

PRIMARY
THREE R.E
LESSON
NOTES
TERM 1 2024

LESSON NOTES FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION PRIMARY THREE FIRST TERM – 2024

LESSON ONE

THEME: *CHRISTIANS GROW IN JESUS*

TRADITIONS/CUSTOMS

- Christian religious education is the study of the teachings, beliefs, customs and traditions of followers of Jesus Christ.
- Christian religious education in short is C.R.E
- People who follow the teaching of Jesus Christ are called Christians.

What are traditions?

- Traditions are beliefs and customs that were practised long ago by a given group of people.

Types of traditions

- Religious traditions
- Cultural traditions (mark: 7:1 -15)
- Political traditions
- Traditions form a set of customs or values of people in a given community.
- Values are acceptable ways of behaving in a community.

Examples of values

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| - discipline | - consoling | - forgiving |
| - greeting | - empathy | - repenting |
| - sharing | - self-esteem | - caring |
| - giving | - patience | |

Evaluation exercise

1. What is Christian religious education?
2. How do we call the people who follow the teaching of Jesus Christ?
3. What are traditions?
4. Give two examples of traditions.
5. What are values?
6. Mention four examples of values.

Week 1

Lesson two

- Customs are accepted ways of behaving in a given community or traditional practices in society.

Examples of customs among the Baganda

- Welcoming visitors
- child naming by grand-parents
- greeting people

- paying bride price or dowry
 - Introduction ceremony
 - last funeral rites
 - crying for the dead
- Other tribes which practice the above customs are Basoga and Banyankole.
- Customs that are practiced by all people in different tribes are called **common customs**.
These include:- greeting, burying the dead, marrying

Ways for greeting by people from different tribes

- Bagadna – Oli otya
- Basoga – Kodheyo
- Ateso – Akironyo
- Bagisu – Mulembe
- Alur – Kopango

People who teach us customs include:-

- parents
- teachers
- pastors
- elders
- grand parents

Evaluation exercise

1. What term is used to mean the traditional practices of a society?
2. Name any two traditions among the Baganda.
3. Give two examples of common customs.
4. Mention any three people who teach us customs.

Wk 2

Lesson one

Beliefs

- Beliefs are strong feelings that something exists or is true.

Examples of beliefs

- All people believe in supernatural powers that control things
- All things were created by God.
- God exists
- There is life after death

Traditional beliefs about God

- Some people believe in small gods and idols.
- This is called African traditional religion (ATR).
- In ATR people believe in small gods.

- Among the Baganda, these gods are called **Lubaale** for example Musoke, Makasa, Kibuuka
- Musoke was believed to be the god of **rain**.
- Mukasa was believed to be the god of **twins**.
- Kibuuka was believed to be the god of **lightning** and **thunder**.
- In ATR some people worship big trees, leaks and river.
- They worship in small huts called **shrines**.
- Today people believe in God the creator of heavens and earth.
- People who believe in God have different names for him according to their beliefs, for example the Baganda have the following names;
 - Liisoddene** – meaning God can see everywhere.
 - Lugaba** – meaning that God is the provider of everything.
 - Katonda** – meaning that God is the creator of everything.
 - Namugereka** – meaning that God plans for everything.
 - Kiwamirembe** – meaning that God gives all peace.

Names of God in different languages

- Luganda – Katonda
- Lusoga- Kibumba
- Runyankole – Ruhanfa
- Lugisu - Were
- Swahili - Mungu
- Acholi - Lubanga

Evaluation exercise

1. What are beliefs?
2. Write ATR in full.
3. Mention any two beliefs among people.
4. Give any four local names of God.

Traditional customs or values and practices

1. Greetings

- Greeting people is a sign of love and friendship. In some tribes like Baganda, girls and women kneel down while greeting elders, while men and boys stand upright.

Importance of greeting

- Greeting creates friendship
- It makes people happy and live in harmony

2. Naming children

- In most communities, babies are given names by their paternal grandparents
- During the ceremony, food is cooked and a child is given a surname which is a clan name.
- Sometimes a child is given a name of an elder or a person who died.

Importance of clan names

- Clan names help people to know the clan they belong to.
Clan names help people to for a sense of relationship and togetherness.
People of the same clan are not supposed to marry each other.

3. Paying bride price or dowry

- It is the money or materials paid by the man to the parents of the girl to be allowed to marry her.
- Bride price works as a thank you to the parents for looking after the girl well.

Things taken for bride price

- cows
- goats
- money
- clothes
- food
- furniture

4. Dressing, music, dance and drama

- Examples of traditional dresses in Uganda, include
- Mushanana – Banyankole women
- Kanzu – Baganda men
- Gomesi – Baganda women
- Bark cloth – Baganda

Evaluation exercise

1. What do you understand by the term greeting?
2. Mention one importance of greeting.
3. Why are children sometimes given names of people who died long ago?
4. Mention four items paid as a bride price.
5. What do we call the traditional wear for Baganda women?

Wk 3: lesson one

- Introduction and marriage ceremonies.
- Introduction ceremony is when a woman shows her parents a woman, she is going to get married.

Marriage is the union between man and woman as husband and wife.

Types of marriage

- Traditional or customary marriage.

This is when people are rationally married by clan elders.

- **Civil marriage**

This is when people are married by a civil leader e.g. magistrate in a court of law.

- **Religious marriage**

This is when people are married religiously in a church or mosque by a religious leader.

Initiation ceremonies e.g. circumcision

- Circumcision is a ceremony performed to make people by cutting off the foreskin of their private parts.
- Circumcision is a traditional practice to show that a boy has turned into a mature man.
- It is practised by people like the Bagisu in Mbale.

Ceremonies practiced for the dead

- Crying is a way of expressing love and sorrow.
- Burying the dead person
- Last funeral rites
- This is a ceremony done after burial of the dead where an heir of the dead is shown to the people.

Importance of last funeral rites

- It is when an heir is shown to the people
- It marks the end of mourning
- It is when the property of the deceased is distributed to the heir or bereaved
- It reunites family members

Evaluation exercise

1. *Mention any three gifts taken for introduction ceremony.*
2. *Which type of marriage is conducted in courts of law?*
3. *What is customary marriage?*
4. *Why do some tribes like Bagisu practice circumcision?*
5. *Mention one ceremony practiced for the dead*
6. *During which ceremony is an heir shown to the public(people)?*
7. *Give one importance of last funeral rites.*

wk. 3: Lesson two

Christian customs and beliefs

- Christians are people who believe in Jesus Christ.

Types/groups/sects of Christian believers

- protestants
- Catholics
- seventh day Adventists
- Pentecostals
- orthodox

Some of the Christian customs

- reading the bible
- singing to God
- praying to God
- Resting on Sunday (Saturday for seventh day Adventist)
- Visiting and praying for the sick
- Building churches or contributing to the growth of the church
- Sharing and offering to God
- Marrying in church
- donating or giving gifts to others
- performing or practicing sacraments

Evaluation exercise

1. *Who are Christians?*
2. *Identify any two groups or sects of Christina believers.*
3. *Mention four Christian customs.*
4. *On which day does the seventh day Adventist go to church?*
5. *Why is donating or giving gifts to others a good Christian custom?*

WK 4 Lesson one

- The bible is the source of Christian customs

- The bible is the holy book for Christians
- The bible contains 66 books and has two parts called the Old testament (OT) and New testament (NT)
- There are 39 books in the old testament, these include;
 - Genesis
 - Exodus

- Leviticus
- Deuteronomy
- Joshua

- Genesis is the first book in the **Bible**.
- There are 27 books in the New Testaments (NT)
- The first four books in the New testament are called **Gospel books** they include:-
 - Matthew
 - Mark
 - Luke
 - John

Other books in the New Testament are:-

- Acts of the apostles
- Romans
- 1st Corinthians
- 2nd Corinthians
- Ephesians
- **Revelation** is the last book in the bible
- Each book is made up of chapters and verses
- God himself made the Bible; he inspired or filled His Holy spirit with special people he chose to write the words in the bible.

Importance of the bible to Christians

- The bible is the guide to the life of Christians
- It gives us wisdom
- It is a source of hope and peace
- It helps people to live holy lives.

Evaluation exercise

1. *What is a bible?*
2. *How many books make a bible?*
3. *Mention the two parts of the bible.*
4. *Write the book where we find the story of creation.*
5. *Write the four gospel books.*
6. *State any two importance of the bible.*
7. *Mention the last book in the bible.*

Wk 4 lesson two

Christian beliefs about God

Christians believe in only one true God, creator of heaven and earth

- Christians believe in the Holy Trinity.
- Holy Trinity is the existence of God in three persons i.e. God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Spirit.
- Christians have different names of God because of who he is
- Almighty – meaning that God is all powerful
- Creator – meaning that God is the creator of everything
- Father – meaning that God is the father of all.
- Yahweh – meaning that God is eternal
- Jehovah Jireh – meaning that God provides

Some of the Christian customs and beliefs in the bible

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| - cleanliness | - | 2 Corinthians 7:1 |
| - kindness | - | Colossians 3:12 |
| - patience | - | Hebrew 10:36 |
| - obedience | - | John 14:15 - 24 |
| - faith | - | Matthew 25:23 |
| - prayer | - | Luke 11:1 - 3 |
| - courage | - | psalms 27:14 |
| - reading the bible | - | John 5: 39 |
| - hope | - | 1 peter 1:13 |

Christian sacraments

- **Sacraments** are outer signs or things which Christians perform or practice to show their faith in God. Sacraments are visible signs of the invisible grace of God.

Examples of Christian sacraments

- Baptism – baptizing people
- Confirmation – confirming Christians in faith
- Holy communion – taking bread and wine in the church
- Holy matrimony – marrying in church

Evaluation exercise

1. *Write the meaning of the following.*
 - a) Almighty
 - b) creator
 - c) Yahweh
2. *Mention any three Christian customs and beliefs in the bible.*
3. *What are sacraments?*
4. *Give any three examples of sacraments.*

5. *How is baptism important to a Christian?*

WK 5: lesson ones

Leadership

- The word **leadership** comes from the word to **lead**.
- Leadership means leading, guiding and controlling people.
- A person who leads guides or controls others is called a **leader**.

Qualities of a good leader

- A good leader must be willing to take advice
- A good leader should have faith in God
- A good leader should be courageous
- A good leader should lead by example
- A good leader should not be greedy
- A good leader should be kind
- A good leader should be honest and trust worthy

Types of leaders

- Religious leaders
- Cultural leaders
- Political leaders
- civic leaders
- leaders at the place of work (administrators)

Leaders at different levels

- school level
- church level
- community level
- political level
- clan level

Evaluation exercise

1. *What is leadership?*
2. *Who is a leader?*
3. *Give three qualities of a good leader.*
4. *Identify any two types of leaders.*
5. *Mention three levels of leadership.*

WK 5: Lesson two

Examples of Christian leaders at different levels

Catholic Church leaders

- pope
- bishop
- arch bishop
- cardinals

- leader of the laity
- archbishop

- parish priest
- priests

Leaders of Protestants and other Christians

- archbishop
- bishops
- pastors
- deacons
- reverends
- archdeacons
- lay leaders

Leaders at school level

- head teacher
- deputy head teacher
- class teacher
- heads of department
- senior woman teacher
- prefects
- class monitors
- group leaders

Leaders at political level

Political leaders are leaders elected by people to lead them at different levels. Examples are:- local council leaders, Mayors, president and members of parliament

Evaluation exercise

1. *Who is the head of the Catholic Church in the world?*
2. *Mention any other four Christian leaders.*
3. *Write down any three leaders at school level.*
4. *Mention two examples of political leaders.*
5. *Name the member of parliament of Lubaga north constituency.*

WK 6: lesson ones

Local council leaders

- village local council members
- Local council I (LCI)
- chairperson
- vice – chairperson
- general secretary
- secretary for defence
- secretary for women affairs

- secretary for finance
- secretary for education , information and mobilization
- secretary for production and environment protection
- secretary for youth affairs
- secretary for people with disabilities

Types of local council leaders

- chairperson local council I – village level
- chairperson local council II – parish level
- Chairperson local council 3 – sub-country level
- Chairperson local council 5 – district level

Civic leaders

- Civic leaders are leaders appointed by the government

Examples of civic leaders

- parish chief
- sub county chief
- district leaders
- judges and magistrates
- ministers

Evaluation exercise

1. *Who heads a local council?*
2. *Mention any four members of the local council I*
3. *Mention the leaders of local council at the following levels.*
 - a) *village level*
 - b) *district level*

WK 6: lesson two

Cultural leaders

Titles of cultural leaders in Uganda:

- Kabaka of Buganda
- Kyabazinga of Busoga
- Omukama of Tooro
- Omukama of Bunyoro
- Omugabe of Ankole
- Emorimor of Iteso

- Omusinga of Rwenzururu

Importance of leaders

- They help people to live in peace.
- They encourage people to work hard to develop
- They settle disputes among people
- They plan for development in an area
- They help people to learn good behaviour

Evaluation exercise

1. What title is given to the kings of Buganda?
2. Name the current Kabaka of Buganda.
3. Who is the current Kyabazinga of Busoga?
4. State any three importance of leaders.

WK. 7: Lesson ones

Leadership in the Bible

Examples of good leaders in the Old Testament

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| - Noah | - Moses | - Samuel |
| - Abraham | - Joshua | - Ruth |

A) Noah (Genesis: 5)

Noah was a great grandson of Adam. His father was Lamech

He was a righteous man of God who pleased God.

When God saw the sins or wickedness of the people, he decided to destroy them by a flood.

God told Noah who was a holy man to make an Ark and chose two of every kind of creature male and female to enter the Ark

God wanted to save Noah and his family

B) Abraham as a leader

Gen 12: 1 – 5

Gen 22

- Abraham was a just man of God
- God told Abraham to leave his homeland and go to another land.

They lived in a country called Haran (UR)

Abraham's wife was **Sarah**

Canaan was the new land God promised Abraham

Isaac was the son God gave to Abraham and Sarah

God asked Abraham to sacrifice his only son, Isaac.



Abraham was obedient and faithful to God.

God was pleased with him and made him grandfather of all nations.

Evaluation exercise

1. *Why did God tell Noah to build the Ark?*
2. *Who was the wife of Abraham?*
3. *Which land was promised to Isaac?*
4. *Why did God ask Abraham to sacrifice his son?*

WK 7: Lesson two

Moses as a leader (Exodus 3:1 – 23)

- Moses was a shepherd before he became a leader
- God first appeared to Moses on Mt. Sinai in form of a burning bush
- God chose Moses to lead the Israelites out of Egypt to the promised land
- Moses led the people of Israel across the red sea and the desert
- God gave the ten commandment to Moses at Mt. Sinai
- These were the ten commandments (Exodus: 20)
 - Worship no other god but me
 - Do not make for yourself any object for worship
 - You shall not use God's name for evil purposes
 - Respect the Sabbath day and keep it holy
 - Honour your father and mother
 - You shall not murder
 - You shall not commit adultery
 - You shall not steal
 - You shall not bear false witness
 - You shall not covet
- But Moses did not reach Canaan. He died on the way because he disobeyed God.
- He was buried on Mt. Nebo
- God chose Joshua to lead the children of Israel to Canaan

Evaluation exercise

1. *How did Moses serve God as a leader?*
2. *Name the mountain on which God gave Moses the ten commandments*
3. *Why didn't Moses reach the Promised Land?*
4. *Mention any four commandments Moses received from God.*

WK 8: lesson one

Joshua as a leader (Joshua 1:1 – 19)

- God chose Joshua to replace Moses and lead children of Israel to Canaan.
- God told Joshua to be courageous, determined and confident.
- He told him to be strong, obey the laws and never be discouraged. Joshua led the Israelites across **River Jordan** to the Promised Land.
- The Promised Land was called **Canaan**.

Qualities of leaders in the Old Testament

- They had faith in God.
- They showed love to their people
- They were courageous
- They were obedient to God
- They were fair to their people.
- They were God fearing
- They served people willingly
- They listened to people they served
- They were righteous

Evaluation exercise

1. *Who led the Israelites to the Promised Land?*
2. *Name the river which was crossed by the Israelites to the promised land*
3. *What was the name of the Promised Land?*
4. *Give any four qualities of leaders in the Old Testament.*

wk.8: Lesson two

Jesus as a leader

Read: Mark 10: 13 – 15

John 2: 13 – 16

How Jesus led by example

- He was humble, for example he washed the disciples' feet
- Jesus was loving and caring
- Jesus showed care and concern for all people.
- he fed the hungry five thousand people
- He felt sorry and cried when Lazarus died. He raised him from the dead. (John 11: 38 – 44)
- He was a master teacher for his followers.
- He guided and taught people through parables.
- He was obedient to the civil leaders.
- He encouraged people to obey the laws by paying taxes to the government. (Luke 20: 22 – 26).
- He always prayed and was God fearing
- He showed respect to God and always prayed to overcome problems.

Qualities of Jesus Christ as a leader

- He was obedient
- He was God fearing
- He was loving and caring
- He was humble
- He was a servant of all people

Evaluation exercise

1. Give three ways in which Jesus was a good leader.
2. What lesson do we learn from Jesus?
3. Mention any two qualities of Jesus as a leader.
4. Draw and show Jesus with the little children.

wk. 9: lesson one

Messengers of God

What is a message?

- A message is a written or spoken piece of information that you send to somebody when you cannot speak to him directly.

Who is a messenger?

- A messenger is a person who gives a message to someone.
- God talks or communicates to people through messengers.

How God speaks to us

Isaiah 6:1 – 10

1samuel 13:1 - 21

- through reading the bible
- through his creations
- through dreams and visions
- through messengers
- through direct communication

Importance of God's messengers

- They teach us about what God wants us to do.
- They warn us against what God doesn't want us to do.
- They guide and lead us to good living
- They encourage us to have faith in God.

Qualities of messengers of God

- They are humble
- They are obedient
- They are listeners
- They live holy life
- They are trust worthy
- They have good behaviour

Evaluation exercise

1. Who is a messenger?
2. Mention three ways through which God speaks to us.
3. State any two importance of God's messengers.
4. Outline any three qualities of messengers of God.

WK 9: lesson two

Examples of messengers of God in the bible

- In the bible God chose prophets to take his message to the people
- A prophet is a messenger of God.

Examples of prophets in the Bible

- Isaiah
- Joel
- Daniel
- Micah
- Nehemiah
- Ezekiel
- Obadiah
- Amos
- Jeremiah
- Jonah
- Hosea
- Zachariah
- Elijah
- Noah
- Moses

- Each prophet lived at a different time and delivered different messages.

- a) **Isaiah**: - He foretold and prophesized about the birth of Jesus Christ. A savior was to be born to rule and save people from their sins. (Isaiah 9: 1 – 7)
- b) **Jeremiah**: He felt pity for the people's sin and told them to leave their sinful ways.
- c) **Ezekiel**: He was told by God to tell the people to accept their difficult conditions and turn to him. (Ezekiel 3:7)
- d) **Micah**: He also foretold that a savior was to be born in a town called **Bethlehem**

e) **Noah**:

- God told Noah to build a big boat called **the Ark**.
- The Ark saved Noah, his family and other creatures from the floods
- It flooded for forty days and nights
- The names of Noah's sons Shem, Ham and Japheth.
- Noah's Ark rested on **Mt. Ararat**

Evaluation exercise

1. Who is a prophet?
2. Name any four prophets in the Old Testament.
3. What message was delivered by Prophet Isaiah?
4. Who built the Ark?
5. On which mountain did the Ark rest?

Wk. 10: Lesson one

Examples of prophets in the New Testament

a) **John the Baptist**

- He was one of the greatest messengers of God in the Bible – New testament
- His mother was **Elizabeth**
- He was the last prophet in the Bible
- He prepared for the coming of Jesus Christ.
- He baptized Jesus at **River Jordan**.

- He was led by the spirit of God to announce the birth of Jesus Christ to the people.

Importance of listening and responding to God's messages

- We learn what God wants us to do
- We avoid temptation and sin
- We worship God
- We learn to live well with others
- We please God.

Dangers of not listening and responding to God's messages

- We fall in temptations and sins
- We displease God.
- We fail to live well with others

Evaluation exercise

1. Name two prophets who prophesied about the coming of Jesus Christ.
2. Who was the mother of John the Baptist?
3. Who Baptized Jesus?
4. Give one reason why it is important to listen and respond to God's message.
5. State one danger of not listening and responding to God's message.

Wk. 10: lesson two

SORROW AND JOY IN LIFE

- Life is full of times of sorrow and joy

What is sorrow?

- Sorrow is when someone is sad.

Times or occasions of sorrow in life

- When someone we love dies
- When we lack basic needs
- After failing exams
- when we are hungry
- During serious sickness
- After destruction of property
- Sometime we may feel sorrow for the wrong things we have done.
- When we feel sorry for our sins, we confess them and repent.

Ways in which Jesus showed sorrow for our sins

- He went to the desert in a lonely place
- He prayed to God
- He fasted for forty days and forty nights
Lent (Matthew 6: 16 – 18)
- Lent is the fasting period for Christians
- Lent period lasts for forty days
- Christians begin their lent on Ash Wednesday.

Importance of fasting

- It gives us time to repent our sins.
- It makes us be close to God.
- It makes our bodies pure.

What should Christians do during lent?

- repenting his/her sins
- forgiving others
- praying to God
- reading the Bible

Evaluation exercise

1. *What is sorrow?*
2. *Mention any two occasions of sorrow.*
3. *Give two ways Jesus showed for our sins.*
4. *When do Christians begin fasting?*
5. *Mention two things a Christian should do during lent.*

Wk. 11: lesson ones

What we should do when going through times of sorrow

- We should pray to God.
- We should visit friends.
- We should read the Bible.
- We should talk to our friends about our sorrow.
- We should listen to God's messages.
- We should listen to comforting music.

Ways of comforting those in sorrow

- Counseling them by giving them advice on how they can overcome sorrow.
- donating things to them or giving them gifts

- Giving condolence to those who have lost their dear ones. Condolence is money or materials given to those who have lost their dear ones.
- praying for them
- singing with them

How Jesus passed through sorrow while on earth

- He cried when his beloved friend Lazarus died. (Read: John 11: 35)
- He was beaten by the wicked people.
- He was accused for no reason by Pontius Pilate.
- He was made to carry a heavy cross.

Evaluation exercise

1. *Mention three things we should do when going through times of sorrow.*
2. *State any three ways comforting those in sorrow.*
3. *Give two ways Jesus passed through sorrow while on earth.*

WK 11: Lesson two

Times of Joy

What is Joy?

Joy is the feeling of great happiness

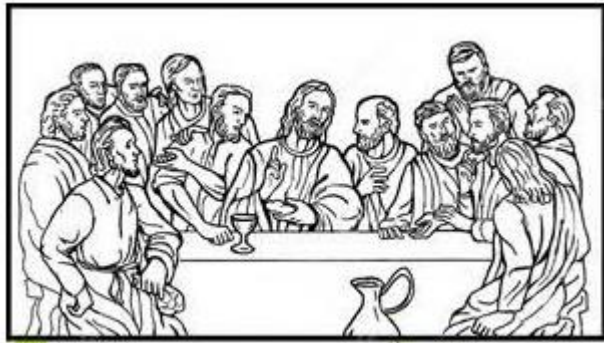
Occasions or times of Joy in life include: -

- getting gifts
- passing exams
- going to a tour
- at birth of a baby
- seeing a beloved person, you have taken long to see
- winning in games and sports
- being elected a leader
- when we are at the party
- when we are watching good films or plays
- When we are listening to good music
- travelling to a new place
- touring interesting places

The last supper (Luke 22: 14 – 23)

- The last supper was the last meal Jesus had with his Apostles
- Jesus had the last supper on the Holy Thursday.
- They used bread and wine during the last supper.

- The bread represented the body of Jesus Christ, the wine represented the blood of Jesus Christ.



- Christians today celebrate the Lord's supper through the holy communion or holy Eucharist

Evaluation exercise

1. Define the term Joy.
2. Write a short prayer thanking God for a Joyful life.

Wk 12: Lesson ones

The disciples of Jesus (Luke6: 14 – 16)

- The names of the twelve disciples were: -

- John
- Matthew
- Andrew
- James the son of Zebedee
- Philip
- Thaddeus
- Simon Peter
- James the son of Alphaeus
- Thomas
- Bartholomew
- Simon the zealot
- Judas Iscariot

- A disciple is a follower of Jesus Christ
- Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus Christ.
- Simon Peter denied Jesus three times
- John is the disciple Jesus loved most
- Matthias replaced Judas Iscariot

Evaluation exercise

1. *Who is a disciple?*
2. *How many disciples did Jesus have?*
3. *Mention any four Apostles of Jesus.*
4. *Who betrayed Jesus?*
5. *Which Apostle did Jesus love most?*

Wk 12: lesson two

Events of the holy week

- The holy week is a week in which Jesus was made to suffer and die for our sins.

Things or events which happened during the holy week

- a) Palm Sunday (John 12:9 – 19)
Jesus entered Jerusalem riding a donkey
- b) Jesus entered the temple in Jerusalem and chased away people who were misusing the temple by selling and buying things. (Luke 19:45 – 48)
- c) Holy Thursday: Jesus had the last supper with his disciples (Luke 22: 14 – 23)
- d) **Good Friday:**
 - Jesus was crucified/nailed on the cross



- Jesus was arrested by the soldiers.
 - Jesus was crucified at Golgotha.
- e) **The burial of Jesus Christ**
 - The body of Jesus Christ was buried by Joseph of Arimathea.
 - f) **Easter Sunday**
 - Jesus resurrected and rose from the dead

Evaluation exercise

1. *Give the meaning of Holy week.*

2. *Why is the holy week called so?*
3. *Name the place where Jesus was crucified.*
4. *Who carried and buried the body of Jesus Christ?*

Match the following correctly.

A

Palm Sunday

Good Friday

Easter Sunday

Holy Thursday

B

Jesus rose from the dead

Jesus entered Jerusalem on a donkey

Jesus had his last supper

Jesus was crucified

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