

Circle of Grace

Safe Environment Training

Grade 12 - Lesson Plan

Philosophy

What is a Circle of Grace?

The Catholic Church teaches that God has created each of us as unique and special. Genesis 1:27 tells us that we are created “male and female in God’s image” and that God saw this as “very good.” In that goodness, we are meant to respect ourselves and everyone else as persons created and loved by God.

Adults assist young people to recognize God’s love by helping them to understand that each of us lives and moves in a *Circle of Grace*. You can imagine your own *Circle of Grace* by putting your arms above your head then circle down in front of your body including side to side. This circle, front to back, holds who you are in your body and through your senses. It holds your very essence in mind, heart, soul, and sexuality.

Why is it important to help our young people understand the Circle of Grace?

God intends our relationships in life to be experiences of divine love. Respectful, nurturing, loving relationships increase our understanding of our own value and help us to love others. It is never too early to help young people understand how very special they are and how relationships in life are called to be sacred. Understanding this can help them to protect the special person they are and to be respectful of others.

Adults, as they strive to provide a safe and protective environment, hold the responsibility to help young people understand and respect their own dignity and that of others. A truly safe and protective environment is one where young people recognize when they are safe or unsafe and know how to bring their concerns, fears, and uncertainties to the trusted adults in their lives.

How is the Circle of Grace Program different from other protection programs?

According to research, one in four girls and one in seven boys will be sexually abused by age eighteen.¹ Many protection programs focus on “stranger danger,” however, up to ninety percent of the time the perpetrator is a relative, family friend or other person known to the child/young person. Circle of Grace goes beyond just protection by helping young people understand the sacredness of who they are and how to seek help through their relationships with trusted adults.

Goal of the Circle of Grace Program - Grades K-12

The goal of the *Circle of Grace* program is to educate and empower children and young people to actively participate in a safe environment for themselves and others.

Objectives of the Circle of Grace Program - Grades K-12

- Children/Young People will understand they are created by God and live in the love of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.
- Children/Young People will be able to describe the Circle of Grace which God gives each of us.
- Children/Young People will be able to identify, discern and maintain appropriate physical, emotional, spiritual, and sexual boundaries.
- Children/Young People will be able to identify all types of boundary violations.
- Children/Young People will demonstrate how to take action if any boundary is threatened or violated.

¹ www.usccb.org, or <http://nccanch.acf.hhs.gov>

Grade 12 Leader Guidelines

- A **Leader** is defined as clergy, administrator, director of religious education/formation, teacher, or catechist who has been trained to teach the *Circle of Grace* Program.
- Every leader should read the Philosophy, Goals and Key Concepts to better understand and prepare to teach the *Circle of Grace*. The Key Concepts review the essence of the curriculum, that God is always present in our *Circle of Grace* **because He** desires an intimate relationship with His children.
- The time frame may vary depending on size of class, age of young people, amount of discussion, etc.
- Vocabularies with definitions are intended for the leader. The explanation of vocabulary should be integrated within the context of the lessons to assist the young people in their understanding of the *Circle of Grace* Program. The depth of the young people's understanding will depend upon their age and developmental stage. A master vocabulary list of the *Circle of Grace* Program is included in all lesson plans. The pertinent vocabulary is listed in each lesson.
- If possible, it is always "best practice" to have two adults in the room during the lesson due to the sensitive nature of the material.
- The 9-12 curriculum is formatted to be used in two ways:
 - ✓ The traditional way: lessons taught to the identified grade.
The lesson for grade 12 is only to be taught to seniors.
 - ✓ The second way: select any one of the 9-11 sections or alternate lessons to teach the class or group. Remember that all four lessons in grade 9 equal a section and must be taught together. One may consider presenting the 9th grade lessons as a retreat. Leaders will need to keep a record of what lesson is taught each year.
- Ongoing reinforcement of the concepts is encouraged throughout the year. Hopefully, the language of *Circle of Grace* will become a part of a positive culture of respect, care, and faith that will help protect our young people and help them to know what to do when they feel unsafe.
- Your Administrator, Religious Education Director, or Youth Minister Director will be sending out a letter to all parents regarding *Circle of Grace*. Lesson specific parent information should be handed out as directed. The Parent Packet is included in the Program. Every parish/school is encouraged to provide parent education opportunities both to inform parents about the *Circle of Grace* program and to foster greater communication in families.
- Evaluations for each grade are to be completed and returned to the School Administrator or the Director of Religious Education/Formation. The evaluations will be used to complete the Summary Evaluation that is used for ongoing improvement of the program and for the audit records.

Summary of the Key Concepts of “Circle of Grace”



God gives each of us a Circle of Grace (see below) where He is always “Present”:

*Raise your hands above your head, then bring your outstretched arms slowly down.
Extend your arms in front of you and then behind you
embrace all of the space around you
slowly reach down to your feet.
Knowing that God is in this space with you. This is your Circle of Grace; you are in it.*

God is “Present” because He desires a relationship with us.

- God is with us when we are happy and sad. God does not cause bad things to happen to us. He loves us very much.
- God desires to help us when we are hurt, scared or confused (unsafe).
- Having faith may not take away all of life’s struggles. It is because of these struggles, God promised to always “be present”; providing guidance and comfort in our time of need

God helps us know what belongs in our Circle of Grace

- Our feelings help us know about ourselves and the world around us.
- God helps us know what belongs in our Circle of Grace by allowing us to experience peace, love or contentment when something or someone good comes into our Circle of Grace.

God helps us know what does not belong in our Circle of Grace

- God desires to help us when we are hurt, scared or confused (unsafe).
- The Holy Spirit prompts (alerts) us that something does not belong in our Circle of Grace by giving us “a funny or uncomfortable feeling” that something is not safe. This feeling is there because God wants us to be safe.

God helps us know when to ask for help from someone we trust.

- God gives us people in our lives to help us when we are troubled or struggling with a concern.

- God wants us to talk to trusted adults about our worries, concerns or “uncomfortable feelings” so they can help us be safe and take the right action.

Circle of Grace Vocabulary

Words introduced in Kindergarten

Bullying: Repeatedly being mean to someone on purpose

Children of God: All people are made and loved by God.

Circle of Grace: The love and goodness of God which always surrounds me and all others.

Feelings: Something I sense inside myself (e.g. angry, sad, happy, afraid, embarrassed, confused, excited, peaceful, etc.) which gives me information about others or myself.

Grace: The gift of God's goodness and love to help me live as his child.

Holy: Special because of a connection with God.

Holy Spirit: God present with and within me. The Holy Spirit helps me to remember that I belong to God. The Holy Spirit helps me to experience and live God's love.

Respect: Being kind to others and doing what's best for myself and others because I honor all people as Children of God.

Safe: I am safe when my body and my feelings are respected by me and by others.

Safe Touch: Touch that respects others and me.

Secret: A secret is something I know but do not tell.

Safe Secret: A secret is safe when it does not hurt others or me.

Unsafe Secret: A secret is unsafe when I think that someone, including me, might be hurt or get in trouble if I do not tell.

Signal: A sign that tells me something may be safe or unsafe. This may be internal or external.

Stoplight: A traffic light (red, yellow, green) that is a visual signal for keeping vehicles and people safe.

Trust: Being able to count on someone to help me to stay safe within my *Circle of Grace*.

Trusted Adult: A grown-up who helps me to stay safe in my *Circle of Grace* and to respect others within their *Circle of Grace*.

Unsafe: Anything that causes harm to myself or others.

Unsafe Touch: Touch that is disrespectful and hurts, scares, or makes me feel uncomfortable or confused.

Words Introduced in First Grade

Symbol: A picture or object that stands for something else.

Words Introduced in Second Grade

No new words.

Words Introduced in Third Grade

Boundary: The borders or limits we need to keep ourselves safe within our *Circle of Grace*.

Treasured: We are so unique and precious that we could not be replaced in God's eyes.

Violate: To break a law, promise, or boundary.

Words Introduced in Fourth Grade

Social Media/Networking

Blog: An online journal. Personal stories or thoughts can be posted as in a personal journal. This is a public journal that anyone can access.

Chat Room: The name given to a place or page in a website or online service where people can chat with each other by typing messages which are displayed almost instantly on the screens of others who are in the chat room.

Instant Messaging (IM): Technology similar to that of chat rooms which notifies a user when a person is online allowing them to converse by exchanging text messages.

Location Application: An application (app) used in phones to find a location of a popular spot (restaurant, park etc.). People use the application to check in and it broadcasts the location to all of their friends.

Micro Blogging: This service allows users to give updates about what they are doing in less than 140 characters. In the near future, it may go to 280 characters.

Photo Sharing App: Captures, edits & shares photos, videos & messages with friends & family.

Social Networking Service and Websites: These services and websites are used to communicate with (a person) or search for information about (a person).

Video Sharing Service: This service allows users to watch videos posted by others and to upload videos of their own.

Mobile Video App: Allows you to send videos and pictures, both of which will disappear after about 10 seconds of a person viewing them. You can view them after the 10 seconds if you did a screen shot.

Other Terms

Cyber Bullying: Use of the internet, cell phone or other electronic device to send or post texts or images intended to hurt or embarrass another person.

E-mail: Electronic mail. Sending/ receiving a type written message from one screen to another.

Flaming: Sending a deliberately confrontational message to others on the internet.

Inappropriate Material: Pictures or words on the internet that makes one feel uncomfortable, scared, or that intentionally degrades a human person.

Netiquette: Courteous, honest, and polite behavior practiced on the internet.

Personal Contact Information: Information that allows an individual to be contacted or located in the physical world, i.e. a telephone number or an address.

Phishing: An identity theft scam in which criminals send out spam that imitates the look and language of legitimate correspondence from e-commerce sites. The fake messages generally link to websites that are similarly faked to look like the sites of respected companies. On the sites, users are directed to enter their personal information for authentication or confirmation purposes. The information, when submitted, goes to the thieves not to the “spoofed” company.

Pop Up: A term for unsolicited advertising that appears as its own browser window.

Predator: Someone who uses the internet or other means to obtain personal information about others with the intent to do harm.

Smart Phone: Is a mobile phone that offers advanced features like the internet, a camera and applications such as games and special interest information.

Texting: Sending a short text (typed) message and/or photo between cell phones or other handheld devices.

Webcam: A front facing video camera that attaches to a computer or is built into laptop.

Words Introduced in Fifth Grade

Media: Mass communication formats (music, TV, magazines, movies, videos, internet, computer games, books, advertisements, news, newspapers, radio, etc.) which provide education, information, entertainment, and advertising.

Inappropriate Media: Images, words that are spoken or written, that make one feel uncomfortable or scared. This type of media is disrespectful to people and would be something your parent/trusted adult would not approve.

Words Introduced in Sixth Grade

Admiration: A feeling of high regard or sense of awe.

Dream: A hope or aspiration which we imagine will become real.

Empathy: The ability to understand the feelings of another person.

Healthy: That which is sound and good for you in mind, body, and spirit.

Relationship: An authentic connection with God or others.

Response: Something said or done as a reaction or answer.

Talent: A special God-given ability or gift.

Value: A principle standard or quality considered desirable.

Violation: A break or infringement of another person's rights.

Words Introduced in Seventh Grade

Bullying: Any deliberate aggressive behaviors (physical, verbal or social) by a person or group with the intent to inflict harm on or make fun of another person.

Bystander: Someone who witnesses the bullying. They can have a negative or positive influence on the bullying behavior.

Cyber Bullying: The use of the internet, cell phones or other electronic devices to send or post texts or images intended to hurt or embarrass another person.

Disrespect: Treating with rudeness, insult, or lack of respect.

Words Introduced in Eighth Grade

Conscience: The gift from God that helps us to know the difference between right and wrong.

Modesty: The virtue that respects, honors, and protects privacy: the quality of avoiding extremes of emotion, action, dress, and language. Modesty respects my boundaries and

the boundaries of others.

Morality: The way we put our beliefs into action for good.

Sexuality: Everything that makes us female or male. This includes feelings, attitudes, values, relationships, and ideas.

Words introduced in Middle School Alternate Lessons

Stress: A state of mental/emotional strain resulting from adverse or demanding circumstances

Pressure: Typically applied from an external source (peers, teachers, family, etc.) in a demand for high performance or healthy/unhealthy behavior,

Words Introduced in Ninth Grade

Exploit: To take unfair advantage of someone/some situation in order to get some benefit.

Forced Isolation: When someone forces/pressures another to be separated from others in order to gain control.

Secrecy: The condition of being hidden or concealed. The habit or practice of keeping secrets or maintaining privacy or concealment.

Sexting: Sexually explicit images or text messages sent by way of a phone. There may be legal consequences if one or both persons involved are minors.

Unequal Power: When one person has more power in a relationship. This can be in the area of age, size, position, resources, status or knowledge.

Words Introduced in Tenth Grade

Boundary: A border or limit that helps keep us safe and separate from another person or entity. Boundaries help define relationships. They are either concrete (physical/visual/audio) or abstract (emotions/beliefs/internal guidelines/rules).

Circle of Virtue: Our response to the invitation of God's grace by cultivating goodness and virtue in our lives.

Words Introduced in Eleventh Grade

Freely Chosen Violations: Every person is responsible for those violations they freely choose and know are wrong. We should never blame or accuse persons who are victims of abuse and manipulated or exploited in unequal relationships.

Moral Responsibility: As we grow into mature adults, we must take greater responsibility for protecting ourselves and others from violations of God's plan for our spiritual, sexual, and moral lives.

Offender: Someone who exhibits behaviors for the sole purpose of putting another person in a vulnerable position to be exploited/abused.

Survivor: A person who not only lives through but thrives despite abuse, affliction, or adversity.

Victim: A person who has suffered injury/harm (physical or emotional) by forces beyond his or her control and not of his or her personal responsibility.

Words Introduced in Twelfth Grade

No new words.

Words Introduced in the High School Alternate Lessons

Human Trafficking: Modern Day Slavery

Human Trafficking: Slavery in the form of *forced labor* or *sex trafficking* in which the victim is under 18 years of age, or is compelled by force, fraud or coercion, respectively, to provide labor or services, or to engage in a commercial sex act. There is no requirement that the victim be transported or travel across a *national border*.

Coercion: Threatening physical or non-physical harm (psychological or financial) against someone in order to manipulate them into doing something they do not want to do or would not normally do.

Modesty: A thing of the Past or Not?

Humility: Understanding of the truth of God and who we truly are; made in His image.

What is Your Motto?

Motto/Theme: A maxim adopted as a guide to one's conduct. This motto can be derived from our Catholic or popular culture

Tech Savvy or Tech Safe?

Sexting: Sexually explicit images or texts sent by way of the phone. There may be legal consequences if one or both persons involved are minors.

Pornography: 1: The depiction of erotic behavior (pictures or writing) intended to cause sexual excitement. 2: material (as books or a photograph) that depicts erotic behavior and is intended to cause sexual excitement 3: the depiction of acts in a sensational manner so as to arouse a quick intense emotional reaction, *Merriam Webster*

Lesson

Circle of Grace

Love and the Theology of the Body

Sometimes young people reveal personal information or details about incidents that, in order to respect confidentiality, need to be handled outside of the group environment. If this happens, tell the young person, "Thank you for sharing that, _____. That sounds really important. I will talk to you about that later (at the end of class, at the break, as soon as humanly possible, etc.)." When this happens, be sure you talk to the young person at your first opportunity and alert the administration. Remember that you are the responsible reporter in cases of suspected abuse.

This lesson complements the following Catholic teachings:

- Analyze and profess belief in the Creed
- Church teachings revealed in the Creed applies in our daily lives
- Human relationships are intended to be experiences of Divine Love
- Personal covenant with God
- Belief in the Communion of Saints
- Live responsibly as fully initiated members of the Church
- Discipleship is our call to holiness
- The relationship between the love of God, our love of self, and our love of others
- The image of God is in ourselves and others

Lesson Objectives

Young People will be able to:

1. Understand the beauty of God's plan for their life and to interpret the gift of their sexuality within this larger plan
2. View any freely chosen violation of God's plan as sinful and contrary to their dignity as human persons

Materials Needed

1. Copy of one of the three principle handouts A, B, C for each young person to use in small group discussion (end of the Grade 12 Lesson)
2. Copy of the "Theology of the Body" Handout (end of the Grade 12 Lesson)
3. Christopher West workbook "An Introduction to the Theology of the Body: Discovering the Master Plan for Your Life" (optional resource)
4. Each student must bring to class two to three magazines in preparation for this lesson. The magazines need to be approved by the leader/teacher.

5. How Healthy are your Relationships Handout (see the end of the Grade 12 Lesson)
6. Large index cards with one of the principles A, B, or C written on them
7. Props for skits.

Opening Prayer

God,
we ask for Your guidance and a little more:
guidance in relationships,
guidance in decisions,
guidance in love,
and guidance in worshiping You.
Amen.

Getting Started

Review

It is important that the youth understand the relationship between the Circle of Virtue and the Circle of Grace. The Circle of Grace is always present and never leaves us. Our Circle of Virtue is our response to our Circle of Grace and can change due to our free will.

Circle of Grace: The love and goodness of God that always surrounds me and others.

Circle of Virtue: Our response to the invitation of God's grace by cultivating goodness and virtue in our lives.

Vocabulary

Review the following vocabulary.

1. **Freely Chosen Violations:** Every person is responsible for those violations they freely choose and know are wrong. We should never blame or accuse persons who are victims of abuse and manipulated or exploited in unequal relationships
2. **Moral Responsibility:** As we grow into mature adults, we must take greater responsibility for protecting ourselves and others from violations of God's plan for our spiritual, sexual, and moral lives.
3. **Survivor:** A person who not only lives through but thrives despite abuse, affliction, or adversity.
4. **Victim:** A person who has suffered injury/harm (physical or emotional) by forces beyond his or her control and not of his or her personal responsibility.

Introduction: Many of you may be going off to college soon and will, for the first time, be on your own. This will be an exciting time, but it will also be filled with difficult choices. Will you live up to your Catholic values on sexuality and marriage or will you choose what popular culture says about sexuality? Will you treat your sexuality casually or with the great respect it deserves? Will you believe the lie that what you “do” with your body does not impact who you are as a person? Today we will discuss the principles of **St. John Paul II’s** document “Theology of the Body” that will help you think more about some of these questions.

Choose from one of the two activities

Activity 1: Applying Principles to the Popular Culture

- *Divide into 3 groups.*
- *Give each group a principal (A, B, or C) handout (see the end of the Grade 12 Lesson) and have them work on the identified task.*

A. Principle: We are to use things and love persons.

Share examples of how people in our society tend to use persons and love things. (*Pornography, advertisements promoting products that make you lovable*)

B. Principle: Ultimate happiness comes from love. We were made for and to love.

Share examples where in our society we tend to pursue other things as our ultimate good, especially money, power, fame/popularity, pleasure, knowledge, etc. What effect does this have on society?

(*Cheating on exams to increase your GPA to get into a prestigious college, needing the latest electronic gadget to be popular*)

C. Principle: Love is a sincere gift of self. It is the deliberate choice to give of ourselves – to spend our lives to the last drop in service of God and others.

Share examples of what “love” looks like in our modern world, in popular movies, TV sitcoms, etc.

(*Media portrays love can be casual, it is a current “feeling” and not a lasting commitment*)

- *Have class reassemble back to the large group and have notes out.*
- *Discuss each principle separately.*
- *Begin by allowing each of the three groups to share about the principle they brainstormed (A-C below). Allow other students to comment on and add to the discussion.*
- *Instruct the young people to write down key discussion points for each principle.*

Activity 2: Actions Speak Louder Than Words

- *Divide the young people into 3 groups*
- *Give each group an index card with one of the three principles on it (A, B, or C)*

A. Principle: We are to use things, and love persons.

Share examples of how people in our society tend to use persons and love things.

(Pornography, advertisements promoting products that make you lovable)

B. Principle: Ultimate happiness comes from love. We were made for and to love.

Share examples where in our society we tend to pursue other things as our ultimate good, especially money, power, fame/popularity, pleasure, knowledge, etc. What effect does this have on society?

(Cheating on exams to increase your GPA to get into a prestigious college, needing the latest electronic gadget to be popular)

C. Principle: Love is a sincere gift of self. It is the deliberate choice to give of ourselves – to “spend our lives to the last drop in service of God and others.

Share examples of what “love” looks like in our modern world, in popular movies, TV sitcoms, etc.

(Media portrays love can be casual, it is a current “feeling” and not a lasting commitment)

- *Tell them to create a dramatic scene/skit that depicts this principle*
- *Have them choose props for their skit*
- *The skit should be no more than a few minutes long*
- *Have the skits performed in front of the other groups*
- *Ask the young audience to guess the principle that this skit is portraying*

Large Group Discussion

The goal of this section is to discuss in the large group the following principles D and E. Discussion questions and possible answers are provided for each principle. **These principles outline married and single life. It is important to reinforce that all, married or single, are called to give of themselves to others.** The principles are on the handout.

D. Principle: “The body language of Love – God wrote his vision for love right into the fabric of our bodies.” Neither man nor woman is complete without the other. We are literally made for each other. Each was created and made to be given to the other. Husband and wife are called to a permanent, committed “communion”, a mutual self-giving that touches upon every aspect of life. What is expressed physically in the sexual embrace (a complete unreserved gift of self) is echoed in every other aspect of life where they give of themselves to the other and to their children.

Q. How do husband and wife show care and love for each other in non-sexual ways?
How do they show care and love for their children?

Possible Answers: *Caring for the needs of the other, sacrificing for the sake of the other, praying for the good of the other. Some examples include doing the dishes, taking out the trash, reading to children at night, working hard to provide for the family, providing emotional support, etc. “It is not about doing Great Things. It is about doing small things with Great LOVE.” – St. Teresa of Calcutta*

E. Principle: “The fundamental vocation of every human being is to live in loving relationship with others.” For single persons, this means to give of themselves to others (non-sexually) just as husband and wife give of themselves to each other and to their children. Moreover, because priests, religious and other single persons are not primarily responsible for the care and well-being of spouse and children, they are uniquely free to give of themselves to others in a radical way.

Q. What examples can you think of where priests, religious/consecrated, or single persons give of themselves?

Possible Answers:

Have flexible schedules to meet the community needs, more time for prayer.

Review:

F. Principle: Unmasking the Counterfeits – Looking for Love in All the Wrong Places² “If given the choice between a real million dollar bill and a counterfeit, which would you prefer? The real one, of course. But what if you were raised in a culture that incessantly bombarded you with propaganda convincing you that the counterfeit was the real thing?” This is precisely the situation in which we find ourselves – trying to come of age in a modern world so profoundly confused about the meaning and purpose of sexuality.

Q. How does society try to confuse us with false images of real love?

Media bombards us with constant images that portrays false images as real love and happiness (you need a perfect body, money, possessions to be happy and be lovable. Consider giving some reality shows to illustrate this point). Because we see it over and over, we tend to be immune to the false message.

Activity

1. Direct the students individually or in a group to find two images of false love and two images of authentic love in their magazines to share with the class.
2. Have each student or group present their images and share why they thought they represent false or authentic love.
3. Write the examples on the board.

² West, Christopher. *Introduction to the Theology of the Body: Discovering God’s Glorious Plan for your Life*. West-Chester, PA: Ascension Press, 2004, 3-4.

Summarize Points

- Desperate for true “communion” and the experience of being loved (for which we were made) we are tempted to settle for the cheap counterfeit that our society seeks to sell us. Even if “IT FEELS LIKE LOVE”...
- God’s plan for the body is union, communion, marriage: this brings life.
- Satan’s counter plan for the body is separation, fracture, isolation: this brings death.
- Marriage and the family are “placed in the center of the great struggle between good and evil, between life death, between love and all that is opposed to love”.
- Any use of the gift of our sexuality outside of the permanent, loving, life-giving relationship of marriage violates our dignity and the very meaning and purpose of our sexuality. It is communion without commitment.
- Any effort by us or others to exploit our sexuality for “use” rather than “love” is a violation of our dignity and the dignity of the other.
- We must make choices which respect and defend our dignity and personhood especially against those who would violate, manipulate, and victimize us.

Identify/Discuss:

- What are some common examples of these violations: *(Write on board/flip paper)*
 - Relationships where there is unequal power and it is used in a manipulative or abusive way. Differences in power may include age, knowledge, position, authority, social status, etc.
 - When technology, cell phones, or computers are used to threaten, intimidate, or gossip about persons.
 - Relationships where there is secrecy and isolation. Again, God made us for healthy relationships, not these fake counterfeits. We’re made to give of ourselves, not to be manipulated and threatened. We’re made for better than this.

Identify/Discuss:

- What to do when these violations happen to you or someone you know? *(Write on board/flip paper)*
 - Tell someone who can help. Talk to someone you trust – a parent, a professional counselor, teacher, or other adults who will listen and offer help.
 - When someone takes advantage of you, you can take yourself out of the

- situation. You can free yourself from unhealthy relationships.
- Be honest and admit that something bad happened to you. Do not hide the secret anymore.
 - You may have normal feelings of fear, anxiety, depression, or anger. Talk with a counselor and learn how to deal with these feelings.
 - Learn to recognize the behavior and situations that can get you in trouble. Avoid or get away from abusive people and negative environments.
 - Learn how to create and maintain healthy boundaries.

Activity: How healthy are your relationships (*see the end of the Grade 12 Lesson*)

- *Distribute the “How healthy are your relationships?” handout.*
- *Allow time for the young people to complete the handout.*
- *Ask the young people to think of any statement requiring them to give a response of False.*
- *Encourage them to review the areas where the ‘False’ response was required with one of their “trusted adults”.*

Conclude by saying:

According to **St. John Paul II**, we were made *for* love, and we were made *to* love, to give of ourselves in powerful and Godly ways. We must begin to build a culture of love which is free of abusive and manipulative relationships, which respect our freedom, our integrity, and our infinite value as persons made in the image and likeness of God. We are loved.

Closing Prayer

**God help me slow down
 and be present to Your everlasting love.
 Help me have REAL conversations with You
 that guide and heal my brokenness.
 Cultivate in my heart Your truth
 and help me respond to Your Grace.
 Give me courage to reject the lie
 that You are a “distant” God.
 Bless me with the gift of discernment,
 knowing Your compassion and love is not relative,
 but eternal.
 Your greatest desire from me
 is my sincere “yes”.
 Amen**

Opening Prayer

**God,
We ask for Your guidance and a little more:
guidance in relationships,
guidance in decisions,
guidance in love,
and guidance in worshiping You.
Amen.**

Closing Prayer

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and be present to Your everlasting love.
Help me have REAL conversations with You
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Cultivate in my heart Your truth
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Give me courage to reject the lie
that You are a “distant” God.
Bless me with the gift of discernment,
knowing Your compassion and love is not relative,
but eternal.
Your greatest desire from me
is my sincere “yes”.
Amen**

Love and Theology of the Body Handout A

Principle A: We are to use things and love persons.

Task: Brainstorm examples where our society seems to get these two things backwards – where we tend to use persons and love things.

Love and Theology of the Body Handout B

Principle B: Ultimate happiness comes from love. We were made for and to love.

Task: Brainstorm the examples of the kinds of things that most people seem to think will bring ultimate happiness, money, power, etc. What effect does this have on our society?

Love and Theology of the Body Handout C

Principle C: Love is a sincere gift of self. It is the deliberate choice to give of ourselves, to “spend our lives to the last drop” in service of God and others.

Task: Brainstorm what “love” looks like in our modern world, in popular movies, TV sitcoms, Internet/Social Networking Sites etc.

ST. JOHN PAUL II
THEOLOGY OF THE BODY

A. We are to use things and love persons.

B. Ultimate happiness comes from love.

C. Love is a sincere gift of self.

**D. The Body Language of Love: God wrote His vision of love
right into the fabric of our bodies.**

**E. The fundamental vocation of every human being is to live
in loving relationship with others.**

**F. Unmasking the Counterfeits: Looking for
love in all the wrong places...
But it feels like love...**

How Healthy **Are** Your Relationships?

Choose a relationship in your life. Put a “T” (true) or an “F” (false) by each of the following statements. These actions can be in person or using technology (texting or social network site).

- ___ Never embarrasses you or puts you down.
- ___ Shows respect by their words and actions.
- ___ Respects your freedom to choose your friends.
- ___ You feel comfortable disagreeing with them.
- ___ You feel comfortable saying, “No,” to a request from them.
- ___ Never ask you to keep a secret that makes you feel uncomfortable.
- ___ Respects your property.
- ___ Respects your privacy.
- ___ Never physically interacts with you in a way that hurts or makes you confused.
- ___ You feel safe and free from pressure when you are around them.
- ___ Honors and respects your values and opinions.
- ___ Does not repeat confidential information with others without your permission.

Works Cited:

West, Christopher. *Introduction to the Theology of the Body: Discovering God's Glorious Plan for Your Life*. West-Chester, PA: Ascension Press, 2004 (Copyright permission granted). (An updated edition of the workbook is titled *An Introduction to the Theology of the Body: Discovering the Master Plan for Your Life*.)

Grade 12 Evaluation

Date _____

Parish/School _____ City _____

Leader _____ Number of young people in class _____

Each grade's curriculum was designed to meet the overall program objectives.

Please check if whether the objectives of the *Circle of Grace* Program were met.

1. YES _____ NO _____ Young People understand they are created by God and live in the love of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.
2. YES _____ NO _____ Young People will be able to describe the *Circle of Grace* which God gives each of us.
3. YES _____ NO _____ Young People will be able to identify the six Theology of the Body Principles.
4. YES _____ NO _____ Young People will be able to identify and maintain appropriate boundaries.
5. YES _____ NO _____ Young People can identify types of boundary violations.
6. YES _____ NO _____ Young People can demonstrate how to take action if a boundary is threatened or violated.

Please list what worked well and any resources that you would like to share with others (use back if necessary).

Please list any suggestions that would improve lessons (use back if necessary).

Return to your School Administrator, Director of Religious Education, or Director of Youth Ministry.