

## January / Enero 2021

### Lesson 7 & 8: Jesus Opens Heaven For Us and The Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation

**Lesson 7 Concepts:** Adam and Eve chose to bring sin into the world and their disobedience is called Original Sin; God did not stop loving people because of their sin; God sent his Son, Jesus, to be our Savior and bring people back to him; Jesus died for all people to save them, giving them life so that people could have new life with God. Heaven is living and begin happy with God forever; God desires for everyone to be happy with him forever; following Jesus and obeying God's laws are how we live in love now and forever.

**Lesson 8 Concepts:** The Catholic Church helps us to gain heaven through the Sacraments. A Sacrament is an outward sign, instituted by Christ to give grace. Baptism is the Sacrament that brings new life in God and makes the person a member of the Church; Grace is God's gift of sharing in his life and help; In Baptism, a person is immersed, or has water poured over him or her in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; the baptized person is anointed, receives a white garment, and is given the light of Christ. Confirmation gives us power to help others to know about Jesus.

#### Family Activities:

- As a family, participate in the Blessing of the Home on the Feast of the Epiphany celebrated by the Church on Sun. Jan. 3 (or anytime between January 2 and 8.) The blessing of the home and inscription of the initials of the three Magi above each door can be performed either by a priest or the father of the family. (see last page of this document for the blessing and inscription for 2021)
- Attend Sunday Mass on the Baptism of the Lord, January 10; listen to the scriptures and reflect on your own baptism. Parents, bring out photos of your child on their baptism day, show them photos of your baptism, if you have them, and discuss who their godparents are and why you choose them.

### Lección 7 y 8: Jesús Abre El Cielo Para Nosotros y Los Sacramentos del Bautismo y Confirmación

**Conceptos de la lección 7:** Adán y Eva decidieron traer el pecado al mundo. Su desobediencia se llama Pecado Original; Dios no dejó de amar a las personas por su pecado; Dios envió a su Hijo, Jesús, para que fuera nuestro Salvador y llevara a las personas de vuelta a Él; Jesús murió por todas las personas para salvarlas, dando su vida para que pudieran tener nueva vida con Dios. El Cielo es vivir y ser felices con Dios para siempre; Dios desea que todos sean felices con Él para siempre; seguir a Jesús y obedecer las leyes de Dios es la manera en la que vivimos en el amor ahora y para siempre.

**Conceptos de la lección 8:** La Iglesia Católica nos ayuda a ganar el cielo especialmente a través de los sacramentos. Un sacramento es un signo externo instituido por Cristo para dar gracia. Bautismo es el Sacramento que trae una nueva vida en Dios y convierte a la persona en un miembro de la Iglesia; la gracia es el don de Dios de participar de su vida y de su ayuda; en el Bautismo, se sumerge a una persona o se derrama agua sobre ella en el nombre del Padre, del Hijo y del Espíritu Santo; a la persona bautizada se la unge, recibe una vestidura blanca y se le da la luz de Cristo. La confirmación nos da el poder de ayudar a los demás a conocer a Jesús.

#### Actividades familiares

- Como familia, participen en la Bendición del Hogar en la Fiesta de la Epifanía celebrada por la Iglesia el domingo 3 de enero (o en cualquier momento entre el 2 y el 8 de enero.) La bendición del hogar y la inscripción de las iniciales de los tres Reyes Magos sobre cada puerta puede ser realizada por un sacerdote o el padre de familia. (ver la última página de este documento para la bendición e inscripción para el 2021)
- Asistir a la misa dominical sobre el Bautismo del Señor, el 10 de enero; escuchar las escrituras y reflexionar sobre su propio bautismo. Padres, saquen fotos de su hijo el día de su bautismo, muéstreles fotos de su bautismo, si las tiene, y discutan quiénes son sus padrinos y por qué los elige.

## Feasts of January ([CatholicCulture.org](http://CatholicCulture.org)) / Fiestas de Enero

The feasts on the General Roman Calendar celebrated during the month of January are:  
Las fiestas del calendario romano general que se celebran durante el mes de enero son:

1. [Mary, Mother of God](#), *Solemnity*
2. [Basil the Great; Gregory Nazianzen](#), *Memorial*
3. [Epiphany of the Lord](#), *Solemnity*
4. [Elizabeth Ann Seton \(USA and CAN\)](#), *Memorial*
5. [John Neumann](#), *Memorial*
6. [Andre Bessette](#), *Opt. Mem.*
7. [Raymond of Peñafort](#), *Opt. Mem.*
10. [Baptism of the Lord](#), *Feast*
13. [Hilary; Kentigern \(Scotland\)](#), *Opt. Mem.*
17. [Second Sunday in Ordinary Time](#), *Sunday*
20. [Fabian; Sebastian](#), *Opt. Mem.*
21. [Agnes](#), *Memorial*
22. [Day of Prayer for Unborn](#), *Opt. Mem.*
23. [Vincent of Saragossa](#), *Opt. Mem.*
25. [Conversion of St. Paul the Apostle](#), *Feast*
26. [Timothy and Titus](#), *Memorial*
27. [Angela Merici](#), *Opt. Mem.*
28. [Thomas Aquinas](#), *Memorial*
2. Santos Basilio Magno y Gregorio Nacianceno
3. Santísimo Nombre de Jesús
4. Santa Isabel Ana Seton, religiosa
5. San Juan Nepomuceno Neumann, obispo
6. San Andrés Bessette, religioso
7. San Raimundo de Peñafort, presbítero
13. San Hilario, obispo y doctor de la Iglesia
20. San Fabián, Papa y mártir; San Sebastián, mártir
21. Santa Inés, virgen y mártir
22. Día de oración por la protección legal de la criatura en el vientre materno
23. San Vicente, diácono y mártir; Santa Mariana Cope
25. Conversión de san Pablo, apóstol
26. Santos Timoteo y Tito, obispos
27. Santa Ángela Merici, virgen
28. Santo Tomás de Aquino, presbítero y doctor de la Iglesia

## Focus of the Liturgy / Enfoque de la liturgia

The Gospels for the Sundays in January are taken from St. Matthew, St. Mark and St. John are from Year B, Cycle 1 of the readings. Los Evangelios de los domingos de enero están tomados de San Mateo, San Marcos y San Juan son del año B, ciclo 1 de las lecturas.

January 3rd - [Epiphany of the Lord](#)  
En español - [Solemnidad de la Epifanía del Señor](#)

This Gospel is about the Wise Kings visit to the Christ Child. Este Evangelio es sobre la visita de los Reyes Magos al Niño Jesús.

January 10th - [Baptism of the Lord](#)  
En español - [Fiesta del Bautismo del Señor](#)

This Gospel is about Jesus' baptism by John in the Jordan. Este Evangelio es sobre el bautismo de Jesús por Juan en el Jordán.

January 17th - [2nd Sun. in Ord. Time](#)  
En español - [Segunda Domingo Ordinario](#)

In this Gospel, Jesus says to Peter, "You are Simon the son of John; you will be called Cephas" En este Evangelio, Jesús le dice a Pedro: "Tú eres Simón, hijo de Juan, te llamarás Cefas".

January 24th - [3rd Sun. Ordinary Time](#)  
En español - [III Domingo Ordinario](#)

In this Gospel, Jesus calls Peter and Andrew to be fishers of men. En este Evangelio, Jesús llama a Pedro y Andrés a ser pescadores de hombres.

January 31st - [4th Sun. Ordinary Time](#)  
En español - [IV Domingo Ordinario](#)

Jesus frees the man with the unclean spirit. Jesús libera al hombre con el espíritu inmundo.

The month of January is dedicated to the [Holy Name of Jesus](#), which is celebrated on January 3. The first ten days of January fall during the liturgical season known as [Christmas](#) which is represented by the liturgical color white — the color of light, a symbol of joy, purity and innocence (absolute or restored). The remaining days of January are the beginning of [Ordinary Time](#), which is represented by the liturgical color green. This symbol of hope is the color of the sprouting seed and arouses in the faithful the hope of reaping the eternal harvest of heaven, especially the hope of a glorious resurrection. It is used in the offices and Masses of Ordinary Time.

In the first part of January we continue to rejoice and celebrate Christ's coming at Bethlehem and in our hearts. We have the wonderful feasts of Mary, Mother of God, where we honor Mary's highest title, and then we follow the Magi to the crib as they bring their gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh on Epiphany. Finally we reach the culmination of this season with the Baptism of Our Lord by St. John the Baptist. With a touch of sadness we take down our decorations and enter into the liturgical period known as Ordinary Time where we will devote ourselves to the mystery of Christ in its entirety.

This is a time of growth and an opportunity to allow the dignity of Sunday to shine forth prolonging the joy of Easter and Pentecost. Besides those previously mentioned the month's major feasts include: **Mary Mother of God** (January 1), **St. Basil the Great and St. Gregory Nazianzen** (January 2), **St. Elizabeth Ann Seton** (January 4), **St. John Neumann** (January 5), **St. Andre Bessette** (January 6), **St. Raymond of Penafort (January 7)**, **Sts. Fabian and Sebastian (January 20)**, **St. Agnes** (January 21), **St. Vincent of Saragossa** (January 23), the **Conversion of St. Paul** (January 25), **Sts. Timothy and Titus (January 26)**, **St. Angela Merici** (January 27), and **St. Thomas Aquinas** (January 28). The feasts of **Holy Name of Jesus** (January 3), **St. Anthony, abbot** (January 17), **St. Francis de Sales** (January 24) and **St. John Bosco** (January 31) are superseded by the Sunday liturgy.

---

El mes de enero está dedicado al Santo Nombre de Jesús, que se celebra el 3 de enero. Los primeros diez días de enero caen durante el tiempo litúrgico conocido como Navidad que se representa por el color litúrgico blanco - el color de la luz, un símbolo de la alegría, la pureza y la inocencia (absoluta o restaurada). Los restantes días de enero son el comienzo del Tiempo Ordinario, que está representado por el color verde litúrgico. Este símbolo de esperanza es el color de la semilla que brota y despierta en los fieles la esperanza de cosechar la cosecha eterna del cielo, especialmente la esperanza de una gloriosa resurrección. Se utiliza en los oficios y las misas del tiempo ordinario.

En la primera parte de enero continuamos regocijándonos y celebrando la llegada de Cristo a Belén y en nuestros corazones. Tenemos las maravillosas fiestas de María, Madre de Dios, donde honramos el más alto título de María, y luego seguimos a los Reyes Magos al pesebre mientras traen sus regalos de oro, incienso y mirra en la Epifanía. Finalmente llegamos a la culminación de esta temporada con el Bautismo de Nuestro Señor por San Juan Bautista. Con un toque de tristeza quitamos nuestros adornos y entramos en el período litúrgico conocido como Tiempo Ordinario donde nos dedicaremos al misterio de Cristo en su totalidad.

Este es un tiempo de crecimiento y una oportunidad para permitir que la dignidad del domingo brille prolongando la alegría de la Pascua y Pentecostés. Además de las mencionadas anteriormente, las principales fiestas del mes incluyen: **María Madre de Dios** (1 de enero), **San Basilio Magno y San Gregorio Nacianceno** (2 de enero), **Santa Isabel Ana Seton** (4 de enero), **San Juan Neumann** (5 de enero), **San Andrés Bessette** (6 de enero), **San Raimundo de Peñafort** (7 de enero), **Fabián y Sebastián** (20 de enero), **Santa Inés** (21 de enero), **San Vicente de Zaragoza** (23 de enero), **la Conversión de San Pablo** (25 de enero), **San Timoteo y Tito** (26 de enero), **Santa Ángela Merici** (27 de enero) y **Santo Tomás de Aquino** (28 de enero). Las fiestas del **Santo Nombre de Jesús** (3 de enero), **San Antonio, abad** (17 de enero), **San Francisco de Sales** (24 de enero) y **San Juan Bosco** (31 de enero) son sustituidas por la liturgia dominical.



### **Catholic Prayer: Blessing of the Home on Epiphany - 20 + C + M + B + 21**

*This ceremony of the blessing of the home and inscription of the initials of the three Magi above each door can be performed either by a priest or the father of the family. The feast of manifestation, or Epiphany, is traditionally celebrated the 12th day after Christmas, January 6th. In the dioceses of the United States this feast has been moved to the Sunday between January 2 and January 8.*

**Prayer:** *On entering the home, Leader (Priest, if present, or father of the family: Peace be to this house.*

**All:** *And to all who dwell herein.*

*When all have gathered, a suitable song may be sung. The leader makes the sign of the cross, and all reply, "Amen."*

The leader greets those present in the following words: Let us praise God, who fills our hearts and homes with peace. Blessed be God forever.

**R/. Blessed be God forever.**

In the following or similar words, the leader prepares those present for the blessing: The Word became flesh and made his dwelling place among us. It is Christ who enlightens our hearts and homes with his love. May all who enter this home find Christ's light and love.

One of those present or the leader reads a text of sacred Scripture, for example, Luke 19:1-9: Listen to the words of the holy Gospel according to Luke:

Jesus came to Jericho and intended to pass through the town. Now a man there named Zacchaeus, who was a chief tax collector and also a wealthy man, was seeking to see who Jesus was; but he could not see him because of the crowd, for he was short in stature. So he ran ahead and climbed a sycamore tree in order to see Jesus, who was about to pass that way.> When he reached the place, Jesus looked up and said to him, "Zacchaeus, come down quickly, for today I must stay at your house." And he came down quickly and received him with joy. When they all saw this, they began to grumble, saying, "He has gone to stay at the house of a sinner." But Zacchaeus stood there and said to the Lord, "Behold, half of my possessions, Lord, I shall give to the poor, and if I have extorted anything from anyone I shall repay it four times over." And Jesus said to him, "Today salvation has come to this house because this man too is a descendant of Abraham."

The intercessions are then said:

**Leader:** The Son of God made his home among us. With thanks and praise let us call upon him.

**R/. Stay with us, Lord.**

**Leader:** Lord Jesus Christ, with Mary and Joseph you formed the Holy Family: remain in our home, that we may know you as our guest and honor you as our Head.

We pray: **R/. Stay with us, Lord.**

**Leader:** Lord Jesus Christ, you had no place to lay your head, but in the spirit of poverty accepted the hospitality of your friends: grant that through our help the homeless may obtain proper housing.

We pray: **R/. Stay with us, Lord.**

**Leader:** Lord Jesus Christ, the three kings presented their gifts to you in praise and adoration: grant that those living in this house may use their talents and abilities to your greater glory.

We pray: **R/. Stay with us, Lord.**

After the intercessions the leader invites all present to say the Lord's Prayer. The leader says the prayer of blessing with hands joined:

Lord God of heaven and earth, you revealed your only-begotten Son to every nation by the guidance of a star. Bless this house and all who inhabit it. Fill them (us) with the light of Christ, that their (our) concern for others may reflect your love. We ask this through Christ our Lord.

**R/. Amen.**

*The leader concludes the rite by signing himself or herself with the sign of the cross and saying:*

*May Christ Jesus dwell with us, keep us from all harm, and make us one in mind and heart, now and forever.*

**R/. Amen.**

*It is preferable to end the celebration with a suitable song, for example, "O Come, All Ye Faithful" or "We Three Kings."*

—From [Catholic Household Blessings & Prayers](#)

After the prayers of the blessing are recited, each room of the home is sprinkled with Epiphany water and incensed. The initials of the Magi are inscribed upon the doors with the blessed chalk. (The initials, C, M, B, can also be interpreted as the Latin phrase "Christus mansionem benedicat" which means "Christ bless this house".)

Example: 20 + C + M + B + 21