

SUMMER ACTIVITY BOOK

JUNE

VERSE OF THE MONTH

JOHN 6:51

I am the living bread that came down from heaven;
whoever eats this bread will live forever; and the bread
that I will give is my flesh for the life of the world.



SAINT OF THE MONTH

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA

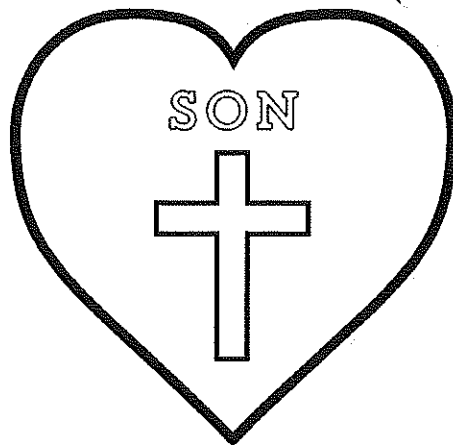
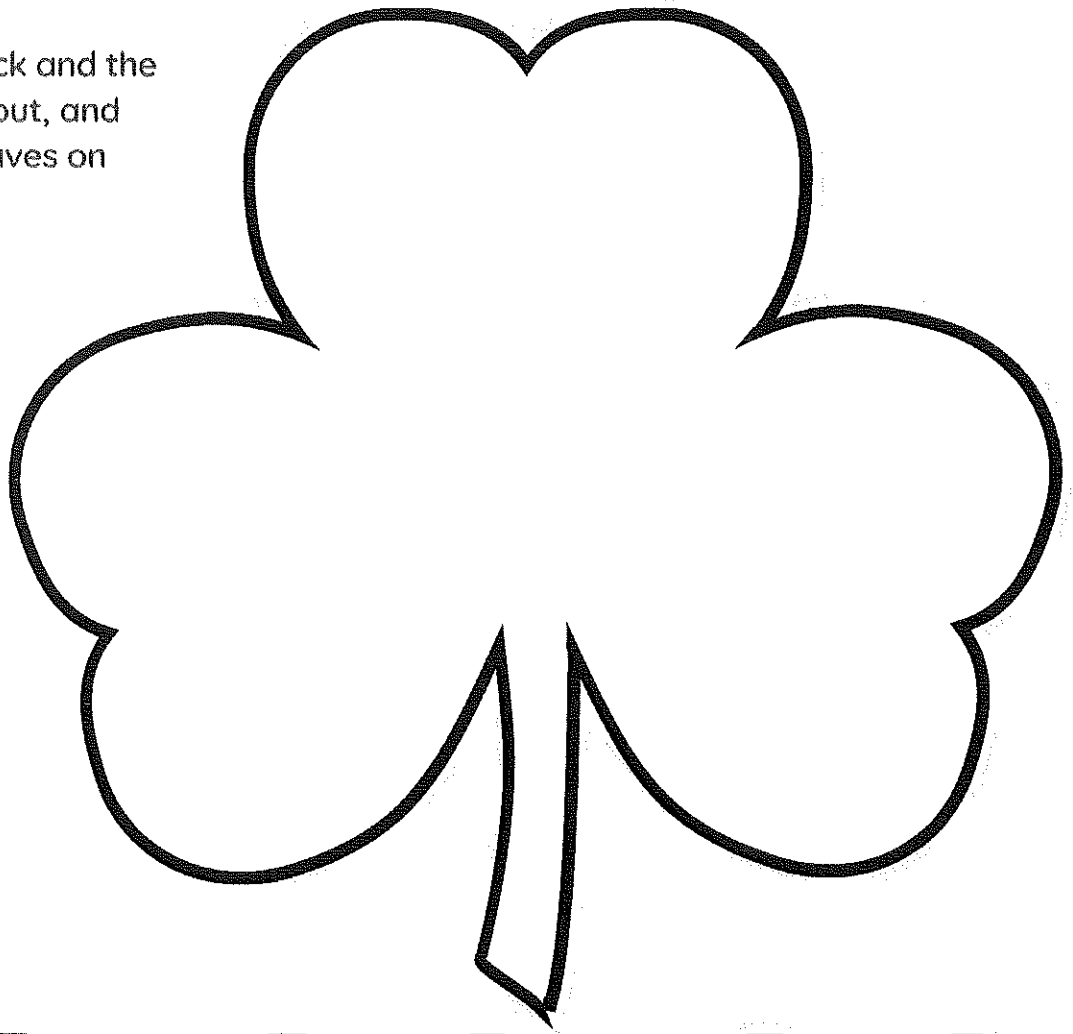
St. Anthony had a very special and simple way of teaching
others about Jesus.

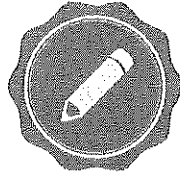
Learn more about him on page 6.



TRINITY CRAFT

Color the shamrock and the leaves. Cut them out, and then paste the leaves on the shamrock.





SACRED HEART OF JESUS AND IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY JOURNAL

1. In the space below, write a prayer thanking Jesus for his merciful love.



2. Write a prayer asking Mary to help you imitate her, especially in all the ways she said “yes” to God.



This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



I am the Bread of Life.

Your ancestors ate the manna in the desert, but they died;
this is the Bread that comes down from heaven
so that one may eat it and not die.

I am the Living Bread that came down from heaven;
whoever eats this Bread will live forever; and the Bread
that I will give is My flesh for the life of the world."

The Jews quarreled among themselves, saying, "How
can this man give us [His] flesh to eat?"

Jesus said to them, "Amen, amen, I say to you, unless you eat the flesh
of the Son of Man and drink His blood, you do not have life within you.

Whoever eats My flesh and drinks My blood has
eternal life, and I will raise him on the last day.

For My flesh is true food, and My blood is true drink.

Whoever eats My flesh and drinks My blood
remains in Me and I in him.

Just as the living Father sent me and I have life because of the Father,
so also the one who feeds on Me will have life because of Me.

This is the Bread that came down from heaven. Unlike your ancestors
who ate and still died, whoever eats this Bread will live forever."

—JOHN 6:48-58

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA

1195–1231 • PORTUGAL

SAINT OF THE MONTH

IN A TOWN IN ITALY, a group of Dominican friars were visiting a group of Franciscan friars for Mass. But there was a mix-up, and no one knew who was supposed to preach the homily! The abbot asked a young Portuguese friar to preach the homily, even though the friar had nothing prepared. The young friar's name was Anthony. Anthony stepped up to the pulpit. The other friars felt sorry for him because he had not had time to get ready. But when Anthony began to speak, the friars were astounded—he preached one of the best sermons they had ever heard!

Soon Anthony went out to preach about the greatness of Jesus throughout Italy. In one city, the people ignored him because they led busy, sinful lives. Some even made fun of him. So Anthony declared that if they would not listen to him preach, he would preach to the fish instead! Anthony marched to the seashore, and a few curious onlookers followed him. Standing on the sand, arms outstretched, Anthony proclaimed God's great love for creation. As he preached, first one fish swam close to the shore, then another, and soon schools and schools of fish were listening to Anthony by the shore. The onlookers were amazed. They rushed back to the

town and gathered the townspeople to watch the miracle. The people gasped as the fish bobbed their heads out of the water and listened to Anthony's powerful words.

When Anthony finished his sermon, the fish darted away in flashes of silver. The townspeople begged Anthony's forgiveness, and from then on they listened to his preaching.

Anthony continued to preach throughout the country and brought many people closer to Jesus. But then he became sick, and so he retreated to a small home under a walnut tree to offer up his suffering to Christ. A passerby saw a burning light shining from the window of Anthony's cell. He burst into the room, afraid that there was a fire, and saw the wondrous sight of Anthony holding the Child Jesus in his arms. Anthony begged the man not to reveal what he had seen until after Anthony's death. Knowing that his death approached, Anthony traveled to Padua and died a holy death in a nearby convent at the age of 35. St. Anthony of Padua, help me to carry the Child Jesus in my heart!



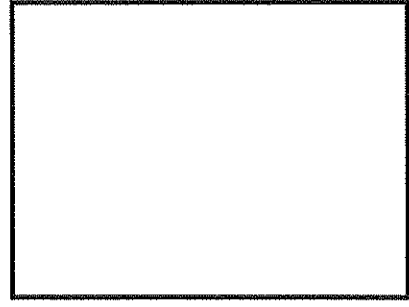
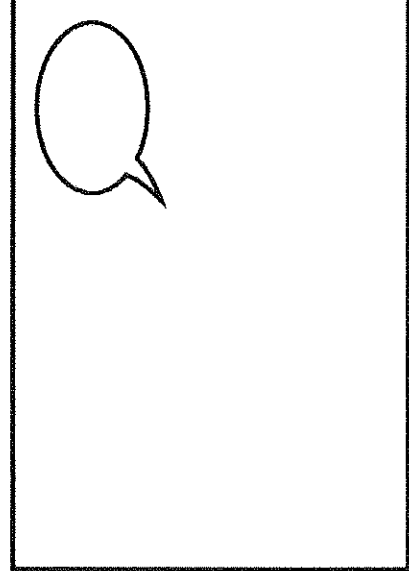
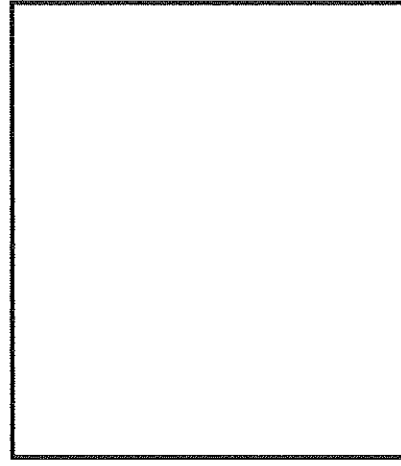
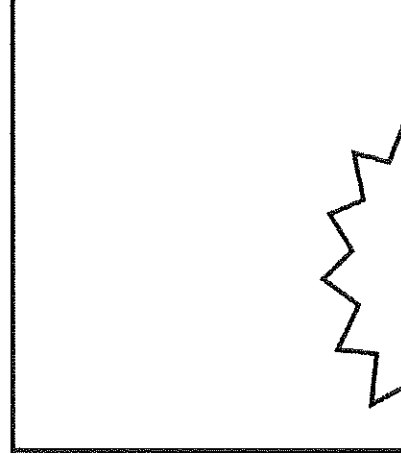
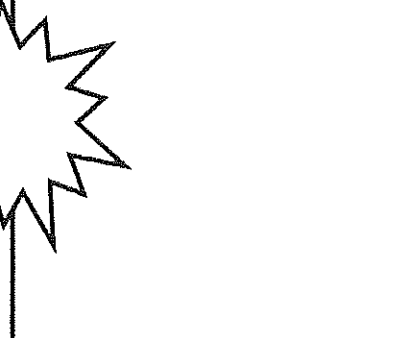
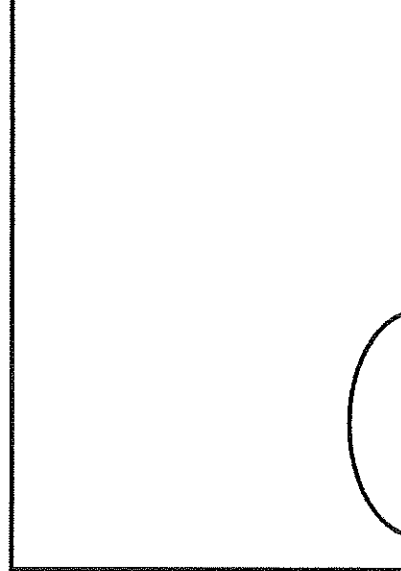
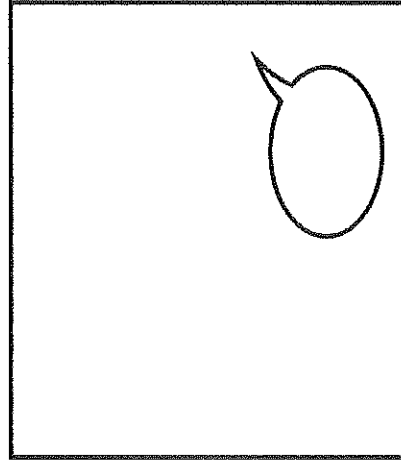
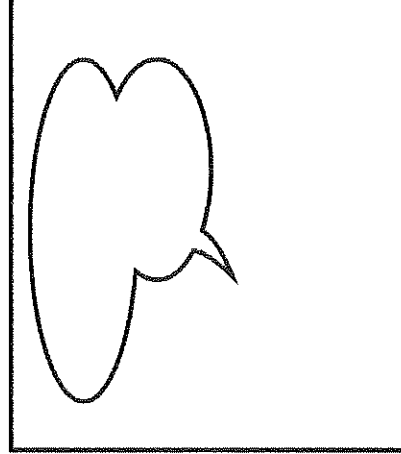
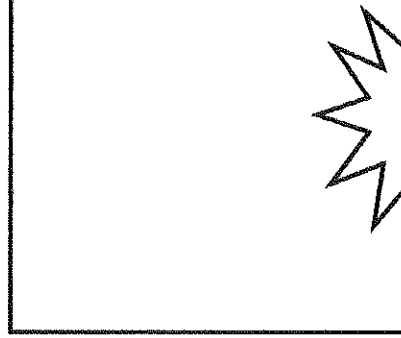
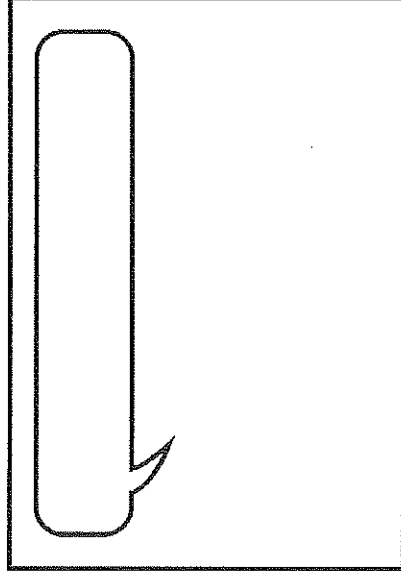


ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA

The life of

St. Anthony of Padua

By: _____



SUMMER ACTIVITY BOOK

JULY

VERSE OF THE MONTH MATTHEW 11:28

Come to me, all you who labor and are burdened,
and I will give you rest.

IV



SAINT OF THE MONTH ST. MARTHA

St. Martha discovered that the little things keeping us busy all day are not as important as our friendship with Jesus.

Learn more about her on page 9.



ST. SCHOLASTICA



STS. BENEDICT AND SCHOLASTICA JOURNAL

1. What stood out to you the most about the story of Sts. Benedict and Scholastica?

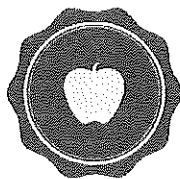


A Benedictine abbey in Kansas had this painting done in honor of Sts. Benedict and Scholastica, and included images showing the people and culture of the Great Plains in America.

2. What are some things your parents do to help you grow in holiness?

3. Think of a time when you helped a family member live their life for Christ. What happened?

4. What are three things you can do this month to make your home a more holy place?

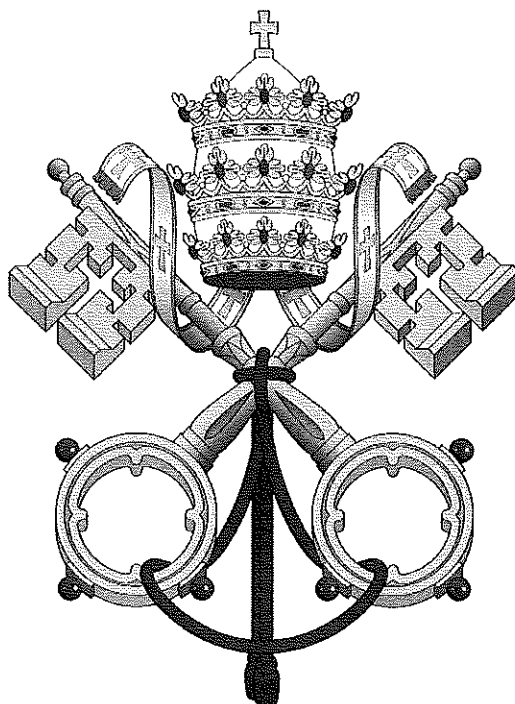


WAS THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION JUST?

Prepare for a hearty discussion: Should the Fourth of July be known as Independence Day, or “Treason Day”? **Read the following documents to guide your conversation.**

Catechism of the Catholic Church 2243

Armed resistance to oppression by political authority is not legitimate, unless all the following conditions are met: 1) there is certain, grave, and prolonged violation of fundamental rights; 2) all other means of redress have been exhausted; 3) such resistance will not provoke worse disorders; 4) there is well-founded hope of success; and 5) it is impossible reasonably to foresee any better solution. [*emphasis original*]



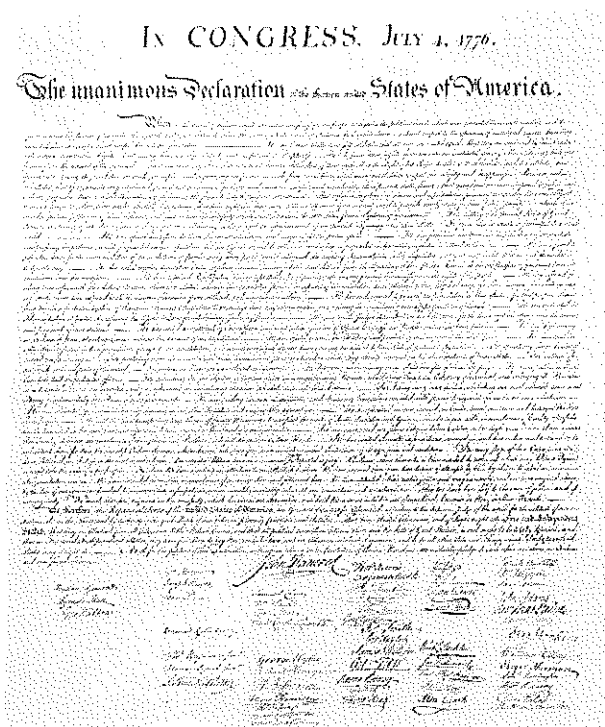
The Declaration of Independence, 1776

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776. The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

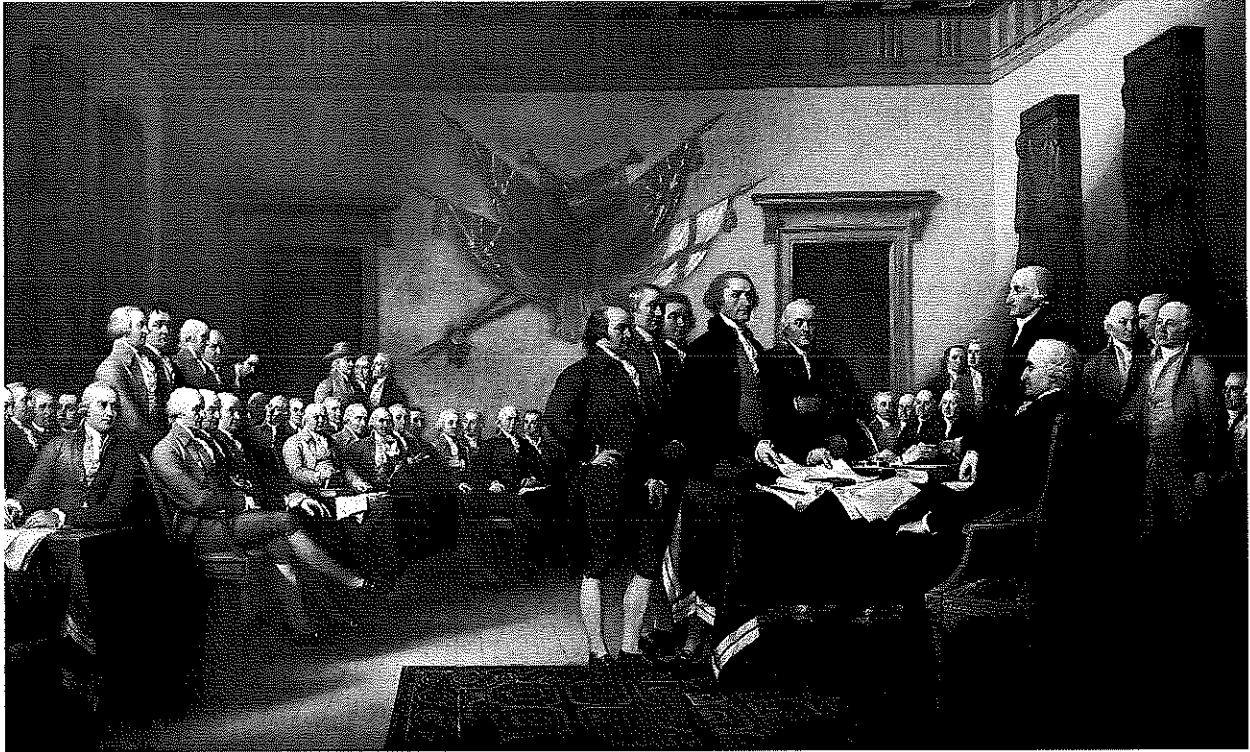
We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, —That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more dis-



posed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government.

The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States.



Declaration of Independence by John Trumbull (1819)

To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

- He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.
- He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.
- He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.
- He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.
- He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.
- He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

- › He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.
- › He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.
- › He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.
- › He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.
- › He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.
- › He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:
- › For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:
- › For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:
- › For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:
- › For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:
- › For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:
- › For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences
- › For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:
- › For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:
- › For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.
- › He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.
- › He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.
- › He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most bar-

barous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

- › He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.
- › He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.
- › In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which,

would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

[Signatures follow]

ST. MARTHA

BIBLICAL FIGURE

SAINT OF THE MONTH

JESUS WAS FRIENDS WITH A FAMILY in Bethany: two sisters, named Martha and Mary, and their brother, Lazarus. Jesus would come to their home to rest and eat. One of these times, Martha busily prepared dinner for Jesus. She bustled about, checking and rechecking that the house was tidy and the food keeping warm. She wanted to impress all the guests!

Jesus arrived and she still was not ready. But where was her sister Mary? Surely, she should be helping her serve Jesus? Martha peeked into the room where Jesus was — and there was Mary, sitting at Jesus' feet! Martha was indignant. Why should she be doing all the work? Martha complained to Jesus, "Lord, do you not care that my sister has left me by myself to do the serving? Tell her to help me."

Jesus raised His eyes toward Martha and said in a gentle voice, "Martha, Martha, you are anxious and worried about many things. There is need of only one thing. Mary has chosen the better part, and it will not be taken from her." Jesus' kind but firm words reminded Martha that nothing, not even a fine dinner,

was more important than listening to Jesus Himself.

Sometime later, her dear brother, Lazarus, fell ill. Martha and Mary sent news to Jesus, asking Him to come. They were confident that Jesus would heal their brother, just as He had healed others.

But Jesus did not come. And Lazarus died.

Martha wept and wept. She did not understand why Jesus had not come to save Lazarus!

Four days later, Martha heard that Jesus was on the road to visit them. She rushed out to meet Jesus and begged Him to explain why He had not come. Jesus told Martha, "Your brother will rise." Then He asked her if she believed that whoever had faith in Him would live. Martha said from her heart, "Yes, Lord."

Martha and her sister took Jesus to Lazarus's tomb. But when Jesus commanded that they take away the stone covering the entrance, Martha protested. Lazarus had been dead for so long that his body would now smell. Still



she did not understand what Jesus was about to do.

Jesus spoke again in His kind but firm voice, "Did I not tell you that if you believe, you will see the glory of God?" Trusting Him, they opened the tomb. Then Jesus called out, "Lazarus, come



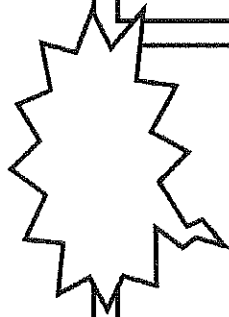
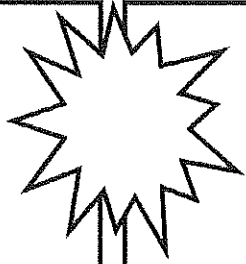


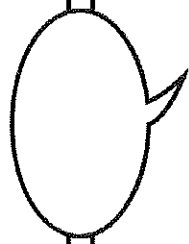
forth!" And Lazarus walked out alive from his tomb. Martha rejoiced to witness so great a miracle and knew that her faith in Jesus would always keep Him first in her heart. St. Martha, help me to know in my heart that nothing is more important than Jesus!



ST. MARTHA

The life of St. Martha

By: _____

Was the American Revolution just?

By: _____

Based on the reading, your knowledge of history, and your knowledge of the Catholic faith, answer the question above.

- **Rising 6th Graders** - Write a 2-paragraph response! Write an introduction paragraph and a body paragraph that fully answers the question.
- **Rising 7th and 8th Graders** - Write a 3-paragraph response! Be sure to include an introduction paragraph body paragraph, and a conclusion paragraph that fully answers the question.

Consider the passage from the Catechism of the Catholic Church below while you answer the question.

Catechism of the Catholic Church 2243

Armed resistance to oppression by political authority is not legitimate, unless all the following conditions are met:

- 1) there is certain, grave, and prolonged violation of fundamental rights;
- 2) all other means of redress have been exhausted;
- 3) such resistance will not provoke worse disorders;
- 4) there is well-founded hope of success; and
- 5) it is impossible reasonably to foresee any better solution.

Planning Page

Background information you know about the American Revolution that was not in the text	
Thesis Statement <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Answers the question• Has at least 1 claim/argument• One Sentence	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Argument you will defend in your body paragraph	
Evidence from the text to support your argument. How does it support your claim?	
Additional information you wish to include	

Rubric

Section 1: Introduction Paragraph		
Intro Paragraph	Requirements	Total Points
DHC: Broad Historical Context	Situates the argument by explaining the broader historical events, developments, or processes immediately relevant to the question. Must be at least 2 full sentences of relevant background information	_____/2
DTH: Thesis Statement	States a thesis statement that directly addresses all parts of the question. The Thesis must do more than restate the question and must be located in the introduction paragraph	_____/2
DTD: Thesis Development	Develops and supports a cohesive argument by accurate grouping of evidence into cohesive paragraphs with arguments connected to the thesis statement.	_____/2
Section 2: Body Paragraphs		
Body Paragraph	Requirements	Total Points
DDU: Document Use	Essay Uses at least 2 pieces of evidence from the document to support the stated thesis statement and arguments E1_____ E2_____	_____/4
DBE: Using Evidence Beyond the Documents	Provides one example of additional information from beyond those found in the documents to support or qualify the argument. Must be different from the evidence used in the intro paragraph. Must connect to your argument.	_____/2

<p style="text-align: center;">Essay Checklist:</p> <p>Intro Paragraph _____/2</p> <p>Body Paragraph 1 _____/2</p> <p>Conclusion _____/2</p> <p>Spelling/ Grammar _____/2</p> <p>Accurate information _____/5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Total Score</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____/25</p>
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Introduction Paragraph

Writing checklist

- Provides at least 3 sentences explaining the American Revolution to our reader
- Contains your thesis statement/argument statement in the paragraph
- At least 4 sentences long
- Use complete sentences!

[illegible]

Body Paragraph

Writing Checklist

- At least 8 sentences
- Use complete sentences

Argument

- ALWAYS one of our claims in our thesis statement
- Must state how or why we will argue our thesis
- First sentence of a body paragraph

Evidence

- Cites evidence
- At least 2 quotes from the text
- Explains how each quote proves your argument

Conclusion Paragraph

Writing checklist

- Restate your thesis in different words.
- Summarize the main points of your body paragraph.
- Clincher sentence
- Around 4-5 sentences total