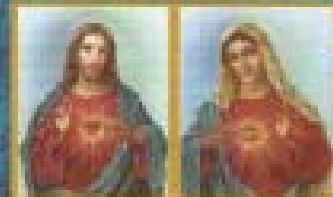


*"...some seed fell on good soil, and when grew,
it produced fruit a hundred fold." (Luke 8:8)*

Reference Book

2nd Edition



KNANAYA CATHOLIC SOCIETY
DETROIT-WINDSOR KIDS CLUB



**KNANAYA CATHOLIC SOCIETY
DETROIT-WINDSOR
KIDS CLUB**

REFERENCE BOOK
2nd Edition
2015-16

Private Use Only

Dedication



*This Book is dedicated to
All the Children of our
Knanaya Catholic Community*



**KCS DETROIT-WINDSOR KIDS CLUB
REFERENCE BOOK 2015-16
2nd Edition**

First Published
December 2008

Second Edition
November 2015

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*“Lord Jesus, we offer all the children of our community to You.
Bless them, protect them, lead them, guide them, defend them, sustain them
so that they may always walk with You and be faithful to Your commandments.”*

Greetings!

I congratulate and thank our Kids Club coordinators, Jain Kannachanparambil, and Mithun Thannikuzhippil, and all the Kids Club volunteers for their dedicated and devoted service to our children. I also appreciate the coordinators for publishing this 2nd Edition of the KCS Detroit Windsor Kids Club Reference Book.

This book is a reference guide for our children. Our Knanaya Catholic Society’s goal is to cherish and nourish the cultural needs, adhere to the Knanaya traditions and ethnic heritage of our members, as well as maintain a stewardship of the Catholic faith. We are committed to promote and teach our values and customs to our children and future posterity. Kids Club is one of the most viable platforms where our ideals can be accomplished and realized.

I would like to thank our current and past Spiritual Directors and KCS Executive Committee Members for supporting all the children/youth initiatives. I also thankfully remember all who helped with the first edition of this book in 2008.

Dear Children, please take advantage of this book. Use this book as a reference guide in your life. I hope that one day you use this book to teach your own children how to grow in faith and tradition. Be proud of our heritage and history.

Dear Parents, I suggest that you review the Knanaya History and Tradition materials in this book and discuss the topics with your children on a regular basis in order to engage and motivate them in the learning process lead by the Kids Club Coordinators.

Faith and prayer materials promote the importance of receiving sacraments and attending catechism from the Church and family prayer at home.

With best wishes,

BABU TTOOP KANJIRATHINKAL

President,

Knanaya Catholic Society of Detroit-Windsor

November 01, 2015

From the Kids Club Coordinators

It is with great pleasure to present the new updated second edition of KCS Detroit-Windsor Kids club Reference Book for our children.

We would like to thank Mr. Babu Ittoop Kanjirathinkal for all the help, guidance and materials to publish this book. A special thank you to Rev. Dr. Jacob Vellian for the Knanaya Migration Narration material added in this edition.

At this time, we would like to thank all the Pioneers, Spiritual Directors, and Seniors of our community for all the help and guidance in achieving what we are today.

We would also like to thank 2008 KCS President Mr. Stephen Abraham Parayil and his Executive members, and 2008 Kids Club Coordinators Mrs. Beena Chackunkal, Mrs. Simy Thymyalil, and Mr. Babu Ittoop Kanjirathinkal for publishing the first edition of this book.

Referenced in this book are aspects of Faith, Prayer, and Malayalam, which are very important for the growth and development for the children of our community. Our focus for Kids Club, however, is the teachings of the rich Knanaya history and tradition.

We would like to thank all the families and volunteers who continuously help us with Kids Club sessions, activities and programs. Parents, please continue to show your support by encouraging your children to attend all Kids Club events.

Once again, congratulations to all the children in participating in Kids Club sessions, activities, and programs.

We wish you all the best to become a good Catholic and a Knanaya person by following our Knanaya customs, traditions, rules and values.

Sincerely,

Jain Mathews
Kannachanparambil
Coordinator
KCS Detroit-Windsor Kids Club

Mithun Jain Mohan
Thannikuzhippil
Sub-Coordinator
KCS Detroit-Windsor Kids Club

November 01, 2015

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FAITH

SACRAMENTS

What is the word sacrament mean?

It means – sign. Sign represents something other than itself. A sign is something we can see or hear which tells us something else, which we cannot see or hear at that moment.

A catholic sacrament is a visible sign instituted by Christ to give grace. The source of grace is the passion of Christ (past). The life of Christ in us is the grace (present). The result of grace is our share in the glory of the risen child (after our life in this world).

The seven sacraments are:

1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
3. Eucharist
4. Reconciliation
5. Holy Orders
6. Matrimony
7. Anointing of the Sick

Sacrament Puzzle

A sacrament that forgives sins and heals relationship.

- What is Reconciliation?

A sacrament to help heal bodies and souls

- What is Anointing of the Sick?

God's pardon given by priest

- What is absolution?

A serious sin that turns a person completely away from God

- What is mortal sin?

This sacrament is called the most Blessed Sacrament

- What is Eucharist?

These sacraments are called Sacraments of Service

- What are Holy Orders and Matrimony?

Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist in a group together

- What are sacraments of initiation?

Sacraments joining a man and a woman

- What is matrimony?

Ordination of priest, bishop, Nuns, and deacons

- What is Holy Orders?

The Sacrament, which begins the life of grace in our soul

- What is Baptism?

A sacrament, which helps us to fight and even die for Christ

- What is confirmation?

In this sacrament, Holy Spirit comes and strengthens the soul. This makes Christians soldiers of Christ.

- What is Confirmation?

CHURCH PRECEPTS

The precepts (commandments) show how we must live. God gave the Ten Commandments to Moses. Our Lord handed down these commandments to His church and gave the church the power to make new laws as time went on.

1. You shall attend Mass on Sundays and holy days of obligation and rest from servile labor
2. You shall confess your sins at least once a year
3. You shall receive the sacrament of the Eucharist at least during the Easter season
4. You shall observe the days of fasting and abstinence established by the Church
5. You shall help to provide for the needs of the Church

WORKS OF MERCY

The spiritual and corporal works of mercy are acts of love, which we show to Christ through the members of His mystical body. Whatever we do for a member of the Body of Christ, we do for Christ. And we can help non-Catholics to become members of Christ's Body by showing love towards them.

CHIEF CORPORAL WORKS OF MERCY

Acts of love that come from the heart and are intended to help our neighbor in his bodily needs.

1. To feed the hungry.
2. To give drink the thirsty.
3. To clothe the naked.
4. To visit the imprisoned.
5. To shelter the homeless.
6. To visit the sick.
7. To bury the dead.

CHIEF SPIRITUAL WORKS OF MERCY

Acts of love towards our neighbor to help him in the needs of his soul. Since the soul is far more important than the body, the spiritual works of mercy are far more important than the corporal works of mercy.

1. To instruct the ignorant.
2. To counsel the doubtful.
3. To admonish (give a warning) the sinner.
4. To bear wrongs patiently.
5. To forgive offenses willingly.
6. To comfort the afflicted (sorrowful).
7. To pray for the living and the dead.

HOLY MASS

What is Mass?

- ❖ **Mass is a sacrifice.** We offer our sacrifice along with Jesus' sacrifice at the altar of Cross to the Heavenly Father.
- ❖ **Mass is also a banquet** (Lord's supper); it is a banquet of Communion with God. Offering our sacrifices to those of the Lord Jesus, we, in turn, receive His Body and Blood.

How do you bless yourself?

- ❖ Before you enter the church, dip the forefingers of your right hand into the blessed water and make the sign of the cross with holy water – In the name of the Father (forehead), ... and the Son... (chest), ...and the Holy.. (left shoulder), ...Sprit. ... (right shoulder)...Amen.
- ❖ This is a manual recalling of our baptism.

What is the tabernacle?

- ❖ A box sometimes shaped in the form of a temple, where the Blessed Sacrament (hosts that have been consecrated at a previous mass) is kept
- ❖ It is the real presence of Jesus Christ.

What is the Altar?

- ❖ It resembles a table – a reminding of the Last Supper.
- ❖ It is referred to as “ the Lord’s Cross”.
- ❖ It resembles Jesus tomb.
- ❖ It is where the sacrificial banquet (Mass) is celebrated.

Who is Jesus Christ?

- ❖ Jesus Christ is God the Son, who became man for us.

Is Jesus Christ truly God?

- ❖ Jesus Christ is truly God, the Second Person of the Trinity, the Son, the Eternal Word, who with the Father and the Holy Spirit always was, is, and always will be. ‘In the beginning was the Word’ (John 1:1)

Is Jesus Christ truly Man?

- ❖ Jesus Christ is truly man because he has the nature of man, having a body and soul.

Was Jesus Christ always man?

- ❖ Jesus Christ was not always man but he became man in the womb of the Virgin Mary.

What do we call the mystery of God becoming Man?

- ❖ We call this mystery ‘the Incarnation’ which means that God the Son, became man, a human being like us in all things except sin. ‘the Word was made Flesh and dwelt among us’ (John 1:14).

Why did God the Son become Man?

- ❖ God the Son became man to free us from sin and open to us the way to Heaven and everlasting life with God.

How many natures are there in Jesus?

- ❖ There are two natures in Jesus, the Divine nature of God and he Human nature of man.

How many persons are there in Jesus?

- ❖ There is only one person in Jesus, the person of God the Son.

What does the name ‘Jesus’ mean?

- ❖ The name ‘Jesus’ means ‘Savior’.

What does the name ‘Christ’ mean?

- ❖ The name ‘Christ’ means ‘Anointed’

What do these names tell us?

- ❖ That Jesus was anointed by God the Father to be our Savior.

What is the meaning of Eucharist?

- ❖ Thanksgiving

What is the meaning of Priest?

- ❖ Person of Christ

What is the meaning of Alleluia?

- ❖ Praise God

What is the Missal?

- ❖ The book which contains the prayers said by the priest at the altar as well as all that is officially read or sung in connection with the offering of the Mass

What are the other names of Mass?

- ❖ The breaking of the bread
- ❖ The Lord's supper
- ❖ The Eucharist
- ❖ The Offering
- ❖ The Holy Sacrifice

TEN COMMANDMENTS**1. I am the LORD your God: you shall not have other Gods before me**

- ❖ God made our world and created each one of us.
He wants us to know that He loves us and that He will always be with us.
- ❖ There are times when we forget and we make other people and things more important (Example: Sports, Dance, Music, Movie, Toys etc.). That is wrong.

2. You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain

- ❖ No one should dishonor anyone's name. Especially God's name.
- ❖ God's name should be:
 - a. Spoken with respect.
 - b. Prayed to with care

3. Remember to keep holy the LORD'S Day

- ❖ Our Lord wants us to have a day of rest. A day when we can put aside our work and just think of how much we are loved by God. That special day is the Sabbath. That's the Lord's Day.
- ❖ We go to church on the Sabbath to spend time with Our God. We listen to God's Word at church and pray for each other.

4. Honor your father and your mother

- ❖ God gives you life but He shares that gift He has given with your Father and Mother. He wants them to show you how to love by the love they give to you and each other.
- ❖ Parents are your best teachers. They teach you lots of wonderful things including how much God loves you.
- ❖ Other people, like grandparents, aunts, uncles, schoolteachers, and priests, have that special gift from God also. They need to be treated with honor and respect, too.
- ❖ Praying for their souls after death is part of honoring them.

5. You shall not kill

- ❖ God gave us life. He gave each of us this special gift and we should treat our lives and the lives of others with care and respect.
- ❖ When we fight, when we are angry, or do other disrespectful things, we are killing the special joy and peace that is given to us by God. Their life is precious, as ours is, and we must remember to honor that life.
- ❖ When doing things that damage our body like smoking and taking drugs, we are killing ourselves.

6. You shall not commit adultery

- ❖ When two people get married, they promise to share their love only with each other. They must keep that promise.
- ❖ We should behave well always whatever age you are.
- ❖ For children, this commandment reminds us to honor ourselves and be sincere with our friends. We should be a true friend and not break promises and not lead our friends to break their promises.

7. You shall not steal

- ❖ We all have things that are special to us. Perhaps we have worked hard and earned it or perhaps it was a gift for Christmas or a birthday. Whatever the reason, we would never want what is ours to be taken from us.
- ❖ To just take what is not ours is wrong. It is selfish and harmful. Everyone has a right to what belongs to him or her.
- ❖ When we cheat, it's the same thing. When we are cheating to win a game, to get the right answer, whatever we cheat on, it's taking what is not ours.

8. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor

- ❖ The truth makes us happy and lies make us so sad. Lies hurt other people and they hurt us. There are times when we lie to get out of trouble. There are times when a lie seems to help. That isn't true. A lie always hurts the respect we have of ourselves and it usually hurts another person. A lie brings shame on us. A lie makes us sad.
- ❖ When you tell other people's secrets, even if its true, that hurts them. When we make them hurt, we hurt ourselves.

9. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife

- ❖ Marriage is a special gift from God. Gifts always make us happy. This gift of marriage is very special between a man a woman and God doesn't want any other man or woman to take this gift away.

10. You shall not covet your neighbor's goods

- ❖ Many times, other people have really neat things. We might even wish that it was ours. Many people are good in sports or have really wonderful clothes.

- ❖ To want nice things for ourselves is okay. When we become mean or nasty to others that have what we would like to have, that's wrong. When we are unhappy because the other person is better in sports or wears better clothes than we wear, that's wrong.
- ❖ We need to admire the things that other people have. We need to admire their special talents. We need to be happy for them. We need to thank God for the special gifts He has given us.

THE TWO GREAT COMMANDMENTS

- ❖ First: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole soul, and with thy whole mind, and with thy whole strength.
- ❖ Second: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself".

SIN AND SEPARATION

When do we sin?

- ❖ We sin when we do something wrong on purpose

Why does sin offend God?

- ❖ Sin offends God because when we sin we do not love God.

How many kinds of Sins are there?

- ❖ There are two kinds of sins: Original Sin and Personal Sins.

What are Original Sins?

- ❖ Original sin is the sin of disobedience to God committed by our first parents, Adam and Eve. Since all of us inherit this sinful nature of our first parents, all are born in this state of broken relationship with God.

What are Personal Sins?

- ❖ Personal sins are the sins we commit knowingly, These can be mortal or venial.

What are the capital sins?

- ❖ There are seven capital sins: Pride, avarice (greed), envy, wrath(anger), lust (impurity), gluttony (lack of self-control), and sloth (laziness).
- ❖ They are called capital because all the sins of commission and omission that we commit are said to flow from these seven capital sins.

What are the capital virtues?

- ❖ There are seven capital virtues: humility, liberality (generosity), brotherly love, meekness, chastity (purity), temperance (self-control), and diligence
- ❖ They are called capital because all the virtues we strive to practice are said to flow from these seven capital virtues

- ❖ The seven capital virtues oppose the seven capital sins.

<u>Capital Virtue</u>	<u>Opposing Sin</u>
humility	pride
liberality	avarice
brotherly love	envy
meeekness	wrath
chastity	lust
temperance	gluttony
diligence	sloth

What is a mortal Sin?

- ❖ **Mortal sin** is the most serious form of personal sin, through which a person turns completely away from God. The mortal sin takes away God's life from the soul until the person asks God for forgiveness.

What is a venial sin?

- ❖ **Venial Sin** is a less serious personal sin that weakens, but does not destroy a person's relationship with God.

What is a temptation?

- ❖ Temptation is an enticement (attraction) to commit sin or to do something wrong.

What must I do when I am tempted?

- ❖ I must ask Jesus to help me to do what is right even when it is hard for me.

Why is it important to go to Reconciliation?

- ❖ To have your sins forgiven and rebuild a loving relationship with God. Think about a king coming to your house. What would you do? – You keep your home clean (vacuum/painting/decorate etc.). Dress nicely etc... Similarly we need to clean-up ourselves, to receive Jesus. Reconciliation will turn us back into Jesus. Sins turn us away from Jesus.

Make every effort to have reconciliation during the lent season (at least once an year). This is one of the Church's Precepts.

What must I do for a good confession?

1. Ask God for help to become aware of my sins.
2. Ask God for the grace to be really sorry for my sins
3. Promise God to do better
4. Tell all my sins to the Priest
5. Do the penance the priest gives me
6. Thank God for forgiving my sins

What is the most important part of the confession?

- ❖ To be sincerely sorry for my sins; for without sorrow my sins cannot be forgiven.

EXAMINATION OF CONSCIENCE

(The following points are a few hints to help the child to be aware of the sins he/she may have committed)

1. Did I keep anger and bitterness in my heart?
2. Did I grumble when I was corrected or punished?
3. Did I refuse to help other children, even those who are not in my family or among my friends- especially the poor and the sick?
4. Did I try to bluff or tell lies?
5. While doing this did I hurt anyone?
6. Did I spoil other's good name by gossiping?
7. Did I say my prayers only with my lips, without thinking or trying to join myself to God?
8. How do I behave in church?
9. Do I remember that church is the sacred place where I meet Jesus?
10. Am I attentive at Mass and participate in it properly and meaningfully by offering myself together with the bread and wine?
11. Have I disobeyed my parents?
12. Do I remember that my parents and my elders stand in the place of God?
13. Do I respect them and listen to them?
14. Have I been rude to my family members?
15. Have I made fun of old or handicapped people?
16. Do I take things that do not belong to me? (If I have taken anything I should return it before I go to Confession).
17. Do I use my tongue and my mouth for saying kind and good words to God and to people or do I misuse them by saying bad words?
18. Am I greedy?
19. Have I been jealous of others?

CONFESSION

How do you make your confession?

1. Sit / Kneel
2. Make the sign of the cross
3. Say: "Bless me, father, for I have sinned. My last confession was..... Ago."
4. I then tell my sins to the priest
5. I listen to what the priest says I should do for penance.
6. I listen to the priest as he forgives me and reply "Amen"
7. I do the penance the priest gives me.
8. I thank God for forgiving my sins
9. I pray Act of Contrition (Sometimes during if asked, otherwise do it after confession)

GIFT OF HOLY SPIRIT

The Holy Spirit gives us these gifts so that we can fulfill our mission on earth to proclaim the gospel and Jesus Christ as our savior to others. These gifts can be received through prayer and God's grace.

Prophet Isaiah told us the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit : Is 11:2

Gifts of the Holy Spirit enable us to live a holy Christian life. The Gifts of the Holy Spirit are:

1. Wisdom - desire for the things of God, and to direct our whole life and all our actions to His honor and glory
2. Understanding - enable us to know more clearly the mysteries of faith
3. Counsel - warn us of the deceits of the devil, and of the dangers to salvation
4. Fortitude - strengthen us to do the will of God in all things
5. Knowledge - enable us to discover the will of God in all things
6. Piety - love God as a Father, and obey Him because we love Him
7. Fear of the Lord - have a dread of sin and fear of offending God

FRUITS OF HOLY SPIRIT

We receive these fruits when we are filled with gift of Holy Spirit. What this means is that God's love, God's peace, God's joy and God's goodness can start to be transmitted up into our personality. These are God's attributes and personality that will start to flow and mesh into the core of our personality.

Fruits of Holy Spirit are: **love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness, self-control**(Galatians 5:22)

BEATITUDES

Jesus Christ gave us the eight Beatitudes (Blessings) in the Sermon on the Mount. Jesus offers us a way of life that promises eternity in the Kingdom of Heaven.... Matthew (5:3-10).

1. Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. (Verse3).
2. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth. (Verse 4).
3. Blessed are they who mourn: for they shall be comforted. (Verse 5).
4. Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after justice: for they shall be satisfied. (Verse 6)
5. Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy. (Verse 7).
6. Blessed are the clean of heart: for they shall see God. (Verse 8).
7. Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God. (Verse 9).
8. Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. (Verse 10).

THE IMPORTANCE OF HOLY MASS

The two aspects of the Eucharistic celebration are sacrifice and banquet, the most important one being that the Holy Mass is a sacrifice. A sacrifice is defined as an act of unselfish giving, an act of making an offering, or an act of losing or surrendering something as a penalty for a mistake, fault, or failure.

In Mass, we come together to commemorate Christ events and to present again the sacrifice of Christ on the altar, which we share through the action of the priest and the power of the Holy Spirit.

Why did we need Jesus's sacrifice?

The sins of mankind had become so great that it had become impossible for humans to share in the life of God. Jesus Christ was sent to remove this obstacle of sin. No human sacrifice was enough for us to receive eternal life. The loving Father sent His only Son to save us. His death was a sacrifice for our sins. Christ is "the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world" (Jn 1:29). Through His death and resurrection, He conquered sin and death and reconciled us with God.

What is typically needed for a sacrifice?

According to Jewish custom, a victim, a priest, an altar, and people are needed for a sacrifice. The priest sacrifices the victim for the people and offers it to God. At the end of the sacrifice, the people share the food made out of the victim and eat it as a communion with God. This began with The Passover, which Jewish people still celebrate today.

Jesus's sacrifice started at the last supper. During the last supper, Jesus gave thanks and praise to the Father (that is where the name 'Eucharist' comes from - thanksgiving to the Father). Then he shared the bread and wine as His Body and Blood to the disciples, which is represented by what happened on the altar of the cross on the next day. Jesus's sacrifice ended when he died on the cross.

The human nature of Jesus (the priest) offered the divine nature of Jesus (the victim - which has infinite value because Jesus is God) to the Father to remove our sin and gain eternal salvation. Since the victim here is God Himself, it is the perfect sacrifice for all humanity.

How do we see the same sacrifice in Mass today?

We have a priest (the person of Christ) who represents the human nature of Christ. We have the people. We have an altar. During the consecration, Jesus (victim) does not sacrifice Himself again. Rather, by the power of the Holy Spirit, His one eternal sacrifice (the holy perfect sacrifice) is made present once again so that we may share it. In other words, Jesus's sacrifice continues in every Mass. When we attend Mass, we use our spiritual eyes to see the holy sacrifice - the passion and death of Jesus.

As Christ's sacrifice is made sacramentally present, we unite with Christ, offering ourselves as a living sacrifice (Romans 12-1). By participating in the Mass, we offer our lives, joys, sufferings, successes, failures etc. to the Father.

The Mass is also a sacred banquet of friendship and a covenant with God. By offering our sacrifices to the Lord Jesus, we, in turn, receive His Body and Blood (the sacred sacrificial meal) and become one body of Christ, which is the Church. The church is not a building; it is the unity of the faithful; there is no other definition for the Church; and the Church belongs to Jesus. Priests (persons of Christ) were made worthy by Jesus to perform the spiritual needs of the faithful. The fundamental by-law of the Church is the word of Jesus, which is the Gospel. We reiterate many of these facts in every Syro Malabar Mass.

Jesus is called the Lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world by John the Baptist. In the Old Testament, lamb is mentioned in Passover. The blood of the unblemished lamb was sprinkled on the doors of the Israelites. The angel of death passed over those houses and saved the Israelites. Likewise, Jesus's body and blood (the sacrificial meal) during communion sealed us from eternal death. It also protects our tongues and hearts from wrong thoughts and actions since we are in communion with God.

The Mass is also called the most Blessed Sacrament. All other sacraments are contained in Mass. Above all, in the most blessed sacrament of the Eucharist "the body and blood, together with the soul and divinity, of our Lord Jesus Christ and, therefore, the whole Christ is truly, really, and substantially contained" (CCC 1374).

In Latin Mass, we pray before communion, "I am not worthy that You should enter under my roof, but only say the word, and my soul shall be healed". Like Jesus promised to the criminal on the right hand of the cross, we will get eternal salvation by turning to Jesus. We have that opportunity in every Mass and this is not because of our merit, but because of His mercy.

Why do we need to go Mass at least on Holidays?

It is the commandment from God. In Latin Mass, we proclaim: "You alone are the Holy One". In Syro Malabar Mass, we proclaim: "The One God, the Father, is Holy. The One God, the Son, is Holy. The One God, the Spirit, is Holy." We observe holidays by staying close to Holiness, which is God alone. In every Mass, we share the banquet with God. God gives us an open invitation to participate in that sharing and God is always looking for us to come to His house. If we are healthy and If we pray at home, or just watch online Mass, or watch a recorded Mass to substitute Sunday Mass at church, we are not doing what God is asking us to do.

Why do we ask Mother Mary to pray for us?

The first half of the "Hail Mary....." prayer is directly from the Gospel. In the second half, the "Holy Mary....." prayer, we ask Mary to pray for us. When we are sick, or sad, or in trouble, we ask our friends, family members, or priests to pray for us. Is there anyone greater than the Mother of our God that we can ask to pray for us? That is why it is important to recite the rosary and other prayers to Mother Mary.

There is no act that we as Christians participate in during our earthly lives that is more important than the Holy Mass.

PRAYER

While saying any prayer, we should bear in mind that we are in the presence of God, and of His Saints and Angels, who see us and hear us, though we cannot see or hear them.

SIGN OF THE CROSS

This prayer, combined with the sign of the cross, serves as the beginning and conclusion of every prayer and action. It sanctifies our lives in consecration to the three persons of the blessed trinity.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

THE GLORY BE

A profession in praise of the Blessed Trinity, this prayer has been in use since the early days of the Church.

**Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit.
As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.**

THE OUR FATHER (OR THE LORD'S PRAYER)

In response to the request of the disciples that Our Lord teach them how to pray, Jesus gives them the Our Father, truly a summary of the gospel and at the center of the Scriptures.

**Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come;
thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread;
and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us;
and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.**

HAIL MARY

This prayer is formally called the "Angelic Salutation" since it is based on a passage from the Gospel of Luke, which contains the first line of the prayer. By the beginning of

the twelfth century, the first part of the prayer was in common use in the liturgy of the West. The second part of the prayer beginning "Holy Mary" was added about the fifteenth century.

Hail Mary, full of grace! The Lord is with you; blessed are you among women, and blessed is the fruit of your womb, Jesus, Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen.

THE APOSTLES' CREED

This prayer is an ancient creed used at baptisms in the early Roman Church. It is called the Apostles' Creed because it is thought to be a summary of the teachings of the apostles.

**I believe in God, the Father almighty, creator of heaven and earth.
I believe in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord. He was conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit and born of the Virgin Mary. He suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died, and was buried. He descended into hell.
On the third day he rose again. He ascended into heaven, and is seated at the right hand of the Father. He will come again to judge the living and the dead.
I believe in the Holy Spirit, the holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body and life everlasting. Amen.**

THE ANGELUS

For Centuries, the church has recited Angelus three times a day in honor of Christ's incarnation and the Blessed Virgin Mary

This is the traditional beginning prayer for all prayer gatherings

In the name of the Father + and of the Son + and of the Holy Spirit. Amen

Leader: The Angel of the Lord declared unto Mary; and she conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit. Hail Mary...

Congregation: Holy Mary, Mother of God...

Leader: Behold the handmaid of the Lord; be it done unto me, according to your Word. Hail Mary...

Congregation: Holy Mary, Mother of God...

Leader: And the Word was made flesh and dwelt amongst us. Hail Mary...

Congregation: Holy Mary, Mother of God...

Leader: Pray for us O Holy Mother of God,

Congregation: That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.

Leader: Let us pray. Pour forth we beseech you O Lord, Your grace into our hearts; that we to whom the incarnation of Christ your Son was made known by the message of an angel. May by his passion and cross be brought to the glory of his resurrection, through Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE MEMORARE

This is the traditional concluding prayer for all the prayer gatherings

Remember O most gracious Virgin Mary, never was it known
that anyone who fled to your protection, implored your help,
or sought your intercession was left unaided.
Inspired by this confidence, I fly to you, O Virgin of Virgins, my mother.
To you I come; before you I stand, sinful and sorrowful.
O mother of the Word incarnate, despise not my petitions,
but in your mercy, hear and answer me. Amen.

CONFITEOR (Short)

I confess to almighty God and to you, my brothers and sisters,
that I have greatly sinned in my thoughts and in my words, in what I have done
and in what I have failed to do, [All strike their breast] through my fault,
through my fault, through my most grievous fault; therefore I ask blessed Mary
ever-Virgin, all the Angels and Saints, and you,
my brothers and sisters, to pray for me to the Lord our God.

THE ANIMA CHRISTI

Prayer after receiving Holy Communion.

Soul of Christ, sanctify me
Body of Christ, save me
Blood of Christ, inebriate me
Water flowing from the side of Christ, purify me
Passion of Christ, strengthen me
O God Jesus, hear me
Within Your wounds, hide me
Permit me not, to be separated from You
From the malignant enemy, defend me
At the hour of my death, call me
And bid me come to You
That with Your saints I may praise You,
For all eternity. Amen.

CONFITEOR

Prayer for confession

I confess to almighty God, to the Blessed Mary ever Virgin, to blessed Michael the Archangel, to blessed John the Baptist, to the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and to all saints, that I have sinned exceedingly in thought, word, and deed; through my fault, through my fault, through my grievous fault. Therefore, I beseech the Blessed Mary, ever Virgin, blessed Michael the Archangel, blessed John the Baptist, the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and all the saints, to pray for me the Lord our God.

May Almighty God have mercy on us, forgive us our sins, and bring us to everlasting life. Amen.

ACT OF CONTRITION

Prayer after confession

Oh my God, I am sorry for my sins with all my heart.
In choosing to do wrong and failing to do good,
I have sinned against you whom I should love above all things.
I firmly intend, with your help, to do penance, to sin no more,
and to avoid whatever leads me to sin. Our Savior Jesus Christ
suffered and died for us. In His name, My God have mercy on me. Amen.

HAIL HOLY QUEEN

Prayer after rosary

Hail Holy Queen, Mother of Mercy, hail our life, our sweetness and our hope.
To you do we cry, poor banished children of Eve. To you do we send up our sighs,
mourning and weeping in this vale of tears. Turn then most gracious advocate,
your eyes of mercy towards us. And after this our exile, show unto us the
Blessed fruit of your womb: Jesus; O Clement, O loving, O sweet Virgin Mary.

PRAYER FOR UNDERTAKING EXAMS

Loving God, be with me now, as I prepare for my exams. Thank you for the many
talents and gifts you have given me, and for the opportunity of education.

Calm my nerves and anxiety, help me to remember all that I have studied,
to express it clearly and to answer the questions, the very best that I can.

Holy Spirit, sit with me in my exam - and always. In Jesus' name, Amen.

PRAYER FOR FUTURE

Loving God, each day as I step further into my future,
give me the courage, knowledge and patience that I need.
Remind me that you always journey with me and that you will never lead
me into anything that you won't lead me through.

Thank you for the gift of my life. May the way I live be my gift
back to you - with your love, guidance and always. In Jesus' name, Amen.

PRAYER BEFORE MEALS

Bless us Oh Lord, and these thy gifts, which we are about to receive,
from thy bounty, through Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

PEACE PRAYER OF ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI

Lord, make me an instrument of your peace;
where there is hatred, let me sow love;
when there is injury, pardon;
where there is doubt, faith;
where there is despair, hope;
where there is darkness, light;
and where there is sadness, joy.
Grant that I may not so much seek
to be consoled as to console;
to be understood, as to understand,
to be loved as to love;
for it is in giving that we receive,
it is in pardoning that we are pardoned,
and it is in dying that we are born to eternal life.



PRAYER OF ST. ALPHONSA



O Lord Jesus, hide me in the wound of Your sacred heart. Free me from my desire to be loved and esteemed. Guard me from my evil attempts to win fame and honor. Make me humble till I become a small spark in the flame of love in Your Sacred Heart. Grant me the grace to forget myself and all worldly things. Jesus, sweet beyond words, convert all worldly consolations into bitterness for me. O my Jesus, Sun of Justice, enlightens my intellect and mind with Your sacred rays. Purify my heart, consume me with burning love for You, and make me one with You.

PRAYER TO THE HOLY SPIRIT

Come Holy Spirit; fill the hearts of we the faithful. Enkindle in our hearts the fire of your love. Send us your spirit, our hearts will be renewed and you shall renew the face of the earth.
Amen.





PRAYER TO ST. MICHAEL

Saint Michael the Archangel,
defend us in battle; be our protection against
the malice and snares of the devil.

May God rebuke him, we humbly pray:
and do thou, O Prince of the heavenly host,
by the power of God, thrust into hell Satan
and all the evil spirits who wander through the
world for the ruin of souls. Amen.

PRAYER TO ST. THOMAS

Oh St. Thomas, the Apostle of India, Father of
our faith, you spread the light of Christ in the
hearts of the people of India. You humbly
confessed "My Lord and My God" and sacrificed
your life for love of Him. We pray to you to
strengthen us with love and faith in Jesus Christ so
that we may dedicate ourselves totally to the cause
of the kingdom of justice, peace and love.
We pray that through your intercession we may be
protected from all trials, dangers and temptations
and be strengthened in the love of the Father,
Son and the Holy Spirit. Amen



PRAYER TO ST. JUDE



Most holy Apostle, St. Jude, faithful servant and friend of
Jesus, the Church honors and invokes you universally, as the
patron of difficult cases, of things almost despaired of, Pray
for me, I am so helpless and alone. Intercede with God for
me that He bring visible and speedy help where help is almost
despaired of. Come to my assistance in this great need that
I may receive the consolation and help of heaven in all my
necessities, tribulations, and sufferings, particularly -

(make your request here)

- and that I may praise God with you and all the saints
forever. I promise, O Blessed St. Jude, to be ever mindful
of this great favor granted me by God and to always honor
you as my special and powerful patron, and to gratefully
encourage devotion to you. Amen

"May the Sacred Heart of Jesus be Adored, Glorified, Loved
& Preserved throughout the world, now & forever. Sacred
Heart of Jesus, please pray for me. Saint Jude, Worker of
Miracles, please pray for me. Saint Jude, Helper of the
Hopeless, please pray for me. Amen.

PRAYER FOR THE SOULS IN PURGATORY

*Prayer for all beloved family members who died and for poor souls
(do not have any one to pray for them)*

OUR FATHER.....

HAIL MARY.....

GLORY BE.....

Eternal rest grant unto the souls in purgatory and let your perpetual light shine upon them. May they rest in peace. Amen

(Do the above prayer five times.)

ROSARY

This rosary is composed of twenty decades, divided into four parts, each containing five decades. The first part consists of five joyful events in the life of Jesus and Mary, the second part reflects on Jesus' life in Nazareth to the time of his passion, the third part recalls five sorrowful events, and the fourth part considers five glorious events.

The mysteries of the rosary are scenes from the lives of Jesus and Mary. By meditating on these inspiring truths, we come to a better understanding of our faith: the Incarnation of the Lord, the public ministry of Jesus, the Redemption, and the Christian life – present and future. When we meditate on Jesus' life, the Holy Spirit will come upon us and heavenly Father will be pleased on us.



We begin by making the:

- **Sign of the Cross.**
- **Then we say the Apostles' Creed,**
- **Then we say one Our Father, three Hail Marys, and one Glory Be on the beads of the shorter chain.**
- **Then we recall the first mystery, say one Our Father, ten Hail Marys, and one Glory Be.**
- **Then we pray the following prayer**

- *“O my Jesus, forgive us our sins, save us from the fires of hell; lead all souls to heaven, especially those who have most need of your mercy”*
- **This completes one decade.**
- **All the other decades are said in the same manner, with a different mystery meditated upon during each decade. At the end of the rosary, the prayer Hail, Holy Queen may be recited.**

The following are the mysteries of the rosary. The Scripture quotations listed in parentheses that follow each mystery can be used as a basis for meditating on that particular event.

THE JOYFUL MYSTERIES

(MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS)

1. The Annunciation (Luke 1:26–38)

In the first Joyful Mystery, let us contemplate how the angel Gabriel saluted our blessed Lady with the title “full of grace”, and declared unto her the incarnation of Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

1 Our Father, 10 Hail Mary, 1 Glory be to..

O my Jesus, forgive us our sins, save us from the fires of hell;

lead all souls to heaven, especially those who have most need of your mercy

(Repeat after each Mystery...)

2. The Visitation (Luke 1:39–56)

In the second Joyful Mystery, let us contemplate how the Blessed Virgin Mary, understanding from the Angel that St. Elizabeth had conceived, went to visit her, and remained with her for three months.

3. The Birth of Christ (Luke 2:1–19)

In the third Joyful Mystery, let us contemplate how the Blessed Virgin Mary, when the time of her delivery had come, brought forth Jesus Christ in a cave at Bethlehem, wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger.

4. The Presentation (Luke 2:22–40)

In the fourth Joyful Mystery, let us contemplate how the Blessed Virgin Mary, on the day of her purification, presented the child Jesus in the temple, where holy Simeon received him into his arms.

5. The Finding in the Temple (Luke 2:41–52)

In the fifth Joyful Mystery, let us contemplate how the Blessed Virgin Mary, having lost her beloved Son in Jerusalem, sought him for three days, and found him in the Temple. He was in the midst of doctors, disputing with them, being then but twelve years old.

THE LUMINOUS (LIGHT) MYSTERIES

(THURSDAYS)

1. The Baptism in the Jordan (*Matthew 3:13 – 17*)

In the first mystery of light let us contemplate the baptism of Jesus in the Jordan, the coming of the Holy Spirit upon him, and the voice of the Father: “This is my Beloved Son, with whom I am well pleased.” Mary, our Mother, intercede for us that we may be freed from the darkness of sin and walk in the light of Christ. Amen.

2. The Manifestation of Jesus at Cana (*John 2:1 – 11*)

In the second mystery of light, let us contemplate the first miracle of Jesus – turning water into wine at the request of our Blessed Mother Mary. Mary, our Mother, intercede with Jesus for us in all our spiritual and temporal necessities.

3. The Proclamation of the Kingdom (*Mark 1:14 – 20*)

In the third mystery of light, let us contemplate the proclamation of the Good News and the invitation to repentance by Jesus. Mary, our Mother, intercede for us that we accept and follow the teachings of Jesus and be converted from all our sins. Amen.

4. The Transfiguration (*Luke 9:28 – 36*)

In the fourth mystery of light, let us contemplate how Jesus revealed his divine glory to his disciples, and how the Father confirmed his divinity by His voice from heaven. Mary, our Mother, intercede for us that we too be transformed as children of light through a life of prayer. Amen.

5. The Institution of the Eucharist (*John 13:1*)

In the fifth mystery of light, let us contemplate on the boundless love Jesus had in giving us his own body and blood for our spiritual nourishment. Mary, our Mother, intercede for us that we who receive the body and blood of Jesus imitate him in his life of sacrifice and service. Amen.

THE SORROWFUL MYSTERIES

(TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS)

1. The Agony in the Garden (*Luke 22:39 – 46*)

In the first sorrowful mystery let us contemplate how our Lord Jesus Christ prayed in Gethsemane and sweat blood.

2. The Scourging at the Pillar (*John 19:1 – 3*)

In the second sorrowful mystery let us contemplate how our Lord Jesus Christ was cruelly scourged in Pilate’s house and had countless blows laid on him.

3. The Crowning with Thorns (*Matthew 27:27 – 31*)

In the third sorrowful mystery let us contemplate how our Lord Jesus Christ was crowned with sharp thorns.

4. The Carrying of the Cross (*Matthew 27:32*)

In the fourth sorrowful mystery let us contemplate how our Lord Jesus Christ was condemned to die and carried the heavy cross on his shoulders.

5. The Crucifixion (*Matthew 27:35 – 50*)

In the fifth sorrowful mystery let us contemplate how Jesus Christ came to Calvary. He was stripped of his garments and nailed to the cross, where he died before his sorrowing mother's eyes.

THE GLORIOUS MYSTERIES

(WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS)

*(With this exception: Sundays of Christmas season -
The Joyful; Sundays of Lent - Sorrowful)*

1. The Resurrection (*Mark 16:1 – 14*)

In the first glorious mystery let us contemplate how Jesus rose gloriously the third day after his death, never more to die.

2. The Ascension (*Luke 24:50 – 53*)

In the second glorious mystery let us contemplate how Jesus, on the fortieth day after his resurrection, ascended into heaven in the presence of His mother and of his disciples.

3. The Descent of the Holy Spirit (*Acts 2:1 – 12*)

In the third glorious mystery let us contemplate how Jesus, sitting at the right hand of his Father, sent the Holy Spirit on the Apostles and the blessed Virgin.

4. The Assumption of Mary into Heaven (*Judith 13:23 – 31*)

In the fourth glorious mystery let us contemplate how the blessed Virgin Mary passed from this life and was carried into heaven by the Angels.

5. The Coronation of the Blessed Virgin Mary (*Revelation 12*)

In the fifth glorious mystery let us contemplate how, in heaven, Mary was crowned by her Son and is now the queen of Angels and Saints.

Hail Holy Queen

Hail Holy Queen, Mother of Mercy, hail our life,
our sweetness and our hope. To you do we cry,
poor banished children of Eve. To you do we send up our sighs,
mourning and weeping in this vale of tears.

Turn then most gracious advocate, your eyes of mercy towards us.
And after this our exile, show unto us the Blessed fruit of your womb:
Jesus; O Clement, O loving, O sweet Virgin Mary.

LITANY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

Lord have mercy *(Repeat)*
Christ have mercy
Lord have mercy
Christ hear us
Christ graciously hear us

God the Father of Heaven *Have mercy on us*
God the Son, Redeemer of the world
God the Holy Spirit
Holy trinity one God
Holy Mary
Holy Mother of God
Holy Virgin of virgins

Mother of Christ
Mother of Divine grace *Pray for us*
Mother most pure
Mother most chaste
Mother inviolate
Mother undefiled
Mother most amiable
Mother most admirable
Mother of good counsel
Mother of our Creator
Mother of our Savior

Virgin of Virgins *Pray for us*
Virgin most venerable
Virgin most renowned
Virgin most powerful
Virgin most merciful
Virgin most faithful

Mirror of Justice *Pray for us*
Seat of wisdom
Cause of our Joy
Spiritual vessel
Vessel of honor
Singular vessel of devotion
Mystical rose

**Tower of David
Tower of ivory
House of Gold
Ark of the Covenant**

**Gate of Heaven
Morning star
Health of the sick
Refuge of sinners
Comforter of the afflicted
Help of Christians**

Pray for us

**Queen of Angels
Queen of Patriarchs
Queen of Prophets
Queen of Apostles
Queen of Martyrs
Queen of Confessors
Queen of Virgins
Queen of all Saints
Queen conceived without original sin
Queen assumed into heaven
Queen of the most Holy Rosary
Queen of peace**

Pray for us

**Lamb of God, who takes away the sins of the world
*Spare us, O Lord***

**Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world
*Hear us O Lord***

**Lamb of God, who takes away the sins of the world
*Graciously hear us O Lord***

**Pray for us, O Holy Mother of God
That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.**

Let us pray

Grant, we beseech you, O Lord God, that we your servants, may rejoice in continual health of mind and body; and thru the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary ever Virgin, be freed from present sorrows and enjoy eternal gladness. Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

PRAYERS FOR DIVINE MERCY

Prayed on ordinary rosary beads, the Chaplet of Divine Mercy is an intercessory prayer that extend the offering of the Eucharist, so it is especially appropriate to use it after having received Holy Communion at Holy Mass. It may be said at any time, but our Lord specifically told Blessed Faustina to recite it during the nine days before the Feast of Mercy (the first Sunday after Easter). He then added:

By this Novena, (of Chaplets) I will grant every possible grace to souls.

It is likewise appropriate to pray the chaplet during the “Hour of Great Mercy” - three o’clock each afternoon (recalling the time of Christ’s death on the cross). In His revelations to Blessed Faustina, Our Lord asked for a special remembrance of His Passion at that hour.



Recite one Our Father, one Hail Mary, and the Apostles’ Creed. Then, on the single beads between the ten beads of the rosary, say the following:

**Eternal Father, I offer you the body and blood, soul and divinity
of your dearly beloved Son, our Lord Jesus Christ,
in atonement for our sins and for those of the whole world.**

On the ten beads or decades of the rosary, say these words:

For the sake of his sorrowful passion, have mercy on us and on the whole world.

At the conclusion of each decade, recite the following prayer three times:

Holy God, Holy Mighty One, Holy Immortal One,
have mercy on us and on the whole world.

LITANY OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS

*Praying the Litany of the Sacred Heart,
whether publicly or in private, can help you tap into our Lord's
"source of all consolation," His Sacred Heart!*

Lord, have mercy on us.

Lord, have mercy on us. Christ hear us.

God the father of heaven,

God the Son, Redeemer of the world,

Christ have mercy on us.

Christ graciously hear us.

have mercy on us.

(continue to respond, have mercy on us)

God the Holy Spirit,

Holy Trinity, one God,

Heart of Jesus, Son of the Eternal Father,

Heart of Jesus, formed by the Holy Spirit in the Womb of the Virgin Mother,

Heart of Jesus, substantially united with the Word of God,

Heart of Jesus, infinite majesty,

Heart of Jesus, holy temple of God,

Heart of Jesus, tabernacle of the Most High,

Heart of Jesus, house of God & gate of heaven,

Heart of Jesus, burning furnace of charity,

Heart of Jesus, abode of justice and love,

Heart of Jesus, full of goodness and love,

Heart of Jesus, abyss of all virtues,

Heart of Jesus, most worthy of all praise,

Heart of Jesus, king and center of all hearts,

Heart of Jesus, in whom are all the treasures of Wisdom and knowledge,

Heart of Jesus, in whom dwells the fullness of Divinity,

Heart of Jesus, in whom the Father is well pleased,

Heart of Jesus, whose fullness we have all received,

Heart of Jesus, desire of the everlasting hills,

Heart of Jesus, patient and most merciful,

Heart of Jesus, enriching all who invoke You,

Heart of Jesus, fountain of life and holiness,

Heart of Jesus, propitiation for our sins,

Heart of Jesus, loaded down with reproaches,

Heart of Jesus, bruised for our offenses,

Heart of Jesus, obedient unto death,

Heart of Jesus, pierced with a lance,

Heart of Jesus, source of all consolation,
 Heart of Jesus, our life and resurrection,
 Heart of Jesus, our peace and reconciliation,
 Heart of Jesus, victim for sin,
 Heart of Jesus, salvation of those who trust in You,
 Heart of Jesus, hope of those who trust in You,
 Heart of Jesus, delight of all the saints,
 Lamb of God, who takes away the sins of the world,
 Spare us, O Lord.
 Lamb of God, who takes away the sins of the world,
 Graciously hear us, O Lord.
 Lamb of God, who takes away the sins of the world,
 Have mercy on us.
 Jesus meek and humble of heart,
 Make my heart like unto Thine.

O Almighty and Eternal God, look upon the heart of Your dearly beloved Son, and upon the praise and satisfaction He offers you in behalf of sinners and for those who seek Your mercy. Be appeased, we beg of You, and grant us pardon in the Name of the same Jesus Christ, Your Son, who lives and reigns with You, world without end. Amen.

PRAYER IN PREPARATION FOR A PERSONAL CONSECRATION

A Christian can consecrate and commit him/herself to the Hearts of Jesus and Mary anywhere and anytime.

Sacred Heart of Jesus and Immaculate Heart of Mary, I want to consecrate and commit myself to you personally.

Help me in this time of preparation to better understand your extraordinary love for me and to return this love with a deeper life of prayer and a better Christian life.

I will gladly pray the rosary and worship the Blessed Sacrament. I will try to do my best to be more faithful to the Gospel and to the commandments of God and of the Church, especially the commandment to love God and my neighbor.

I will participate more actively in the sacrifice of the Mass and observe the first Fridays and Saturdays of each month. Full of trust I seek refuge in the shelter of your loving hearts.

Protect me in all dangers and after my pilgrimage on earth is over, take me to my eternal home in Heaven. Amen.

CONSECRATION TO THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS

My most loving Jesus, I consecrate myself today anew and without reserve to your Divine Heart. I consecrate to You my body with all its senses, my soul with all its faculties, and my entire being.

I consecrate to You all my thoughts, words and deeds, all my sufferings and labors, all my hopes, consolations and joys. Above all, I consecrate to You this poor heart of mine that it may love nothing except only You, and that it may be consumed as a sacrifice in the fire of Your love.

Jesus, dearest Spouse of my soul, accept the desire which I have of consoling your Divine Heart, and of belonging to You forever. Take possession of me in such a manner that from this day forth I may have no other freedom than that of loving you and no other life than that of suffering and dying for you.

I put my whole confidence in You, and I hope for the forgiveness of my sins through Your infinite mercy. I place within Your hands all my cares and worries, especially my eternal salvation.

I promise to love and honor You to the last moment of my life and to spread the worship of Your Sacred Heart as much as I can.

My Jesus, dispose of me according to Your good pleasure. I want to have no other reward, than Your greater glory and Your holy love. Grant me grace to find my home in Your Divine Heart. Here I wish to spend every day of my life: here I wish to breathe forth my last breath. Be pleased to set up in my heart Your dwelling place, the seat of Your rest, that we may thus remain inseparably united. May I one day be able to love and possess You forever in the kingdom of heaven, where I shall praise without end the infinite mercies of Your Sacred Heart.



CONSECRATION TO THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY

I, a faithless sinner, renew and ratify today in your hands, O Immaculate Mother, the vows of my baptism. I renounce forever Satan and his pomps and works, and I give myself entirely to Jesus Christ, the Incarnate Wisdom, to carry my cross after Him all the days of my life, and to be more faithful to Him than I have ever been before.

In the presence of all the heavenly court, I choose you this day for my Mother and Mistress. I deliver and consecrate to you my body and soul, my goods, both interior and exterior, and even the value of all my good actions, past, present and future; leaving to you the entire and full right of disposing of me, and all that belongs to me, without exception according to your good pleasure, for the greater glory of God in time and eternity. Amen.



BENEDICTION OF THE MOST BLESSED SACRAMENT

Blessed be God.

Blessed be His Holy Name.

Blessed be Jesus Christ, true God and true Man.

Blessed be the Name of Jesus.

Blessed be His Most Sacred Heart.

Blessed be His Most Precious Blood.

Blessed be Jesus in the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar.

Blessed be the Holy Spirit, the Paraclete.

Blessed be the great Mother of God, Mary most Holy.

Blessed be her Holy and Immaculate Conception.

Blessed be her Glorious Assumption.

Blessed be the name of Mary, Virgin and Mother.

Blessed be St. Joseph, her most chaste spouse.

Blessed be God in His Angels and in His Saints. Amen.

NOVENA OUR MOTHER OF PERPETUAL HELP

Description

The icon depicts the Blessed Virgin Mary wearing a dress of dark red with blue mantle and veil. On the left is the archangel Michael, carrying the lance and sponge as instruments of Jesus Christ's crucifixion. On the right is the archangel Gabriel carrying a three-bar cross and nails. The Christ-child has been alarmed by a pre-sentiment of his Passion, and has run to his mother for comfort. The facial expression of the Virgin Mary is solemn and is looking directly at the viewer instead of her son. The Greek initials on top read Mother of God, Michael Archangel, Gabriel Archangel, and Jesus Christ, respectively. Jesus is portrayed clinging to his mother with a dangling sandal



<i>Opening Song</i>		
	<p>Nithya Sahaya Maathee Parthikka Njanganal kaai nee Nin makkal njanganalkkai nee Prathika Sneha naadhe</p> <p>Neerunna maanasangal Aayira maayirangal Kanneerin thazhvarayil Ninnithaa keezhunnamme</p> <p>Kelkkane roadhanangal Nalkane nalvarangal Nin divya soonuvinkal Cherkkane Makkale nee</p>	<p>Our Mother of Perpetual Help, pray for us. Please pray for us - your children.</p> <p>Thousands and thousands of us with broken hearts, standing in the valley of tears, begging you, our mother.</p> <p>Please listen to our sorrows, give us grace, and unite us with your divine son.</p>
C:	<p>Ettavum parisudhavum amalolphava kanyakayum / njanganalude mathavumaya Mariame / nee njanganalude nithya sahayavum / abhaya sthanavum pratheekshayum akunnu</p>	<p>Most holy and immaculate Virgin and our Mother Mary, You are our Perpetual Help, our refuge and our hope.</p>
A:	<p>Njanganal innu ange sannidhiyil ananjirikunnu. Angu njanganalkku vendi sampadhichirikkunna / ella nanmakalkkayum njanganal dheivathinu kruthanjatha arppikkunnu. Nithya sahaya mathave / njanganal angaye snehikkunnu. Nirantharam angekkku susroosha cheythu kondum / njanganalude sakthikku anusruthamayi / mattullavare ange sannidhiyilekku anayichu kondum / angayude nerkkulla sneham / njanganal prakadippichu kollamennu prathijnja cheyyunnu.</p>	<p>We come to You today.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * We thank God for all the graces received through your intercession. * Mother of Perpetual Help, we promise to love you always * and to do all we can, to lead others to you.
C:	<p>Dheiva sannidhiyil sakthiyulla nithya sahaya mathave, ee nanmakal njanganalkkai nee vangi tharename.</p>	<p>Mother of Perpetual Help Confident of your Powerful influence with God, obtain for us these graces:</p>

A:	Pralophanangalil vijayam varikkunnathinulla sakthiyum / Easo- misihayodulla paripoorna snehavum / nanmaranavum vazhi / ammayodum ammayude thiru kkumaranodum koode/ nithyamai jeevikkunnathine njangalku idayakatte	The strength to overcome temptation, * a perfect love for Jesus Christ, * and a holy death * so that, we will live with you and your Son for all eternity.
C:	O Nithya sahaya Mathave	Mother of Perpetual Help
A:	Njangalku vendi apekshikkaname	Pray for us.
C:	Misiha Karthave / ange mathavaya mariyathinte apekshayal / kanayil vachu angu vellam veenjakkiallo. Ippoal nithya sahaya Mathavine vanangunnathinai ivide sammelichirikkunna / ee dheiva janathe anugrahikkaname. Njangalude yachanakal angu sadhichu tharikayum / njangalude athmarthamaya kruthajnjatha / angu sweekarikkukayum cheyyaname.	Lord Jesus Christ, at a word from Mary your Mother, You changed water into wine at Cana of Galilee. Listen now to the People of God gathered here, to honor Our Mother of Perpetual Help. Grant our petitions and accept our sincere thanks.
A:	O nithya sahaya mathave, njangal sakthiyeria angayude namam vilich-apekshikkunnu. Angu jeevi-kkunnnavare palikkunnavalum / marikkunnnavare rakshikkunna-valum akunnuvallo. Angayude namam eppozhum / prathyekichu pareekshakalilum marana samaya-thum / njangalude adharangalil undayirikkum. Angayude namam njangalkku / sakthiyum sarana-vum akunnu. Anugra-heethayaya nadhe / njangal angaye vilikku-mbol-ellam / njangale sahayi-kkaname. Angayude namamucha-rikkunnathu kondu mathram / njangal thruptharakukayilla. Angu yadharthathil njangalude nithya sahaya mathavakunnu ennu / anudhina jeevithathil njangal prakhyapanam cheyyunnathanu	Mother of Perpetual Help, * we call upon your most powerful name. * Your very name inspires confidence and hope. * May it always be on our lips, * especially in time of temptation * and at the hour of our death. * Blessed Lady, help us whenever we call on you. * Let us not be content with merely pronouncing your name. * May our daily lives proclaim * that you are our Mother and our Perpetual Help.
C:	Sakala vidha avasyangalkku vendi nammukku prarthikkam	Let us pray for our temporal wants.

A:	<p>O nithya sahaya mathave / ettam valiya saranathode/ njangal angaye vanangunnu. Njangalude anudhina jeevithathile budhi muttukalil / aviduthe sahayam njangal apekshikkunnu. Paree-kshakalum dhurithangalum / njangale klesitharakkunnu. Prathi koola sahacharyangalum / vedhana janakamaya porayma-kalum / njangalude jeevithathe sokavruthamakkunnu. Ellayidathum njangal / kurisineyanu abhi mukheekarikkunnathu. Karuna-dhramaya mathave, njangalil kaniyaname. Njangalude sankada-ngalil ninnu / njangale mochippikkaname. Thudarnnum sahikku-vananu thirumanassenkil / ava santhoshathodum kshamayodum koodi sweekarikkuvanulla sakthi / njangalkku nalkaname. O nithya sahaya mathave / ee varangalo-kkeyum / njangalude nanmakalil asrayikkathe / angayude snehathi-lum sakthiyilum saranam vachu kondi / njangal apekshikkunnu.</p>	<p>Mother of Perpetual Help, * with the greatest confidence we kneel before you. * We implore your help in the problems of our daily lives. Trials and sorrows often depress us; * misfortunes and privations bring misery into our lives; * everywhere we meet the cross. * Comforter of the Afflicted, * beg your Son Jesus * to strengthen us as we bear our burdens * and to free us from our sufferings. * Or if it be the will of God * that we should suffer still longer, * help us endure all with love and patience. * May we follow the example of your Son, * and through him, * with him, * and in him * commend ourselves to the care of our heavenly Father.</p>
C:	<p>Nammukku prarthikkam. Njangalude parisudha pithavu, Mar pappakkum, pithakkanmarkkum, vaidheekarkkum, / ee rajyathile ella nethakkanmarkkum, janangalkkum / vijnjanavum vivekavum nalkaname.</p>	<p>Let us pray. Grant wisdom and guidance to our Holy Father,, our Bishops, our priests, and all the leaders of our nation, state, and community.</p>
A:	<p>Karthave, njangalude mathavaya Mariam vazhi / njangalude prarthana kelkaname.</p>	<p>Hear us, Lord, through Mary our Mother.</p>
C:	<p>Ella manushyrum samoohika samadhanathilum mathaikyathilum / sahodhararepole jeevikkunna-thinulla anugraham nalkaname.</p>	<p>Grant peace and unity throughout the world, especially in our homes and families.</p>
A:	<p>Karthave, njangalude mathavaya Mariam vazhi / njangalude prarthana kelkaname.</p>	<p>Hear us, Lord, through Mary our Mother.</p>

C:	Ee nava naalil sambanthikkunna yuvathee yuvakkanmarkku / parisudha roopiyude sahayathal / thangalude jeevithanthus thiranjedukkuvan-ulla anugraham nalkename.	Grant that young people respond generously to the call of the Holy Spirit in deepening their faith and choosing their vocation in life.
A:	Karthave, njangalude mathavaya Mariam vazhi / njangalude prarthana kelkaname.	Hear us, Lord, through Mary our Mother.
C:	Ee nava nalil sambanthikkunna ellavarum / ange thiru manassin otha vannam / thangalude arogyam pari-rakshikkunna-thinum / rogikal avrude arogyam veendedukkunnathinum ulla anugraham nalkaname	Grant us continued health of mind and body, and help the sick to regain their health according to your holy will.
A:	Karthave, njangalude mathavaya Mariam vazhi / njangalude prarthana kelkaname.	Hear us, Lord, through Mary our Mother
C:	Njangalude idayil ninnu ver-pirinju-poya nava-nal bhaktharudeyum / ella viswasi-kaludeyum athmakkalkku / nithya visramam nalkaname.	Grant eternal rest to all our deceased, and to the souls of all the faithful departed.
A:	Karthave, njangalude mathavaya Mariam vazhi / njangalude prarthana kelkaname.	Hear us, Lord, through Mary our Mother
C:	Ee nava nalinteyum / ivide sannihithar-ayittulla ellavarudeyum / prathyeka niyogangalkku / marga nirdhesavum sahayavum nalkaname.	Grant guidance and help to all special intentions.
A:	Karthave, njangalude mathavaya Mariam vazhi / njangalude prarthana kelkaname.	Hear us, Lord, through Mary our Mother
C:	Mounamayi nammude vyakthi paramaya prarthanakal nithya sahaya mathavinu samarppikkam.—————	Let us pause now to silently present our own petitions to Our Mother of Perpetual Help
C:	Prasadha varathinte nava jeevan njangalkku nalkiyirukkunn-athinal / Karthave, angu njangalude kruthajnjatha sweekarikkaname.	Lord, accept our thanks for the new life of grace you gave us.

A:	Karthave, njangalude mathavaya Mariam vazhi / angekku njangal nandhi parayunnu.	We thank You, Lord, through Mary our Mother.
C:	Sabhayude koudhasika jeevithathil ninnu njangalkku labhikkunna / ella nanmakalkkum vendi njangalude kruthajnjatha angu sweekarikkaname.	Accept our thanks for all the graces received through the sacramental life of the Church.
A:	Karthave, njangalude mathavaya Mariam vazhi / angekku njangal nandhi parayunnu.	We thank You, Lord, through Mary our Mother.
C:	Njangalude nava-nal kudumbathinu nalkiyirikkunna/ adhyathmeekavum bhouthekavumaya ella anugrahangalkum vendi / njangalude kruthajnjatha angu sweekarikkaname.	Accept our thanks for the spiritual and material blessings we have received.
A:	Karthave, njangalude mathavaya Mariam vazhi / angekku njangal nandhi parayunnu.	We thank You, Lord, through Mary our Mother.
C:	Nammukku labhicha ella upakarangalkkum vendi nithya sahaya mathavinu kruthajnjatha arppikkam.	Let us pause now to silently thank Our Mother of Perpetual Help for our own favors received.
SONG (Optional)		
A:	Mariyame, ninte chithrathil ninna Nethrangal kondunoakkukaa-Nin Padhay ithaa nin makkal vannoo Nilkunno ammay kaanukaa- Madhurya merum, nin nethrangal haaa!- Soka poornangal aanallo - Aa ninte thiru nethrangal kondu Nokkuka makkal njangale	Mother Mary, please look down at us. We are standing in front of your feet, please see us. Your sacred eyes are filled with sorrow. With those sacred eyes, please see us.
C:	Nammukku prarthikkam	Let us pray
A:	Karthave sareerikavum manaseekavum-aya / aswasthyam moolam klesikkunna / angayude dhasare thukkan parkkaname. Angu srushticha njangalkku / sakthiyum jeevanum nalkaname. Angane sahanam vazhi / njangal pavithreekrutharavukayum / sudharakka-pedukayum / angaude karunyathal / njangal athivegam roga vimuktharakka-pedukayum cheyyatte. Ee yachanakalellam / karthaveeso misiha vazhi / njangalku thannarulename. Amen	Lord, look upon our servants * laboring under bodily weakness. * Cherish and revive the souls * which You have created * so that, purified by their sufferings, * they may soon find themselves healed by Your mercy. * We ask this through Christ our Lord. Amen

C:	Ningale sam-rakshikkuvan karthaveeso misiha ningalodu koode undayirikkate. Ningale paripalikkuvan avidunnu ningalil vasikkatte. Ningale nayikkuvan avidunnu ningalude mumpilum / ningale parirakshikkuvan ningalude pinpilum / ningale anugrahikkuvan ningalude mukalilum undayirikkatte. Pithavinteyum + Puthranteyum parisudhathatmavinteyum namathil.	May the Lord Jesus Christ be with you that he may defend you, within you that he may sustain you, before you that he may lead you, behind you that he may protect you, above you that he may bless you in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.
A:	Amen	Amen
C:	Mariyathodoppam namukkum dheivathe sthuthikkam	Together with Mary, let us praise our Lord
A:	Ente athamavu karthavine mahathwapedutthunnu. Ente chittham ente rakshakanay dhevathil anandhikkunnu. Avidunnu thante dhasiyude thazhmaye thrukkan parthu. Itha ippoal muthal sakala thalamurakalum / enne bhagyavathi ennu prakeerthikkum. Sakthanayavan enikku valiya karyangal cheythirikkunnu. Aviduthe naamam parisudhamakunnu. Aviduthe bhakthanamarude-mel / thalamurakal thorum avidunnu karunaym varshikkum, Avidunnu thante bhujam kondu sakthi prakadippichu. Hrudhayathil ahankarikkunna-vare chitharichu. Sakthare simhasanathil ninnu thazhe irakkukayum / vineethare uyarthukayum cheythu. Avidannu visakkunna-vare visishta vibhavangal kondu samthruptharakki. Sampannare verum kaiyyode paranjayachu. Nammude pithakkanmaraya Abrahathodum santhathikalodum / ennannekkumayi cheytha vagdhanathile karunyam anusmarichu kondu / avidunnu thante dhasanaya israyeline samrakhichu.	<i>(The Magnificat - Canticle of Mary):</i> My soul proclaims the greatness of the Lord, * my spirit rejoices in God my Savior * for he has looked with favor on his lowly servant. From this day * all generations will call me blessed, * the Almighty has done great things for me, * and holy is his name. He has mercy on those who fear him in every generation. He has shown the strength of his arm, * he has scattered the proud in their conceit. He has cast down the mighty from their thrones, * and has lifted up the lowly. He has filled the hungry with good things, * and the rich has sent away empty. He has come to the help of his servant Israel * for He has remembered his promise of mercy, * the promise He made to our fathers, to Abraham and his children forever.

C:	Ella thalamura-kaliluim-ulla christhyanikalodu chernnu kondu / nammukku mariyathe prakeerthikkukayum / aviduthe sakthiyeria samrakshanathil namme thanne samarppikkukayum cheyyaam.	Let us stand now and unite with the Christians of all ages in praising Mary and in committing ourselves to her powerful protection.
C:	Nanma niranja mariyame, swasthi, Karthavu nammodu koode. Sthreekali angu anugrahikka pettavalakunnu. Angayude udharathil bhalamaya eeso anugrahikka pettavanakunnu.	Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with you. Blessed are you among women and blessed is your womb Jesus.
A:	Parisudha Mariyame, Thampurante amme, paapikalaya njangalkku vendi, ippozhum, njangalude marana samayathum, thampuranode apekshikkaname.	Holy Mary, mother of God, pray for us now and at the hour of our death.
C:	Eeso misihayude vagdhanangalkku njangal yogyarakuvan	That we may become worthy of the promises of Christ.
A:	Sarveswarante parisudha dheiva mathave / njangalkku vendi apekshikkaname.	Pray for us, O holy Mother of God.
C:	Nammukku prarthikkam. Karthaveesoye, angayude mathavaya Mariyatthe / eppozhum sahayamaruluvan sanndhathayulla ammayayi / angu nalkiyallo. Aa ammayude albhuthachithram vanangukayum / avalude mathru sahayam ulsaha poorvam thedukayum cheyyunna njangal / angayude parithranathinte bhalam ennum anubhavikkuvan idayakkanamennu / nithyamai jeevikkukayum vazhukayum cheyyunna angayodu njangal prarthikkunnu.	Let us pray. Lord Jesus Christ, Who gave us Your Mother Mary, whose image we venerate, as a mother ready at every moment to help us; grant, we beg You, that we who call on her help may always enjoy the fruit of Your redemption. This we ask through You who live and reign forever.
A:	Amen	Amen
Closing Song		
A:	Mariyame ninte nithya sahaayam-The dunnoo njangal ammay-Makkalennorthu nee, njangal than prarthana - Okkeyum kelkkaname Bhagya vihinaray, nithyavum kaatthidaan - Kelpezhum thaangai ninne Nin puthran elpichu, bharamathetta nee, - njangale kaatheedanay	Mother Mary, we are seeking your perpetual help. Accept us as your children. Please listen to all of our prayers. Unfortunate people that we are, we rely on you for perpetual protection. As you took responsibility to care for your Son, please also care for us.

WAY OF THE CROSS

STATIONS OF THE CROSS

This Devotion arose in Jerusalem during the Middle Ages when pilgrims retraced the steps of the "Via Dolorosa," the distance from the Praetorium, where Jesus was condemned, to Calvary, where he was crucified. For this purpose, one visits a certain number of stations (fourteen since the sixteen century), stopping before each and meditating on the passion of Christ. All that is required in this devotional practice is to meditate on Christ's passion; what each station is about does not really matter. Thus, new Stations of the Cross which stress Scripture or different aspects of the passion have been developed. The following meditation and prayers follow the traditional stations.

Song	Translation	Prayer
<p>Kurisil maricha-vane, kuri-saale Vijayam vari- cha-vane, Mizhi neero- zhukki-yange, kuri- sintevazhiye varunnoo njangal.</p> <p>Loakaika nadha, ninsishya-nay theeruvaa- Naasi-poanennu- mennum</p> <p>Kurisu vahichu nin Kaalpadu pinchellaan Kaalpicha naayakaa,</p> <p>Nin dhivya raktha- thaalen paapa maali- nyamKazhu-kename, loaka-naadha.</p>	<p>For the one who died on the cross and who conquered the cross, We tearfully follow the way of the cross.</p> <p>Lord of all, we long to be your disciples forever.</p> <p>You the leader, command us to follow in your footsteps, carrying our crosses.</p> <p>O Lord of all, wash away our sins with Your holy blood.</p>	<p>Prayers of Preparation: Most merciful Jesus! With a penitent spirit I now perform this devotion in honor of your passion and death. I adore you as my God and thank you for the love with which you did make the painful journey to Calvary and did die upon the Cross for my salvation. I am truly sorry for all my sins, because by them I have offended you, and promise to amend my life. Grant that I may gain all the indulgences which are attached to this devotion. Since you have promised to draw all things to your heart, draw my love to you, that I may live and die in union with you. Amen.</p>
<p>Marana-thinay vidhichu kara-yatta Dheiva-thin kunjaa-dine Apa-raadhi-yay vidhichu kalma-sham Kala-raatha karthaa-vine</p> <p>Ari-yaatha kutta-ngal Nira-yaay-chumathi Parisudha-naaya ninnil</p>	<p>The sinless Lamb of God was sentenced to death. The innocent Lord was sentenced as a sinner.</p> <p>They accused Holy Jesus of a series of false crimes.</p>	<p>Station 1: Jesus Is Condemned to Death. <i>(All) Lord Jesus, we adore you and praise you, because by your holy Cross, you have redeemed the world.</i></p> <p><i>The holy and innocent Jesus was judged by sinners and put to death. Yet, while they judged him, they were compelled to acquit him.</i></p>

Song	Translation	Prayer
<p>Kaivalyadhaatha, nin Kaaru-nyam kaikkondor Kadhana-thilaazhthi ninne.</p> <p>Ava-saana vidhi-yil nee-yali-varnnu njanga-lkka-yaru- lename naaka- bhaagyam</p>	<p>The people, who received your generous mercy, immersed You in deep sorrow.</p> <p>On the final day of judgment, mercifully give us eternal life.</p>	<p><i>Judas, who betrayed him, said, “I have sinned in that I have betrayed the innocent.” Pilate, who sentenced him, said: “I am innocent of the blood of this just person,” and placed the guilt upon the Jews. The centurion who saw him crucified said, “Indeed this was a just man.”</i></p> <p>Thus, O Lord, you are ever justified in your words, and do overcome when you are judged. And so, at the last day, when they say “They shall look on him whom they pierced”; and he who was condemned shall judge the world in power, and even those who are condemned will confess that his judgment is just.</p> <p>Our Father...; Hail Mary...</p> <p><i>(All) Holy Mother of God, may the crucified Lord Jesus’ holy wounds, be imprinted on my heart.</i></p>
<p>Kurisu chuma- nnidunnu loaka- thinvinakal chuma- nnidunnu Neengunnu dhivya naadhan nindhanam Nirayum nira-thiloode</p> <p>“En janame, cholka njane-nthu cheythu Kuri-sente tholi- lettan?</p> <p>Poonthen thulu- mpunna Naattil njan ningale Aasa- yodaanai-chu:</p>	<p>Jesus, carrying the cross, carries the sins of the whole world. The holy Lord is moving through a path full of insults.</p> <p>My people, tell Me what I have done to carry this cross?</p> <p>I led you with hope to the promised land overflowing with honey.</p>	<p>Station 2: Jesus Receives and Carries His Cross.</p> <p><i>(All) Lord Jesus, we adore you and praise you, because by your holy Cross, you have redeemed the world.</i></p> <p><i>Jesus supports the whole world by his divine power, for he is God; but the weight was less heavy than was the Cross which our sins had made for him. Our sins cost him this humiliation. He had to take on our human nature and appear among us as a man to offer up for us the greatest sacrifice. He had to endure a life of suffering and his passion and death at the end of it.</i></p>

Song	Translation	Prayer
<p>Enthe, yidham ninga- Lellaam mara-nnente Aathma-vinathanka- metti?"</p>	<p>Knowing my purpose, why did you hurt my soul?</p>	<p>O Lord God almighty, who bears the weight of the whole world, who bears the weight of all our sins, preserve our bodies by your providence and be the savior of our souls by your precious blood.</p> <p>O my Jesus, let me joyfully embrace your Cross and accept my own sufferings which pale beside yours.</p> <p>Our Father...; Hail Mary...</p> <p><i>(All) Holy Mother of God, may the crucified Lord Jesus' holy wounds, be imprinted on my heart.</i></p>
<p>Kurusin kanatha bhaaram thaangu-vaan Kazhi-yaathe loaka naadhan Paadha-ngal pathari veenu kallu kal Nirayum peru vazhi-yil.</p> <p>Thru-ppaadham kallin- mel Thatti murinju Chenninam vaar- nozhuki:</p> <p>Maana-va-rillaa Vaana- va-rillaa Thaangi-thuna- chidu-vaan</p> <p>Anu-thaapa moorunna Chudu kannu-neer- thooki-yana-yunnu munmbil njangal</p>	<p>Because of the heavy weight of the cross, the Lord of the universe slipped on a rocky path and fell.</p> <p>The holy feet struck the rocks and blood flowed.</p> <p>There were no human beings and no heavenly beings there to support Him.</p> <p>With burning tears of repentance, we come to You.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Station 3: Jesus Falls Under the Weight of the Cross for the First Time.</p> <p><i>(All) Lord Jesus, we adore you and praise you, because by your holy Cross, you have redeemed the world.</i></p> <p><i>Satan fell from heaven in the beginning; and by the just sentence of his Creator he fell, against whom he had rebelled. And when Satan had succeeded in gaining humankind to join him in his rebellion, and his Maker came to effect salvation for the fallen, then his hour of triumph came, and he made the most of it.</i></p> <p>When Jesus had taken flesh and was in Satan's power, he determined to strike down the Holy One as he himself had been felled by the Almighty. Thus, it was that Jesus fell down so heavily onto the ground.</p> <p>Dear Lord, by this your first fall, raise us all out of sin who have so miserably fallen under its power. Help me to take up my own cross and follow you.</p>

Song	Translation	Prayer
		<p>Our Father...; Hail Mary...</p> <p><i>(All) Holy Mother of God, may the crucified Lord Jesus' holy wounds, be imprinted on my heart.</i></p>
<p>Vazhi-yil karanju vanoo-rammaye Thana-yan thirinju noakki Swargee-ya kaanthi chinthum mizhi-kalil Kooram- mbu thani-rangi</p> <p>“Aaroadu ninne njaan Samya ppeduthum Kadha-na pperu- nkadale”</p> <p>Aarari-njaazha-thi- Lala-thalli nilkku-nna Nin mano vedhana?</p> <p>Nin kannu neeraal Kazhu-kename-nnil Pathi-yunna maalinya-mellaam</p>	<p>The Son looked back at the weeping mother following Him. Sharp arrows pierced bright, heavenly eyes.</p> <p>To whom should I compare you, who are an ocean of deep sorrow?</p> <p>Who knew more deeply about the waves of your mental agony?</p> <p>With your tears, wash away all the stains of my sins.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Station 4: Jesus Meets His Mother.</p> <p><i>(All) Lord Jesus, we adore you and praise you, because by your holy Cross, you have redeemed the world.</i></p> <p><i>No part of the history of salvation excludes Mary. There are those servants of Jesus who think that her work was ended when she bore him, and after that she had nothing to do but disappear and be forgotten. But we, O Lord, your children, do not think so of your Mother. She brought the infant into the temple, she lifted him up in her arms when the Magi came to adore him. She fled with him to Egypt, she took him up to Jerusalem when he was twelve years old. He lived with her at Nazareth for thirty years. She was with him at the marriage feast of Cana. And now she shows herself as he bears the sacred Cross on his shoulders.</i></p> <p>Sweet Mother, let us ever think of you when we think of Jesus, and when we pray to him, aid us by your powerful intercession. Mother of sorrows, let me carry some of your sorrow so that I may enjoy your assistance in the hour of my death.</p> <p>Our Father...; Hail Mary...</p> <p><i>(All) Holy Mother of God, may the crucified Lord Jesus' holy wounds, be imprinted on my heart.</i></p>

Song	Translation	Prayer
<p>Kurisu chumannu neengum naadhane Sima-yoan thuna- chidunnu Naadhaa, nin kurisu thaangan kaivanna Bhaagyame, bhaagyam.</p> <p>Nin kuri-sethrayoa Loalam, nin-nuka- Maanandha- dhaayakam</p> <p>Azhalin veenu- zhalunnoar-Kava- lambamekunna Kurise namichi-dunnu.</p> <p>Sura loaka naadha, ninkuri-sonnu thaangu-vaan Tharane varangal nira-ntham.</p>	<p>Simon is helping Jesus who carries the cross.Lord, it was really a blessing and a privilege to help with Your cross.</p> <p>Your cross is so light and your yoke gives us joy.</p> <p>We bow to the cross which gives help to those who have fallen in sorrow.</p> <p>O Lord of all, give us the blessing of carrying Your cross.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Station 5: Simon of Cyrene Helps Jesus to Carry the Cross.</p> <p><i>(All) Lord Jesus, we adore you and praise you, because by your holy Cross, you have redeemed the world.</i></p> <p>Jesus permits Simon of Cyrene to assist him in carrying his Cross in order to remind us that we must take part in his suffering. He calls and we must carry on his work. His merit is infinite, yet he allows us to add our small measure of merit to it. The holiness of the Blessed Virgin, the blood of the martyrs, the sufferings of the saints, the good works of the faithful take part in that work which is perfect without them. He saves us by his blood sacrifice, but it is through and with our own that he saves us.</p> <p>Dear Lord, let me follow in your footsteps, answer your invitation, and sanctify all my sufferings so that I may be with you in eternity.</p> <p>Our Father...; Hail Mary...</p> <p><i>(All) Holy Mother of God, may the crucified Lord Jesus' holy wounds, be imprinted on my heart.</i></p>
<p>Vaadi thalarnnu mukham - naadhante Kannu-kal thaanu- mangi Vero-nikka mizhi-neer thookiyaa- Dhivya-nanam thudachu.</p> <p>Maalakhamaarkellaa- Maanandha mekunna Maanathe ppoonilave,</p>	<p>His face faded. Eyes lowered and gloomy. Veronica wiped the weeping divine face.</p> <p>The moonlight of heaven gives joy to all angels</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Station 6: Veronica Wipes the Face of Jesus.</p> <p><i>(All) Lord Jesus, we adore you and praise you, because by your holy Cross, you have redeemed the world.</i></p> <p><i>Veronica wipes the face of Jesus with her veil, and Jesus imprints on it his face. He did this to remind us all that his image must ever be impressed on all our hearts. Whoever we are, in whatever part of the earth, Jesus must live in our hearts. We may differ from each other in many things, but in this goal we must all agree. We must</i></p>

Song	Translation	Prayer
<p>Thaaboar maamala- Mele nin mukham Soorya-ne-ppoale minni:</p> <p>Innaa mukha thinte Lavanya monnake Mangee; dhukha-thil mungee</p>	<p>In Mount Tabor Your face was as bright as the sun. Today all the brightness of Your face has faded and is immersed in sorrow.</p>	<p><i>ever meditate on Christ's death and Resurrection and always imitate his divine excellence.</i></p> <p>Lord, let our faces be ever pleasing in your sight, not disfigured with sin, but washed pure with your precious blood.</p> <p>Our Father...; Hail Mary...</p> <p><i>(All) Holy Mother of God, may the crucified Lord Jesus' holy wounds, be imprinted on my heart.</i></p>
<p>Ucha veilil porinju - dhussaha Mardhana thaal valanju</p> <p>Dheham thalarnnu thanu - rakshakan Veendum nilathu veenu.</p> <p>Loaka papa-ngala- nangaye veezhichu Vedhani-ppicha- thevam;</p> <p>Bharam nira-njoraa Krusu nirmicha then Paapa-ngal thanne- yalloa;</p> <p>Thaapam kalarange Paadham punarnnu njaan kezunnu; kaniyena-mennil</p>	<p>Burned in the extreme heat of noon. Exhausted from intolerable torture.</p> <p>His body is very weak. Our Savior falls again.</p> <p>The sins of the world caused him to fall and be hurt.</p> <p>It is my sins that built the heavy cross for You to carry.</p> <p>I embrace Your burning feet and beseech You to have mercy on me.</p>	<p>Station 7: Jesus Falls the Second Time.</p> <p><i>(All) Lord Jesus, we adore you and praise you, because by your holy Cross, you have redeemed the world.</i></p> <p><i>Satan had a second fall when he tempted our Lord in the desert, daring to take up the Savior in his arms, showing him all kingdoms, and promising to give them to him, if only his Maker will adore him. Jesus answered, "Begone, Satan," and Satan fell down from the high mountain. And Jesus bore witness to it when he said, "I saw Satan, as lightning, falling from heaven." Satan remembered this second defeat, and now he struck down the innocent Lord a second time, now that the Evil One had him in his power.</i></p> <p>Dear Lord, teach us to suffer with you, and not be afraid of Satan and instead rely on the strength of your grace without which we can do nothing.</p> <p>Our Father...; Hail Mary...</p> <p><i>(All) Holy Mother of God, may the crucified Lord Jesus' holy wounds, be imprinted on my heart.</i></p>

Song	Translation	Prayer
<p>Oarsla-min puthri mare, ningali- nenneyoar-thenthi- nevam Karayunnu? Ninga-leyum suthare- yu-Morthoa-rthu kenu-kolvin</p> <p>“Vedhana thingu- nna Kaalam varunnu- Kanneera-ninja kaalam:</p> <p>Malakale, njangale Mooduvin vega me- nnaara-vam kelkku- mengum”</p> <p>Karal nonthu kara-yunna Naaree-gana-thinnu Naadhan samaa- swaasa-meki.</p>	<p>Women of Jerusalem, why are you weeping over My suffering? Weep for yourself and your children.</p> <p>Terrible pain is coming – a time of weeping and tears.</p> <p>You will hear the people beg the hills to cover them soon.</p> <p>The Lord consoled women crying from their hearts.</p>	<p>Station 8: The Women of Jerusalem Mourn for Our Lord.</p> <p><i>(All) Lord Jesus, we adore you and praise you, because by your holy Cross, you have redeemed the world.</i></p> <p><i>The devoted women of Jerusalem weep over the suffering of the Savior. Yet, he says to them: “The days are coming when people will say, ‘Blessed are the barren, and the wombs that have not borne, and the breasts which have not given suck.”</i></p> <p>Lord, we do not know what is good for us, and what is bad. We cannot foretell the future, nor do we know, when you come to visit us, in what form you will come. Let us ever gaze on you, and do you look on us, and give us the grace of your bitter Cross and passion, and console us in your own way at our own time.</p> <p>Our Father . . . ; Hail Mary...</p> <p><i>(All) Holy Mother of God, may the crucified Lord Jesus’ holy wounds, be imprinted on my heart.</i></p>
<p>Kaikaa-lukal kuzhanju - naadhante Thiru-mei thalar-nnulanju Kurisumay moonna- mathum poozhi-yil Veezhunnu dheiva puthran</p> <p>”Mezhuku poalennude Hrudhayamuruki Kandam varandu-nagi”</p>	<p>Hands and legs collapsed. The holy body is extremely exhausted. The Son of God fell the third time into the dirt.</p> <p>My heart melts like wax and my throat is cracked and dry.</p>	<p>Station 9: Jesus Falls the Third Time.</p> <p><i>(All) Lord Jesus, we adore you and praise you, because by your holy Cross, you have redeemed the world.</i></p> <p><i>Satan will have a third and final fall at the end of the world. He knew this was to be his end; but in his despair, he knew that no suffering which he could inflict on the Savior could save him from that inevitable fiery imprison- ment. Therefore, in a terrible rage, he fiercely struck down the great King for the third time.</i></p>

Song	Translation	Prayer
Thaanu-poay navente Dheham nurungi Maranam parannirangi Valarunnu dhukhangal Thalarunnu poomeni Urukunnu karalinte - yullam.	My tongue hangs at the back of my throat My Body is cut everywhere. Death is near. Sorrow is growing The sacred body is collapsing. Inside the heart is melting.	O Jesus, only-begotten Son of God, we give you thanks that you, who are the Word Incarnate, should have permitted yourself to be humiliated once more. Let this fall enkindle in me an earnest desire to never again relapse into sin. Our Father...; Hail Mary... <i>(All) Holy Mother of God, may the crucified Lord Jesus' holy wounds, be imprinted on my heart.</i>
Ethee vilaapa yaathra kaalvari-Kkunin mukal para-ppil Naadha-nte vasthra- mellam sathrukka- Lonna yurinju neekki. “Vairi-kal thingi- va-runnente chuttilum Khoramam garja-nangal Bhagi-chedutha-nte Vasthra-ngale-llam” Paapikal vai-rikal Naadhaa, visudhi than Thoo-vella vasthra-ngal Kani- vaa-rnnu charthe-na- menne.	The sorrowful procession has reached Calgary. The enemies strip the Lord's garments from his body. Enemies are surrounding me densely. They are roaring with cruelty. The enemies and sinners divide and take all My clothes. Lord, mercifully cover me with Your sacred, white clothes	<p style="text-align: center;">Station 10: Jesus Is Stripped of His Garments.</p> <i>(All) Lord Jesus, we adore you and praise you, because by your holy Cross, you have redeemed the world.</i> <i>Jesus gave up everything of this world before he left it. He exercised the most perfect poverty. Even when he left Nazareth, and went out to preach, he had not a place to lay his head. He lived on what was given to him by those who loved him. And, therefore, he chose a death in which not even his clothes were left to him. He parted with what has seemed most necessary since the fall of human nature in the Garden of Eden.</i> Grant us in a similar manner, O Lord, to care nothing for anything on earth, and to bear the loss of all things, and to endure even shame, contempt, and mockery rather than have you be ashamed of us on the last day. Our Father...; Hail Mary... <i>(All) Holy Mother of God, may the crucified Lord Jesus' holy wounds, be imprinted on my heart.</i>

Song	Translation	Prayer
<p>Kurusil kkidathee-dunnu naadhante Kaikal thara-chidunnu-Marthya-nu rakha nalkaa-nethiya Dhivya-mam kaikalukal</p> <p>“Kani-vatta vairi-kal Chernnu thulachente Kaikalum kaalu-kalum”</p> <p>Peru-kunnu vedhanayuru-kunnu chethana; Nila-yatta neerkka-yam</p> <p>“Mara-nam parathiyoa-Riru-lil kkudungi njan: Bhaya-menne-yonnay vizhu-ngi”</p>	<p>They laid our Lord on to the cross and nailed his hands and feet – the divine hands and feet – that came for the salvation of humanity.</p> <p>The merciless enemies pierce. My hands and feet.</p> <p>Pain is growing. Body is melting . Drowning in a strong current.</p> <p>I am caged in the darkness of death. The fear swallows me completely.</p>	<p>Station 11: Jesus Is Nailed to the Cross.</p> <p><i>(All) Lord Jesus, we adore you and praise you, because by your holy Cross, you have redeemed the world.</i></p> <p><i>Jesus is pierced through each hand and foot with nails. His eyes are dimmed with blood and are closed with swollen lids, which the blows of his executioners have caused. His mouth is filled with vinegar and gall. His head is encircled by sharp thorns. His heart is pierced with the spear. Thus, all his senses are mortified and crucified, that he may make atonement for every kind of human sin.</i></p> <p>O Jesus, crucify us with you. Let us never sin by hand or foot, by eyes or mouth, or by head or heart. Let all our senses be a sacrifice to you; let every part of our bodies sing your praise. Let the sacred blood which flowed from your five wounds anoint us with such grace that we may die to the world, and live only for you.</p> <p>Our Father...; Hail Mary...</p> <p><i>(All) Holy Mother of God, may the crucified Lord Jesus' holy wounds, be imprinted on my heart.</i></p>
<p>Kuru-sil-kkidannu jeevan piriyunnu Bhova-naika naadhaneeso Suryan maranji-rundu-naadengu-Mandha-kaaram niranju</p> <p>“Narikal kkurangu-vaa-Nalayundu, para-vakku Koodundu paarku-vaanNara-puthra-</p>	<p>The Lord of the world, Jesus dying on a cross. The sun fades and darkness is everywhere.</p> <p>Snake has a lair and a bird has a nest. But the Son of Man had no place on the earth to lay His head.</p>	<p>Station 12: Jesus Dies Upon the Cross.</p> <p><i>(All) Lord Jesus, we adore you and praise you, because by your holy Cross, you have redeemed the world.</i></p> <p><i>The earthly life of Jesus has come to an end, and the mystery of God's love toward us is accomplished. The price is paid, and we are redeemed. The eternal Father determined not to pardon us without a price. He might have saved us with a mere act of his</i></p>

Song	Translation	Prayer
<p>noozhi-yil Thala-yonnu chaykuva-Nida-millo-redavum”</p> <p>Pulkoodu thottange Pulkunna dhaari-dryam Kuri-soalam koottayi-vannu.</p>	<p>His poverty began in a manger, and followed Him as a companion all the way to the cross.</p>	<p><i>will. But to show his love for us he set a price to be taken for the guilt of our sins, and this price was nothing less than the death of his Son.</i></p> <p>O my God and Father, you have valued us so much you were willing to pay the highest of all possible prices for our sinful souls. Should we not love and choose you above all things as the one necessary and only good?</p> <p>Our Father...; Hail Mary....</p> <p><i>(All) Holy Mother of God, may the crucified Lord Jesus’ holy wounds, be imprinted on my heart.</i></p>
<p>Aruma suthante meni maathavu Madiyilkkidathi-dunnu Alayazhi poale naadhe, nin dhukha-Mathiru kanaatha-thalloa</p> <p>Perukunna santhapa-Muna-yetta-hoa ninte Hrudhayam pilarnnu-valloa</p> <p>Aararu milla the-Llaswaasa meku vaa-Naakula naayike</p> <p>“Muttunna Dhukhathil Chuttum thirinja njaan Kitteeloraaswaasamengum”</p>	<p>The beloved Son’s body is laid in His mother’s lap. Your sorrow has no boundaries like an ocean.</p> <p>The sharp edge of deep sorrow breaks your heart.</p> <p>There was no one to console the mother of sorrow.</p> <p>I looked around for consolation but none was given to me.</p>	<p>Station 13: Jesus Is Taken Down From the Cross and Laid in the Arms of His Blessed Mother.</p> <p><i>(All) Lord Jesus, we adore you and praise you, because by your holy Cross, you have redeemed the world.</i></p> <p><i>He is once again in your arms, O Virgin Mother. He went out from you to do his Father’s work – and he has done it and suffered. He has not been in your arms, O Mother of God, since he was a child, but now you have a claim on him, when the world has done its worst. We can only rejoice in this great mystery. Now that he is placed on your lap, O sinless Mother, may we also persevere to the end and receive the body and blood of Christ in the sacrament of the Eucharist with a pure heart.</i></p> <p>Our Father...; Hail Mary...</p> <p><i>(All) Holy Mother of God, may the crucified Lord Jesus’ holy wounds, be imprinted on my heart.</i></p>

Song	Translation	Prayer
<p>Naadhante dhivya dheham vidhi poale Samska-ri-cheedu-nnithaa Vijayam virinju-pongum jeevante Urava-yanaa-kkudeeran</p> <p>Moonnu nal malsyathi-Nullil kazhinjoru Younan pravachakan poal</p> <p>Klesa-nga-lellaam Pinnittu naadhan Moonnam dhina-muyirkkum</p> <p>Prabha-yoduyir-tthange Vara-velpi-netthi-dan Varam-kane loaka-nadhaa.</p>	<p>The Lord's body was buried according to tradition. That tomb became the spring of ever lasting life.</p> <p>Like the prophet Jonah who was inside a fish for 3 days</p> <p>You will conquer all suffering and will be resurrected on the third day.</p> <p>Grant me the blessing to welcome the glorified Jesus one day.</p>	<p>Station 14: Jesus is Laid in the Sepulcher.</p> <p><i>(All) Lord Jesus, we adore you and praise you, because by your holy Cross, you have redeemed the world.</i></p> <p><i>Jesus, when he was nearest to his everlasting triumph, seemed to be farthest from it. He was lying dead in a cave, wrapped in burying clothes, and confined within a tomb of stone. Soon he would have a glorified body and would ascend on high.</i></p> <p>O Jesus, let us trust in you, so that the greater our distress, the nearer we are to you. The more we are scorned, the more you will honor us and the higher you will exalt us. The more we are forgotten, the more you will keep us in mind. The more we are abandoned, the closer you will bring us to your heart.</p> <p>Our Father...; Hail Mary...</p> <p><i>(All) Holy Mother of God, may the crucified Lord Jesus' holy wounds, be imprinted on my heart.</i></p>
<p>Loaka-thi-laanju veesi sathyamaam Naakathin dhivya kaanthi; Sneham thira-njirangi paavana Sneha prakasa thaaram:</p> <p>Nindhichu marthyana-Sneha-thidambine Nirdhayam krusiletti</p> <p>Nandi-yillatthavar Chintha-yillaathavar - Naadha, prurukkaname.</p> <p>Nin peeda-yor thorthu Kanneero-zhukkuvan Nalkename nin varangal.</p>	<p>Heavenly divine rays shone all over the earth. The shining star of love searched for love on earth.</p> <p>We insulted the source of Love and crucified that Love.</p> <p>Lord, forgive us - the unthoughtful and ungrateful.</p> <p>Lord bless us to be tearful by remembering your sorrowful passion.</p>	<p>Concluding Prayer.</p> <p><i>Almighty God, merciful Father, who has given us your beloved Son as an example of humility, obedience, and patience as a means to show us the Way of Life, bearing the Cross; grant that we may take on the sweet yoke of his gospel, following him as true disciples so that we may one day rise with him in glory world without end. Amen.</i></p> <p>Act of Contrition</p> <p><i>(All) Oh my God, I am sorry for my sins with all my heart. In choosing to do wrong and failing to do good, I have sinned against you whom I should love above all things. I firmly intend, with your help, to do penance, to sin no more, and to avoid whatever leads me to sin. Our Savior Jesus Christ suffered and died for us. In His name, My God have mercy on me. Amen.</i></p>

BETROTHAL

(PRAYER FROM HOME)

- Leader** : Let us start the prayer by asking help from the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.
- All** : Sing Marthomman Song
- All** : Our Father...
- Server** : Let us pray, peace be with us.
- Leader** : God blessed the servant of Abraham to find a wife for Isaac from the same tribe. May the same God bless the <son/daughter> who is about to go to church for the wedding promise. God united the man and woman for the existence of the human race and mutual help. We offer our son/daughter to you Lord. May You bless them to live according the wedding promise which they will make today. Lord forever.
- All** : Amen
- Server** : Let us all rely on God and ask the Lord to hear our prayer.
- All** : Lord, hear our prayer
- Server** : You made a covenant with your chosen people Israel and showed that you are trustworthy in your promises. Through this wedding promise, may this son and daughter grow in mutual trust and God's providence. We pray to the Lord.
- All** : Lord, hear our prayer
- Server** : Through the wedding promise today, may our children (name them) grow in love and always live as your favorite children. We pray to the lord.
- All** : Lord, hear our prayer
- Server** : The two families will enter into a special marriage relationship today. May the two families grow in mutual understanding and love. We pray to the lord.
- All** : Lord, hear our prayer
- Server** : Let us pray, peace be with us
- Leader** : (Putting his hand on son/daughter's head). May the God of our forefathers, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob be with you. May the God who protected Tobias and Sarah protect you, now and forever.

Begin Sthuthi

MYLANCHI PRAYER

(After bringing bride to the stage)

Leader : In the name of the Father + and of the Son + and of the Holy Spirit. Amen

Leader : Our Father...

Leader : Lord our God, You created men in your likeness and image. Since it is not good for the man to be alone; You formed woman as a helper and a supporter. The human body which became ugly due to sin was washed and purified with the precious blood of Jesus. Jesus you made holy and pure Your church as your bride with blessings and grace. Likewise, in our dear daughter's wedding, may Lord Jesus bless <Name of the daughter> and purify her and fill her with internal beauty. Lord of God forever..... Amen

Reading : 1 Peter 3: 1-6 (Optional)

Leader : Lord my God, Grant your daughter <Name> the ability and maturity to become a good wife and a good mother. Like the Holy Mother who completely dedicated herself to God by saying "I am your servant", let this daughter be a dedicated wife and mother. Glory be to Father and Son and the Holy Spirit forever. Amen.

CHANTHAM CHARTHU PRAYER

(After bringing groom to the stage)

Leader : Our Father...

Reading : Tobit 8:1 or 1 Peter 3:7-12 (optional)

Leader : Lord our God, You created man in your likeness and image. Since it is not good for the man to be alone; You formed woman as a helper and a supporter. The human body which became ugly due sin was washed and purified with the precious blood of Jesus. Lord our God, enrich < Son's name > with internal beauty and service readiness. Lord, transform <Son's name> to become a good husband and a good father. Help this son to love family, community, church, and nation to enable him to witness for You. Remembering Your grace, bless us to enable us to praise you. Now and forever. Amen.

WEDDING

(PRAYER FROM HOME)

Leader : Our father...

Leader : Lord our God, you once again blessed this home in a very special way. On your servant and our beloved daughter/daughter <son/daughter's name> wedding day, we rise our hearts to You. Lord, You are our way and our guide. We dedicate all our hope in You as we send our daughter to the Holy Altar. With Your Mercy, Protect her. Lord forever. Amen.

Leader : God created the family and God will protect the family. This is the time we need that Protection the most. Let us pray together by repeating – Lord, we rely on You.

Assembly : Lord, we rely on You

Leader : Blessed are you who dwell in the shelter of the Most High, who abide in the shade of the Almighty

Assembly : Lord, we rely on You

Leader : He will shelter you with his pinions, and under his wings you may take refuge; his faithfulness is a protecting shield.

Assembly : Lord, we rely on You

Leader : I rejoiced when they proclaimed that they were going to the house of the Lord...

Assembly : Lord, we rely on You

Leader : Lord of All, we praise you. Jesus Christ, we adore you. For You to raise our bodies and save our souls.

Server : Let us pray, peace be with us.

Leader : Lord, let your servant be tied with the sacrament of matrimony, by the chain of love. In married life, give <Name of Daughter/Son> the courage for mutual trust and to maintain that trust. Enable your servant to live with mutual understanding and unity in heart, and to experience the blessing of God.

Loving Father, let the remembrance and prayers of those who passed away from this house be with us.

As you glorified the wedding in Cana with Your first miracle, Jesus, enrich the married life of <Son's Name> and <Daughter's Name>. Holy Mother, you interceded for the family in Cana, likewise, pray for <Name of Son> and <Name of Daughter>. Like the Holy Family of Nazareth, St. Joseph, pray for a life of love and mutual respect in this new family.

May almighty God bless all those participating in this joyful occasion.

Our Father....

Begin Sthuthi

**KNANAYA
HISTORY
&
TRADITION**

KNANAYA HISTORY

INTRODUCTION



We are members of the Detroit Knanaya Community. It is important to understand our Knanaya history. Like in Detroit, there are Knanaya associations and kids clubs in many cities of North America. Our parents and grandparents (in some cases) came from Kerala, India where we have a large Knanaya community. Our ancestors came to Kerala from southern Mesopotamia in AD 345. ■

KNANAYA MIGRATION NARRATION

*Note: This information is compiled from Rev.Dr. Jacob Vellian's Knanya History.
Thank you Rev. Dr. Jacob Velliyan for your great contributions.*

Once upon a time there was a merchant. His name was Thomas. He lived in a town called Kinai. Kinai was in Mesopotamia in the present day Iraq. The word Mesopotamia means land between two rivers- Euphrates and Tigris. Kinai was 70 Kilometers south of Baghdad. A famous Christian school and a grand monastery existed in Kinai.



Thomas Kinai had his business center at Hus. At Hus there were big warehouses. Camel caravans from inlands and ships from abroad brought goods in and out. Hus was on the banks of Karun River at the head of the Persian Gulf. It was an International Trade center. Ships sailed from Hus to different parts of the world.

Through Euphrates and Tigris ships sailed and reached the Persian Gulf, and from there, they moved on to the East: to India, China and so on. In India there was a great harbor railed Kodungalloor. Kodungalloor was in Malabar on the western shore of south India. Malabar of ancient days is called Kerala today. In Kerala the language spoken today is Malayalam.

Since THOMAS KINAI was a rich merchant, he had several large ships. He brought dates, grapes, and other products of Mesopotamia to India. India he brought black pepper, ginger, cardamom, and other spices. He found good market in Mesopotamia for ivory, Peacocks, Sandal wood, Teak wood etc. which were in plenty in India. In the Malabar Coast, there were Christians of St. Thomas; St. Thomas was a disciple of Jesus Christ who went to India in AD 52 to teach about Jesus Christ.

He went from Jerusalem through Mesopotamia and sailed to Kodungalloor by ship. From there he went to seven neighboring places and preached about Jesus Christ. Many believed in Jesus Christ and received baptism. For the seven churches St. Thomas appointed Bishops and Priests. The Church in India had a steady growth. But later on there were difficulties. In the 4th century it had no bishop or priests. So what was the way out? There was a great bishop called Sahados in Seleucia, the capital of Persia. God appeared to him in a dream, and wanted him to help the Church in India. Bishop Sahados called together the leaders of the Church, and international merchants. They decided to send Bishop Uraha Mar Joseph, four priests and 72 families with 400 persons to help the Indian Church. The Bishop asked: Who will take these people to India..? Then Thomas of Kinai replied: "I will; I will take them. I have three ships." All were happy. Bishop Sahados

thanked him and blessed him. Preparations were made. 400 People reached Seleucia where the ships were ready to sail.

The 72 families came ready to leave. Their close friends and relatives were on the shore to see them off. The farewell was very painful because they were to sail on rough seas. The ships, of course, were non-motorized unlike what we have today. They were to depend on the mercy of the sea and wind. So distant a land was India! It took months to reach there! Sea pirates could attack the ships. They were to depend on the protection of God. The great Bishop blessed them and said: "May God protect you. Jesus Christ who once pacified the rough Sea and walked on the waters will lead you safely to India. "All replied "Amen". Then the embraced one another. Shedding tears they bade farewell. Those who stayed back asked: "Will we meet again?" Some replied: "God only knows". The traveling group asked the great Bishop: "Will you come or send other Bishops to help us?" The great Bishop replied: "I will send Bishops to you, whenever you need them to guide you". "My dear children, love God; Keep his commandments. Be strengthened by the Sacraments. You are one body of people. Be close to one another. Protect one another. Love one another. Stay within our community." So they entered the ships and started their journey to Kodungalloor. On the way, while passing through the river, they said good-bye to the palm trees, the vineyards the deserts...

On the way they visited the Tomb of prophet Ezra and received blessings. The tomb is on Tigris River, 40 kilometers away from its meeting with Euphrates. The three ships reached the Persian Gulf: And moved into the Indian Ocean. After ten days in the Ocean, there was a big wind, a tornado. It tossed the ships up and down, to the left and the right. Some travelers got sick, the sickness

got worse, and two died in the ship. What did they do with the dead bodies? The land of India was yet 6 weeks away. Bishop Joseph prayed with the people for the dead. And the dead bodies were buried in the depth of the seas. The voyage continued; on the 4th of March 345, Kinai Thomas called the people and said: "Let us thank God. Our journey is reaching its goal. In three days, we land in Kodungalloor". And he was right! All the three ships anchored close to the port of Kodungalloor on the 7th of March 345 AD.

At Kodungalloor there lived a king called Perumal. He was the King of the Country of Chera. He already knew the great merchant Thomas of Kinai. But this time instead of merchandise, Thomas brought with him 72 families! To honor Thomas, and welcome the new settlers at the sea shore, The Perumal sent his prince to the ship. He invited the newcomers to his Palace. The soldiers cheered them. They were welcomed with trumpets and horns in a solemn procession to the Palace. Thomas and party were given a warm reception and a big banquet. King welcomed the immigrants signing each one on their forehead with sandalwood paste. Thomas presented the King with gold, jewels and precious stones. They told the king the reason for their coming: It was to strengthen the weakening church of India. King said: "Welcome my dear Thomas. I am happy that there are so many people with you. Let them all reside on the south side of my Palace. I grant you a large piece of land; you may build houses and a church for your people. Let them help the native Christians. Thomas said "I thank Your Majesty. Our people will be loyal to you and to your kingdom. Our men will serve you as soldiers in times of need." King was pleased. "Thank You Thomas. I welcome your Bishop Joseph of Uraha. Let him take

care of your people, and the Christians in the land who need Bishops and Priests."

The Immigrants were descendants of the Jewish King David. Knowing this, Perumal granted them 72 royal privileges like riding on elephants, chariots and palanquins, using drums and other musical instruments in processions. Kinai Thomas and the people with him built 72 houses and a Church. Later they had three churches in Kodungalloor dedicated to St.Mary, St.Thomas and St. Kuriakose. All these people lived in the south side of the Palace of the King. So they were called Thekumbhagar, which means Southists. Thomas Kinai was their leader. So they were also known as Knanaya.

The Local Christians came and paid homage to the bishop and received his blessing. The Knanaya people helped to strengthen the church in India. The great Bishop of Seleucia kept his promise; he sent Bishops regularly to the Indian Church. Bishop Mar Joseph and Kinai Thomas lived in Kodungalloor happily for a long time. When they died both of them were buried in the Church which they built at Kodungalloor. In its site we have now the ruins of the Portuguese fortress. The Knanaya people have one thing in common-the age old customs and traditions handed down to them from their fore-fathers. They follow these traditions and keep the unity of their community.

Knanaya history is kept alive and Knanaya tradition is handed down by singing their ancient folk songs, playing the ancient folk dance called Margamkali and keeping their special marriage customs. The unique features of our marriage ceremonies are notable. The folk dance called Margamkali is a special Knanaya cultural heritage. The players stands around a lighted lamp, representing Jesus, the light of the world. ■

Song	Translation
<i>Othu Thirichavar kappal Keri Malanadu nokki purappettaray Kodungalloor angithay vannirangy Kochilazhimukham kanda varay Ereyzhoo nalu vedium vechu Vedivachu gopuram kerunnappol Shippayeemaravar Vilikollunnu Sandhukkalokkay thalarunnayo Pallithandummayl Kodiyum kuthi Thandinnu Meetheaya Rajavarman Chempaka-sheriyum Kooday-undu Vettathu Mannanum Kooday-undu Uraha Mar Yowasay-ppezhunnallunnu Kathangal nalalarikay-undu Chemmathanmaravar palarumundu Shippayee maravrararikay-undu Thomman keenanavan koode undu</i>	<p>United they set sail looking for the land called Malabar and landed in Kodungalloor.</p> <p>When they saw the harbor of Cochin Eighteen salutes were fired.</p> <p>They marched towards the fort and city-gate. The local soldiers gave a shout and their limbs felt languished,</p> <p>The King Raja Varma then arrived on his royal palanquin on which there was a flag.</p> <p>He was accompanied by rulers from the neighboring Chempakasseri and Vettathunadu.</p> <p>At this time Bishop Joseph of Uraha with four priests and many deacons stepped forward. Body-guards were standing close to Kinai Thomas who was with them.</p>

The Seventy-Two Privileges Given To Knanites by the King Cheraman Perumal

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Ambari (Howdah on an elephant) | 17. Kodi (Flag) |
| 2. Ankaram (courtyard) | 18. Kaikara (Hand Ornaments) |
| 3. Antholam (palanquin) | 19. Kaithala (Bangles) |
| 4. Ammoolam (tax gathering) | 20. Cheli (a kind of tax) |
| 5. Arpu (cheers) | 21. Chemkombu (another tax) |
| 6. Aala vattam (Peacock feather fan) | 22. Chenda (Drum) |
| 7. Aana savari (Elephant riding) | 23. Thamburu (String Instruments) |
| 8. Uchippoovu (Head Turban) | 24. Thazha kkuda (Royal Palm Umbrella) |
| 9. Kacha (Robes) | 25. Ner vaal (Straight Sword) |
| 10. Kacha puram (Over coat) | 26. Pattu chatta (Silk Coat) |
| 11. Kankanam (Bangles) | 27. Patturumal (Silk Handkerchief) |
| 12. Kaal thala (Anklet Rings) | 28. Pattumundu (Silk dothi) |
| 13. Kaal chilambu (Anklets Bells) | 29. Pakal vilakku (Day Lamp) |
| 14. Kurava (Tongue Cheers) | 30. Padi pura (Entry Gate House) |
| 15. Kuthirasavari (horse ride) | 31. Pathakkam (Necklace) |
| 16. Kuzhal (Bugles) | 32. Panni pudava (Embroidary Robes) |

33. Paravathani (Carpet)
34. Pavaada (Royal Cloth)
35. Pallakku (Palanquin)
36. Pavada (Royal Cloth)
37. Panchavadyam
(Five Instrument Orchestra)
38. Pandal Vithanam (Pandal Decoration)
39. Pathinezhu Parichamel Kathruthwam
(Control over the 17 Low castes)
40. Maddalam (Hand Drum)
41. Manarkolam (Platforms)
42. Mudi (Crown)
43. Mudikuzhabharanam (Head ornaments)
44. Mammoolam (Tax)
45. Methi adi (Wooden Chappels)
46. Raja vaadyam (Royal Orchestra)
47. Raja Sankham (Irippu)
(Honour to sit in court with the King)
48. Rajabogham (Honor to eat with King)
49. Veena (String Instrument)
50. Deevetti (Indigenous Torch)
51. Thookku manchal (Swinging Cot)
52. Thondon
53. Thoranam (Decoration)
54. Thol vala (Armpit Bangle)
55. Theendalkattal (untouchability)
56. Nada (Cheers)
57. Nayattuhbhogam (Privilege for hunting)
58. Naikudiparisha
59. Nedizakuda (Royal Umbrella)
60. Nettipetti (Cloth Box)
61. Nettikettu (Head Dress)
62. Veera vaadyam (Heroic Bugles)
63. Veera madalam
64. Veera srimkhala (Royal Chain)
65. Viri panthal (Honour to erect Pandal)
66. Venchamaram (Royal Fan)
67. Sankhu (conch)
68. Sangu Edam Piri (Conch with left screw)
69. Sankhu Valampiri
(Conch with right screw)
70. Bhoomi Karamozhivu (land tax evasion)
71. Nayattu (Hunting)
72. Paalamarangal (Forest concession)

'Endogamy' means follow the rules and traditions of knanaya made and followed by our forefathers and ancestors without compromising from the time knanaya community was established and marry only a Knanaya person born to a Knanaya parents. If I marry a knanaya person only that will make my forefathers, family and parents happy.

We should love, respect, support and help our Knanaya community, Knanaya Members, Knanaya Bishops, Priests, Nuns and live in Unity and Prayers.



LESSON-I

BACKGROUND

Note: The Knanaya history information is taken from material composed by Mr. Thomas John Palanilkummuriyil, from New York. We want to express our sincere thanks for his efforts in creating these lessons. We made slight modifications to some lessons.

The Knanaya Community traces its origin from a group of Jewish-Christian emigrants from Southern Mesopotamia to the South Indian port of Kodungalloor in AD 345. They formed themselves into an endogamous community. Endogamy is the tradition of marrying within the community. They co-existed peacefully in the Indian nation and fulfilled their missionary purpose of re-invigorating the Church of St. Thomas Christians. The original community consisted of about 400 persons belonging to 72 families of seven clans headed by Thomas of Kinai. A bishop named Uraha Mar Yousef, four priests and several deacons were among them.

Who are the Knanayites?

Knanayites are the descendants of a group of Jewish Christians who migrated from Mesopotamia to the Malabar Coast in Kerala, India.

When did they migrate to the Malabar Coast?

They migrated to the Malabar Coast in AD 345.

Who led the migration of the Knanaya people to India?

Thommen Kinai and Uraha Mar Yousef (archbishop of Edessa) led the migration.

How did Knanayites come to the Malabar Coast?

They traveled in ships and landed at a port called Kodoongalloor in Malabar.

How many people originally migrated in AD 345?

There were 400 people from 72 families belonging to 7 tribes.

Who was Thomas Kinai?

He was a merchant who traded for spices in Malabar.

Why was he selected as the leader?

He knew the way to India. He had his own ships and he was familiar with the St. Thomas Christians.

Who was Uraha Mar Yousef?

Uraha Mar Yousef was the Archbishop of Edessa. He had a dream about the condition of the St. Thomas Christians in India.

What was the main purpose of the Kodoongalloor Migration (Kootiyettum)?

The main purpose was to help the St. Thomas Christians in India.

What is meant by the St. Thomas Christians?

St. Thomas Christians are those who were converted to Christianity by St. Thomas.

leaders to preach, guide and administer sacraments to them.

Who was St. Thomas?

St. Thomas was one of the 12 apostles of Jesus Christ. He came to India in AD 52 and preached the gospel. He converted many Hindus to Christianity. He was killed by religious fanatics at Madras, Mylapoor.

How did Bishop Uraha Mar Yousef come to know about the conditions of the St. Thomas Christians?

He had a dream about their condition and came to know about it from Thomas Kinai.

Why did the St. Thomas Christians need help?

They needed help because at that time (4th century), they were without any spiritual

How did the Knanaya people help the St. Thomas Christians?

They went to India with a Bishop, priests and deacons to provide spiritual leadership to the St. Thomas Christians. ■

LESSON I - REVIEW

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the word box below

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kinai Thommen ● AD 52 ● AD 345 ● Kodungallor ● Merchant ● Uraha Mar Yousef 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Apostles ● St. Thomas ● Madras Mylapoor ● Jewish ● 400
---	--

1. people immigrated in the first Knanaya migration to India.
2. Knanayites came to India in the year
3. and led the Kodungallore Kootiyettum.
4. came to India first to preach the gospel.
5. Kinai Thommen was a
6. St. Thomas was killed in this place:
7. Knanayites are the descendants of a group of Christians.
8. St. Thomas was one of the of Jesus Christ.
9. Knanayites first landed in India at a port called
10. St. Thomas came to India to preach the Gospel in the year

LESSON-II**DEPARTURE OF KNANAYA PEOPLE
FROM MESOPOTAMIO**

The Archbishop of Edesa, Uraha Mar Joseph, had a dream about the disorganized conditions of the church in India. He spoke to the Kasolikose, the archbishop of the East, about his dream. The Kasolikose called all the Bishops under his jurisdiction and discussed this matter among themselves. Then they learned about Kinai Thomas who was a merchant who used to trade with Malabar. Kinai Thomas told the Kasolikose about the St. Thomas Christians in India and their lack of Christian leadership. The Kasolikose decided to send a group to help the church in India. The Kasolikose asked Thomas Kinai to lead the group to Malabar. The original group that left for India consisted of Kinai Thomas, Uraha Mar Joseph, priests, deacons and 400 people from 72 families belonging to 7 tribes (Baji, Hadai, Kojia, Belkoth, Kajalik, Majamoth, and Jamuth). The numbers 7 and

72 were specifically chosen to remind them of the seven sacraments and the 72 disciples of Jesus Christ.

When it was time to start the journey, those who were chosen to go to India and those who came to send them off were assembled, most likely at the sea shore. The Kasolikose of the East gave his blessing and advise to those going to India. The relatives, knowing they would not see them again, embraced those who were going. There were three last pieces of advice told to the departing group. They were to keep up their relationship to each other, to observe the 10 commandments, practice the 7 sacraments and to marry within the group. This is why we remain an endogamous community. The departing group boarded 3 ships and started their journey towards Malabar. ■

LESSON II - REVIEW

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word from the word box below.

1. The Kasolikose of the East advised Knanaya people at the time of departure to observe the and practice the
2. Uraha Mar Joseph, the Bishop of had a dream about the disorganized conditions of the church in India.
3. Thedecided to send a group to help the church in India.
4. The Kasolikose asked to lead the group to Malabar.
5. is advice given to those who were departing and is the real reason of why we remain an endogamous community.
6. The departing group got into..... and started their journey towards.....

LESSON-III

ARRIVAL OF KNANAYITES AT KODUNGALLOOR

The history sources do not say how long it took them to get to Kodungalloor. They state that the Knanayites arrived at Kodungalloor in AD 345. The St. Thomas Christians who knew Kinai Thommen came out with joy and welcomed them all. Cherraman Perroomaarl was the ruler of the country. He, knowing about the arrival of the Knanayites, sent for Kinai Thommen and welcomed them to his

country. He did this because he knew that the foreigners would promote trade. The king gave them land to build a church, fort, and houses - tax-free. The sources say that a particular area known as Mahadevar Pattanam (Pattanam means “city”) was given to the Knanayites. The King himself laid the foundation stones for the church and for Kinai Thomas’ house.



Thomas of Kinai



Bishop Uraha Mar Yousef



Privileges

The King, Cherramaan Perroomaarl gave 72 privileges to the Knanayites. At that time these privileges were very valuable. By giving these privileges, the King recognized the Knanayites as high cast people. These privileges were written on a “cheppettu” (a copper plate) and were given to Kinai Thommen. At that time, this was a great honor because it meant that the Knanayites were placed above 17 ‘parisha’ (sub-casts) by the King. This recognition is recalled in one of our Knanaya customs called *Chantham Charthu* (also known as *Anthum Charthu*).

Have you seen ‘Chantham Charthu’ ?

On the eve of a wedding, a barber offers a ceremonial shaving to the bridegroom by asking the permission of the audience. The audience generally consists of Knanayites.



(Knanaya people) for permission to ready the bride groom.” The barber asks three times. The first two times the audience responds with “Kettilla”. On the third request, they reply: “Kettu”.

The barber asks
“Pathinezhu parishakku melulla malorodu chodikkunnu cherukane chantham charthette...?”

The barber shaves the bridegroom as the first step to get ready for the next ceremony.

Note:- Chantham Charthu means Beautify

This translates to “I ask for permission from the people who are above the 17 sub-casts

St. Thomas Christians also enjoyed all the privileges and honors given to Knanayites. The Knanayites were numbered among the noble races of Malabar. Kinai Thommen was given the power to control the trade in and out of the country by the king.

administered by the bishops and priests sent to them by the Kasolikose of the East, as promised when they left Mesopotamia.

Please note that Thomas of Kinai is also known as Kinai Thommen. Thommen is the Malayalam name for Thomas.

Under the leadership of Kinai Thommen and with the help of Cherramaan Perroomaarl, 472 houses were built at Kodungalloor. The St. Thomas Christians were collected and moved into the northern side of the street. The Knanayites moved into the southern side of the street. Churches were built and were

Additional Info about Kerala State

Are you familiar with any of the districts of Kerala state? Do you know in which district your parents/grandparents born? See also the map on the previous page.

Trivandrum (Thiruvananthapuram) Kollam Pathanam thitta Alappuzha Kottayam	Idukki Ernakulam Trichur (Trissur) Palakkad Malappuram	Calicut (Kozhikkode) Wayanadu Kannoor Kasargode
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LESSON III - REVIEW

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the word box.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| ● 472 | ● Cheppetu |
| ● Parrisha | ● Privileges |
| ● Cherramaan Perroomaarl | ● Thommen Kinai |
| ● Kodoongalloore | ● St. Thomas |
| ● St. Thomas Christians | ● Kasolikose |

1. Churches were built and administered by the bishops and priests sent to them by the of the East.
2. was the ruler at the time of the Knanaya migration to India.
3. The copper plate where the privileges given by the King are written is called.....
4. Knanayites were given 72
5. By giving the privileges, the Knanayites were placed above 17
6. Christians who knew Kinai Thomas came out with joy and welcomed the Knanayites when they first arrived.
7. Knanayites arrived at in AD 345.
8. was considered as the very first leader of the Knanaya Community.
9. Thommen Kinai, with the help of the king, built..... houses in Mahadever Pattanam.
10. lived on the northern side of the colony.

LESSON-IV

THE KNANAYITES SPREAD TO CENTRAL TRAVANCORE

Background

Remember from lesson III that Kodungalloor is where the Knanayites arrived in AD 345. The current Kerala state was formed only in 1956. Before that, the region of India where Malayalam was spoken (the current Kerala state) was divided into three sub-countries. They were Travancore, Kochi(Cochin), and Malabar. Each sub country had its own kings. Travancore was the southern part of Kerala, Kochi (Cochin) was the central area, and Malabar was the northern part. The current Kottayam district and surrounding were considered as central Travancore. Kodungalloor was part of Malabar.

Knayanayites on the move

For a long time the Knanaya community stayed mainly at Kodungalloor. Gradually, to improve trade and political opportunity, some migrated to other places such as Udayam Peroor, Kaduthuruthy, Chunkam, Kottayam, and Kallissery.

The Knanayites leave Kodungalloor altogether in AD 1536

Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese explorer, landed in Kozhikode (Calicut) on May 21, 1498. In 1502, Vasco de Gama arrived in Kochi. Previously, the Christians in Kerala followed the Eastern Syrian rite and customs. The arrival of the Portuguese heralded an era in which the Syrian Christians in Kerala began to have friction with the Latin rite Christians (Portuguese) of the West.

There was a war in AD 1524 between Kozhikode Samoothiri (the king of Malabar) and Muslims on one side and the king of Cochin and the Portuguese on the other side. In this war the churches and most of the houses of the Knanayites (who were mostly living in Malabar) were destroyed. Then the Portuguese moved in and built their churches and forts.

The Syrian Christians (including the Knanayites) were forbidden to conduct services in their rite. The Syrian rite at that time was called Kaldaya (Khaldean) rite. The Khaldean rite was brought to Kerala through the Knanaya migration of Knai Thommen and the 72 families. An interesting note is that this rite has the same roots that the Chaldean community practices today in Iraq and here in the U.S.

Because of this oppression the Knanaya people left Kodungalloor in AD1536 and moved to other places where Knanaya communities had settled earlier (see the above paragraph). However, the majority went to Kaduthuruthy.

Change in the architectural style

The earliest Knanaya churches were modeled in the same architectural style as the local Hindu temples. However, the Portuguese missionaries insisted that the churches should be built in the western style so that the churches would look different from temples. To encourage this idea, the Portuguese

government offered financial help if the churches were built in the western style. Thus with the help of the Portuguese government, the five main Knanaya churches were built (stronger and bigger). They are Kaduthuruthy, Kottayam, Kallissery, Udayamperoor and Chunkam.

Koonan (Bent) Kurissu (Cross) Sathyam (Oath) in AD 1653

This was a very important event in the history of the Knanaya People. Before this, all Knanaya people were Catholic. As a result of this event, our community became divided and a group of people broke away from the Catholic Church to become Knanaya Jacobites. The following describes how this happened.

As the Portuguese established themselves in the area, they began to interfere in the Syrian Rite. In 1599 the Portuguese convened the Synod of Diamper (Udayamperur Soonahados). Basically, a synod is a meeting of the church leadership. The Portuguese decided that the Kerala Christians were a colonial church of the Portuguese. The Kerala Christians were not a part of this decision. The Portuguese then used this decision to begin forcing a period of massive Latinization of the liturgy in Kerala.

The main reason leading to the bent cross oath event was that the Portuguese government did not permit a Syrian Bishop by the name of Ahathalla to land in Kerala. Instead they sent him to Libson the capital of Portugal. This interference of the foreigners in their internal affairs made the people in Kerala angry. So - they took an oath that they would not obey the foreign bishops and priests.

At the same time, the Kerala Christians were not against the Pope or the Catholic Church.

Why it was called Bent Cross Oath?

According to tradition, a crowd gathered in a churchyard to protest the Portuguese's interference. They made an oath to not follow foreign bishops and priests by holding on to a rope tied to a cross in the churchyard. The weight of so many people holding on to the rope caused the cross to bend as a result. Therefore, the oath is known as Koonan (bent) Kurissu (Cross) Sathyam (Oath). Many tourists visit the site today. A cross stands there as a symbol of the mass demonstration of protest by the St. Thomas Christians and Knanayites against Latin rule.

All those who broke away (some Marthomma Christians and one third of the Knanayites) began to practice Christianity under the direction of the Jacobite Patriarch of Antioch. This group was later called "Puthen Koottookar" (the New Sect). Those Marthoma Christians, Latin Christians and the majority of the Knanayites who remained faithful to Rome were called "Pazhaya Koottookar" (the Old Sect).

What is the difference between the different rites?

The English mass (following the Latin rite) is different from the Malayalam mass (following the Syro-Malabar rite). There is also another rite in Kerala called Syro-Malankara (Catholics converted back from the Jacobites). The manner of celebrating the mass in each of these rites is unique. There are also other differences in liturgy, theology, spirituality and discipline.

There are 22 eastern rites besides the Latin rite. The Latin rite is the biggest (880 million people). The 22 eastern rites together have about 15 million Catholics.

Significant Dates

AD 52	Arrival of St. Thomas.
72	St. Thomas's martyrdom.
345	Arrival of Knanayites lead by Knai Thommen.
1498	Arrival of Portuguese lead by Vasco de Gama in Kozhikode.
1502	Arrival of Portuguese lead by Vasco de Gama in Kocchi.
1524	War in which the churches and most of the houses of the Knanayites were destroyed.
1599	The Synod of Diamper – Portuguese decided that the Kerala Christians were a colonial church of the Portuguese and enforced massive Latinization of the liturgy.
1653	The Koonan Kurissu Sathyam – Protest to show that Kerala Christians will not obey the foreign bishops and priests from Portuguese. Marked the beginning of the Jacobite Christians.

LESSON IV - REVIEW

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the word box.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ● Destroyed | ● Ahathalla |
| ● Kaldaya Rite | ● Kodungalloor |
| ● AD 1536 | ● Five |
| ● Those who remained in the Catholic Church | ● Those who broke away from the Catholic Church |
| ● Lisbon | |

- For a long time the Knanaya Community lived mainly in
- Due to the war in AD 1524, the churches and most of the houses of the Knanayites were
- With the help of the Portuguese government main Knanaya churches were re-built in the Western style. These churches then became controlled by the Portuguese.
- The Knanayites could not conduct services in the in the Portuguese controlled churches.
- As a result, Knanayites left Kodungalloor altogether in
- The immediate reason for the Koonan Kurishu Sathyam was that the Portuguese government did not permit a Syrian Bishop by the name of to land in Kerala.
- The Portuguese government sent him to, the capital of Portugal.
- Who are the Puthen Koottokar?
- Who are the Pazhaya Koottukar?

LESSON-V

KNANAYITES GET THEIR OWN DIOCESE

There was a constant demand for a native bishop both by the Marthoma (St. Thomas) Christians and Knanayites. And leaders made many efforts for that purpose. We will go to the detail at a later period.

On May 20, 1887 Pope Leo XIII established two vicariate, Trichoor and Kottayam for the Syro Malabar Rite. Dr. Carlos Leveenju was the vicar Apostolate of Kottayam and Mar Medalikott was the Apostolate of Trichur. He appointed Father Mathew Makil as the Vicar General to look after the interest of Thekoom Bhagar and Fr. Nithiyirickal Mani for Vadkkoom Bhagar in 1889. In 1896, Kottayam and Trichur were again divided into Trichur, Ernakulam and Chenganasserry (vicariayaath.) Rome appointed Marthoma priests as the vicar apostates. Makil Mar Mathew was appointed as the Vicar Apostolate of Chenganasserry.

Problems for Makil Mar Mathai: - In the chenganasserry Vicariate Vadakkoom Bhagar were the majority and the Knanayites were the minority. Vadakkoom Bhagar wanted one of their priests to be vicar Apostolate. So they created a lot of problem for Bishop Makil, the other two vicariate Apostolates of Trichur and Ernakulam requested Rome to grant a separate vicariate for the Knanayites and

signed a petition to this effect. Mar Makil Mathai also worked hard for the idea of a separate Vicariate for the Thekkum Bhaagar.

In 1911 Mar Makil Mathai took this Petition to Rome accompanied by Fr. Alexander Choolaparambil and Fr. Mathai Vattakkalam submitted to Pope Pius X. His Holiness Pope Pius X, on August 29, 1911, by a special Decree (Universi Christiani of 1911, pro gente suddistica) re-established Kottayam Vicariate only for Thekkum Bhaagar and Mar Makil Mathai was appointed as the 1st Vicar Apostolic (Bishop) of Kottayam.

In 1923 Pope Pius XI raised Kottayam Vicariate into a diocese. Again in 1955, Pope Pius XII by a decree, the boundary of Kottayam Diocese was extended from Cape Comerin to Mysore and the bishop had jurisdiction over all Thekkum Bhaagar in these areas.

On May 9, 2005 the Syro Malabar Major Archbishop Mar Varkey Vithayathil raised Kottayam diocese to Metropolitan Archdiocese. Mar Kuriakose Kunnacherry became the first Archbishop of Kottayam on June 3rd, 2005. Bishop Mar Moolakattu became the Archbishop of Kottayam on January 14, 2006.

BISHOPS OF KOTTAYAM DIOCESE SINCE ITS ORIGIN

Mar Mathew Makil	:	1911 – 1914
Mar Alexander Choolaparambil	:	1914 – 1951
Mar Thomas Tharayil	:	1951 – 1974
Mar Kuriakose Kunnacherry	:	1974 – 2006
Mar Mathew Moolakkattu	:	2006 – Present

LESSON V - REVIEW

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word from the word box.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| ● Pope Leo XIII | ● Mar Kuriakose Kunnacherry |
| ● Dr. Carlos Leveenju | ● AD 1923 |
| ● Thekkum Bhaagar | ● Mar Mathew Moolakkattu |
| ● AD.1911 | ● Pope Pius X |
| ● Mar Mathai Makil | |

-is the first Arch Bishop of Kottayam Diocese.
- is the present Bishop of Kottayam.
- On May 20, 1887 established Trichur and Kottayam Vicariate for Syro Malabar Rite.
- was appointed the Vicar Apostolate of Kottayam in AD. 1887
- Dr. carols Laveenju appointed Fr. Mathai Maakil to look after the interest of.....
- In Mar Makil Mathai took a petition to Rome accompanied by Fr.Alexander Choolaparambil
- Pope Pius XI raised Kottayam Vicariate in to a Diocese in
- Name the Pope who established the Kottayam Vicariate for Thekkum Bhagar.

LESSON-VI

MALABAR MIGRATION

During and after the 2nd world war economic conditions of the Knanayites of Travancore was not very good. They did not have enough land to cultivate; they did not have much capital to invest also.

In such condition two leaders, **Professor V.J. Joseph Kandoth** and Bishop **Alexander Choolaparambil** came forward to solve the land problem. Bishop Choolaparambil entrusted Prof. V.J Joseph to purchase 1800 acres of land in the name of Bishop Choolaparambil on March 20, 1942. Later on this land was divided into blocks of 12.5 acres. More than 72 families went over to the new place now called **RAJAPURAM**, settled down, and built church and schools. This land was distributed by lottery. During the early stage of the migration they had to fight against malaria, and wild animals. Priests, nuns and many others helped them to overcome their hardships. Now most of our people are doing very well.

Prof. V.J Joseph purchased again 2000 acres of land at **MADAMPAM** and

PAYYAVOOR in 1943 and 100 families migrated to these places under the leadership of Rev. Fr. Mathew Cherusseril. Considering the great help and encouragement given to the immigrants by Bishop Choolaparambil, this place was named **ALEX NAGAR**. They too built houses, schools, and churches are making steady progress.

In 1969 under the leadership of Bishop Mar Thomas Tharayil bought 750 acres of land and 65 people from 45 families went to the place, which is now called **RANIPURAM**. Besides these three organized migration, people migrated to many other places in Palakkatt District. Thus the Knanayites, looking for better opportunities, went even to Karnataka; neighboring state.

As our people were getting more educated and as there were not enough job opportunities in Kerala, they went to many parts of India and abroad in search of jobs. Thus now Indian Knanayites under one Diocese "**KOTTAYAM**" lives all over the world.

LESSON VI - REVIEW

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word from the word box.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| ● Bishop Choolaparambil | ● Ranipuram | ● Prof V. J Joseph |
| ● 1943 | ● 1800 | ● Bishop Thomas Tharayil |

- In 1946 under the leadership of bought 750 acres of land in Malabar which is now called**
- was the Bishop when Kananayits bought 1800 acres of land which is now called Rajapuram.**
- 2000 acres of land was purchased at Madambum and Payyavoor in**
- was appointed to administer the purchase of Rajapuram by Bishop Choolaprambil.**

LESSON-VII

AMERICAN MIGRATION OF KNANAYITES

The American migration of KNANAYA community is different form that of the first migration to Kodungaloor in A.D 345 and the migration to Malabar in 1942, 1943 and in 1969. The purpose of the 1st migration to Kodungaloor was to provide spiritual leadership to the St. Thomas Christians. The migration to Malabar was mainly due to the necessity for more land. Agriculture was the only way by which our people (mostly) used to provide their living. Land was purchased in large scale in many places in Malabar and was distributed among the people (see Lesson I) the 2nd migration was due to improve their economic condition.

The American migration, unlike the early migration, was not an organized one. There was no Thomas Kinai, no Uraha Mar Joseph, not Bishop Mar Alexandar Choolaparambil and no Prof. V.J. Joseph to lead them. It was an individual migration. The American migration was for better opportunity and prosperity.

In 1950's some priests and some lay people of the KNANAYA community came to America for higher studies. According to Rev. Fr. Thomas Kottoor, Dr. P.T Joseph Pullukat was the first one to come to America in 1952 for research. Some of us went to Canada also for higher studies. Most of them came for postgraduate studies. Some of them

managed to stay in America and all the others went back to Kerala.

During the early 60's there was a great need for nurses and other medical professionals in USA to care for the wounded soldiers from Vietnam War. There was a change in US immigration law. As a result of these situations, many Knanayites, most of them nurses and other professional along with their families migrated to USA.

Those who came early, settled in and around the cities of New York and Chicago. Later on some of them moved out to other places looking for warm climate and for other reasons. Today Knanayites have established themselves in Canada, California, Connecticut, Detroit, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Philadelphia and Texas. Today Chicago and New York are the strongholds of Knanayites in North America.

Early KNANAYA immigrants were professionals. Later came their relatives because of a provision in immigration law called "Fifth Preference". Thus non-professionals also arrived. Men and women go to India, marry from the Knanaya Community and bring their spouses. Thus the number of Knanaya Immigrants to this country continues to grow fast. ■

LESSON-VIII

FORMATION OF ASSOCIATIONS IN NORTH AMERICA

Knanaya people always loved their community gatherings. They gathered in their homes, for various occasions. Then they began to gather for various functions like Christmas, Easter etc. They thought of forming an association of their own. Thus with the initiative of Fr. James Kudilil, The Indian Knanaya Catholic Association (I.K.C.A) was formed in 1976. This was the first Knanaya association developed in the United States of America. In 1979 the second Knanaya Association was formed in Chicago known as Knanaya Catholic Society (K.C.S) Gradually associations were formed in different states of USA and today we have 20 Knanaya Associations in U.S.A.

The First Knanaya National Convention

A meeting was held at the residence of Dr. Jose Mialil, then president of I.K.C.A in 1984. In that meeting it was decided to have a national convention of the Knanaya people who live in North America. This meeting was the foundation stone for the first national convention and led to the formation of Knanaya Catholic Congress of North America (K.C.C.N.A). The first national convention took place in New York on 4th and 5th July 1986. It was a thrilling experience and a meaningful and educative meeting. It gave the Knanayites who lived across the North America to meet together and to renew the old friendship. It was very successful in many ways.

The Knanaya Catholic Congress of North America

After the first successful National Convention, a strong opinion for forming a national association arose. Mr. Thomas Mulackal was entrusted with the coordination of the national associations. The name of the association implies that it is a congress. This is a national association composed of the representatives of all the regional associations of North America, which includes Canada. The number of members the unit has decides the number of representatives from each regional association. It has the role of mediator among regional associations and is expected to set guidelines for a uniform policy as far as possible. The "Knanaya Time" is the official paper of KCCNA and is published periodically.

The Knanaya Catholic Youth League in America

Before writing about the starting of the K.C.Y.L in America, I would like to write few words about its beginning or birth in Kerala. His Excellency Thomas Tharayil started the Knanaya Catholic Youth League (K.C.Y.L) in 1969, the then Bishop of Kottayam, by organizing a youth camp at Sacred Heart Mount High School, Kottayam. In that Camp the aim of K.C.Y.L was very clearly stated that the young people would manifest fidelity to the Catholic Church and to the Knanaya Community. Rev Fr. Joseph Karottukunnel and advocate Cyriac Joseph (now Retd. Chief

Justice) were appointed as the first chaplain and director of K.C.Y.L. respectively. Leadership training was also added to the aims of K.C.Y.L. at the suggestion of justice Cyriac Joseph and was gladly accepted in the same camp.

At first K.C.Y.L. was for the University students and was first called Catholic Association of University Students (C.A.U.S.). It was in 1970 the name C.A.U.S. was changed to K.C.Y.L. Today K.C.Y.L. is working with the youth wing of the Knanaya Catholic Congress. Every Knanaya Catholic, between the ages of 15-30 has the right to be the member of K.C.Y.L. It has over 100 branches in various parishes of Kottayam Diocese.

K.C.Y.L. was started at New York in 1986. Thus the first K.C.Y.L. branch in U.S.A. was started in New York. The second branch started in Chicago.

Knanaya Catholic Youth League of North America (KCYLNA)

K.C.Y.L.N.A. was formed as a youth wing of the KCCNA in 1994. KCYL is very active and powerful in Kerala. It has many branches in many states. KCYL branch was started in New York, then in Chicago then in many other different places. KCYLNA is for all the youths to come together, to work together, to meet their own community needs, and to promote unity and friendship.

The first KCYLNA national convention was held in July 1995 in Chicago and was fully supported by KCCNA as its parental organization. The 2nd KCYLNA convention was held in Houston in 1997. These conventions help our youth to understand more about the origin and growth of our community, its traditions, and heritage.

LESSON VIII - REVIEW

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word from the word box.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ● 1974 | ● 1979 | ● 1976 |
| ● 1986 | ● THOMAS MULACKAL | ● NEWYORK |
| ● CHICAGO | ● HOUSTON | ● Knanaya Times |

- I.K.C.A. was formed in (when) (Where)**
- The first national convention took place in (when)..... (where)**
- K.C.S. was formed in (when) and (where).....**
- was entrusted with the coordination of national associations.**
- K.C.Y.L.N.A. was formed in**
- is the official paper of KCCNA**
- The 2nd KCYLNA convention was held in**

PART II

LESSON-IX

KNANAYA SOCIAL CUSTOMS

Knanaya community migrated to Kerala in A.D. 345. During the course of centuries, many of the Knanaya customs were influenced by the Indian Customs. Some of the customs were established on the basis of the 72 privileges given to them by the ruler Cheraman Perumal. As the Knanaya people were placed above the 17 sub-castes, they were bound to live like a high caste group (Raja Makkal). All these customs, which we are going to study, will show that they were necessary at that time to maintain our high position or rank in the society. As time and circumstances have changed some of the customs, at least part of them, may not be relevant in today's society. It is up to us to keep them as they are, or to modify according to the need of the time. We can certainly modify them, as they are social customs only. As you study, you will know that most of the customs are practiced in connection with Knanaya wedding. There are other customs like the blessings of the elders, and customs relating to burial, eating, dresses, and Rite of worship.

Sources

1. The souvenir of the platinum jubilee of the Diocese of Kottayam (1911-1886)
2. "Thanimayil Pularunaa oru Janatha" a

book written by Dr. Jacob Vellian and Mr. Kurian Vembani.

Both of these books have a chapter explaining the social customs. These authors have referred to many other sources from which they got all these information regarding these customs.

CSUTOMS IN CONNECTION WITH WEDDING

Kaipidutham

During the ceremony of betrothal, kaipidutham (shaking of hands) takes place. At this ceremony, the priest asks the would be bride and the groom if they are willing to marry each other. If they said yes, the priest then asks the witness to come forward. Then the witnesses hold their hands.

WHO ARE THE WINTNESSES

They are 1; Bride's father's brother and (2) Bridegroom's father's brother.

They both hold their hands and the priest blesses them. By this action of shaking their hands both families agree to conduct their marriage according to the conditions they have agreed upon. This also shows the interest and involvement of the families concerned. By this we were externally expressing our respect to the elders.

Lesson IX - Review

1. What are the bases of the Knanaya Social customs?
2. What are the two main sources of the Knanaya Social Customs?
3. What you understand by Kaipidutham?
4. Who are the witnesses at Kaipidutham?

LESSON X

KNANAYA SOCIAL CUSTOMS

Pithru Dhanam Nalkal

PITHRUDHANAMNALKAL (Giving of the dowry): The father of the bride gives a certain amount either in money or in the form of gold or both as a gift to his daughter but given to the bridegroom. This amount is given according to the financial condition and goodwill of the bride's parents. In another word the bride gets a share of her father's asset.

How is this Function Done?

At the time of giving this dowry, the paternal brothers are invited. To make it solemn, a nilavilakku (lamp) is lighted, a mat is spread, and prayers are said. Then the paternal brother of the bride and groom stands on the mat and that is already spread. Then the bride's father's brother, in the presence of all the people around, making them as witnesses, gives certain amount of money, which is agreed upon by both parties, to the brother of the bridegroom's father. If there is no paternal brother, for any reason, the family decides as to who should take his place.

Chantham Charthu

The meaning of Chantham Charthu is making beautiful. Some time people call it anthem charthu. Let us ask some questions here. Who makes whom beautiful, when and where? And how?

Who: the barber

Whom: the bridegroom

When: on the eve of the wedding

Where: Either in the bridegroom's house or any other place selected for any reasons.

How it is done?

All relatives and the invited guests are assembled for this function in the panthel (tent) or in the hall for this ceremony. A Korandi (small Stool) is brought into the panthel usually by the bridegroom's sister. Then a white sheet of cloth is spread over it. There will be a lighted *Koluvilakku* near by. The brother-in-law of the bridegroom leads the bridegroom to the panthel and makes him sit on the *korandi*. Then the village barber asks the people three times "*pathinezhu parishakku melulla maalorodu chothikunnu, Manavala cherukkane chantham charthatte?*" After getting the permission of the audience, the barber shaves the bridegroom and applies oil on his head and body. Then the bridegroom is led out of the panthel or hall for a bath. After bath he is brought back to the panthel or hall and is made to sit on the korandi.

At this time, the bridegroom's sister brings the *ICHAPAD* (*Pachore made out of rice, coconut and brown sugar*) to the panthel. Then someone from the bridegroom's father's family (usually the father's elder or younger brother) asks the people three times "*ichapad Kodukkate*" (*nalkatte*). After getting permission from the people, he ties his turban on his head, washes his hand, gives water to the groom to rinse his mouth in (*Kindi*) and collects the rinsed water in the "*Kolambi*". Then he gives the *ichapad* to the bridegroom three times.

The correct way to give *ichapad*; His left hand supports the elbow of his right hand while giving the *ichapad*. Last person giving the *ichapad* makes sure that the bridegroom rinses his mouth. Each person giving the *ICHAPAD* must wash his hands prior to giving the same.

LESSON X - REVIEW

1. What do you understand by “Pithru Dhanam Nalkal”?
2. Describe in your words how this custom is actually done.
3. What is the meaning of the words “Chantham Charthu”?
4. When and where is the *Chantham Charthu* done?
5. Who all the parties involved in Chantham Charthu?
6. What is “*Ichapad*”?
7. Who gives the *Ichapad* to the bride groom?
8. Describe how “Ichapad” is given

LESSON XI

KNANAYA SOCIAL CUSTOMS

MYLANCHI IDEEL

This ceremony takes place on the eve of the wedding at the bride’s house. It could take place in a hall or other places due to some other reasons. When all those who are supposed to be participating have assembled the eldest sister of the brides father sets the stage and place the Nialavilake in the Panthel or Hall, the bride is brought to the panthel or hall by the elder sister and is made to sit on one of the Korandi (small stool). Then one of the sisters of the bride’s father or grandmother comes to the panthel and sits on the other korandi facing the bride and applies **MYLANCHI** (a paste made out of henna leaf) inside and outside of the bride’s hands and feet.

Though the main purpose of this function is to beautify the girl, the song, which accompanies the ceremony, gives a biblical meaning to it: since Eve plucked the forbidden fruit with her hands, the palms are smeared.

Since with her legs she approached the forbidden fruit to eat it, her feet are smeared. So the ceremony reminds us of the first couples, their sin and the symbolical repairing of it. This idea is clearly stated in the Mylanchi song.

Thus purifying herself from sin and with a pure mind the bride is getting ready to dedicate herself to her God-given husband. Though a joyful moment, it is also a very emotional moment to the bride, as she is getting ready to leave her home and her people.

At the end of the *Mylanchi Ideel* her paternal brother gives the bride the “*Ichapad*” in the same way ichapad is given to the bridegroom towards the end of the Chantham Charathu. (Please refer to “Ichapad” in Chantham Charthu”).

(The teacher may dramatize ceremony. May ask the students to sing Myalanchi pattu or may show videotape of the same).

THALI

Knanaya Thali is different from the Thali of other Christians and that of the Hindus. Goldsmiths as well as the jewelry stores in Kerala know how it is made and are available to buy. But in olden days the Goldsmith used to make it and bring it to the bridegroom's house on the eve of the wedding. This is the way the goldsmith used to bring Thali. The Thali is placed on "Vettila". Some "Ari" is placed in a metallic plate and the "vetila" (betel leaf) is placed on the "ari" (uncooked rice) and the thali is placed on the top of the "vetila" and the bridegroom's sister comes and accept

the Thali from the goldsmith. At that time, she gives same gift to the goldsmith.

Special features of the Knanaya Thali:

It has the shape of the "alila" (a leaf of the pipal tree). It has twenty-one "arimbu" or "mottu". These mottu is assembled in the shape of a cross. (The teacher may show the actual Thali in the class). The 21 mottu indicates high caste. Some think that we got number 21 by multiplying 7 and 3 (seven sacraments and trinity). Thali is put on the string (yarn taken from the "mantharakodi")

LESSON XI – REVIEW

1. What is Mylanchi?
2. When and where is Mylanchi Ideel done?
3. Who are the parties involved in Mylanchi Ideel?
4. What is the Biblical significance of Mylanchi Ideel?
5. Who give the Ichapad to bride?
6. What is the name of the song sung during the Mylanchi Ideel?
7. What is Thali?
8. What are the special features of Knanaya Thali?



LESSON XII

KNANAYA SOCIAL CUSTOMS

STUTHI CHOLLU (KODUKAL)

People have their own way of showing respect to their elders. Stuthi Chollu or Stuthi Kodukal is another custom of the Knanaya people. This is practiced at home every day after the evening prayer, when someone goes away for journey, and when someone leaves for another country. Here the significance of the occasion is that both bride and groom are about to enter into the most important state of their life. They need all the blessings they can get from their parents and elders to make their married life a success. We see this practice of giving the blessing in the Bible. E.g. Sara and Rebecca were given blessings of their parents when they were sent to their husband's home. Thus on the one hand the party that is leaving asks blessings and the party that stays gives the blessings.

THALI KETTU (TYING OF THALI)

In the past, the Knanaya people used to do the tying of the Thali while the couple were kneeling. Kneeling before God is considered as a sign of humility. Today however, the tying

of the thali is done when the couple is standing. Thali is placed on a string made with seven threads (yarns) from the manthrakodi. It is the tying of the thali on the neck of the bride by the groom that they become officially married. (It may be good to recall the special features of the Knanaya thali from the previous class lesson XI).

MANTHRAKODI CHARTHAL

Manthrakodi is a special dress, a special sari given to the bride by the bridegroom during the marriage ceremony. All the Syrian Christians practice this. The Romans used to call it veiling and the Greek used to call crowning. But the Hindus do the thalikettu; Knanaya people have all these three. By giving the mantharakodi we have veiling of the Romans, by wearing the Venthan Mudi (in the past), we have a crowning of the Greek and tying the thali we adopted Hindu custom.

(In the past the parish priest was the one who gave the manthrakodi to the bride. Thus we see the customs keep changing as time passes. But the bridegroom does it during the ceremony).

LESSON XII – REVIEW

1. Why do Knanaya people practice Stuthi Chollu?
2. According to Knanaya tradition, when is one officially married?
3. Narrate how Thalikettu is done.
4. What is manthrakodi? Who gives Matharakodi to whom?

LESSON XII

KNANAYA SOCIAL CUSTOMS

BERUMARIYAM

The words Beru Mariyam means Son of Mary. It is a song sung by the priests at the end of the Wedding Mass to bless the couple. It is sung in Syriac as well as in Malayalam. The choir and the people sing the response “Beru mariyam, Beru maariyam, Beru Alaha Yeldes Mariyam”. The students may practice in class and families to familiarize themselves with it because it is one of our customs. This song is also sung on Christmas and Easter.

VAIDEEKARKU STUTHI

Vaideekan means priest. Requesting the blessings of all the priests who participated in the Mass and the other priests present including the parish priest. These days we see all the priests giving their blessing at the end of the wedding Mass and then they congratulate the couple.

PROCESSION TO THE HOUSE (Veetilekku Pradhakshinam)

After the ceremony at the church and after the blessing from the priests, the couple is led to the house of the bridegroom in a solemn

procession, as solemn as one can afford to, using Thazhakakuda, Kurava, Nadavili, and playing different musical instruments. In olden times the couple were made to sit on well-decorated elephants. These were some of the 72 privileges given to Knanaya people by Cheraman Perumal. The wedding procession may sometime, as determined by the parties, go to the bride’s house or to a reception hall for some reason. Convenience is one of the reasons for having it in a reception hall.

NADAVILI

It is one of the privileges of the higher castes. This is still practiced among Knanaya people during the wedding procession. Nadvili is done three times usually during the procession. One at the beginning of the procession from the church, one somewhere in the middle of the procession and the last one just in front of the house or the reception hall. The words are “ Nadda.. Nada naddayo..... Nadda, Nadda, Nadda”. Repeat it three times. Many years ago bride’s uncles and the bridegroom’s uncles used to do it separately one after the other. Both parties do it now a days together.

LESSON XIII - REVIEW

1. When is the song “Beru Mariyam sung?
2. Write down the response sung by the choir and the people.
3. What do you understand by “Vaideekarku Stuthi”?
4. Describe the procession to the house or the reception hall?
5. When and how is the Nadavilly done?
6. Whose right is to conduct Nadavilly?

LESSON XIV

KNANAYA SOCIAL CUSTOMS

NELLUM NEERUM

As the couple reaches the reception hall or Panthel, the mother of the bridegroom officially welcome the couple to their family by this ceremony. The mother-in-law is fulfilling her long cherished desire to have a daughter-in-law.

This welcoming is done with a lighted “Koluvilakku” in one hand and a utensil that can hold water, paddy (Nellu) and blessed palm leaf in the other hand of the sister of the bridegroom. The mother of the bridegroom dips the palm leaf in the water and makes the sign of the cross three times on the forehead of the bridegroom first and does the same on the forehead of the bride. This ceremony has a similarity to the “arathi” of the Hindus. This is a sign of prosperity, fertility and sanctification.

MANARKOLAM: is a special elevated platform or stage within the panthel or hall, for the couple so that everybody in the hall or panthal can see the couple. Sometimes the manarkolam has a canopy. The couple is

seated on special chairs, with blankets and white sheet spread on them. (It is just like the Jewish Huppa).

VAAZHUPIDUTHAM

This ceremony takes place at manarkolam. The mother of the bride or (any designated person from the bride’s mother’s side) goes to the manarkolam: turns towards the people assembled and asks their permission by asking them “*Manavalanum Manavattikum Vazhu Pidikkatte*”? Then the people will reply saying “kettilla”. Thus she is made to ask three times. Third time people will say “Kettu”. Then she holds her hand in the shape of a cross in such a way that the right hand goes over the left hand and is placed on the head of the bridegroom and the left hand on the head of the bride. When she holds the hand for the vaazhu pidutham, the choir sings the famous vaazhu pattu. At the end of the singing of the vaazhu pattu this ceremony comes to an end and starts what is we call *Mathuram Koduakal*.

LESSON XIV - REVIEW

1. What is the purpose of Nellum Neerum Vaikal?
2. Describe how this ceremony is performed.
3. What do Nellum, Neerum and blessed palm leaf symbolize?
4. What do you understand by manarkolam?
5. Where does Vazhu Pidutham take place?
6. Who is supposed to do vazhu pidutham?
7. Describe how vazhu pidutham is done.
8. What is the name of the song sung during the vaazhu Pidutham?

LESSON XV

KNANAYA SOCIAL CUSTOMS

MATHURAM KODUKKAL

Meaning of these words is giving sweets. It is also called “Palum Pazhavum Kodukal”. The ingredients for this sweet are milk and banana. Banana is sliced and put in the milk. The same person who did the Vaazhu pidutham does this function also. The couple shares it from one cup. The cup is offered to the groom first and then to the bride. When they share the sweet in one cup, they are admitting that now on they are not two but one (symbol of unity). By this ceremony everybody assembled around the couple wishes that the life of the couple may be sweet and pleasant.

KACHA THAZHUKAL

This is another social custom of Knanaya people that takes place at the Manarkolam. The bride’s maternal uncle, brides mother and the bride’s maternal grandmother go to the couple and embrace them and bless them. By doing this, they are accepting or approving the marriage. This is an assurance of continued support. When they embrace the couple the bridegroom’s people give each of them a gift as thanksgiving for rearing the bride up to marriage. This gift is called “*Kacha*”. Kacha is a very large piece of cloth, which could be cut into smaller pieces and used by ladies. It

may be interesting that the Kacha given to uncle is known as “*Achan Paathi*”, the one given to the bride’s mother is known as “*Amma Paathi*” and the given to the grand mother is known as “*Muthi Paathi*”. Since most of the ladies, these days, wear sari, saris are given instead of actual kacha. Here again you see the custom changing as changes take place in the society.

HOW IS IT ACTUALLY DONE: The bride’s maternal uncle goes to the couple, turns towards the people, ties a towel on his forehead in prescribed manner and asks people’s permission by asking “Manavalanum Manavattikum Kacha thazhukatte?” People make him ask three times as in the case of “ichapaadu”. After getting the permission of the people, he embraces the bridegroom and usually places a golden ring on one of the bridegroom’s fingers and takes the Kacha, which is on the bridegroom’s palms. He then, places the same Kacha in the bride’s palms, embraces her thrice and takes his kacha and leaves the stage. In the same way the mother and grandmother come and embrace the couple and receive their kacha and leave stage except that they do not ask people’s permission. Thazhukal reminds us of the *thazukal from Edesa*.

LESSON XV - REVIEW

1. What is the meaning of the words “Mathuram Kodukkal”?
2. What are the ingredients of this sweet?
3. Who is supposed to do this ceremony?
4. To whom is this sweet offered first?
5. What does “Kacha” mean?
6. Why do replace “kacha” with sarees?
7. Describe how “Kacha thazhukal” is done at Manarkolam?

LESSON XVI

KNANAYA SOCIAL CUSTOMS

PAANAN PATTU

Pattu means song and the Panan pattu means the song sung by Panan (one of the sub castes of Kerala, India) during the ancient times. This song is very important source of Knanaya history. It is said that a sub-caste called Nayikandi left the Cheraman Country. At that time Thomas Kinai sent a paanan and brought them back. For this service Cheraman perumal gave the “Venthan Mudi” (a crown) to Kinai Thomas. Paanans used to sing this song regarding the 72 privileges and about the trust and confidence the king had in Thomas Kinai. They used to sing these songs during weddings for generations. At other times they used to go to Christian families and sing these songs. People used to give the paanans something in return.

ILLAPANAM

After marriage when the couple is about to go to the bride’s house, the father of the bridegroom or some one designated gives the bride some money. This money is called **ILLAPANAM**. This money is given to the bride to make offerings when the couple visits a church and also to give alms. It is also regarded as an appreciation of giving a girl

from one illam to another illam. The word illam reminds us that we all originally belong to seven illams (Clans). This custom is practiced among Jews also.

ADACHU THURA

It is the last of the custom related to Knanaya wedding. On the 3rd day of wedding, the bride’s mother comes to the groom’s house with many sweets. The couple and friends along with elders are placed in a room (manavara) and close the door of the room. Then the bride’s mother through a song called “adachu thura pattu” narrates or tells what things she will give to them. Eg: bed, (kattil) Mattress (metha) etc. The word “adachu” means closed and “thura” means open. The term “adachuthura” means action of closing and opening. If you know the meaning of the adachuthura pattu you will enjoy it.

Then the couple comes out of the room. They are given a bath, clad in new dress, made to sit in the panthel and given food. On the 4th day of marriage, after lunch, everybody assembles in the panthel, stands around the lamp and salutes the lamp singing relevant song, which mark the end of the wedding.

LESSON XVI - REVIEW

1. What do you understand by “panan pattu”?
2. Why is panan pattu important for Knanaya people?
3. At what occasions did paanan sing their song/
4. What was the content of their songs?
5. How are Paanans rewarded for singing their song/
6. What is Illappanam? Who gives to whom?
7. Why is Illappanam given to bride?
8. Explain what do you understand by “adachu thura pattu”.

LESSON XVII

KNANAYA SOCIAL CUSTOMS

BLESSING AT DEATH BED

When the elders are about to die, they give their blessings to their children. This is in accordance with the blessings given to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob and their descendance. When they gave their blessing to their children, they used this form. "The blessing which God gave to Abraham, Abraham to Isaac, Isaac to Jacob, Jacob to my ancestors, my ancestors to me, my son (daughter) I give you my blessings". This is given by placing both hands of the giver on the head of the receiver who stays kneeling. This custom is practiced among Jews also.

Embracing Family Members of the Diseased

This takes place in the church, (if the church is near the cemetery) immediately after the burial. The relatives of the diseased stand in a row. Others come one by one embraces each of the family members of the diseased and kiss them on both cheeks to comfort them in their sorrow. It also expresses the people's condolence and reaffirms the unity of the community, with the sorrowing family. At the end of this, the children of the deceased drink from a single tender coconut indicating, even though the father (mother) died, their mutual unity and love will continue forever.

KNANAYA SWEETS

Knanaya people have their own special sweets. They are made on some special occasions only. These sweets are pen Pachor, Pidi, Achappam, Kuzhalappam, Ayani Churuttu, Avalose Unda. You may ask your parents to make them for you and you may learn to make yourself so that you can teach your children how to make them.

EATING FROM ONE LEAF

Two people eat from one leaf (banana) sitting on two sides of one and same leaf. It was a sign of friendship and equality of those who eat. When Bishop Choolaparambil conducted the reunion discussions with the Knanaya Jacobites, both parties sat and ate in this way.

FOLDING THE END OF THE BANANA LEAF

In olden times kings and nobles to indicate that they were rich and high castes, used to eat on two banana leaves, one over the other. Thomas Kinai was given food over two leaves as he was of royal family (rajamakal). The legend states that once when the king was away, the employees out of jealousy served Thomas Kinai food on one leaf. Thomas Kinai, smart as he was, folded the left side of the leaf downward making believe or look like two leaves. Based on this legend, the Knanaya people even today, wherever possible, fold the banana leaf when food is served. In the panan pattu it is considered as half privilege.

LESSON XVII - REVIEW

1. What do you understand by blessing at deathbed? (Indicate who gives to whom, when and how?)
2. Why do we embrace the family members of the diseased?
3. Mention all the Knanaya sweets
4. What is the main idea of eating on one leaf?
5. Why do the Knanayites fold the left side of the leaf when they eat?

LESSON XVIII

KNANAYA SOCIAL CUSTOMS

MARGAM KALI

It is an art of singing and dancing at the same time in a prescribed manner to narrate a story. The main story narrated is the famous story of Patriarch Jacob and his twelve sons. According to the acts of Thomas, margam kali was started in Syria during the third century AD. Knanaya people used to practice it and preserved it, without losing its originality. It has become one of the very popular arts that are included as an item for the school festival in Kerala. As, many of you know, a teacher (Assan) teaches margam kali. He teaches you to sing the song and teaches the steps of the dancing. Dancing is done around a “Nilavilakku”. “Nilavilakku” means a (lamp) that can be kept on the floor. Margam kali is

a very good art to practice because it is very interesting, exciting and at the same time it tells the story also.

SURRIAYANI REETH: (SYRIAN RITE)

Rite means the specific way of worship of a particular Christian church. There are 21 Rites practiced within the Catholic Church. In Kerala we have the Latin Rite, Syro Malabar Rite, and the Syro Malankara Rite. There was a time when the Roman Catholic Church had its liturgy, theology and all the teaching done in Latin Language. Latin was the official language of the church. So they called it Latin Rite.

LESSON XVIII - REVIEW

1. What is Margam Kali?
2. What is the main story narrated in Margam Kali Pattu?
3. What do you understand by Surriyani Reeth or Syrian Rite?
4. What are the Rites practiced by Kerala Catholics?
5. When did Syro Malabar rite replace Syrian Rite?
6. Today to what Rite do Knanaya Catholics belong?



PART III

LESSON XIX

ENDOGRAMY AND BIBLE

There is an argument that endogamy is not *Bible* based. This is not true because we not only have many references to it but also have many chapters devoted to it in the Bible. For Example, we have the entire chapter 24 of the book of Genesis devoted to it. Again, chapter 9 & 10 of the book of *Ezra* where the Lord is angry at Israelites for marrying from other races. Also chapter 11 of the 1st book of Kings, which speaks of the sins of Solomon, mainly for taking wives from outside of Israel. We will come back to it later in the article after defining *endogamy* and its advantages.

What is Endogamy?

Endogamy is one of the forms of marriage. It is a marriage between a man and a woman belonging to the same community. Such community members share the same values of life, it very often has same way of living, follow the same customs, traditions and above all it follows one faith or belief.

The Knanaya community is one such unique community. When they left the port of Basra in the 4th century A.D, they were advised to stay together so that they may not mix with others in India and loose their faith and identity. Staying together was easy in India because every occupational group kept their endogamous nature because it was advantages to them.

Advantages of Endogamy

They are many. The most important ones

are 1) Equality among members, 2) Belonging to a particular community, 3) Community's concern for its members.

1) Equality among members:

If a Knanaya member is married into or from a Knanaya family they enjoy what we call it equality. These individuals are also well received into the new community they go to or family they go to. This is not the case when one of us is married to another community other than Knanaya Community. Very few people other than one's life partner and close family members knows one well. As a result you may develop distrust to each other and may end in disappointment. There are so many such instances, where you are not treated equally. After the honeymoons days, when you settle down in life, you will realize that community is needed for the development of the social aspect of the family. On the other hand, to repeat what I said earlier, if you and your spouse are from the Knanaya Community, you are well received and this welcome gesture is a kind of boost and security for the new comer.

2) Belonging to a particular community:

You will realize the value of your eyes only when you loose the eyesight. You will miss the Knanaya Community and its warmth only when you are away from it. When you are with the community members you are at home.

You don't have to think what others will think about you. You are among your brothers, sisters and friends. This feeling of oneness is very seldom experienced outside the community. How happy we are when we come to our gatherings.

3) Community's concern for its members:

When one member of our community is sick, members make sure that they visit the sick and the relatives and promise our prayers for a speedy recovery. Same concern is expressed when a community dies. People are often surprised by the number of our community members at the wake service as well as at the funeral. All these indicate the community's concern for its members. Each one of us should consider ourselves as lucky to be born into this community and as such it is advantageous to stay in it, even though we are not perfect.

IF THERE IS A WILL, THERE IS A WAY

The Knanaya community is spread to the whole world. Those who want to have a Knanaya partner can get him or her from any part of the world. The parents could help their children by introducing them to their relations who are either in America, Europe, India or other parts of the world. There are very smart good, looking, loving and well educated youngsters all over the world. You can find them through Internet. Take all the time you want to know the partner, get a picture printed, study all about your partner, invite him or her to see each other. Why rush to marry? You may let the parents also to play a part by proposing someone they know. They have gone through life and so they know what is practical. It is the wish of every Knanaya

parent that his or her children be married into Knanaya Community. Children have some responsibility to accommodate their parent's wish also. So if everybody really wish sincerely and try hard you can find a good life partner from Knanaya Community. William Shakespeare has said, "Marry in haste is to repent in leisure".

Why some marry outside the community?

- 1) Our youngsters do not love our community because they don't know more about it. To love something we should know about it. If they knew the advantages of belonging to the community, they would have thought twice before leaving it.
- 2) Parents should try to instill a love for the community at the tender age of their children and also during their formative period. Parents for example will play a vital role in keeping them within the community by letting them involved in the community activities.
- 3) They don't care attitude of the youngsters towards their parents and towards the community make them act without proper prudence.
- 4) The inability of the parents to know the physical changes and their movement and their company and to control them in time.

Out come of marrying outside of the Knanaya Community

One thing we should know that once any one marry outside of the community, it becomes an exonomous marriage. When that happens there is no return to the community as long as that marriage lasts or the community changes its present stand. There is no sense blaming the community for its present stand. It is much easy for individual to conform to

the community than the community agrees to the individual's ways. The individual makes decision against the wishes of the parents and the community and he or she lives with its consequences. Another outcome of such marriage is that the relations and friends of the Knanaya party are made to participate half-heartedly.

ENDOGRAMY AND THE BIBLE:

As stated in the beginning of this article, I am coming back to the reference of endogamy in the Bible. When Abraham had to find a wife for his only son Isaac, he calls his reliable servant and make him swear that he "will not procure a wife for my son from the daughters of Canaanites among whom I live, but you will go to my own land and to my kindred to get a wife for my son Isaac" Genesis chapter 24. The servant then asks Abraham, What if the girl does not want to come with him? If that the case, replied Abraham "you will be released from this oath." The entire chapter 24 of the book of genesis describes how the servant of Abraham found Rebecca and gave her to Isaac as his wife. This chapter 24 should be studied well so that you may understand the role of a proposal either from the part of a parent or from a friend or well wisher. Again you will notice ardent desire of parents to see their children married with their own community mainly to preserve their *faith and culture*. You will never come across the word endogamy in this chapter at all. Abraham wanted to find a spouse for his son from among his *kindred*. i.e. from his own people of same culture, upbringing and Faith which **high lighten the definition of endogamy.**

Again in chapters 9& 10 of the book of **EZRA**, the Lord is angry at Israelites for marrying outside their race. The Lord is against

mixed marriages because the Israelites married from other people who worshipped other gods other than god of Israel. To make up for their action, the people agreed to dismiss their wives and children. Please read these two chapters and find out for yourself why the Lord was angry with them.

Similarly, chapter 11 of the 1st book of Kings speaks of the sin of the Solomon mainly for taking wives from outside of Israel.

Conclusion:

As of today, endogamy is a must for the existence of our Knanaya Community. To realize this goal we, both grown ups and the growing ups, have to meet many challenges. All of us in U.S have to make united effort to make it possible. There are many distractions and many obstacles on the way. Nobody says it is easy. It is like swimming against the current. It is difficult but it is possible if we all try sincerely towards this single purpose. These days' youngsters would like to make decision by themselves. But a wise and prudent youngster would consult with the parents before making a final decision with regards to choosing a life partner because they will see the situation in a different way. The parents who wish only what is good for you will advise you and their advice will generally be advantageous for you. I have proposed ways and means for youngsters to know each other from any part of the world through Internet, through conventions, community gatherings. You can even get to your partner's picture printed from computers. If still we find difficulty, let us try to overcome together and march forward with proper communication, mutual trust and above all with God's grace. ■

LESSON XX

KONAN KURISH OATH

It means an Oath the St. Thomas Christians including the Knanaya people, took on 3rd January, 1653 at a place called Mattanchery near Cochin. To know the how and why of this historic event, we need to know the Remote Causes and Immediate Cause.

Remote Causes

When the Portuguese established themselves in India, they came across the Marthoma Christians practicing another Rite called Syrian Rite which is one of the Eastern Rites. The Portuguese practiced the Latin Rite. They thought that the Marthomites were practicing some wrong way (heresy) of worshiping simply because they were not aware of the Eastern Rites. Rome (Pope) had given the Portugal the official power (authority) to preach Christianity in India. This power was called the “Padroado”. Using this power the Portuguese were trying to bring the Marthomites under Latin Rite. This tendency of the Portuguese was disliked by the Marthomites.

In 1599 the archbishop of Goa Dr. Menesis called the Udayamperoor (diaper) Sunahados (Synod). In this synod it was stated that many of the practices of the Marthomites are Hindu practices and they should not be continued and they should adopt the new way of worship prepared by the Jesuitism they should follow the Bishops appointed by the Pope and they should not have anything to do with the Kaldaya Patriarchs. The Marthomites were forced to take an oath accepting the

decision of the above synod.

While the spiritual affairs were the duty of the Bishops, the management of the material affairs were conducted by a local man called “Arkadayokan”. But the Portuguese Bishops reduced his authority. All the above mentioned changes made the Marthomites very angry.

Immediate Cause:

The Marthomites kept writing to Holy See and Eastern Patriarch for Syrian Bishop. As a result, a Syrian Bishop named AHATHALLA came to Kerala in 1652. But the Portuguese held him at Mylapoor. Then by ship they sent him to Goa via Cochin and from Goa they sent him to Lisbon the capital of Portugal. People gathered at Cochin hoping to see Bishop Ahathalla.

But the Portuguese did not even allow the crowd to see Bishop Ahathalla. At this outrageous behavior of the Portuguese as well as taking away all the powers of Arkadayokan, the people got so upset with the Jesuit priests and Portuguese people; they took an oath that they will not accept them.

The Oath

A group of priest and lay people led by the Archdeacon Thomas Parampil swore on the Bible kept on the higher altar in the church or Our Lady of Life at Matancherry near Cochin and took an oath that they would not be subject to the Portuguese Archbishop of Goa, Francis Gracia. The crowd outside

shared in the oath by holding on to a rope tied to a cross in the church yard. It is said that the cross bent as a result. Hence the oath is known as Coonan (Bent) Kurish (Cross) Oath. The site of the oath is visited today by many tourists. A cross stands at the site as a symbol of sensational mass demonstration of protest by the native Christians against the Latin rule.

The Outcome of the Koonan Cross Oath:

The Knanaya people were very much a part of the Koonan Cross Oath all the way, but this revolt eventually split the St. Thomas Christians as well as all the Knanaya people.

Two thirds of the Knanaya people stayed with the Catholic Church and one third of the Knanayaites entered into communion with the West-Syrian Church of Antioch. Now they are known as Knanaya Jacobites.

LESSON XX - REVIEW

1. What is the remote cause of Koonan Kurish oath?
2. What is the immediate cause of Koonan Kurish oath?
3. What are the out come of Koonan Kurish oath?
4. Describe the oath, stating the time, place and the way it took place

LESSON XXI

BISHOP MAR MATHEW MAKIL

(1815-1914)

Mar Mathew Makil is a bishop of great importance to the Knanaya Catholics. He worked very hard, struggled and suffered a lot to establish a separate diocese for his own people. He was the 1st Bishop of Kottayam Diocese.

Early Life: He was born 10/4/1851 at Manjoor in Kottayam District. His parents were Makil Puthen purayil Thomman and Anna. "His education started in a local "kalari" where he learned to read and write as well as the elementary math. He also studied by-heart all the daily prayers and practiced margam kali also" (Makil Foundation pages 70 & 71)

As he had shown the signs of priestly vocation, he was permitted to join the seminary at Mannanam and was ordained priest on 30th May 1874 by Arch Bishop Leonard Mellano. He offered his 1st mass on 8th June 1874. He taught Syriac at Puthenpally Seminari for two years. After working as the vicar of many churches, he was appointed as Latin Professor at Brangangalam Seminary. In 1889 he was appointed as the Vicar General of the Southists (Thekum Bhakar) by Bishop Charles Laving within his Vicariate of Kottayam. In 1896, Pope Leo 13th re-



organized the Vicariates of Kottayam and Thrichur into Thrichur, Ernakulam, and Changanassery. On 28th July, 1896 Mar Mathew Makil was appointed as the 1st vicar Apostolic of Changannassery. In this capacity he worked 15 years.

Majority of the priests of Changanassery Vicariate were from Vadukam

Bhagar who resisted the idea that a majority member should rule a majority. It created a lot of trouble for Bishop Makil, when the situations were difficult for him to rule them over peacefully, to find a solution; he went to Rome, to request the Holy See for a separate Vicariate for the Southists. The bishops of Trichur and Ernakulam joined Bishop Makil and produced a common memorandum stating the need of a separate Vicariate for the Southists and presented to Pope Pius X who accepted the request and constituted a separate Vicariate at Kottayam for the Southists on 29th of August 1911 and on 30th of August 1911 Mar Makil was appointed as the 1st Vicar Apostolic of Kottayam Vicariate.

Mar Mathew Makil had a brief period of time (8/30/1911 - 1/26/1914) to lead the new diocese. He did not have any comforts the

present bishops have today. When he took charge there were 11 churches and 22 priests. When he died there were 28 churches and 34 priests.

His legacy is that he worked out a separate diocese for Southists out of practically nothing, with god's special grace, with his far sight, patience, perseverance, seeking the cooperation and good will of the other two

bishops. He was a man of great administrative skills which he proved as the Vicar General for the southists as well as the Vicar Apostolic of Changanassery Vicariate for 15 years under difficult circumstances. He laid a strong foundation for our community on which all the bishops could make progress. On 26 Jan 2009 Bishop Makil was declared as servant of God.

LESSON XXII

BISHOP MAR ALEXANDER CHULAPARAMBIL (1877-1951)

Early Life: The second bishop of Kottayam diocese was born on October 14th, 1877 at Kumarakom in Kottayam District as the son of Joseph and Mary Chulaparambil. He completed his elementary education at his own place. English medium middle school at Brahmamangalam and completed high school at St. Berchmens at Changanassery.



good pastor as the vicar of the church at Veliyanadu. Then he worked as the secretary of Bishop Makil at Changanassery. He went to Rome along with Mar Makil to request the Holy See for a separate diocese for the Southists. When Bishop Makil became the 1st bishop of Kottayam, Fr. Alexander continued to be his secretary until 1911 when

Mar Makil died. Fr. Alexander was appointed as the successor of Mar Makil by Pope Pius X on 7/16/1914.

Vocation to the Priesthood: He joined the seminary at Kandy (in Sri Lanka) in January 1897. After ten years of study, he was ordained priest on 12/22/1906 and celebrated his first mass on January 8th, 1907 at Vallara Church Kumarakom in the presence of Bishop Mar Mathew Makil. He proved to be a very

Bishop Chulaparambil had the enormous responsibility of making the diocese self sufficient. He bought the "Chengalakatt Kunnu" in 1921. It was renamed Sacred Heart Mount and has become a great center

of activities with the church, a monastery called O.S.H (order of Sacred Heart), with a higher secondary school a beautiful open air stations of the cross. He made the bishop's house spacious and convenient. Christ the King Cathedral was built during this time.

Malabar Colonization was planned and organized with the help of Professor V.J Joseph. To-day these colonies developed into well established parishes with high schools. Pious X College at Kallar, a B.Ed. college at Madambam, is ready for another diocese. Bishop Chulaparambil should be remembered for his far sight and organizing capacity.

Reunion: As a result of Konnan Kurish Satyam in A.D. 1653, about one third of the southists became Kanaka Jacobites. Bishop Chulaparambil started the reunion movement. He established many churches for those who came back from the Kanaya Jacobite Churches. He got permission for the Kanaka Jacobites to continue their Rite (Antiokian Rite) which made the reunion easy. Now Kottayam diocese is the only diocese which two Rites in it. (Syro Malabar and Antiokian Rites)

Promotion of Education: He realized that education is the cornerstone of all progress of his people. He started elementary schools in all the parishes. Middle and High schools were built as needed. A new idea he started was to have both vernacular and English medium schools were started side by side. Even the

government officials used to consult with him in the matters of education.

A great communicator: He started the Catholic Mission press, published "Kottayam Masika"(monthly), "Kottayam Pathrika", then Sacred Heart Monthly. Apna Des took the place of "Kottayam Patrika". He published books about his journey to Rome and Australia.

A spectacular event that Kottayam town witnessed was the solemn celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Bishop Chulaparambil with the exposition of the Holy Eucharist with innumerable people, colorful umbrellas, and silver and gold crosses. This event was an external expression of the unity, strength, and solidarity of not only of the Kanaka people but also of other casts and creeds.

He gets Mar Thomas Tharayil as the auxiliary July 6th 1945 and on October 7th, 1945 Mar Thomas Tharayil was consecrated with much solemnity.

End of a Great Bishop: Much of the responsibility was handed over to Bishop Tharayil. Mar Chulaparambil spend a sort of retired life until his death on January 8th, 1951.

Legacy: Bishop Chulaparambil was a man of great personality, a great speaker with a powerful voice, organizer, leader, a friend of the poor, a genius, and was loved and respected by all people. ■

LESSON XXIII

BISHOP MAR THOMAS THARAYIL

(1899-1975)

Early Life: Mar Thomas Tharayil was born on 5th May 1899 as the son of Chevalier Jacob and Mary of Tharayil family. He completed his elementary education at Kaipuzha and Kidangoor and started high school at M.T school at Kottayam and completed in Mangalore High School and passed the school final with distinction.



Auxiliary Bishop: While he was the Head-master of the above school, Pope Pius XII appointed him as the auxiliary bishop of Kottayam Diocese with the right of succession on 9th June 1945. He was consecrated on 7th October, 1945 by Bishop Chulaparambil. It took place outside the Christ the King Cathedral to accommodate a large crowd. He became the

He decides to become a priest: Mar Thomas Tharayil began his studies for priest-hood at Kottayam, then at Mangalore and completed in Rome. He received his ordination on 18th December 1926 from Cardinal Pombeeli at the Lattaran Seminary in Rome and offered his first mass on 27th December 1926 at the alter of St. Thomas in St. Peters Basilica.

He continued his studies in Rome in Philosophy and theology and earned Ph. D and D.D degrees. As soon as he came back to India, Bishop Chulaparambil sent him to Calcutta University to study English and Literature. He earned a masters (M.A) degree in this area. He was appointed as the head-master of Sacred Heart Mount High School at Kottayam. He continued in that post for 17 years during which period the S.H High School become very famous.

bishop of Kottayam on 8th January 1951 when Bishop Chulaparambil passed away.

Bishop Tharayil drew his strength and inspiration from long hours of prayers. He believed that the priests and nuns should be people of prayers. He was a great devotee of the Sacred Heart of Jesus; He spent a month of June at S.H Mount which was founded by his predecessor. He started the “Carithas Secular Institute” for women and at the same time helped both Visitation and St. Joseph Congregation. He continued the Malabar migration by purchasing 750 acres of land and 45 families settled there. This colony is called Rani Puram.

During the reign of Mar Thomas Tharayil, Kottayam Diocese became financially self sufficient. He collected money and spent it wisely by building churches and convents.

Carithas hospital was built during this time. Similarly the B.C.M College at Kottayam and St. Stephen's College at Uzhavoor were started by him. To educate the children of Kottayam, he started high schools, elementary and nursery schools wherever necessary. In 1946 he led the movements against the attempt of the government to take over the

schools, to a success. His courageous leadership against the attack on the churches in 1964 by the communist government was greatly appreciated. In 1957 he fought against the "education bill" by the communist ministry and informed the people about the dangers of the "education reforms" of 1972 through his speech.

Mar Thomas Tharayil and the Reunion efforts: Even before becoming the bishop, he used to visit the mission centers frequently. He wrote and printed a book called "Punarkya Sahayi". He himself learned the Antiyokian Rite and offered mass many times to promote reunion.

Bishop Tharayil gets Mar Kuriakose Kunnacherry as the Auxiliary with the right of succession. The silver Jubilee of Mar Thomas Tharayil was an outward expression of the people's love and respect toward their Shepard. It was another spectacular sight like the Jubilee celebration of bishop Chulaparambil.

End of a great Bishop: On 5th May 1974, with the permission of the Holy See, Bishop Tharayil retired from ruling the diocese handing his responsibility to Bishop Kunnacherry. He passed away on 26th July 1975 while he was at Carithas Chaplins quarters.

Legacy: Mar Thomas Tharayil was a man of prayer. He was a great devotee of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, a courageous leader, the defender of our schools and colleges. He was a father of the poor and helpless. He built orphanages, built houses for those who needed it, established scholarships to help studies. He was a man of great learning and promoted education at every level. ■

LESSON XXIV

ARCHBISHOP MAR KURIAKOSE KUNNACHERRY

The 4th Bishop of Kottayam was born on 9/11/1928 as the son of Joseph and Annamma Kunnacheriyil at Kaduthuruthy in Kottayam District.

Early Life: He has done his primary education at Edakatt, middle school in St. Michael's Kaduthuruthy and High School in S.H. Mount, Kottayam.



where he earned his masters degree in Political Science. Again he became secretary and Chancellor as before. At the same time he was appointed as the lecturer in B.C.M College. He worked as the editor of "Apna Des", Chaplain of Caritas Secular Institute, vice president of the Caritas Board, rector of Sacred Heart Minor Seminary.

Becoming a Priest:

He, then, decides to become a priest and joined the minor seminary at S.H. Mount. While he was doing the theology at the major seminary at Alwaye, he was sent to the Propaganda College in Rome by Bishop Thomas Tharayil. There he completed his priestly studies and was ordained on 12/21/1955 and offered his 1st mass on 12/22/1955 on the alter of St. Pius X which is in St. Peter's Basilica. He spent some more years in Rome for higher studies. He earned doctorate in Civil law and Canon Law, Licentiate in theology from Urban University.

Appointments: When he returned with all these degrees, he was appointed as the secretary of Bishop Tharayil and the Chancellor of the diocese. After two years, he was sent to Boston College (USA), from

Auxiliary Bishop of

Kottayam: Pope Paul VI appointed him as the auxiliary bishop of Kottayam with the right of succession on 9th December 1967. He was consecrated on 24 February 1968 at S.H. Mount Kottayam. He took charge of the diocese on 5th May 1974 when Bishop Tharayil retired.

Bishop Kunnacherry realized that if people should remain faithful to the community, they should be more knowledgeable about the community. He started the "Hadusa" to protect and promote Christian arts. He built churches for those who were scattered in different parts of Malabar and high range and saved the knanayists from mixing up with others. Community in Malabar area has become stronger as more parishes were established. "Berumariam" Pastoral Center is

ready for a possible bishop's house for Malabar. "Thuvaneesa" prayer house at Kothanalloor was started to promote prayer life. He let the people participate in the administration of the parishes. He involved laity in the parish council as well as in the pastoral council.

Kottayam Social Service Society was started by him. It plays a very important role in the life of the community by building houses for the homeless, distribution of food to the hungry, and extends helping hands where ever needed. Today it is very well organized and is a great help to the diocese.

Bishop Kunnachery built houses for the aged at Thellakam and at Poozhikol and built centers of training for the mentally retarded. He introduced many job oriented courses in colleges. Thus I.T.C at Kaduthuruthy, multiple health workers school at Kidangoor, nursing, B.Sc Nursing and Pharmacy course at Caritas. He started many scholarships to promote higher education. He expanded the Caritas Hospital which was started by Bishop Tharayil.

A great achievement of Bishop Kunnacherry is the Caritas Cancer Institute. The community has very generously contributed for this cause. He was able to collect large donations from abroad. Today it is the best in South India with its latest equipments and well qualified staff.

Mar Mathew Moolakatt was appointed as the auxiliary Bishop of Kottayam by Pope John Paul II on 12/28/1998.

By the decree "God our loving father" dated May 9, 2005, the Major Archbishop Mar Varkey Cardinal Vithayathil appointed Mar Kuriakose Kunnacherry as the first Metropolitan (Archbishop) of the newly elected metropolitan see of Kottayam. On June 3, 2005 Mar Varkey Cardinal Vithayathil ordained and enthroned Mar Kuriakose Kunnacherry as the Metropolitan of Kottayam at a liturgical service in Christ the King Cathedral, Kottayam. Mar Kunnacherry stepped down as the Arch Bishop of Kottayam on January 14, 2006.

LESSON XXV

ARCHBISHOP MAR MATHEW MOOLAKATT

Bishop Mar Mathew Moolakatt was born on February 27, 1953 as the son of John and Annamma Moolakatt at Uzavoor in Kottayam District. He did his elementary education in Kurchithanam Government School which was renamed K.R Narayan School. He did his high school from Our Lady if Lourde High School at Uzhavoor, B.Sc from St. Stephens College Uzhavoor and B. Ed. from K.E. College Mannamam.



Episcopal Ordination on 6th January 1999 from his holiness Pope John Paul II. Later on August 15, 2003 H.H Pope John Paul II appointed Mar Mathew Moolakatt as Co-adjutor Bishop of the Eparchy of Kottayam.

Mar Moolakatt was ordained as the Archbishop of Kottayam on January 14, 2006. He is the member of

He was ordained priest on the 27th December 1978. He earned M.A. in Sociology and doctorate in Canon Law from Rome. In 1994 he joined the Vallombrosan Benedictine Monastery and made the Final Profession on December 5, 1998. On December 28, 1998 he was nominated Bishop of Holler and appointed Auxiliary Bishop of Kottayam. He received the

Permanent Synod of the Syro-Malabar Church; Supreme Moderator of Major Archiepiscopal Tribunal; He is member of CBCI Commission for Youth, member of the Commission for Evangelization and Pastoral Care of Migrants, member of the Committees for Media and Public Affairs, Chairman of the K.C.B.C Commission for Dialogue, and member of the CBCI Standing Committee and member of the Pontifical Council for dialogue with the Orthodox Syrian and Syrian Orthodox Churches.

LESSON XXVI

BISHOP MAR JOSEPH PANDARASSERRI

Mar Joseph Pandarasseril was born in St. Joseph Parish of Ettumanoor region in the Kottayam district, on April 18, 1961 as the eldest of nine children born to the couple - Chacko and Aleykutty. The Bishop has one brother and seven sisters. Sr. Jacquelin of the Salesian Missionaries of Mary Immaculate (SMMI) is one among his sisters.



and Edackat. He served in several positions as, Vocation Commission Chairman, Minor Seminary Rector, Presbyteral Council Executive member, Additional Chancellor, Eparchial Judge, Eparchial Consultor, Kotta-yam Corporate Educational Agency Secretary, before he was appointed as the Malabar Region Vicar General in May 2006.

Fr. Jose, who gained school education from the Ettumanoor Town U.P. School and the Ettumanoor Govt. High School, started as a seminarian in the Sacred Heart Seminary, Kottayam. He completed Philosophy and Theology courses from St. Joseph's Pontifical Seminary and received the priestly ordination from the patron of the Kottayam Archdiocese - Mar Kuriakose Kunnacherry on December 28, 1987. He offered his first Holy Mass on December 30 at St. Joseph's Church in his home parish. Fr. Jose obtained the licentiate in the Canon Law after he reached Rome in 1993.

Fr. Jose served as the Vicar in the parishes of Chakkupallom, Kattappana, Karimkunnam

and Edackat. He served in several positions as, Vocation Commission Chairman, Minor Seminary Rector, Presbyteral Council Executive member, Additional Chancellor, Eparchial Judge, Eparchial Consultor, Kotta-yam Corporate Educational Agency Secretary, before he was appointed as the Malabar Region Vicar General in May 2006.

Mar Joseph Pandarasseril is a priest who has highly excelled in the Pastoral activities. The Bishop who spends much time in study and prayer was a favourite shepherd of the parishioners he served. Kind hearted and gentle as he is, Fr. Jose's spiritual richness extends a friendly presence to all who have interacted with him.

Mar Joseph Pandarasseril was elevated as the Auxiliary Bishop of the Kottayam Archdiocese on October 28, 2006. He is a Member of Synodal Commission for Catechism and Commission for Laity, Chairman of the K.C.B.C. Commission for Youth.

MALAYALAM

SPOKEN MALAYALAM

Some common questions & answers

1. Q: Perentha? (your name?)
A: Ente Peru (My name is.....)
2. Q: Veettu Perentha? (Family name)
A: Ente Veettu Peru (My family name is.....)
3. Q: Ethra vayass aayi? (How old are you)
A: Enikku Vayass aayi (I amyrs. Old)
4. Q: Ethu grade aanu padikuunnathu? (Which grade are you?)
A: Njaanil aanu padikuunnathu (I am inth grade)
Or Njaanam classila padikkunnathu..
5. Q: Daddy yude perentha? (Your dad's name?)
A: Ente daddy yude peru (My dad's name is)
6. Q: Mommy yude perentha? (Your mom's name?)
A: Ente mommy yude peru (My mom's name is)
7. Q: Evideya veedu? (Where is your home)
A: Ente veedu U.S. il (..... in the U.S.)
India yil (..... in Kerala, India)

All this answers can be used as an introduction. Learn this so that everyone can introduce them in Malayalam.

<u>English</u>		<u>Malayalam</u>
I	-	Njan
He	-	Avan
She	-	Aval
You	-	Nee or Ningal
Mine	-	Ente
His	-	Avante
Her	-	Avalude
Yours	-	Ninte or Ningalude

NUMBERS

Onne, randu, moonnu, naalu, anchu, aaru, ezhu, ettu, onpathu, pathu.
(One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten.)

Pathinonnu - 11, Panthrandu - 12, Pathimoonnu - 13,
Pathinaalu - 14, Pathinanchu -15, Pathinaaru -16,
Pathinezhu -17, Pathinettu-18, Pathonpathu -19,
Irupathu -20.

Irupathi onnu – 21, Irupathi randu –22, Irupathi moonu –23,
Irupathi naalu-24, Irupathi anchu –25, Irupathi aaru –26,
Irupathi ezhu –27, Irupathi ettu – 28, Irupathi onpathu – 29
Muppathu – 30.

Muppathi onnu –31, Muppathi randu –32, Muppathi moonnu – 33,
Muppathi naalu – 34, Muppathi anchu –35, Muppathi aaru – 36,
Muppathi ezhu – 37, Muppathi ettu –38, Muppathi onpathu – 39,
Naalpathu – 40.

Anpathu –50, Arupathu –60, Ezhupathu –70,
Enpathu – 80, Thonnooru – 90, Nooru –100

MALAYALAM ALPHABETS

1. Vowels

അ

-ah

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-aah

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-yi

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-yee

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-ohoh

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-am

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-aha

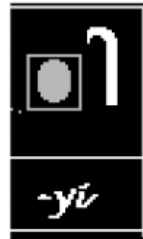
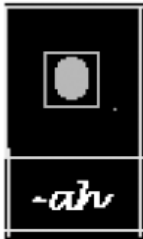
MALAYALAM ALPHABETS

2. Consonants

ക	ഖ	ഗ	ഘ	ങ
ka	kha	ga	gha	nga
ച	ഛ	ജ	ഝ	ഞ
cha	chha	ja	jha	nja
ട	ത	ഡ	ഢ	ണ
ta	tta	da	dda	nha
ത	ഥ	ദ	ധ	ന
tha	thha	dha	dhha	Na
പ	ഫ	ബ	ഭ	മ
pa	pha	ba	bha	Ma
യ	ര	ല	വ	ശ
ya	ra	la	va	Sha
ഷ	സ	ഹ	ള	റ
shha	sa	ha	lha	Rha
ഴ				
zha				

For more details on these alphabets, visit <http://www.malayalamtutor.com>

SYMBOLS FOR VOWELS



SEMI CONSONANTS

in

in

il

il

ii

MALAYALAM PRAYERS

MARTHOMAN

	<i>(Translation)</i>
Marthoman nanmayal-onnu thudangunnoo Nannai varenamay-innu	<i>May we begin with blessings from St. Thomas (the Apostle of India). Let there be prosperity and success.</i>
Utthamanaya Misiha thiruvullam Unma-yezhunnalka venam	<i>We truly ask the blessings of the sacred heart of Jesus to be upon us.</i>
Karana-mayava-rellarum koodeettu Nanma varutthi tharenam	<i>We ask all the elders to wish us well and bless us.</i>
Alaaha nayanum anpan Misihayum Koode thunakka-ivarku	<i>May the heavenly Father and loving Jesus help and guide us.</i>

OUR FATHER

Swargga-sthanaaya njangalude pithaave
Angayude naamam poojitha-maakaname.
Angayude raajyam varename.
Angayude thiru-manassu swargga-thile-pole
Bhoomi-yilum aakaname.

Njangalkku aavasya-kamaaya aahaaram
Innu njangalkku tharename.
Njangalude kada-kkaarodu
Njangal shemi-chiri-kkunnathu-pole
Njangalude kadangalum paapangalum
Njangalodu shemi-kkaname.
Njangale pralo-bhanathil ulppedu-tharuthe.
Dushtaa-roopiyil ninum njangale
rakshi-kkename.

Enthu-konde-nnal, raajya-vum sakthiyum
mahathwavum
Ennekkum angayude-thaakunnu. Amen.

HAIL MARY

Nanma niranja Mariyame, swasthi,
karthaavu angayodu koode,
sthreekalil angu anugra-hikka pettaval
aakunnu.
Angayude udharathin bhalam aaya Easow
anugra-hikka pettavan aakunnu.

Parishudha Mariyame, thampu-raante amme,
paapikal aaya njanga-lkku vendi, eppozhum,
njanga-lude marana samayathum,
thampuraanod apeshikkaname. Aamen.

GLORY BE

Pithaavinum, Puthranum, Parishudha
aatmaavinum sthuthi.
Aadhiyile pole ippozhum, eppozhum,
ennekkum. Aamen.

QUIZ

BIBLE QUIZ - DETAILED

- 1. Which is the largest selling book in the world?**
The Bible
- 2. What is the meaning of the word "Bible"?**
The word "Bible" comes from the Greek word "Biblia" which means "books".
- 3. How is the Bible divided?**
Into the Old Testament and the New Testament.
- 4. How many books are there in the Bible?**
73
- 5. How many books are there in the Old Testament?**
46
- 6. How many books are there in the New Testament?**
27
- 7. Since there was no paper in those days, on what was the Bible written?**
On papyrus.
- 8. When was the Bible written?**
Between the years of 1500 B.C. and 100 A.D.
- 9. Who is the author of Genesis?**
Mainly attribute to Moses
- 10. Which is the last book of the Bible?**
Revelation.
- 11. Who wrote the book of Revelation?**
Saint John
- 12. Which is the first verse of the Bible?**
In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.
- 13. Which is the last verse of the Bible?**
May the grace of the Lord Jesus be with you all. Amen.

The New Testament

14. What is the New Testament?

The books of the Bible written after the coming of Christ.

15. Which are the books of the New Testament?

The 4 Gospels.
The Acts of the apostles.
14 Letters of Saint Paul.
7 Letters of the other Apostles.
The Book of Revelation.

16. When were the books of the New Testament written?

Between 46 and 100 A.D.

17. Who are the authors of the New Testament books and how many books did each one write?

St. Matthew – 1
St. Mark – 1
St. Luke – 2
St. John – 5
St. Paul – 14
St. James – 1
St. Jude – 1

The Gospel According to Matthew

18. In what language did the Apostle Matthew write the Gospel?

The Apostle Matthew wrote the Gospel in Aramaic.

19. For whom did Matthew write?

For Judeo–Christians.

20. What is the peculiarity of the Gospel of Matthew?

He uses the prophecies of the Old Testament to prove Jesus is the Son of God.

21. When did he write the Gospel?

Around the year 46 A.D.

22. How many generations are there from Abraham to Christ?

42.

23. How does Matthew describe Joseph, the husband of Mary?

He was a just man.

24. Who prophesied that Christ would be Emmanuel?

Isaiah.

25. What is the meaning of Emmanuel?

God is with us.

26. What did the wise men give to Jesus?

Gold, frankincense, and myrrh.

27. Where did Joseph take Jesus and Mary?

To Egypt.

28. How long did they live in Egypt?

Till the death of Herod.

29. How did Jesus get the name Nazarene?

Since he lived in Nazareth.

30. Name some of the parables.

Parable of the Good Samaritan.
Parable of the Prodigal Son.
Parable of the Sower.
Parable of the Mustard Seed.
Parable of the Dragnet.

31. How many baskets of bread were gathered after the miracle of the feeding of 5000 with five loaves?

12 baskets.

32. What did Peter say about Jesus?

He is the Son of God.

33. Who was Pilate?

Roman Governor of Judea.

34. Who helped Jesus to carry his cross?

Simon of Cyrene.

35. What is the meaning of Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani?

My God, My God, why have you forsaken me.

36. What was written on the cross?

Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.

37. What did the centurion say about Jesus?

Surely, he is the Son of God.

38. Who gave the tomb for the burial of Jesus?

Joseph of Arimathea.

39. After the burial of Jesus all the people went away except two women. Who were they?

Mary of Magdala and the other Mary.

40. What did Jesus tell the apostles on the mountain at Galilee?

Go therefore, teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.

The Gospel According to Mark

41. Who was Mark?

A disciple of St. Peter and a cousin of Barnabas.

42. In which language did he write his Gospel?

In Greek.

43. When did he write it?

Before 50 A.D.

44. Where did Jesus receive baptism from John?

At the river Jordan.

45. What was the name Jesus gave to Simon?

Peter.

46. Who were called the “Sons of thunder”?

James and his brother John.

47. In the parable of the Sower, what is the seed?

The word of God.

48. When Jesus calmed the sea, what did the disciples say?

Even the wind and the sea obey him.

49. How many people did eat, with five loaves and two fish?

5000.

50. What was the color of the garment the soldiers put on Jesus?

Purple.

The Gospel According to Luke

51. **Who was Luke?**
A disciple of Saint Paul.
52. **In what language did Luke write the Gospel?**
In Greek.
53. **To whom did Luke address the Gospel?**
To Theophilus.
54. **To which family did the priest Zechariah belong?**
To the family of Abijah.
55. **Who was Elizabeth?**
The wife of Zechariah.
56. **Who appeared to Zechariah in the temple?**
Angel Gabriel.
57. **How was Zechariah punished for the lack of faith?**
He became dumb.
58. **Who was Levi?**
He was a tax collector.
59. **Name the 12 apostles of Jesus.**
Simon Peter
Andrew his brother
James
John
Philip
Bartholomew
Matthew
Thomas
James the son of Alphaeus
Simon the Zealot
Judas the son of James
Judas Iscariot

60. **According to Jesus, who are his mother and brothers?**
Those who hear the word of God and keep it.
61. **According to Jesus, who is the greatest?**
The least among you is the greatest.
62. **In the parable of the Good Samaritan, who were the people who passed by?**
A Priest and a Levite.
63. **Who was the sister of Martha?**
Mary.
64. **To which city did Jonah go?**
Nineve.
65. **“No servant can serve two masters.” Who are these masters?**
God and money.
66. **Who was the beggar at the gate of the rich man?**
Lazarus.
67. **On which tree did Zacchaeus climb?**
Sycamore tree.

The Gospel According to John

68. **What did John say about Jesus?**
Behold the Lamb of God.
69. **Which was the first miracle of Jesus?**
Changing water into wine at Cana.

- 70. How many jars of water did Jesus change into wine at Cana?**
Six.
- 71. How many years did it take to build the temple?**
46 years.
- 72. Who came to see Jesus at night?**
Nicodemus.
- 73. In which town did Jesus convert the Samaritan woman?**
Sychar.
- 74. What was the name of the High Priest's servant whose ear Peter cut off?**
Malchus.
- 75. Where did they take Jesus after his arrest?**
To Annas.
- 76. Whom did the people demand to be released?**
Barabbas.
- 77. Who were standing at the foot of the cross?**
Mary, his mother.
Mary the wife of Clopas.
Mary of magdala.
St. John.
- 78. What did Jesus say to his mother when he saw her and John standing near the cross?**
Behold your son.
- 79. What did he say to John?**
Behold you mother.
- 80. What were the last words of Jesus from the cross?**
It is accomplished.
- 81. What did Nicodemus bring for the burial of Jesus?**
100 pounds of myrrh and aloes.
- 82. Whom did Mary Magdalene see inside the tomb?**
Two angels.
- 83. On the same day Jesus appeared to ten of his apostles, who was missing?**
Thomas.
- 84. Eight days later, when Jesus stood amidst the apostles, what did he say to Thomas?**
Put your finger into my nail prints.
- 85. What did Thomas say?**
My Lord and My God!
- 86. What did Jesus tell Simon after the meal?**
Feed my lambs and feed my sheep.

The Acts of the Apostles

- 87. Who wrote the Acts of the Apostles?**
Luke.
- 88. From which mountain did Jesus go up to heaven?**
Mount of Olives.
- 89. Who was chosen to succeed Judas?**
Matthias.

- 90. In which form did the Holy Spirit come upon the apostles on the day of Pentecost?**
In the form of fire.
- 91. How many were baptized on the day of Pentecost?**
3,000.
- 92. What name did the apostles give to Joseph from Cyprus?**
Barnabas.
- 93. Who were the people who lied to Peter and died for their sin?**
Ananias and his wife Sapphira.
- 94. What was the prayer of Stephen as he was dying?**
Lord, do not put this sin on them.
- 95. What did Saul hear as he fell to the ground near Damascus?**
Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?
- 96. When did Saul receive his sight?**
When Ananias placed his hands on him.
- 97. Who introduced Saul to the apostles?**
Barnabas.
- 98. What was the name of the woman Peter raised to life at Jaffa?**
Tabita.
- 99. In whose house did Peter stay at Jaffa?**
In the house of Simon the tanner.
- 100. What was the name of the Centurion Caesarea?**
Cornelius.
- 101. What happened in the house of Cornelius?**
When Peter was speaking about Jesus, the Holy Spirit came upon the household, even before they received baptism.
- 102. Who were the first pagans to be baptized?**
Cornelius and his family.
- 103. Where did the followers of Jesus receive the name Christians?**
At Antioch.
- 104. Who killed James with a sword?**
Herod.
- 105. Who ordered the arrest of Peter?**
Herod.
- 106. Why did he do so?**
To kill him after the Passover to please the Jews.
- 107. Who freed Peter from the prison?**
An Angel.
- 108. Where did Peter go from the prison?**
To the house of Mary, the mother of Mark.
- 109. Whom did Saul and Barnabas bring to Antioch with them from Jerusalem?**
John Mark.
- 110. Who sailed to Cyprus?**
Paul, Barnabas, and Mark.

111. Where did Paul go from Athens?

To Corinth.

112. How long did Paul stay in Corinth?

One and a half years.

113. What did Paul do for the Christians of Ephesus?

He laid hands on them and they received the Holy Spirit.

114. How long did Paul stay in Ephesus?

Over two years.

115. Where did Luke meet Paul?

At Troas.

Paul's Letter to the Romans

116. What is the theme of this letter?

The Gospel of Jesus Christ.

117. When was this letter written?

About A.D. 57.

118. How did Paul introduce himself to the Romans?

As a servant of Jesus Christ.

119. What was the sin of the Pagans?

They worshipped creatures rather than the Creator.

120. What must we do to benefit by God's promises?

We must fulfill the conditions of the promises.

121. How were Abraham and David accounted righteous?

By faith.

122. How did Christ bring us justification?

By his death of the cross.

123. How are Christians to regard themselves?

As dead unto sin and alive unto God through Christ Jesus.

124. What does Paul say about the sufferings of this life?

They are not worth comparing with the glory that is to be revealed to us.

Paul's First Letter to the Corinthians

125. What did Paul teach about marriage?

A wife must have only one husband. A husband must have only one wife.

126. What is the command Paul received from God concerning marriage?

A wife must not leave her husband. A husband must not send his wife away.

127. What did Paul say about Holy Communion?

If any one eats this bread and drinks this cup unworthily, he will be behaving unworthily towards the body and blood of Christ.

128. According to Paul, which is the greatest gift of God?

Charity.

Paul's Second Letter to the Corinthians

129. What is the final advice of Paul to the Corinthians?

Try to grow perfect. Help one another. Be united. Live in peace.

Paul's Letter to the Galatians

130. From whom did Paul receive the Good News?

By a revelation of Jesus Christ.

131. Why did Jesus call Paul?

To preach to the pagans.

132. Where did Paul go after he received the revelation?

To Arabia.

133. How many days did Paul stay with Peter in Jerusalem?

15 days.

134. When did Paul go to Jerusalem next?

After 14 years.

135. How is the whole law summarized?

Love your neighbor as yourself.

136. What does the Holy Spirit bring to the soul?

Love, joy, peace, kindness, etc.

Paul's Letter to the Ephesians

137. What is the new life Paul demands from the Ephesians?

A life without lie, anger, theft, foul talk, and grudge.

138. What is Paul's advice to wives?

Consider your husbands as your head.

139. What is Paul's advice to husbands?

Love your wives.

140. What is the duty of the children?

To obey their parents.

Paul's Letter to the Philippians

141. What advice did Paul give to the Philippians?

Work out your salvation in fear and trembling.

Paul's Letter to the Colossians

142. When did Paul write this letter?

61 A.D.

143. What is the meaning of "Christ sits at the right hand of God"?

It means that Jesus is in heaven with his human body.

144. How does Paul address Luke?

Doctor.

Paul's First Letter to the Thessalonians

145. When did Paul write this letter?

50 A.D.

146. What does God want from the people of Thessalonica?

To be holy.

147. What happens to those who die in Christ?

God will bring them with him.

148. What happens at the end of the world?

The Lord will come down from the heavens.

Paul's Second Letter to the Thessalonians

149. When did Paul write this letter?

51 A.D.

150. What is the punishment for those who refuse to hear the Good News?

To be lost eternally.

Paul's First Letter to Timothy

151. When did Paul write this letter to Timothy?

65 A.D.

152. Who is the mediator between God and man?

Jesus.

153. How should women present themselves in the church?

Wearing suitable clothes with modesty.

154. What is the root of all evils according to Paul?

Love of money.

155. What is Paul's advice to the rich?

To be generous and willing to share.

Paul's Letter to Titus

156. When did Paul write to Titus?

65 A.D.

Letter to the Hebrews

157. Who are the angels?

Spirits whose work is service.

158. Why did Christ undergo temptation?

To help others who are tempted.

159. What is the difference between Moses and Christ?

Moses was a servant of God. Christ is the Son of God.

160. What comes after death?

Judgment

Letter of James

161. Who is James?

One of the apostles of Jesus and a cousin brother to our Lord.

162. Why should not one make distinction between classes of people?

Because faith in Christ and distinction among people cannot go together.

163. What is the law regarding love of neighbor?

You must love your neighbor as yourself.

164. Is a man guilty if he breaks only one law while keeping all the rest?

Yes, he is a guilty.

165. Is faith any good without good works?

No. Faith without good works is dead.

166. What does James say of the sick?

If anyone is sick among you, let him call a priest who will anoint him with oil in the name of the Lord and pray over him. And if he has committed any sins, he will be forgiven.

First Letter of Peter

167. What, according to Peter, is the purpose of trials and suffering?

To prove that our faith is genuine.

168. What is the word of the Lord?

The Good News.

The Book of Revelation

169. Who wrote the book of Revelation?

John the apostle.

170. When did he write it?

95 A.D.

171. What is the main point in the book of Revelation?

The vision of heaven and the vindication of the martyrs.

172. What is Alpha and Omega?

These are the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet. These show the beginning and the end. They also stand for God.

The Old Testament

173. What is the Old Testament?

Books of the Bible written before the coming of Christ.

174. How many books are there in the Old Testament?

46.

175. When were the Old Testament books written?

Between the years 1500 B.C. and 63 B.C.

176. Which is the first book of the Old Testament?

The Book of Genesis.

177. Who is the author of the Book of Genesis?

The Book of Genesis is attributed to Moses.

178. Which is the last book of the Old Testament?

Malachi.

179. In which language was the Old Testament written?

In Hebrew.

180. How are the books of the Old Testament divided?

The Pentateuch, Historical books, Wisdom books, and the books of the Prophets.

Genesis

181. What did God create on the first day?

Light.

182. What did God create on the second day?

The heavens, the earth, and the seas.

- 183. What did God create on the third day?**
Vegetation on earth.
- 184. What did God create on the fourth day?**
The sun, the moon, and the stars.
- 185. What did God create on the fifth day?**
Birds, fish, and sea serpents.
- 186. What did God create on the sixth day?**
Cattle, wild beasts, reptiles, and man.
- 187. What was the peculiarity of the creation of man?**
He created man in his own image and likeness.
- 188. What is the meaning of “In his own image and likeness”?**
It means that God created a soul for man, which is the image of God since God is a Spirit.
- 189. How did God bless man?**
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth.
- 190. What did God do on the seventh day?**
He rested and made the seventh day holy.
- 191. Where did God place Adam and Eve?**
In the Garden of Eden.
- 192. What was in the middle of the Garden of Eden?**
The tree of Life and the tree of Knowledge.
- 193. Which are the rivers that watered the Garden of Eden?**
Pishon, Gihon, Tigris, and Euphrates.
- 194. What is the meaning of the word Adam?**
The one who came out of clay.
- 195. Who names the animals?**
Adam.
- 196. How did God create Eve?**
He cast a sleep on Adam and took a rib from his side. With this he created Eve.
- 197. What did Adam say to Eve?**
This at last is bone of my bones and flesh from my flesh. This is to be called woman since this was taken from man.
- 198. Who disobeyed God first?**
Eve.
- 199. Who tempted Eve to disobey God?**
The devil in the form of a serpent.
- 200. Are we able to hide our sins?**
No. God knows everything
- 201. Who was the firstborn of Adam?**
Cain.
- 202. Who was his second child?**
Abel.
- 203. What was the occupation of Cain?**
He was a tiller of soil.
- 204. What was the occupation of Abel?**
He was a shepherd.
- 205. Why did he kill Abel?**
He was angry with him, for God looked favorably upon Abel.
- 206. Who was the son of Cain?**
Enoch.

- 207. When Seth was born, what did Eve say?**
In place of Able, God has given me a son.
- 208. What did Saint Paul say about Enoch?**
He did not die but was taken up to heaven.
- 209. With whom was Enoch walking on earth?**
With God.
- 210. Who were sons born to Noah when he was 500 years old?**
Shem, Ham, and Japheth.
- 211. Before the Flood, how was the earth?**
The earth grew corrupt and was filled with violence.
- 212. Why was the heart of God in sorrow?**
For creating man.
- 213. How many people were saved in the Ark of Noah?**
8 people.
- 214. What does Saint Peter tell of the Flood?**
Just as the Flood destroyed sinful men, baptism destroys sin.
- 215. What did Noah take into the Ark?**
A pair of every living creature.
- 216. Where did the Ark settle?**
On Mount Ararat.
- 217. Whom did Noah send out of the Ark first?**
A crow.
- 218. What did Noah do as soon as he came out of the Ark?**
He offered a sacrifice.
- 219. What is the sign of the treaty God made with Noah?**
The rainbow.
- 220. Who was the father of Abraham?**
Terah.
- 221. Who was Lot?**
Son of Abraham's brother.
- 222. Who was the wife of Abraham?**
Sarah.
- 223. Where did Lot go?**
To the Jordan plain.
- 224. Where did Lot settle?**
At Sodom.
- 225. Where did Abraham go?**
To Canaan.
- 226. What kind of people lived in Sodom?**
Wicked people. They were great sinners against God.
- 227. Where did Abraham go from Canaan?**
Oak of Mamre at Hebron.
- 228. How many soldiers did Abraham send to free Lot?**
318.
- 229. What did Melchizadek, king of Salem, do?**
He blessed Abraham.
- 230. What did Abraham give to the king of Salem?**
One-tenth of everything.
- 231. Who was the maid of Sarah?**
Hagar.

- 232. What was the name the angel gave to the child of Hagar?**
Ishmael.
- 233. How did God change the names of Abram and Sarai?**
To Abraham and Sarah.
- 234. What is the meaning of the word Abraham?**
Father of the nation.
- 235. What is the meaning of the word Sarah?**
Princess.
- 236. Who was the son of Abraham and Sarah?**
Isaac
- 237. How old was Sarah at the birth of her son?**
90.
- 238. How old was Abraham at the birth of Isaac?**
100.
- 239. What did God promise Abraham concerning Sodom?**
That he would not destroy Sodom if he could find ten good men there.
- 240. Who were saved from Sodom?**
Lot, his wife, and his two daughters.
- 241. How were Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed?**
With brimstone and fire.
- 242. To which mountain did Abraham take his son for sacrifice?**
Mount Moriah.
- 243. Why did he do so?**
In obedience to God's command
- 244. Why did God ask him to sacrifice his son?**
To test his faith.
- 245. What did Isaac ask his father?**
Where is the lamb for sacrifice?
- 246. What did Abraham say?**
God will provide the lamb.
- 247. What happened when Abraham was about to kill his son with the knife?**
He was prevented from doing so by an angel of the Lord.
- 248. How did God reward Abraham for his faith?**
God showered his blessings on Abraham and promised to make his descendants as many as the stars of the heavens and the grains of sand on the seashore.
- 249. How old was Sarah when she died?**
127
- 250. Who was the woman chosen to be the wife of Isaac?**
Rebekah.
- 251. Who were the twins born to Rebekah?**
Esau and Jacob.
- 252. Who was the son of Jacob born of Rachel?**
Joseph.
- 253. How many sons did Jacob have?**
12.

254. What was the price paid by the merchants for Joseph?

20 silver coins.

255. What did the merchants do with Joseph?

They sold him to Potiphar an official of Pharaoh of Egypt.

256. Who explained the dream of the Pharaoh?

Joseph

257. How old was Joseph when he became an official in the court of Egypt?

30.

258. What was the name of the firstborn son of Joseph?

Manasseh.

259. How many people came with Jacob to live in Egypt?

70.

260. Where did they live in Egypt?

In Goshen.

261. How many years did Jacob live in Egypt?

17.

262. Where was Joseph buried?

In Egypt.

263. Whom did God select to be leader of his people after Jacob?

Judah.

264. To which tribe did David and Jesus belong?

To the tribe of Judah.

Exodus

265. Who wrote the book of Exodus?

The Book of Exodus is attributed to Moses.

266. What did the king of Egypt tell the midwives of the Jews?

Kill all the newborn male children.

267. Who saved Moses from the river?

The daughter of Pharaoh.

268. What is the meaning of the word Moses?

The one taken out of water.

269. What did Moses do to the Egyptian who beat a Jew?

He killed him and hid his body in the sand.

270. Why did Moses go from Egypt to the land of Midian?

To escape the punishment of death for killing the Egyptian.

271. Who was Jethro?

He was the priest of Midian.

272. Whom did Moses marry?

Zipporah, one of the daughters of Jethro.

273. What name did Moses give to his son born of Zipporah?

Gershom.

274. What is the meaning of Gershom?

I am a stranger in a foreign land.

275. What did Moses see on Mount Horeb?

A burning bush.

- 276. What did God tell Moses from the burning bush?**
I am sending you to Pharaoh to bring the sons of Israel out of Egypt.
- 277. When Moses asked for the name of God, what answer did he get?**
“I Am Who I Am”
- 278. What miraculous sign did God give to Moses?**
He changed his staff into a snake.
- 279. Who spoke for Moses to the Pharaoh?**
Aaron.
- 280. What did God say to Aaron?**
Go into the desert to meet Moses?
- 281. Who was the father of Moses?**
Jochebed.
- 282. Who was the mother of Moses?**
Amram.
- 283. How old was Moses when he met the Pharaoh?**
80.
- 284. Who was Eleazar?**
Son of Aaron.
- 285. How did Moses defeat the magicians of Egypt?**
The staff of Moses turned into a serpent and ate up the serpents of the magicians.
- 286. What happened to the water of the river when Aaron put the staff to it?**
The water turned to blood.
- 287. How many plagues did God send to Egypt?**
Ten.
- 288. What did God tell Moses on the night of the death of all the firstborn of the Egyptians?**
To eat the Passover meal.
- 289. What did God say about sprinkling the blood of the lamb that was slain for the Passover meal?**
To put the blood on the door steps and the lintels.
- 290. With what were they asked to put blood on the door steps?**
With hyssop.
- 291. What is Passover?**
God passed over the houses of Israel when he annihilated the firstborn of the Egyptians.
- 292. How many people left Egypt with Moses?**
600,000.
- 293. How many years did the Jews live in Egypt?**
430 years.
- 294. Why did they carry the bones of Joseph?**
Joseph had said before his death, “You must take my bones with you.”
- 295. How did God show the way to the Israelites?**
During the day a pillar of cloud showed the way. During the night a pillar of fire marked the way.

296. How did the Jew cross the Red Sea?

Moses touched the water with his staff and the sea split into two.

297. With what did God feed the Israelites?

With Manna and quail.

298. How many years did the Israelites eat Manna?

40 years.

299. What happened at Massah and Meribah?

Moses struck the rock with his staff and water gushed out.

300. Who fought against the Amalekites?

Joshua and his men.

301. How did God come down on Mount Sinai?

In the form of fire.

302. What did God give to Moses?

The tablets of the Commandments.

303. Whom did God call among the people to be priests?

Aaron and his sons.

304. With what did God write the commandments on the stone tablets?

With his finger.

Leviticus**305. What is the main them of the book of Leviticus?**

The holiness of God and the ways in which his people were to worship and live so as to maintain their relationship with him.

Numbers**306. What does the book of Numbers deal with?**

The story of the Israelites during the nearly forty years from the time they left Mount Sinai till they reached the eastern borders of the Promised Land.

Deuteronomy**307. What does the book of Deuteronomy contain?**

A series of addresses given by Moses to the people of Israel when they stopped in the land of Moab at the end of their long journey through the wilderness.

Joshua**308. Who was Joshua?**

Son of Nun and leader of the Israelites after Moses.

Judges**309. Who were the “Judges”?**

The “Judges” were national heroes, most of whom were military leaders rather than judges in the legal sense of the word.

First Book of Samuel**310. Whom did Samuel anoint as king?**

David.

311. Who was the Philistine who challenged the Israelites for single combat?

Goliath.

Tobit

312. What is the content of the book of Tobit?

It is the story of a dutiful son who is given miraculous help by an angel.

313. What was the name of Tobit's son?

Tobias.

314. What did Tobit tell his son Tobias?

Honor your mother and never abandon her in all the days of your life.

Job

315. How many children did Job have?

He had 7 sons and 3 daughters.

316. What did Job say during his sufferings?

Naked I came from my mother's womb, naked I shall return. God gave everything. God has taken back, Blessed be the name of the God.

317. How long did Job live?

He died at the age of 140.

Psalms

318. How many Psalms are there in the Book of Psalms?

150.

319. Who wrote the Psalms?

Most of the Psalms are attributed to King David.

320. According to Psalm 41, how is a man who cares for the poor rewarded?

Happy the man who cares for the poor and the weak; if disaster strikes, God will come to his help.

321. In Psalm 51, how did David show his sorrow for sin?

Have mercy on me O God, in your goodness. In your great tenderness wipe away my sins.

322. How did David place his hope in God as we read in Psalm 62?

In God alone there is rest for my soul,

From him comes my safety;

With him alone for my rock, my safety,

My fortress, I can never fail.

323. How did David sing the love of God in Psalm 103?

Bless God, my soul, bless his holy name, all that is in me, Bless God, my soul, and remember all his kindness.

Proverbs

324. What is the content of the book of Proverbs?

This book contains the proverbs told by King Solomon.

325. Which is the first proverb of Solomon?

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; Fools spurn wisdom and discipline.

326. What does he say of the teachings of a mother?

Do not reject your mother's teaching.

Song of Songs

327. Who wrote the Song of Songs?

Solomon.

328. What is the content of the Book of Song of Songs?

The love of God for the house of Israel.

Ecclesiasticus

329. In what language did he write this book?

In Hebrew.

330. Who is the source of wisdom according to the author?

All wisdom is from the Lord,
And it is in his own forever.

331. Where does wisdom begin?

To fear the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.

332. What must we do to receive wisdom?

If you desire wisdom, keep the commandments and the Lord will convey her to you.

333. What is the reward for honoring one's father?

Long life comes to him who honors his father.

334. What should a son do for his father?

My son, support your father in his old age,
Do not grieve him during his life.

335. Is there any cure for pride?

There is no cure for the proud man's malady since an evil growth has taken root in him.

336. What does almsgiving do to us?

Water quenches a blazing fire,
Almsgiving atones for sins.

337. How should one treat a poor man?

Do not repulse a hardpressed beggar

Nor turn your face from a poor man.

338. How should one treat money?

Do not give your heart to your money.

339. How should one flee from sin?

Flee from sin as from a snake,
If you approach it, it will bite you.

340. Which are the three things that delight God and man?

- a. Love between brothers.
- b. Friendship between neighbors.
- c. A wife and a husband who live happily together.

Isaiah

341. When did God call Isaiah to prophesy?

Around the year 740 B.C.

342. What was the mission of Isaiah?

To announce the fall of Israel and Judah.

343. What was the song of the Seraphs before God?

Holy, holy, holy is God. His glory fills the whole earth.

344. What was the sign God gave to king Ahaz?

The Maiden is with Child and will soon give birth to a son, whom she shall call Immanuel.

345. What was the prophecy of Isaiah, concerning Jesus?

For there is a child born to us, a son is given to us, and dominion is laid on his shoulders and this is the name they give to him, Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Eternal Father, Prince of Peace.

Jeremiah

346. When Jeremiah was in the potter's house, what did God say?

As the clay in the potter's hand, so you are mine, House of Israel.

347. What was the prophecy of Jeremiah about the coming of Christ?

See, the days are coming when I will raise a virtuous branch for David who will reign as a true king and be wise.

348. How many Jews were deported to Babylon?

4600.

Lamentations

349. What is the content of the Book of Lamentations?

It is the cry of the people after the destruction of the Temple and the deportation of the Jews to Babylon in 587 B.C.

350. How many lamentations are there in this book?

Five.

Baruch

351. What is the content of the Book of Baruch?

Jeremiah's prophecies concerni-

ng the destruction of the city of Jerusalem.

352. How long did the Jews stay in Babylon?
For seven generations.

Ezekiel

353. Who was Ezekiel?

He was a priest.

354. What was the aim of his writings?

To give the Jews an inner conversion.

Daniel

355. What is the aim of this book?

To strengthen the Jews in their suffering just as Daniel suffered under the kings of Babylon.

356. What was the name given to Daniel?

Belshazzar.

357. Why did the king order the death of all wise men of the court?

Because they could not tell the king the meaning of his dream.

358. What did Daniel do?

He told the king the meaning of his dream.

359. Why was Daniel thrown into lions' pit?

He disobeyed the law of the king and worshipped God.

360. How was he saved?

God sent his angels who sealed the mouth of the lions.

361. How did Daniel save the life of Susanna?

He cross-examined the two witnesses and found them lying.

362. How did Daniel destroy the idol of Bel?

He proved to the king that the idol had no life and that the priests of Bel ate all the food placed in front of Bel.

Jonah**363. What did God tell Jonah?**

To go to the city of Nineveh and tell the people of their wickedness.

364. What happened to Jonah?

A great fish swallowed him.

365. How many days did he stay in the belly of the fish?

Three days and three nights.

366. What did Jonah tell the people of Nineveh?

Only forty days more and Nineveh is going to be destroyed.

367. Why was the city saved?

The people of Nineveh did penance for their sins.

Nahum**368. Who was Nahum?**

A prophet from Elkosh

369. Which was the city soaked in blood?

Nineveh.

370. When was Nineveh destroyed?

In 612 B.C.

Zechariah**371. What did God tell Zechariah to tell the people?**

Return to me and I will return to you.

372. What is the prophecy of Zechariah about the Messiah?

See how your king comes to you, he is victorious, he is triumphant, humble, and riding on a donkey, on a colt, the foal of a donkey.

Malachi**373. What is the meaning of the word Malachi?**

My messenger.

374. Whom did God promise to send?

Elijah the prophet.

375. To whom did Elijah refer?

John the Baptist.

First Book of Maccabees**376. What is the content of the First Book of Maccabees?**

The history of Israel between 174 and 134 B.C.

377. Who was Alexander?

King of Macedon and son of Philip.

Second Book of Maccabees**378. What did Judas do for the dead soldiers?**

He collected 2000 dracmae and sent it to Jerusalem to offer a sacrifice for the sins of the dead men.

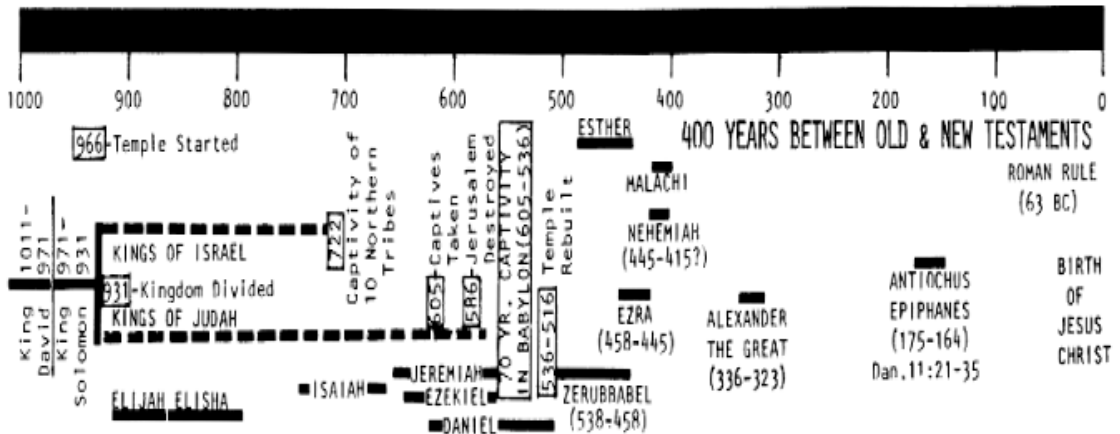
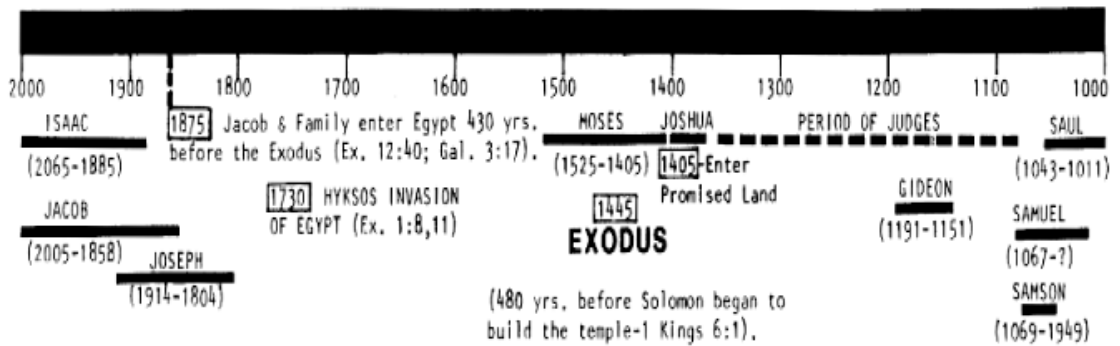
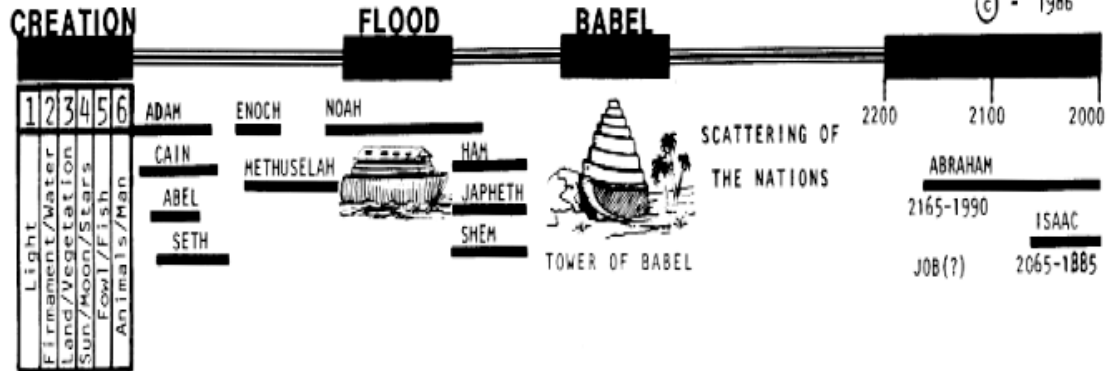
379. What lesson do we learn from Judas offering a sacrifice for the sins of dead men?

It is good to pray for the dead.

BIBLE TIME LINE

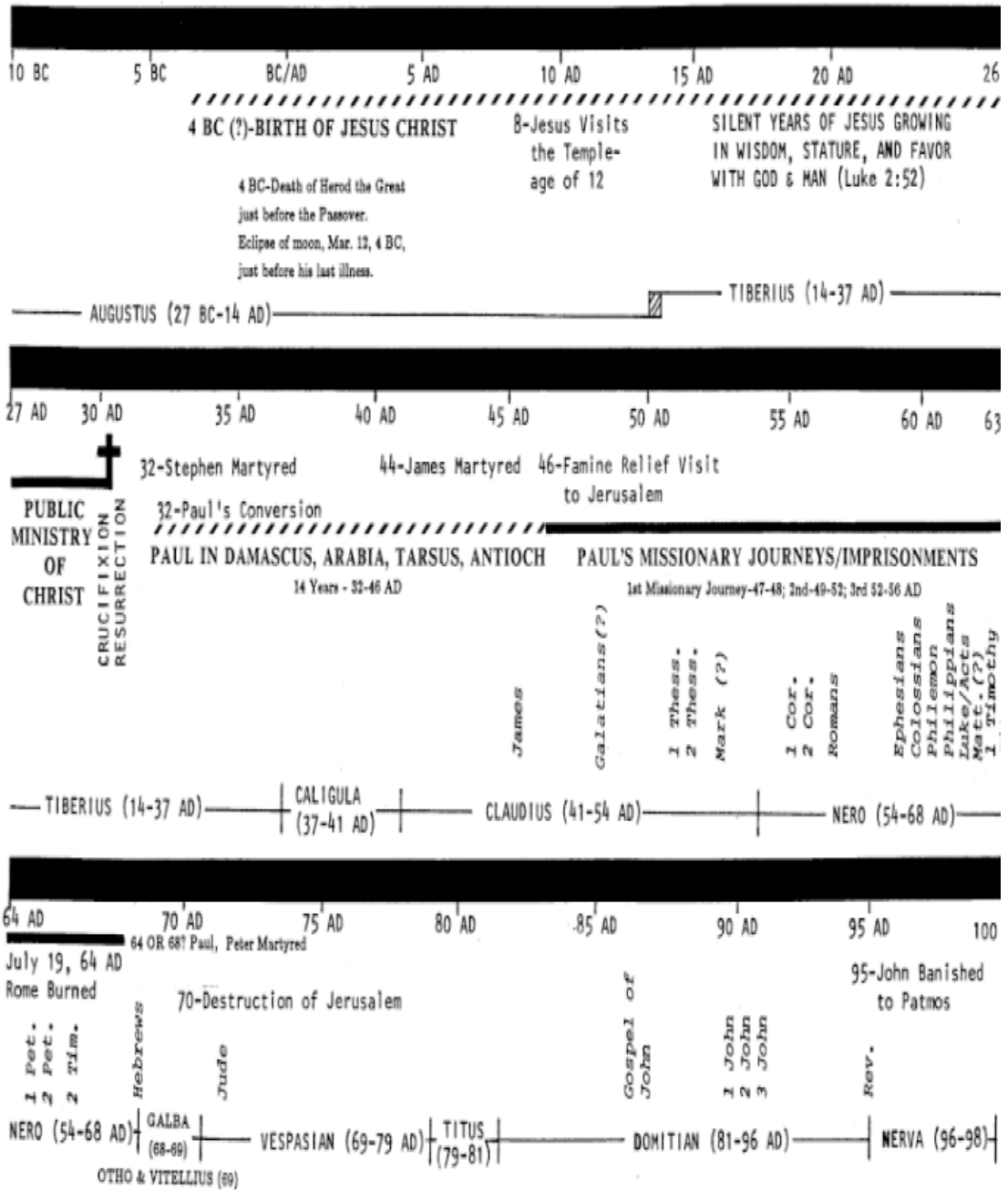
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KNANAYA QUIZ

DETAILED

1. **What song is sung during the blessing by the bride's mother at the wedding reception?**
Varzhvanne Varzhoo.
2. **What was the name of the bishop who had a dream about the St. Thomas Christians and to whom Thomas of Kana informed about them?**
Bishop Uraha Mar Joseph.
3. **On the night before the wedding, a bride puts what on her hands to signify the removal of sin inherited from Eve?**
Mylanchee.
4. **What is the name of the Knanaya Association here in Detroit?**
Knanaya Catholic Society (KCS) of Detroit-Windsor.
5. **When the Knanaya people first arrived in Kerala, the king there gave them privileges. What were the privileges engraved on?**
Copper plates.
6. **Which Pope raised the Kottayam vicariate to a diocese for the Knanaya people in 1923?**
Pope Pius XI.
7. **Name the first Archbishop of Kottayam?**
Archbishop Kuriakose Kunnacherry.
8. **Name the current Archbishop of Kottayam?**
Archbishop Matthew Moolakkatt.
9. **What song traditionally ends all Knanaya wedding Mass?**
Baru Mariam
10. **Which Pope approved the Kottayam vicariate for the Knanaya people in 1911?**
Pope Pius X.
11. **In what year did Thomas of Kana bring the families to India?**
345 AD.
12. **Who is the current president of the Knanaya community in Detroit?**
Stephen Abraham.
13. **What traditional dance form is unique to the Knanaya people?**
Margam Kali
14. **Who was Thomas of Kana?**
He was a merchant who traded spices in India and the Middle East.
15. **What blessing is given to the couple by the bride's mother at the wedding reception?**
Vazhupidithum

16. **Who are the descendants of the group of Jewish Christians who were led by Thomas of Kana from present day Iraq to Kerala?**
The Knanayites.
17. **When did St. Thomas arrive in India?**
52 AD
18. **A new saree is given to the bride by the groom's family. What is the saree called?**
Manthrakodi
19. **How many ships did the Knanaya people travel on to get to India?**
3
20. **An oath resulted in some Christians leaving the Catholic faith in Kerala and forming a new Christian community that still exists today. What is the name of this group?**
Jacobites.
21. **What is the name of the wedding ceremony in which the bride's mother, maternal uncle, and maternal grandmother bless the couple?**
Kacha Thazhukal
22. **How many people were there total who traveled to India with Thomas of Kana?**
About 400
23. **Who is the person who will lead the groom to the wedding ceremony carrying a lit lamp?**
The groom's sister
24. **What is the name of the king who greeted the Knanaya people when they arrived in Kerala?**
Cherramaan Perroomaarl
25. **What is the traditional ceremony during the procession after the wedding ceremony to the reception?**
Nada Vili
26. **The Portuguese began to interfere with the Christians in India. This led to an oath in which some of the Christians vowed not to follow the foreign bishops. What is the name of that event?**
Koonan Koorrisch Sathyum
27. **Who helps the groom through the ceremony the night before the wedding?**
The groom's brother-in-law
28. **Who was St. Thomas?**
One of the 12 apostles of Jesus who came to India to preach.
29. **Name the first 3 bishops of Kottayam and the years they were bishop**
Bishop Matthew Makkil (1911-1914), Bishop Alexander Choolapparampil (1914 – 1951), Bishop Thomas Tharayil (1951 – 1974)
30. **The Portuguese came to India led by whom?**
Vasco de Gama
31. **What is the symbol of marriage that the groom ties around the bride's neck?**
Thali

32. **Thomas of Kana led how many families to India?**
72
33. **What is the name of the practice in which people marry people from their own community?**
Endogomy
34. **How many privileges were given to the Knanaya people by the king who greeted them in Kerala?**
72
35. **What song traditionally begins all Knanaya celebrations?**
Marthoman
36. **Which bishop came with Thomas of Kana and the Knanaya families to India?**
Uraha Mar Joseph
37. **The night before the wedding, the groom's family gathers together to prepare the groom for the wedding. What is this celebration called?**
Chantham Charthu
38. **What is KCCNA stands for?**
Knanaya Catholic Congress of North America
39. **Which bishop initiated the Malabar migration?**
Bishop Alexander Choolaparambil
40. **Who is the first knanayite came to USA?**
Dr. P. T. Joseph, Pullukat
41. **What is KCYL stands for?**
Knanaya Catholic Youth League
42. **On which year, Kottayam dioces became an Archdioces?**
2005
43. **Who is the current auxiliary Bishop of Kottayam Archdioces?**
Bishop Jeseph Pandarasseril
44. **Who is the Vicar General in charge of Knanya missions under St. Thomas Syro-Malabar Diocese of Chicago?**
Monsignor Thomas Mulavanal
45. **Who is the current Bishop of St. Thoams Syro-Malabar Diocese of Chicago?**
Boshop Jacob Angadiath
46. **What is the name of the Knanaya Catholic church in Detroit?**
St. Mary's Knanaya Catholic Church, Berkley, Michigan
47. **Who is the Major Archbishop of Syro-Malabar church:**
Major Archbishop Mar George Cardinal Alanchery.
48. **From which country did Knanayites come to India in AD 345?**
Iraq
49. **From where did the Knanayites get blessings before the migration?**
At the tomb of Esra, the prophet
50. **Who decided to send the Knanayites and gave them blessings and advice?**
Bishop Sahadose (The Kasalikose of the East)

- 51. What religious rite did knanayites belong to before the migration?**
Khaldean
- 52. Where did the migration start?**
From Basra port
- 53. What was the goal of migration?**
Missionary works
- 54. What do the 7 tribes and 72 families chosen to migrate represent?**
The 7 sacraments and the 72 disciples of Jesus.
- 55. The advice given to the Knanayites mentioned in the purathana pattu states: Keep the endogamy within the Knanaya community, even if you go to Hindu. What does “Hindu” mean in the song?**
It means India as the country, not Hindu as a religion.
- 56. Why Knanayites were called Thekkumbhagar or Southist?**
They were living in the south side of Kodungalloor
- 57. What was the language the original knanayites spoke?**
Eastern Syrian (Khaledean)
- 58. Name the three churches knanayites built in Kodungalloor?**
St. Thomas, St. Mary, and St. Kuriakose
- 59. Where was Knai Thomman buried?**
Kodungalloor
- 60. What is the name of the city where Knanayites stayed in Kodungalloor?**
Mahadhevar Pattanam (The city of great God)
- 61. Who wrote the official book of Knanaya migration named “The Babylonian Origin of the southists among St. Thomas Christians”?**
Rev. Dr. Jacob Kollaparambil
- 62. Knanyites were given privileges over how many parishas (casts)?**
17
- 63. When was the Syro Malabar vicariate formed?**
May 20, 1887
- 64. Which Pope approved to separate the Syro Malabar vicariate from Latin Archdioces of Varappuzha?**
Pope Leo 13
- 65. What were the first Syro Malabar vicariates?**
Trichur and Kottayam
- 66. Who was in charge of the first Kottayam Syro Malabar vicariate?**
Bishop Dr. Charles Laveenju
- 67. Who was in charge of Knanaya people under Dr. Charles Laveenju?**
Fr. Matthew Makil
- 68. When did the Trichur and Kottayam vicariates divide again into Trichur, Ernakulam, and Chenganasserry?**
1896

- 69. Who was the first Vicar Apostolate (Bishop) of Chenganassery?**
Bishop Mathew Makil
- 70. How long was Bishop Makil in charge of Chenganassery before he became the first Knanaya bishop in 1911?**
15 years
- 71. Where was Bishop Makil buried?**
Idakkattu Church
- 72. Name the first youth organization formed at a diocese level in Kerala?**
KCYL (Knanaya Catholic Youth League)
- 73. When did KCYL form?**
November 16, 1969
- 74. What was the first diocese in Indian history to form Syro-Malankara rite?**
Kottayam
- 75. When did Rome approve Syro-Malankara rite as part of the Kottayam diocese?**
1921
- 76. What is the name of the official newspaper of Kottayam diocese?**
Apnades
- 77. What is the official bulletin of Kottayam Diocese?**
Sacred Heart Magazine
- 78. Which diocese in Kerala has the only approval of having two rites?**
Kottayam (Syro Malabar and Syro Malankara rites)
- 79. Who was the first among Knanayites to become Archbishop?**
Archbishop Abraham Viruthikulangara
- 80. What was the head church of Kottayam Diocese called and when was it built?**
Kaduthuruthy, 4th century
- 81. Who (layman) lead the Malabar migration?**
Professor V.J. Joseph Kondoth
- 82. Which bishop initiated Malabar migration?**
Bishop Alexander Choolaparambil
- 83. Where was the first Malabar migration?**
Rajapuram (2nd – Alaex Nagar or Madampam, 3rd Ranipuram)
- 84. Which pope inaugurated the platinum (75th) jubilee of Kottayam Diocese?**
Pope John Paul II on 1986, February 8
- 85. What is the name of the institution that Bishop Kuraikose Kunnasserry established to protect Christian arts and culture?**
Hadusa
- 86. Where is the largest Knanaya community in the USA?**
Chicago
- 87. What was the first Syro-Malabar mission in the USA?**
Chicago Knanaya Mission

- 88. What is the biggest Congregation for Women in Kottayam Diocese?**
Visitation
- 89. Approximately how many members are there in the Kottayam Diocese?**
170,000
- 90. Parishes?**
112
- 91. Colleges?**
4
- 92. How many padams (acts) are there in a Margam Kali?**
14
- 93. What does 'BCM' stand for in "BCM College"?**
Bishop Choolaparambil Memorial
- 94. What is the biggest hospital in the Kottayam Diocese?**
Caritas
- 95. Who initiated Caritas Cancer Institute?**
Archbishop Kuriakose Kunansserry
- 96. Where and when was the first KCCNA Convention?**
New York, 1986
- 97. What does KCYLNA stand for?**
Knanaya Catholic Youth League of North America
- 98. When did KCYLNA start?**
1994
- 99. Where and when was the first KCYLNA convention?**
Chicago, 1995
- 100. What is the meaning of Beru Mariam?**
Son of Mary
- 101. After marriage when the couple is about to go to the bride's house, the father of the bridegroom or some one designated gives the bride some money. What is this money called?**
ILLAPANAM
- 102. What is the purpose of Illapanam?**
To make offerings when the new couple visits churches.
- 103. When the elders are about to die, they give blessings to children. How is that related to Old Testament?**
The blessing which God gave to Abraham, Abraham to Isaac, Isaac to Jacob
- 104. What was the name of the Syrian Bishop whom the Portuguese did not allow to board in India and sent him back to Lisban?**
Bishop Ahatalla
- 105. When was the synod of Udayamperror?**
1599
- 106. Where did the Koonan Kurissu Sathyam happen –**
Mattancherry (Near Cochin)
- 107. What is the content/narration of Margam Kali?**
Acts of St. Thomas

ADDITIONAL QUIZ MATERIAL

Disclaimer :These questions were compiled in order to make this program more interesting and educational. You may find other answers to these questions.

1. Which is the largest selling book in the world?
The Bible
2. What is the meaning of the word "Bible"?
Books
3. How is the Bible divided?
Into the Old Testament and the New Testament.
4. How many books are there in the Bible?
73
5. How many books are there in the Old Testament?
46
6. How many books are there in the New Testament?
27
7. Which is the first book of the Bible?
Genesis.
8. Which is the last book of the Bible?
Revelation.
9. Which is the first verse of the Bible?
In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.
10. Which is the last verse of the Bible?
May the grace of the Lord Jesus be with you all. Amen.
11. Which are the books of the New Testament?
The 4 Gospels.
The Acts of the Apostles.
14 Letters of Saint Paul.
7 Letters of the other Apostles.
The Book of Revelation.
12. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of
Knowledge, riches, understanding, long life
(Proverb 1:7)
13. Who can find a virtuous woman for her price is far above
Diamonds, emeralds, **rubies**, gold and silver.
(Proverb 31:10)

Fill in the blank (Psalms)

14. Restore unto me the joy of thy.....
everlasting love, **salvation**, forgiveness, loving kindness

- 15. Psalm 51.12. What is the shortest book in the Bible?**
 Judith, **3rd John**, 1st Peter, Obadiah.
- 16. Who is the first priest named in the Bible?**
 Melchizedek
Genesis 14:18 (Melchizedek, king of Salem, brought out bread and wine. He was a priest of God Most High)*
- 17. What are the only man made things in heaven?**
 The 5 wounds of Jesus
Clew: Something happened on Good Friday
- 18. What is the meaning of the Eucharist and from which language does it originate?**
 Thanksgiving (Greek)
- 19. What starts when Bible ends?**
 Holy Mass
Clew: Last chapter in Bible
- 20. What remembers baptism each time we go to Mass?**
 Signing with Holy Water
Clew: First thing you do in the church.
 Remembering the baptismal vows – (I reject Satan, all his works and empty promises)
- 21. What does represent incense in the Mass?**
 Lifting up our prayers (also sins are forgiven)
- 22. What is the manual (doctrine/teaching) of catholic beliefs?**
 Catechism of the Catholic Church.
- 23. In Which Pope’s period, first CCC published?**
 John Paull II
- 24. How many rites are there in Catholic Church?**
 23 (22 Eastern Rites + Latin Rite)
- 25. In which place did the last supper take place?**
 Mount Zion
- 26. What is the definition of Christ?**
 The anointed one
- 27. What is the definition of Priest?**
 Person of Christ
 In persona Christi is a Latin phrase meaning ”in the person of Christ
- 28. What does Jerusalem mean?**
 City of God
 City of Peace (Shalom)
- 29. What is the difference between a homily and sermon?**
 a. Homily based on bible reading of that day.
 b. Sermon – A sermon is not limited to the reading of the day, but may be delivered on most any religious topic.

30. Which work of mercy is more important corporal (Physical) or spiritual.

Spiritual (Since the soul is far more important than the body)

31. Beatitudes: Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called.....

the children of God

32. Who said in the bible “My Lord and My God”?

St. Thomas

33. Who did the first sin?

The Fallen Angels

Clew: Not happened in Paradise.

34. What is the difference between God and the devil?

Creator (God) and creation (devil)

Clew: Something related to the first sentence of Profession of faith.

35. Which sacrament is called the “The most blessed”?

The Holy Mass

36. In which sacrament, is the priest a witness and not a minister?

Sacrament of Matrimony

CCC 1623: According to Latin tradition, the spouses as ministers of Christ’s grace mutually confer upon each other the sacrament of

Matrimony by expressing their consent before the Church. In the tradition of the Eastern Churches, the priests (bishops or presbyters) are witnesses to the mutual consent given by the spouses, but for the validity of the sacrament their blessing is also necessary.

37. Who is the first high priest named in Bible?

Aaron, the brother of Moses, was appointed as the first high priest one by God.

38. What is the difference between animal and human and Jesus?

Body (B) / blood (B) / soul (B)/ divinity (B)

BBSD – Jesus

BBS – Human

BB – Animal

Clew: Part of the Devine Mercy prayer.... Eternal Father....

39. In old testament whose name change to Israel

Jacob (Prevail with God)

40. Which part of bible explains about holy Mass?

Revelations

Knanaya Quiz

40. **What religious rite did knanayites belong to before the migration?**
Khaldean
41. **Who decided to send the Knanayites and gave them blessings and advice?**
Bishop Sahadose (The Kasalikose of the East)
42. **What do the 7 tribes and 72 families chosen to migrate represent?**
The 7 sacraments and the 72 disciples of Jesus.
43. **From where did the Knanayites get blessings before the migration?**
At the tomb of Esra, the prophet
44. **When did Portuguese arrive in India and who was the leader?**
1498 Vasco De Gama
45. **When was the synod of Udayamperror or what was the main purpose?**
1599
Bring everyone under Latin bishops control and stop bringing Syrian Bishops
46. **When was the Syro Malabar vicariate formed?**
1887
Clew – between 1875 - 1900
47. **Who was in charge of the first Kottayam Syro Malabar vicariate?**
Bishop Dr. Charles Laveenju
48. **Who was in charge of Knanaya people under Dr. Charles Laveenju?**
Fr. Matthew Makil
How long was Bishop Makil in charge of Chenganasserry before he became the first Knanaya bishop in 1911?
15 years (1896-1911)
49. **Where was Bishop Makil buried?**
Idakkattu Church
50. **Which vicariates existed before Kottayam vicariates?**
Trichur, Ernakulam, and Chenganasserry?
51. **On which year, Kottayam dioces became an Archdioces?**
2005
52. **When did KCYL form?**
1969
53. **When did Rome approve Syro-Malanakara rite as part of the Kottayam diocese and under which Boshop?**
1921 (Bishop Choolaparambil)
54. **Who was the first among Knanayites to become Archbishop?**
Archbishop Abraham
Viruthikulangara
55. **Which saint visited Kottayam Cathedral and which year?**
St. John Paul II, 1986

- 56. What was the head church of Kottayam Diocese called and when (which century) was it built?**
Kaduthuruthy, 4th century
- 57. Who (layman) lead the Malabar migration?**
Professor V.J. Joseph Kondoth
- 58. What is the name of the city where Knanayites stayed in Kodungallore?**
Mahadhevar Pattanam (The city of great God)
- 59. What is the content/narration of Margam Kali?**
Acts of St. Thomas
- 60. Name the first youth organization formed at a diocese level in Kerala?**
KCYL (Knanaya Catholic Youth League)
- 61. Which Pope approved to separate the Syro Malabar vicariate from Latin Archdioces of Varappuzha?**
Pope Leo 13
- 62. Who wrote the official book of Knanaya migration named “The Babylonian Origin of the southists among St. Thomas Christians”?**
Rev. Dr. Jacob Kollaparambil
-

OLD EXAM QUESTIONS

PART I

KNANAYA WORD SEARCH

H I M C Q C Q S C A H S M J E
P H E A N O C B J A T A X N K
K C S N H A Y X B P R N D W O
H N O C S B M Z Z G Q O A H T
Y A P C N T L O A E G A J Y T
T L O K N N S M H A S C P W A
Y Y T N C G K I M T K Q U Q Y
E M A V V A V Y H V R G M L A
T Q M A L W Q S Y T W A K O M
O B I I T H O M A S U D M L K
W S A Z N S Z D K G X O X Q E
N C L B F E T L K V J H S I E
J N B R W C Z D B A E A E R L
V E P F B H J Z Z B O W C P K
J R V F P H L J L B Q M E U N

ENDO GAMY
MARGAMKALI
MYLANCHI

KCCNA
MARTHOMAN
SOUTHISTS

KOTTAYAM
MESOPOTAMIA
THOMAS

PART II

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate letters from the box below.

A. Thomas Kinai	B. AD 52	C. AD 345	D. Merchant
E. Uraha Mar Yousef	F. St.Thomas	G. Two	H. Father
I. 72	J. Ships	K. Merchant	L. 12
M. Malabar	N. Holy Spirit	O. Son	P. Mine

1. **Knanaya People came to India in the year _____ C _____**
2. **There were _____ I _____ families.**
3. **They traveled by _____ J _____ from Mesopotamia to _____ M _____ in Kerala.**
4. **The Knanaya leaders were _____ A _____ and _____ E _____**
5. **Thomas Kinnai was a _____ D _____**
6. **_____ F _____ was one of the apostles of Jesus Christ**
7. **St. Thomas came to India to preach the Gospel in the year _____ B _____**
8. **Jesus had _____ L _____ apostles.**
9. **We start our prayers with this, “In the name of the _____ H _____, and of _____ O _____, and of the _____ N _____, Amen.”**
10. **What are the English words for the following Malayalam words?**
 1. **Randu _____ G _____**
 2. **Ente _____ P _____**

PART III

A – Sacraments (7)	B – Ten Commandments (10)	C– Great Commandments (2)
D – Corporal Work of Mercy (7)	E – Spiritual Work of Mercy (7)	F – Church Precepts (5)

Choose the correct category from the list above:

1.	A	Holy Orders	22.	A	Confirmation
2.	D	Bury the dead	23.	D	Clothe the naked.
3.	B	You shall not kill	24.	D	Visit the sick
4.	A	Baptism	25.	A	Reconciliation
5.	F	Attend Mass on Sundays and holy days of obligation and rest from servile labor	26.	F	Observe the days of fasting and abstinence established by the Church
6.	E	Instruct the ignorant	27.	E	Bear wrongs patiently
7.	D	Feed the hungry	28.	B	You shall not covet your neighbor’s good
8.	A	Eucharist	29.	B	You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor
9.	E	Counsel the doubtful	30.	A	Matrimony
10.	F	Confess your sins at least once a year	31.	F	You shall help to provide for the needs of the Church
11.	B	You shall not steal	32.	E	Admonish (give a warning) the sinner
12.	C	You shall love thy neighbor as thyself	33.	E	Forgive offenses willingly
13.	C	You shall love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole soul, and with thy whole mind, and with thy whole strength	34.	B	I am the LORD your God: you shall not have other Gods before me
14.	B	You shall not commit adultery	35.	B	You shall not covet your neighbor’s wife
15.	A	Anointing of the sick	36.	D	Visit the imprisoned
16.	E	Comfort the afflicted (sorrowful)	37.	D	Shelter the homeless
17.	D	Give drink the thirsty	38.	E	Pray for the living and the dead.
18.	B	Remember to keep holy the LORD’S Day			
19.	B	Honor your father and your mother			
20.	B	You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain			
21.	F	Receive the sacrament of the Eucharist at least during the Easter season			

PART IV

A - Capital Sins (7)	B – Capital Virtues (7)	C - Gift of Holy Spirit (7)
D – Fruit of Holy Spirits (9)		

Choose the correct category from the list above:

1.	B	Humility	16.	C	Fear of the Lord
2.	B	Chastity (purity)	17.	D	Joy
3.	C	Wisdom	18.	D	Kindness
4.	C	Knowledge	19.	B	Brotherly love
5.	A	Pride	20.	A	Gluttony (lack of self-control)
6.	D	Peace	21.	C	Counsel
7.	D	Love	22.	D	Goodness
8.	A	Wrath (anger)	23.	A	Envy
9.	B	Liberality (generosity)	24.	B	Temperance
10.	C	Piety	25.	C	Fortitude
11.	D	Gentleness	26.	A	Sloth (laziness)
12.	D	Patience	27.	B	Meekness
13.	C	Understanding	28.	D	Faithfulness
14.	A	Lust (impurity)	29.	D	Self-control
15.	A	Avarice (greed)	30.	B	Diligence

PART V BEATITUDES

A - heart	B - spirit	C - peacemakers	D - comforted
E - earth	F - justice	H - persecution	I - merciful

Choose the correct answer from the list above:

1. Blessed are the poor inB: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
2. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit theE.....
3. Blessed are they who mourn: for they shall beD.....
4. Blessed are they that hunger and thirst afterF.....: for they shall be satisfied.
5. Blessed are the.....I.....: for they shall obtain mercy.
6. Blessed are the clean ofA.....: for they shall see God.
7. Blessed are theC.....: for they shall be called the children of God.
8. Blessed are they that sufferH.....for justice' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

PART VI

ROSARY

A – Joyful Mystery	B – Sorrowful Mystery	C – Glorious Mystery
D – Luminous Mystery		

Choose the correct answer from the list above:

1.	A	The Annunciation	12.	B	The Carrying of the Cross
2.	B	The Crowning with Thorns	13.	A	The Birth of Christ
3.	D	The Baptism in the Jordan	14.	C	The Coronation of the Blessed Virgin Mary
4.	C	The Descent of the Holy Spirit	15.	C	The Ascension
5.	A	The Visitation	16.	D	The Institution of the Eucharist
6.	A	The Presentation	17.	B	The Scourging at the Pillar
7.	B	The Agony in the Garden	18.	B	The Crucifixion
8.	D	The Transfiguration	19.	D	The Proclamation of the Kingdom
9.	C	The Resurrection	20.	A	The Finding in the Temple
10.	C	The Assumption of Mary into Heaven			
11.	D	The Manifestation of Jesus at Cana			

PART VII

A.	Pope Pius XI	J.	Thomas of Kana (Knaï Thomman)	S.	Endogomy
B.	Dr. P.T. Joseph Pullukat	K.	Jacobites	T.	Knanaya Catholic Congress of North America
C.	Pope Pius X	L.	400	U.	Archbishop Kuriakose Kunnasserry
D.	345 AD	M.	Bishop Uraha Mar Joseph	V.	Bishop Alexander Choolaparambil
E.	Archbishop Matthew Moolakkatt	N.	The Knanayites.	W.	2005
F.	Margam Kali	O.	Cherramaan Perroomaarl	X.	3
G.	Knanaya Catholic Society (KCS) of Detroit-Windsor	P.	Koonan Koorrisch Sathyum		
H.	52 AD	Q.	Vasco de Gama		
I.	Bishop Joseph Pandarasseril	R.	72		

Choose the correct category from the list above:

1.	M	What was the name of the bishop who came with Thomas of Kana to India?			and forming a new Christian community that still exists today. What is the name of this group.
2.	U	Name the first Archbishop of Kottayam?	14.	L	How many people were there total who traveled to India with Thomas of Kana?
3.	G	What is the name of the Knanaya community here in Detroit?	15.	O	What is the name of the king who greeted the Knanaya people when they arrived in Kerala?
4.	E	Name the current Archbishop of Kottayam?	16.	P	The Portuguese began to interfere with the Christians in India. This led to an oath in which some of the Christians vowed not to follow the foreign bishops. What is the name of that event?
5.	A	Which Pope raised the Kottayam vicariate to a diocese for the Knanaya people in 1923?	17.	Q	The Portuguese came to India led by whom?
6.	C	Which Pope approved the Kottayam vicariate for the Knanaya people in 1911?	18.	R	Thomas of Kana led how many families to India?
7.	D	In what year did Thomas of Kana bring the families to India?	19.	S	What is the name of the practice in which people marry people from their own community?
8.	F	What traditional dance form is unique to the Knanaya people?	20.	W	On which year, Kottayam dioces became an Archdioces?
9.	J	A merchant who lead the Knanaya migration to kerala, India.	21.	T	What is KCCNA stands for?
10.	N	Who are the descendants of the group of Jewish Christians who were led by Thomas of Kana from present day Iraq to Kerala?	22.	B	Who is the first knanayite came to USA
11.	H	When did St. Thomas arrive in India?	23.	V	Which bishop initiated the Malabar migration?
12.	X	How many ships did the Knanaya people travel on to get to India?	24.	I	Who is the current auxiliary Bishop of Kottayam Archdioces?
13.	K	An oath resulted in some Christians leaving the Catholic faith in Kerala			

PART VIII

1. Write your name in Malayalam on the front page of the test.

(Extra credit for writing the last name in Malayalam)

A - Nine	B - 5	C - Perentha	D - Ma
E - He	F - Monday	G - Mine	H - 36
I - ee	J - Ah	K - Ka	L - Ethra Vayass Ayi
M - Pa	N - 15	O - Hundred	P - Friday

Choose the correct letter from the list above for the following questions.

1. In spoken Malayalam How do you ask

- The name of a person ——— C ———
- The age of a person ——— L ———

2. What are the English words for the following Malayalam words?

- Onpathu ——— A ———
- Nooru ——— O ———
- Avan ——— E ———
- Ente ——— G ———
- Thinkal ——— F ———
- Velli ——— P ———

3. Write the pronunciation for the following Malayalam letters:

a.  -----J-----

b.  -----K-----

c.  -----I-----

d.  -----M-----

e.  -----D-----

4. How many are those in Malayalam alphabets?

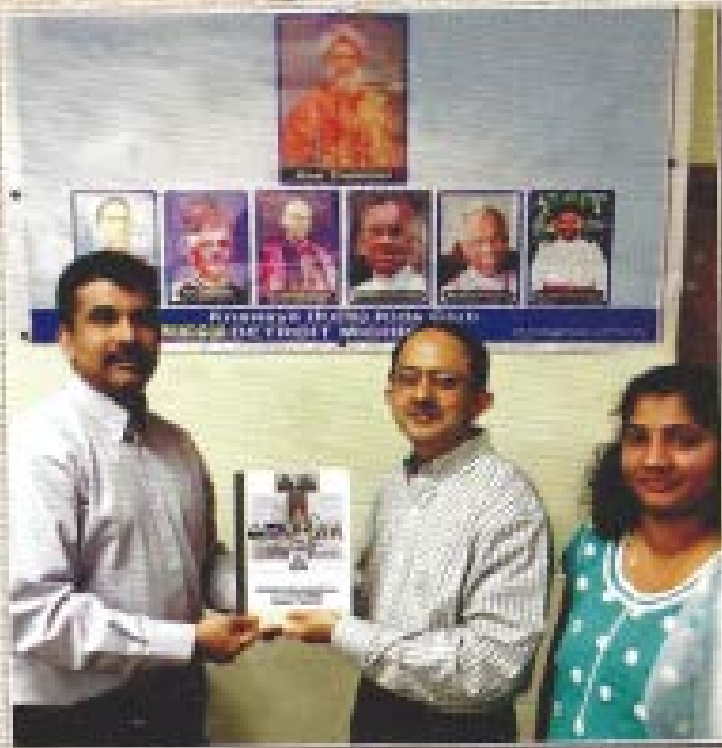
- Vowels ———N———
- Consonants ———H———
- Semi consonants ———B———



KCS Detroit Windsor (2015-2016)

Executive Committee: Babu Ittoop Kanjirathinkal (President), Alex Kottoor (Vice President), Stella Stephen Parayil (Secretary), Gigi Francis Kallolumanni (Joint Secretary), Cyril Stephen Puthenpurayil (Treasurer), Jose Lukose Pallikizhakethil, Toms Mathews Kizhakekattil (National Council Members), Mathew Cheruvil, Thomas Elackattu, Saji Marangattil (Committee Members), Dr. Jane Syriac Kanjirathumkal (Women's Forum President), Jain Mathews Kannachanparambil (Kids Club Coordinator), Rupa Kottoor (KCYL President)

Spiritual Director: Rev. Fr. Philip Ramachanattu



2015-16 KCS Detroit-Windsor Kids Club coordinators Jain Mathews Kannachanparambil and Mithun Thannikuzhippil with KCS President Babu Ittoop Kanjirathinkal.



KCS DETROIT-WINDSOR KIDS CLUB

KNANAYA CATHOLIC SOCIETY
(KCS)
DETROIT-WINDSOR
KIDS CLUB

Reference Book

2nd Edition 2015-16

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