

GASPÉ OF YESTERDAY

SCRIPTURE AND MORAL TRAINING

Recalling the Course of Study for the
Protestant Elementary Schools as set
forth in the MANUAL OF 1907 of the
Quebec Department of Public Instruction.

KEN ANNETT

SCRIPTURE AND MORAL TRAINING

FOREWORD

Our world has changed greatly since the 1907 MANUAL respecting the COURSE OF STUDY in the Protestant Elementary Schools of Quebec was issued to Teachers, Inspectors, and School Officials by the Department of Public Instruction.

The eighty-two years that have passed since then have seen Canada and Gaspesia changed and transformed. Not only have Canadians fought in two great World Wars, the Korean conflict, and provided military peacekeepers in distant lands but they have seen their land transformed by immigration and industry.

Back in 1907 the Bay Chaleur Railway had not yet reached Gaspé Basin - nor would it for another five years. Facilities for transportation and communication were relatively primitive. Electrification, the phone, the radio, the television set, lay in the future. Specialized medical services required travel beyond the bounds of Gaspesia.

Nonetheless, the schools of Gaspesia shared a deep and significant heritage - both religious and cultural. It had sustained our Gaspesian forefathers in pioneer days as they built their homes and community institutions. And this religious and cultural heritage was reflected in the Course of Study they wished for their children. The outline that follows may well evoke memories of school days in earlier times among senior Gaspesians

II. SUBJECTS (In order of Course of Study.)

SCRIPTURE

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY—GRADE I.

“Outline of chief events to the death of Joseph.”

NOTE.—*First Primer* pupils study to the call of Abraham.
Second Primer pupils review and complete the course.

(Studies from the book of GENESIS).

I PRIMER

CHAPTER I—1-31. *Creation*—Light ; Air and Water ; Dry land and Plants ; Sun, Moon and Stars ; Fowl and Fish ; Animals and Man.

CHAPTER II—Sabbath, 1-3. Eden, 8-17. Creation of Eve, 18-25.

CHAPTER III—Tempter, 1-6 ; Fall, 7-13 ; Results, (chap. ii, 17) 14-21 ; God's distrust and further punishment of Adam, 22-24. Redeemer iii, 15.

CHAPTER IV—Cain and Abel, 1-16 ; Cain's offering rejected, why ? 6-7. (Heb. xi-4). Seth 25-26.

CHAPTER V—Adam to Noah, ten generations.

CHAPTER VI—*Deluge*. Sinful world, 5-8 ; Noah and his sons, 8-13 ; The Ark, 14-22.

CHAPTERS VII and VIII—The account of the *Flood*. Memorize chap. viii—verses 20-22.

CHAPTER IX—God blesses Noah and gives him meat for food, 1-4 ; Murder forbidden, 5-7 ; New Covenant and the Rainbow, 8-17 ; Noah and his family in shame, 18-29.

CHAPTER XI—*Tower of Babel*, situation, 1-2 ; Purpose of the people, 3-4 ; God's displeasure, 5-9 ; Reason for God's displeasure was peoples' refusal to scatter and replenish the earth. Read chapter ix, 1 and 7, also chapter xi, 4 and 8-9.

NOTE.—In many schools the impression obtains :

- (a) That *expulsion* from Eden was the punishment for the *fall*. (Read chap. ii, 17 ; chap. iii, 3).
- (b) That Cain's offering was rejected because it was of the fruits of the ground. (See chap. iv, 6-7, also Heb. xi, 4).
- (c) That the people wanted to climb into heaven from the top of the tower in case of another flood. (See notes above chap. xi).

II PRIMER

ABRAHAM, Descendant of Shem, xi, 24-32.

Home influences. Josh. xxiv, 2-3 ; Gen. xxxi, 19.

Abram's call to leave home, xii, 1-5.

Abram's journey to Egypt, xii, 6-20.

His return and separation from Lot, xiii, 1-18.

He rescues Lot from captivity, xiv, 12-16.

God encourages Abram. (Read chap. xv, 1-16).

Ishmael's birth, xvi, 1-16.

Abram's name changed, xvii, 1-8.

The destruction of Sodom foretold, xviii, 1-33.

Lot rescued from Sodom. The city burned, xix, 1-29.

Isaac's birth, Ishmael expelled, xxi, 1-21.

Trial of Abraham's faith, God's promise, xxii, 1-19.

Sarah's death and burial, xxiii, 1-20.

Abraham sends to seek a wife for Isaac, xxiv.

Abraham's death and burial, xxv, 1-11.

ISAAC—Esau and Jacob, xxv, 27-34.

Isaac's prosperity, xxvi, 1-5, also 11-35.

He blesses Jacob, xxvii, 1-29.

Esau's grief and disappointment, xxvii, 30-40.

Jacob sent to Laban at Haran, xxvii, 41-46 ; xxviii, 1-5.

JACOB—God's promise at Bethel, xxviii, 10-22.

Jacob at Haran, xxix, xxx.

Jacob leaves Laban to return home, xxxi.

Jacob fears to meet Esau, xxxii, 1-23.

Jacob and the angel. His name changed, xxx, 24-32.

Jacob meets Esau with presents, xxxiii, 1-20.

Jacob goes to Bethel, xxxv, 1-20.

His *twelve* sons, xxxv, 23-26.

Isaac's death and burial, xxxv, 26-29.

JOSEPH—Jacob's favourite son. His dreams, xxxvii, 1-17.

Joseph sold into Egypt, xxxvii, 18-30 ; xlii, 21.

Jacob's sons deceive him, xxxvii, 31-36.

Joseph at Potiphar's house. In prison, xxxix ; xl.

Pharaoh's two dreams. Joseph's interpretation, xli, 1-36.

Joseph's promotion, marriage. Famine, xli, 37-57.

Joseph's brethren go to Egypt to buy *corn*, xlii, 1-7.

Joseph's brethren treated as spies, xlii, 8-38.

They bring Benjamin to prove themselves honest, xliii.

They are further tested, xliv ; Joseph reveals himself, xlv.

Jacob hears of Joseph and goes to Egypt, xlvi, 1-7.

Jacob meets Pharaoh, xlvii.

Jacob's last days, xlviii. His death, xlix, 28-33.

Jacob's burial up in Canaan, l, 1-14.

Joseph comforts his brethren, l, 15-21.

Joseph's death. Body taken to Canaan, l, 22-26.

NOTE.—*The teacher is expected to teach the foregoing lessons by giving the substance in her own words.*

NEW TESTAMENT STUDIES—GRADE I.

Birth of Christ at Bethlehem, Luke, chap. i and ii, 7.

Visit of the Shepherds, Luke, chap. ii, 8-20.

Visit of the Magi or Wise Men, Matt., ii, 1-12.

Flight into Egypt. Matt., ii, 13-23.

Jesus and the Doctors. Luke ii, 41-52.

Baptism of Jesus. Matt. iii, 1-17 ; Luke iii, 15-23.

Jesus' death and burial, John xix.

Jesus' Resurrection and Ascension. John xx ; Acts i, 3-12.

MEMORY VERSES—GRADE I.

*Lord's Prayer . Beatitudes . Psalm iv, 8 . Psalm li, 10-11.
Matt. xi, 28 . John iii, 16-17.*

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY—GRADE II.

“Outline of chief events to death of Joshua.”

(Studies from book of EXODUS).

Each lesson to be given in oral form as in grade I.

ISRAEL UNDER A NEW KING :

- Male children destroyed, i.
- Moses' father and mother, vi, 20.
- Moses' birth, ii, 1-10. His education, Acts vii, 21-23.
- Moses' choice of life. Heb. xi, 23-27.
- Moses kills an Egyptian and flees to Midian, ii, 11-25.
- Moses keeps Jethro's flocks. The burning bush, iii, 1-6.
- God asks Moses to bring Israel out of Egypt, iii, 7-22.
- Moses demurs. God gives him miracles, iv, 1-9.
- Aaron to help Moses, iv, 10-17.
- Moses returns to Egypt, iv, 18-20.
- Aaron meets Moses in the Wilderness, iv, 27-28.
- Moses accepted by the people, iv, 29-31.
- Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh, v and vii, 1-13.
- The plagues : 1. Water turned to blood, vii, 14-25.
- 2. Rivers bring forth frogs, viii, 1-15.
- 3. Dust turned to lice, viii, 16-19.
- 4. Swarms of flies, viii, 20-32.
- 5. Grievous murrain, ix, 1-7.
- 6. Sore boils and blains, ix, 8-12.
- 7. Thunder and hail, ix, 13-35.
- 8. Swarms of locusts, x, 1-20.
- 9. Intense darkness, x, 21-29.
- PASSOVER prescribed and eaten, xi and xii, 1-28.
- 10. The first born slain, xii, 29-30.

EXODUS OF ISRAEL FROM EGYPT :

- “Rise up and get you forth”, xii, 31-36.
- How many people left Egypt? xii, 37-39.
- How long in Egypt? xii, 40-42.
- God told Abraham, “How long”. Gen. xv, 13; Acts vii, 6-7.
- God's guidance by pillar of fire and cloud, xiii, 17-22.
- Pharaoh's pursuit and overthrow in the sea, xiv.
- Moses' song of thanksgiving and praise (briefly), xv, 1-19.
- Marah, or the Bitter Waters, xv, 23-26.
- People long for the *Flesh Pots*. Quails and Manna sent, xvi.
- People thirst in *Wilderness of Sin*. Rock smitten, xvii, 1-7.
- Israel attacked by Amalek, xvii, 8-16.
- Amalek was grandson of Esau. Gen. xxxvi, 12; Deut. xxvi, 17-19.
- Jethro visits Moses and counsels him, xviii.

ISRAELITES ARRIVE AT SINAI—at the end of 3 months.

- Preparation for God's presence, xix, 10-25.
- The giving of the *Ten Commandments*, xx, 1-17.
- How given? Exod xxiv, 12; xxxii, 15-16; Deut. iv, 12-13, 33-36.
- Moses' sojourn on the mount, xxiv, 15-18.
- The *Ark* and the *Mercy Seat*, xxv, 10-22.
- Its contents in later years. Heb. ix, 4.
- The Golden Calf, which Aaron made, xxxii.
- The tables of the law broken by Moses, xxxii, 19-29.
- Moses pleads for the people, xxxii, 30-35.
- Moses prepares two more tables, xxxiv, 1-9.
- Moses comes down from Sinai, xxxiv, 29-35.
- The Tabernacle. (The teacher may describe it briefly).

(Studies from the book of LEVITICUS).

Nadab and Abihu, x, 1-11.
The annual feasts : (brief account)
 Passover feast, xxiii, 1-8.
 Pentecost feast (Weeks), xxiii, 15-21.
 Tabernacle feast (Booths), xxiii, 33-44.

(Studies from the book of NUMBERS).

The people numbered by Moses, i, 1-3 ; ii, 32.
 God's guidance always, ix, 15-23 ; Deut. ii, 7

ISRAELITES LEAVE SINAI TO GO TO KADESH—11 months at Sinai :

When ? x, 11-13 ; Why ? Deut. i, 6-8.
 How far from Sinai to Kadesh ? Deut. i, 2.
 Nature of the country from Sinai to Kadesh. Deut. i, 19.
 People want flesh, and *quails* are sent. xi, 31-35, 4-9.
 Miriam smitten with leprosy, xii.

ISRAELITES ARRIVE AT KADESH, NEAR CANAAN :

Told to go up and possess the land. Deut. i, 20-21.
 Refuse to go, but send up *spies*. Deut. i, 22-46.
 Spies return and report. xiii, xiv, 1-24. ,
 People discouraged and refuse to enter. xiv, 1-4.
 People ordered back to the Wilderness. xiv, 25-45.
 Fate of the spies, who slandered the land. xiv, 36-38.

ISRAELITES LEAVE KADESH FOR THE WILDERNESS :

Time spent at Kadesh. Deut. i, 46.
 Time to be spent in the Wilderness. xiv, 33-34.
 God's care. Numbers xiv, 35 ; Deut. viii, 4.
 Sabbath breaker stoned to death. xv, 32-36.
 Korah, Dathan and Abiram. xvi, 1-35.
 Aaron's rod that budded. xvii.

ISRAELITES ARRIVE AT KADESH AGAIN AFTER 40 YEARS :

People reach Kadesh, Miriam dies there. xx, 1.
 People thirst in Wilderness of Zin. Rock Smitten. xx,
 7-11.
 Moses excluded from *Promised Land*. xx, 12 ; xxvii, 12-17.
 Edom (Esau) refuses them passage. xx, 14-21.

ISRAELITES LEAVE KADESH TO GO BY MOUNT HOR :

People reach Mount Hor, Aaron dies there. xx, 22-29.
 They go around Edom by way of Red Sea. xxi, 4.
 People murmur. Fiery Serpents sent. xxi, 5-11.

ISRAELITES REACH MOUNT ABARIM OR NEBO, NEAR JORDAN :

Joshua appointed leader. xxvii, 12-22.
 Death of Moses on Mount Nebo. Deut. xxxiv.
 Joshua becomes leader. Deut. xxxiv, 9.

(Studies from the book of JOSHUA).

ISRAELITES PREPARE TO GO OVER JORDAN :

- God encourages Joshua to be strong. i, 1-11.
 { Joshua sends out *two* spies. ii.
 { Rahab and her house are saved. ii.
 Report of the spies to Joshua. ii, 23-24.
 Joshua leads the people over Jordan. iii and iv.
 The manna now ceases. v, 12. (Food can be had).
 Jericho taken, and destroyed. vi.
 Ai attacked, Achan's sin. vii, viii, 1-29.
 The Gibeonites. ix, 3-27.
 War with five kings. x.
 Six Cities of Refuge. xx.
 Land subdued. God's promise fulfilled. xxi, 43-45
 xxiv, 12-14.
 Joshua's farewell and death, xxiv.

NEW TESTAMENT STUDIES—GRADE II.

Review New Testament for Grade I.

- Circumcision and presentation of Jesus. Luke ii, 21-38.
 Jesus' preparation at Nazareth. Luke ii, 51-52.
 Jesus' choice of his Apostles. Luke vi, 12-19.
 Imprisonment of John the Baptist. Mark vi, 17-20.
 Death of John the Baptist. Mark vi, 21-29.
 The Supper at Bethany. John xii, 2-8.
 Christ's entry into Jerusalem. Mark xi, 1-12.

VERSES TO BE MEMORIZED—GRADE II.

The Lord's Prayer, The Beatitudes, The Apostles' Creed.

- Psalms xix, 12-14, Prov. iii, 5. Matt. xi, 29 ; John x, 14;
 John xiv, 15.

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY—GRADE III.

*"Outline of chief events to end of Judges."**(Studies from the book of JUDGES)*

- In these days there was no ruler. xxi, 25.
 The people served God for several years. ii, 6-10.
 Later "Israel did evil in the sight of the Lord." ii, 11-15.
 "The anger of the Lord was hot against Israel." ii, 14.
 "Nevertheless he raised them up Judges." ii, 16-19.

The chief Judges in order.

1. Othniel against Cushan. iii, 6-11.
2. Ehud against Eglon. iii, 12-30.
3. Shamgar against Philistines. iii, 31.
4. Deborah and Barak against Sisera. iv.
5. Gideon against Midian and Amalek. vi and vii.
6. Jephthah against Ammonites. xi and xii, 1-7.
7. Samson against Philistines. xiii to xvi.

(Studies from the book of Samuel)

- Eli, Judge and Priest. i, 12-18.
 Birth of Samuel, who was *lent* to the Lord. i, 19-28.
 Eli's wicked sons, Hophni and Phinehas. ii, 11-17.
 Samuel at the Tabernacle. ii, 18-19.

Eli's family doomed for its wickedness. iii.
 Israel attacked by Philistines. iv, 1-2.
 Ark of covenant taken to battle. iv, 3-9.
 Israel beaten, the *Ark* lost. iv, 10-11.
 Eli falls from his seat and dies. iv, 12-18.
 The *Ark* among the Philistines. v, vi, 1-9.
 The *Ark* at Beth-Shemesh. vi, 10-21.
 The *Ark* 20 years at Kirjath-Jearim. vii, 1-7.
 Philistines overthrown. Israel freed. vii, 3-17.
 Samuel's wicked sons. viii, 1-3.
 Their wickedness causes Israel to ask for a *King*. viii, 4-21.
 God displeased, yet grants their request. viii, 6-7, 21-22.
Saul is chosen *King*. ix and x.

NEW TESTAMENT STUDIES, GRADE III.

Review the New Testament work of Grades I and II.

The Temptation of Jesus. Luke iv, 1-13.
 First Passover during Jesus' Ministry. John ii, 13-25 ; John iii, 1-21.
 Peter's confession of Jesus. Matt. xvi, 13-20.
 The Transfiguration of Jesus. Matt. xvii, 1-13.
 Sending out of *The Seventy*. Luke x, 1-16.
 The Feast of Dedication. John x, 22-42.
 The Paschal Supper. John xiii, 1-35.
 Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane. Matt. xxvi, 36-46.
 Jesus betrayed by Judas. Matt. xxvi, 47-56.
 Jesus' Trial. John xviii.
 Jesus' appearances after resurrection. John xx ; Matt. xxviii, 16-20 ; Luke xxiv, 13-35.
 Pentecost Acts. ii.

MEMORY WORK FOR GRADE III.

The Ten Commandments also. Mark, chapter xv.

SCRIPTURE—GRADE IV.

(Adopted from Montreal Schools by permission)

NEW TESTAMENT :—*Life and Words of Christ.*

FIRST HALF—September to December).

Birth of John the Baptist foretold. St. Luke i, 5-25.
 Birth of Jesus foretold. St. Matt. i, 18-25 ; St. Luke i, 26-56.
 Birth and Childhood of John the Baptist. St. Luke i, 57-80.
 Birth and Presentation of Jesus. Testimony and Predictions of Simeon and Anna. St. Luke ii, 1-38.
 Visit of the Wise Men from the East. Jesus' flight to and return from Egypt. St. Matt. ii, 1-23.

Jesus in the midst of the Doctors, and at Nazareth. St. Luke ii, 40-52.
 John the Baptist's Public Ministry. St. Matt. iii, 1-6 ; St. Mark i, 1-8.
 Baptism and Temptation of Jesus. St. Matt. iii, 13-17 ; St. Matt. iv, 1-11 ; St. Luke iv, 1-13.
 Witness of John the Baptist to Jesus. St. John i, 19-51.
 Miracle of Turning Water into Wine at Galilee. St. John ii, 1-12.
 Jesus' First Passover, and His interview with Nicodemus. St. John ii, 13-25, and iii, 1-13.

9.

Conversation of Jesus with the Woman of Samaria. St. John iv, 1-30.
 Jesus heals a nobleman's son at Capernaum. St. John iv, 43-54.
 Rejection of Jesus at Nazareth. St. Luke iv, 14-30]
 Calling of Peter, Andrew and the sons of Zebedee. St. Matt. iv, 12-22 ; St. Mark i, 14-20.
 Healing of Simon's wife's mother, and others, at Capernaum. St. Luke iv, 31-41.
 Sermon on the Mount. See St. Matthew's account, Chapters v, vi and vii.
 Miraculous draught of fishes, and healing of Leprosy and Palsy. Calling of Matthew the Publican. St. Luke v, 1-35.
 The Impotent Man at Bethesda. St. John v, 1-16.
 The disciples pluck ears of corn on the Sabbath. St. Matt. xii, 1-8.
 Jesus heals a man with a withered hand on the Sabbath. St. Luke vi, 6-11.
 Ordination of the twelve apostles. St. Mark iii, 13-19.
 A Centurion's servant healed at Capernaum. St. Matt. viii, 5-13 ; St. Luke vii, 1-10.
 Raising of a Widow's son at Nain. St. Luke vii, 11-16.
 Witness of Jesus to John the Baptist. St. Luke vii, 18-35.
 The great invitation, "Come unto Me." St. Matt. ix, 28-30.
 A woman anoints Jesus' feet. St. Luke vii, 36-50.
 Parables of the Sower, the Wheat and Tares, the Grain of Mustard Seed, Leaven, etc. St. Matt. xiii, 1-50.

Jesus calms a storm. St. Mark iv, 35-41.
 Jesus cures a Gadarene Demoniac. St. Mark v, 1-21.
 The raising of Jairus' daughter, healing of woman with issue, opening of two blind men's eyes, and casting out of a devil. St. Matt. ix, 20-34 ; St. Mark v, 22-43 ; St. Luke viii, 41-56.
 Jesus sends out twelve apostles. St. Luke ix, 1-6.
 King Herod beheads John the Baptist. St. Matt. xiv, 1-12 ; St. Mark vi, 14-29.
 Miracle of feeding the five thousand in the desert. St. Mark vi, 30-44 ; St. John vi, 1-13.
 Jesus walking on the sea and trial of Peter's faith. St. Matt. xiv, 22-36.

SECOND HALF—(January to June)

Jesus heals the daughter of a Syrophenician woman, and many others, and feeds 4,000. St. Matt. xv, 21-38.
 Jesus speaks of his own death. St. Matt. xvi, 13-28.
 The Transfiguration of Jesus, His teaching concerning Elias, and a demoniac healed. St. Matt. xvii, 1-21 ; St. Mark, ix, 2-29 ; St. Luke ix, 28-42.
 Jesus pays Tribute Money. St. Matt. xvii, 22-27.
 Blind man healed by Jesus and excommunicated by the Jews. Jesus proclaims Himself the Good Shepherd, St. John ix, 1-38 ; x, 1-18.
 Sickness, death and resurrection of Lazarus. St. John xi.
 The Seventy Disciples sent forth. St. Luke x, 1-20.
 Parable of the Good Samaritan, and Mary's choice of the Good Part. St. Luke x, 25-42.
 The disciples of Jesus taught the Lord's Prayer. St. Luke xi, 1-4.
 Parable of the Rich Man, his ground bringing forth plentifully. St. Luke xii, 13-30.

- Parable of the dresser of the vineyard, and healing of a woman with a spirit of infirmity. St. Luke xiii, 6-17. A man having dropsy healed, and the Parable of the Great Supper spoken. St. Luke xiv, 1-24.
- Parables of the Lost Sheep, the Lost Piece of Silver, the Prodigal Son, the Unjust Steward, and Dives and Lazarus. St. Luke xv, xvi.
- Jesus heals ten lepers. St. Luke xvii, 11-22.
- Parables of the Unjust Judge and Importunate Widow, and the Pharisee and Publican praying in the Temple. Little children and the Rich Young Ruler. St. Luke xviii, 1-27.
- Parable of the Laborers in the Vineyard and the Request of the Mother of Zebedee's children. St. Matt. xx, 1-28.
- Blind Bartimeus healed, and Zaccheus brought to Jesus. St. Mark x, 46-52 ; St. Luke xix, 1-10.
- Parable of Nobleman delivering Ten Pounds to his servants and his reckoning with them. St. Luke xix, 11-27.
- Jesus anointed by Mary of Bethany, and His triumphant entry into Jerusalem. St. Luke xix, 29-44.
- Cursing of the Fig Tree, and casting out of the Money Changers. St. Mark xi, 12-21.
- The authority of Jesus questioned, and the parables of the Two Sons, the Vineyard let out to Husbandmen and the Wedding Garment. St. Matt. xxi, 23-46 ; xxii, 1-14.
- The Pharisees, Sadducees and Scribes plot against Jesus, and he exposes them. St. Mark xii, 13-37.
- The Widow and her two mites. St. Mark xii, 38-44.
- Parables of the Ten Virgins and the Talents. St. Matt. xxv, 1-30.
- The Last Judgment and the *Covenant* of Judas. St. Matt. xxv, 31-46 ; St. Mark xiv, 1, 2, 10, 12.
- Preparation for eating the Passover, and Jesus washing the disciples' feet. St. Mark xiv, 12-22 ; St. John xiii, 1-10.
- Institution of the Lord's Supper, the departure of Judas Iscariot, and Peter's warning. St. Mark xiv, 23-26 ; St. Luke, xxii, 19-38 ; St. John xiii, 18-26.
- Jesus' agony and betrayal in Gethsemane. St. Matt. xxvi, 36-56 ; St. Mark xiv, 32-52 ; St. John xviii, 1-11.
- Jesus' Trial before the Sanhedrim, Peter's Denial, and Judas' Repentance. St. Matt. xxvi, 57—xxvii, 10 ; St. Mark xiv, 53 ; xv, 1 ; St. Luke xxii, 54 ; xxiii, 1 ; St. John xviii, 12-28.
- Jesus' Trial before Pontius Pilate. St. Matt. xxvii, 11-14 ; St. Mark, xv, 2-5 ; St. Luke, xxiii, 2-5 ; St. John, xviii, 28—xix, 14.
- Jesus sent to Herod and afterwards condemned by Pilate. St. Matt. xxvii, 15-26 ; St. Mark xv, 6-15 ; St. Luke xxiii, 6-25 ; St. John xix, 14-16.
- Jesus crowned, mocked and crucified. St. Matt. xxvii, 27-50 ; St. Mark xv, 16-37 ; St. Luke xxiii, 26-46 ; St. John xix, 16-30.
- Jesus buried and the sepulchre guarded. St. Matt. xxvii, 51-66 ; St. Mark xv, 38-47 ; St. Luke xxiii, 47-55 ; St. John xix, 31-42.
- The glorious resurrection of Jesus. St. Matt. xxviii, 1-8 ; St. Mark xvi, 1-11 ; St. Luke xxiv, 1-12 ; St. John xx, 1-18.

Five of Jesus' appearances to His Disciples. St. Matt. xxviii, 9-10 ; St. Mark xvi, 12-14 ; St. Luke xxiv, 13-53 ; St. John xx, 19-29.

Three more of Jesus' appearances to Disciples and Brethren St. Matt. xxviii, 16-20 ; St. John xxi, 1-24.

The glorious ascension of Jesus. St. Mark xvi, 15-20 ; St. Luke xxiv, 44-53.

MEMORY WORK FOR GRADE IV.—MATT., *sixth chapter.*

FIRST TERM.—(a) *Alms*. (b) *Prayer*. (c) *Fasting*. (d) *Treasure in heaven*.

SECOND TERM.—(a) *Serving two masters*. (b) *Review*. (c) *Books of New Testament in order*.

MORAL TRAINING

SCOPE.—Morals, Lessons upon Godliness, Truthfulness, Honour, Respect for others, Good Manners, Temperance, Kindness to Animals, Health, etc., etc.

OBJECT.—The development of character.

The highest function of the school is character building. Character cannot be made in a day ; it is the result of growth and the teacher must *help* her pupils to form right habits ; they should be taught to see that bad words, unkind acts, untruthful statements injure those who indulge in these vices. Make it clear to the children that those who are generous in thought, word and deed will receive greater blessings than they bestow on others, that altruism brings happiness, selfishness, misery. The true teacher will use every influence at her command to bring home to the hearts of her pupils these truths. As the aim of all true education is the development of character, every lesson, every school exercise should directly or indirectly conduce to this end.

METHOD.—Moral training should be conducted upon the same general principles as physical and intellectual training. Merely telling a child what is right or what is wrong is not sufficient. The teacher's first duty is to give the pupils clear and definite conceptions of right in their various duties in the school-room and on the playground and insist upon strict adherence to the right. It is the teacher's duty to see that their acts are right and that right habits are being formed through right motives. Bad habits must be checked and mutual good-will and forbearance encouraged. Strive to develop the conscientiousness of the children. When the prevailing sentiment of a school condemns the act of the wrongdoer an upward step has been made.

LESSONS.—CLEANLINESS of person, of mind and heart, of speech.

Pupils should be instructed in the laws of health and trained in habits of neatness and personal cleanliness which have a bearing on health and character and thus claim the attention of the teacher. Continual watchfulness is necessary. Pupils having dirty faces, hands and finger nails, should not be allowed to mingle with those who are clean, neat and tidy. Each school should be provided with a basin, towels, soap, and a strong metal comb for the use of all offenders against the laws of personal cleanliness. Pupils should not be allowed to deface the desks, to

shake the ink off their pens upon the desks or to throw pieces of waste paper on the floor. The certainty of a penalty attached will soon reduce these objectionable habits which are too common in many schools.

OBEDIENCE.—Cultivate the law-abiding spirit.

TRUTHFULNESS vs. lying and deceit.

CHEERFULNESS and **GOOD TEMPER.**—Value of.

HONESTY, PUNCTUALITY, PERSEVERANCE; INDUSTRY vs. **IDLENESS; CONCENTRATION.**—Doing with all your might whatsoever hand or mind findeth to do.

COURTESY, POLITENESS.—Consideration and respect for others. A child who is polite from right motives has a good start in moral training. Train the boys to raise their hats when they meet ladies on the street, to say "please," "excuse me," "I beg your pardon," or "thank you," as the occasion

requires. A boy may say "thank you" for a favor conferred and yet not feel any gratitude, but he is much more likely to feel grateful than the boy who never expresses his thanks for a favor done.

Each child should receive a greeting from the teacher each morning and a kindly "good evening" at the close of the day.

The everyday work of the school will afford many opportunities to enforce a recognition of the great social principle of the rights of others, our dependence upon others, and our duty towards them.

SELF CONTROL, SELF RELIANCE, MORAL COURAGE.—To tell the truth, to own a wrong, to stand firm for the right.

SELF RESPECT.—What it means? What it requires?

SELF DENIAL.—What it means? What it requires?

SELF SACRIFICE.—What it means? What it requires?

TEMPERANCE.—The meaning of Temperance in its broader signification.

KINDNESS vs. **CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.**—Cruelty to animals may arise from want of knowledge or ignorance. A boy who is cruel to dumb animals never had any pets of his own. A boy who cultivates a small flower garden knows by his own experience how people feel towards their flowers and he is not likely to pull up or destroy flowers. A school garden is in itself a powerful influence in moral training.

HABIT.—What it means; kinds of habits; when and how most easily formed; the value of good habits; the slavery of evil habits.

THE DRINK HABIT.—Alcohol: The injurious effects upon the human system caused by its use. The misery entailed upon humanity as a result of the drinking habit. The only safe course to follow: "Touch not, taste not."

THE TOBACCO HABIT.—Tobacco: Its effects upon the organs of the human body. Injurious effects of cigarette smoking. Teach the importance of temperance in all things.

HYGIENE.—Pupils should be taught the value of pure air, sunshine, light, ventilation, drainage, the benefits of sleep, exercise, and the simple remedies to be applied in case of accident.

Teach Seniors outlines and of skeleton, muscles, nerves

skin, and a general description of the organs of circulation, respiration and digestion also the "five senses".

Then teach the laws that govern the health of each part.

Point out the evil effects of stimulants and narcotics as applied to the growing tissue of the human body.

MATERIAL.—In order to be effective, lessons in moral training must be carried on day by day incidentally with all school subjects and exercises. Miss no opportunity that presents itself of leading the children to act in the right way from right motives.

Teachers should not injure children by being consciences for them. Pupils must not think that it is the teacher's duty at all times to point out the right and to restrain them from going wrong. Teach them to depend upon themselves, and strive to cultivate in them the desire to decide questions of right or wrong on their merits and to act in accordance with their decisions.

To achieve a fair measure of success there must be faithful work and vigilant supervision on the part of the teacher. The reading lessons, recitations, nature study, history, and scripture lessons will furnish abundant opportunities to train pupils in the right way.

Many of the lessons in the Readers contain, at least, one beautiful thought which should be impressed upon the minds and hearts of the learners.

In the senior grades the study of history will be of assistance to the teacher, from the fact that the study of history is a study of human life and character. Pupils may be taught to mark the errors and note the excellent traits of character in the men whose lives are depicted in history. In studying the lives of great men dwell largely upon their honesty, gentleness, manliness, generosity, dignity and nobility of character.

The bodily posture of pupils in some schools has an influence on their moral training. A slouching gait and a downcast look are not typical of a high moral character. Train your pupils to walk erect, to be alert and active to respond to signals.

Do not neglect daily physical exercises. The physical attitude has a great effect upon the mental and moral, and it should receive more consideration from those who have charge of children.

Teachers who maintain a proper oversight on the playground and occasionally superintend the games have an opportunity to promote manliness of character, love of fair play, respect for the rights of others, forbearance and self control.

In teaching this subject, the best storehouse of educative matter is found in the Bible—the source of all goodness and morality. "The Bible remains the best manual of fundamental morality of which experience has knowledge."

Bible stories, especially valuable in ethical teaching, are an educational force which must not be overlooked, and the teacher who keeps in view the character and limits of the minds of the pupils will select with discretion from the passages to be studied those parts which will best obtain the ends in view.

Stories from the Old Testament and the portions of the Gospels that deal with the life and words of Christ are best suited for the younger children.

Bible reading, singing and prayer may, or may not, be an aid to moral training according to the manner and spirit in which the opening exercises are conducted. Better omit them altogether than to conduct them in a hasty, perfunctory manner. Unless there is marked earnestness on the part of the teacher, reverence and respect on the part of the pupils the opening exercises will not aid in the development of character.