical body. God is pure spirit, so we can’t actually look like God. But we can be like God in our nature – in the way we act and speak and behave. We can be like God, being creative, not destructive.

The Principles of CST remind us how to be like God: how to act and be the image of God.

Make some decorative signs that say ‘Imago Dei’ and put them on the mirrors in your house, so that when you look in the mirror and see yourself you are reminded that you are made in God’s image. You will find others if you google images, Imago Dei!



imago Dei



**"IMAGO
DEI"**

