



missio

Scotland

The Pontifical Mission Societies

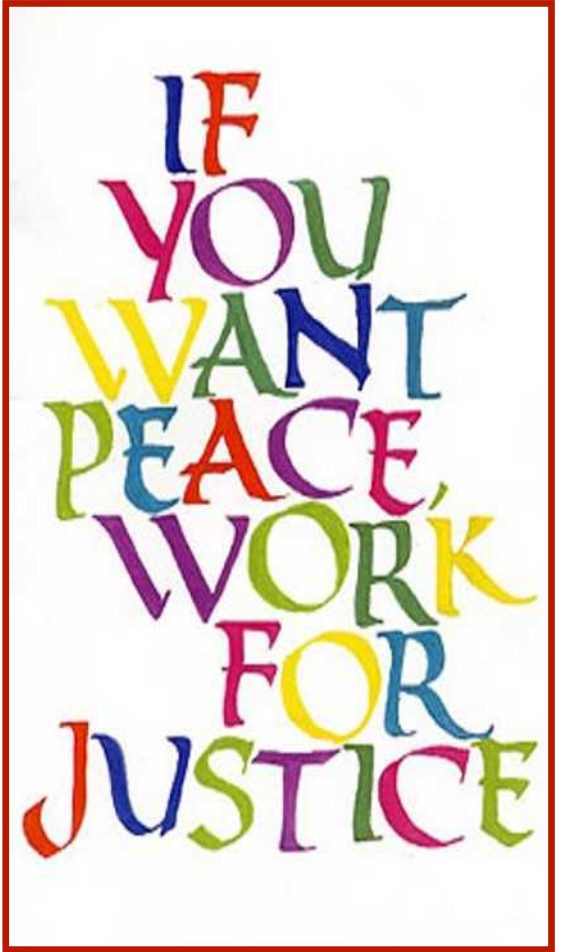
**“In the same way faith,
if good deeds do not go with it,
is quite dead.”**

James 2:15-16



Catholic Social Teaching is based on the belief that God has a plan for creation, a plan to build His kingdom of peace, love and justice. It holds that God has a special place in this story for each of us, whoever we are. Our part in this plan isn't just limited to things 'spiritual,' or things we might do on Sundays, but that it involves every aspect of our lives, from the things we pray about, to how we live as responsible global citizens.

Catholic Social Teaching touches upon many different aspects of life, from the family to international development, how we think of those who are homeless to how we care for the environment, and from how we shop and consume to the rights of workers and the dignity of work. All the different areas that Catholic Social Teaching touches upon have developed from practical reflection on the realities of modern life in the light of the principles and themes of Catholic Social Teaching.



"Whenever our interior life becomes caught up in its own interests and concerns, there is no longer room for others, no place for the poor. God's voice is no longer heard, the quiet joy of his love is no longer felt, and the desire to do good fades."

Pope Francis, Evangelii Gaudium

Task A

- Catholic Social Teaching is based on what belief?

- What area of Catholic Social teaching do you think

is the most important issue in Scotland, at the moment, and why?



- Do you think that we have a responsibility to help those who are homeless? Explain.

- Do you think that we have a responsibility to care for the environment? Explain.

- Do you think that people have a right to be treated in a certain way by their employers? Explain.

- Do you agree with Pope Francis that if a person starts to care only about themselves then the 'desire to do good fades'?

- Imagine that you could achieve the 17 goals on poverty. List them in order of importance i.e. would you ensure clean water before affordable energy?

Table 1a: Percentage of people in poverty and severe poverty AHC by age group, Scotland

(Proportion of people in each category who are in poverty)

	2004/0	2005/0	2006/0	2007/0	2008/0	2009/1	2010/1	2011/1	2012/1	2013/1	2014/1
	5 -	6 -	7 -	8 -	9 -	0 -	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -
	2006/0	2007/0	2008/0	2009/1	2010/1	2011/1	2012/1	2013/1	2014/1	2015/1	2016/1
	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

People in relative poverty AHC (below 60% of UK median income)

All people	19%	19%	19%	19%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	19%	19%
Children	25%	24%	25%	25%	24%	22%	21%	21%	22%	23%	24%
Working Age adults	18%	18%	18%	19%	19%	18%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Pensioners	16%	15%	14%	13%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	13%

Source: *Households Below Average Income, DWP*

Use the data from the Scottish Government to create a table showing how poverty affects different people within Scottish society.

Jesus reveals three important truths about the nature of God to us:

- Jesus reveals that God loves all people
- Jesus reveals that God forgives His people and offers them mercy and compassion
- Jesus reveals that God is on the side of the poor and vulnerable

When there is a question of protecting the rights of individuals, the poor and helpless have a claim to special consideration. The rich population has many ways of protecting themselves, and stands less in need of help.

Rerum Novarum, Paragraph 29



Task: See-Think-Wonder

Write down one thing you see, one thing you think and one thing you wonder about the above image.

Many people would like the poor to always say that it is God's will that they are poor.

It is not God's will for some people to have everything and others to have nothing.

This cannot be of God.

ARCHBISHOP ÓSCAR ARNULFO ROMERO



Oscar Romero was born on August 15, 1917, in Ciudad Barrios, a small mountain village in the country of El Salvador in South America. Oscar's father was a postman and Oscar himself became an apprentice joiner at the age of 13. Later, however, he trained to be a priest and was ordained in 1942.

At that time, many ordinary priests were sympathetic to the poor and because of this they were murdered, tortured and persecuted by the authorities. Fr Rutilia Grande, a close friend of Archbishop Romero, was shot along with an old man and a boy while travelling to the village of El Paisnal to celebrate Mass.

This incident made a deep impression on Bishop Romero... He demanded explanations from the government for these events. He encouraged public demonstrations and opened his official residence to refugees and the hunted. He allowed a radio station to be set up in his office which broadcast details of the government's injustice.

Every Sunday during Mass, which was also broadcast live, Archbishop Romero preached about the rights of the poor. However, he always urged people to protest peacefully, saying 'Only



evil profits by murder.' Because of these words and actions 100 British MPs nominated him for the Nobel Peace Prize.

For some time before his death, he knew that his life was in danger. He said: "My life has been threatened many times. I have to confess that, as a Christian, I don't believe in death without resurrection. If they kill me, I will rise again in the Salvadoran people. As a shepherd I am obliged to give my life for those I love, for the entire Salvadoran people, including those who threaten to assassinate me."

On March 24, 1980, he was celebrating Mass. The Gospel included the words: "Unless a grain of wheat falls into the ground and dies, it remains alone. If it dies, it brings forth much fruit." At the consecration of the Mass, a shot rang out. Oscar Romero was hit in the stomach. He fell at the steps of the altar. He was taken into hospital but died a few minutes later. Before dying he was heard to say: "May God have mercy on the assassin."

Pope Francis Canonised Romero on October 14, 2018.

Task B

- What do Catholics believe that Jesus revealed about God and all people?
- Do you agree that the poor deserve special consideration when it comes to receiving the help of others? Explain.
- Where was Oscar Romero born?
- What event had a lasting impact upon Bishop Romero?
- Why did many of the powerful people within the government dislike Bishop Romero?
- Copy and complete the following paragraph:
Oscar demanded explanations from the _____. He encouraged public demonstrations and opened his official residence to refugees and the hunted. He allowed a _____ station to be set up in his office which broadcast details of the government's _____. Every Sunday during Mass, which was also broadcast live, Archbishop Romero preached about the rights of the _____. However, he always urged people to protest peacefully, saying: "Only _____ profits by murder."
- Bishop Romero knew that he was putting himself in danger by standing up for the poor. Why do you think that he did this?
- What does the word Canonised mean?
- Do you think that Oscar Romero deserved to be made a saint?



Missio Scotland is the Pope's Charity for overseas missions and aims to continue the mission of Jesus Christ in the world to share faith, care for people in need and act for justice and creation. Missio funds projects all over the world to provide for those who are in need whether this be food, education, healthcare or religious education.



"The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, for He has anointed me. He has sent me to bring Good News to the poor, to proclaim liberty to the captives and to the blind new sight, to set the downtrodden free, to proclaim the Lord's year of favour."

Luke 4: 18-19

The central message of Christianity, to love God and love our neighbour as our self, is proclaimed most powerfully in selfless acts of love. This means that we are called to do good even when we don't gain anything in return. By these acts, Christians are both signs and witnesses of Christ.



This witness is essential so that all will know Jesus as Saviour and fullness of life and come to believe in the teachings of Christ. There are many people who dedicate their lives to serving God. Some do this by leaving their home and committing themselves to serving others. Some people become priests and nuns, travel all over the world and help some of societies' most vulnerable. These people are called missionaries and many of them are teachers, nurses and carers in countries that stretch from Brazil to the Philippines.

Mother Teresa was born in Skopje, Macedonia, on August 26, 1910. Her family was of Albanian descent. At the age of 12, she strongly felt the call of God. She knew she had to be a missionary to spread the love of Christ.



At the age of 18 she left her parental home and joined the Sisters of Loreto, an Irish community of nuns with missions in India. After a few months' training in Dublin, she was sent to India, where on May 24, 1931, she took her initial vows as a nun. From 1931 to 1948 Mother Teresa taught at St Mary's High School in Calcutta, India.

However, the suffering and poverty she glimpsed outside the convent walls made such a deep impression on her that in 1948 she received permission from her superiors to leave the convent school and devote herself to working among the poorest of the poor in the slums of Calcutta.

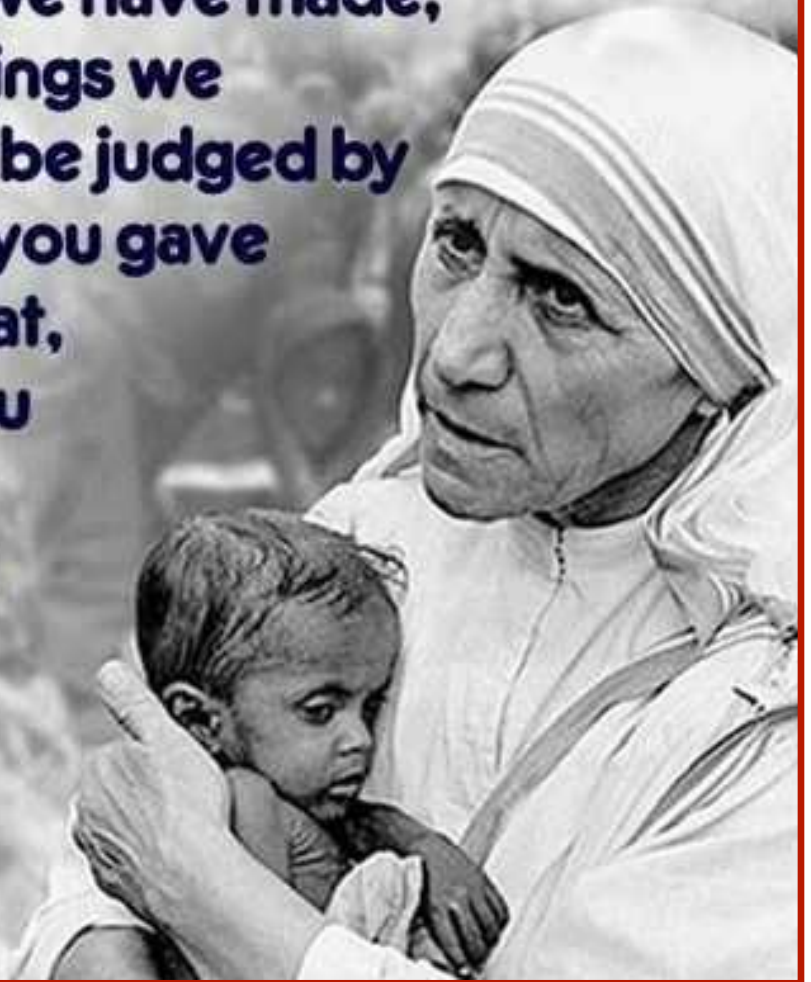
On October 7, 1950, Mother Teresa received permission from the Pope to start her own order, 'The Missionaries of Charity,' whose primary task was to love and care for the members of society that nobody was prepared to look after. Today the order comprises Active and Contemplative branches of Sisters and Brothers in many countries.



The Missionaries of Charity have spread all over the world, including the former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. They provide effective help to the poorest of the poor in a number of countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and they undertake relief work in the wake of natural catastrophes such as floods, epidemics, and famine, and for refugees. The order also has houses in North America, Europe and Australia, where they take care of the disabled, alcoholics, homeless, and AIDS sufferers.

“At the end of life we will not be judged by how many diplomas we have received, how much money we have made, how many great things we have done. We will be judged by “I was hungry, and you gave me something to eat, I was naked and you clothed me. I was homeless, and you took me in.”

- Mother Teresa



The Missionaries of Charity throughout the world are aided and assisted by co-workers who became an official International Association on March 29, 1969.

By the 1990s there were over one million co-workers in more than 40 countries. Mother Teresa died on September 5, 1997, in Calcutta, India.

Pope Francis declared Mother Teresa a saint on September 4, 2016, she is St Teresa of Calcutta.

Task D

- When and where was Mother Teresa born?
- In what country did Mother Teresa study to become a nun?
- How did Mother Teresa spend her first years abroad in India?
- Why did Mother Teresa leave the convent school?
- In 1950 Mother Teresa asked the Pope for permission to do what?
- The society that Mother Teresa established is called_____.
- By the time Mother Teresa died how many countries was her society working in?
- When was Mother Teresa declared a saint?
- What did Mother Teresa believe about how God would judge a person at the end of their life? Do you agree with her? Explain.
- Create a timeline of Mother Teresa's life.



Catholic Social Teaching

As Catholics, we believe every human deserves kindness and respect.

We are commanded by Jesus to "Love One Another As I Love You."






WE ARE ALL PART OF GODS FAMILY.



WE SHOULD DO WHAT WE CAN TO MAKE LIFE BETTER FOR OUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS AROUND THE WORLD.

Colour - Symbol - Image

 COLOUR What colour best represents this?	 SYMBOL What symbols best represents this?	 IMAGE What image best represents this?
Why did you choose this colour?	Why did you choose this symbol?	Why did you choose this image?

Use the Making Thinking Visible strategy to create a colour-symbol-image poster on Catholic Social teaching.

The Principles of Catholic Social Teaching

- Dignity of the human person
- Call to Family, Community, and Participation
- Solidarity
- Common Good
- Option for the Poor and Vulnerable
- Care for God's Creation
- The Dignity of Work and the Rights of Workers