

# FAMILY FAITH FORMATION – 2024/2025

SAINT PATRICK'S & SAINT LUKE'S



# THE PURPOSE OF FAMILY FAITH FORMATION

- To help you learn more about God so that you can deepen your own personal relationship with Him.
- To give you the confidence to speak about your Catholic faith with others.
- To help you as you guide your children in their own personal relationship with God.
- To provide you with an opportunity to spend more time with your immediate family and also with our parish family.
- To provide you with a short time for prayer and an opportunity to use the Sacrament of Reconciliation.

# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

- Recall that from the Great Commandments, we learn that God's laws are all founded on love.

# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

- Recall also that love between persons can be defined as "willing the good of the other."

And ...

- Love for God can be defined and "willing what God wills."

# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

- Finally, as was noted previously, the first three commandments have to do with our relationship with God.
- The last seven have to do with our relationships with our fellow man.

# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT



# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

- “You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain, for the LORD will not hold him guiltless who takes his name in vain (Ex 20:7).

# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

- The Second Commandment follows from the first.
- **It governs the use of our use of speech in sacred matters.**



# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

- To understand this commandment better, we need to define three words. They are vain, name and holiness.
- In the Second Commandment, vain simply means “useless” or “unnecessary.”

# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

- A name is a word that stands for a person, place or thing. It is not just a sound or utterance.
- Rather, names are verbal signs which represent a person, place or thing.
- With regard to persons, their names stand for all that they are, have done, and consists of. All these things are represented by one's name.

# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

- You could say our names are verbal symbols of us.
- Thus, when we say John is good or John is bad, we are not just saying that the word “John” is good or bad. We are not just speaking about abstract qualities of John. Rather, we are saying something about John Himself.

# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

- There are many symbols we use to stand for some thing.
- Examples include the Christmas tree, the Statue of Liberty, the eagle on the reverse of a quarter, the presidential seal and so on.
- Were one to use our flag as a doormat, it would symbolize a disdain for our nation because the flag is not just a piece of cloth but is symbolically our nation.

# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

- We say something is holy when there is no flaw or evil in it at all.
- The saints of God are holy. In fact, the word saint comes from “sanctus” which means “holy” in Latin.
- God Himself is infinitely holy because He is infinitely perfect.

# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

- Since God is infinitely holy, when we refer to God by name, we are speaking of Him and of all He is.
- To use God's name in a casual or disrespectful way is not just to utter a word but to show disrespect to God Himself.

# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

- God revealed Himself to us when He revealed His name to Moses, “I am who am.”
- God’s name tells us that He is uncreated and has no beginning and no end.

# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

- We may speak God's name in praise, to glorify Him, in blessings and in teaching about Him.
- We may not use God's name for any other purpose.



# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

- Sins against the Second Commandment prohibit the vain use of God's name. They include:
  - The abuse or misuse of God's name as in exclamations or cursing or swearing or calling on God to send someone to hell. This commandment also prohibits the misuse of the holy name of Jesus, of the Virgin Mary and the saints.
  - Blasphemy is uttering in speech or thoughts words of hatred or defiance to God. This also includes language against the Church, the saints and holy things.

# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

- Promises and oaths that involve God as a witness must be kept.
- When one makes a promise in the name of God, it means that God is backing up or verifying the truth about what one says or will do. Consequently, one should not make promises or oaths involving God without serious reflection.
- Failure to fulfill an oath or promise would be to make God a liar in some sense.
- Oaths requiring us to do immoral things must be refused.

# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

- Perjury is when a person makes a promise under oath but does not intend to keep it.
- This is a mortal sin because it makes God a liar in an important matter.

# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

- A word on Christian names for children ...
- It has been a longstanding custom among Catholics to name their children after saints.
- The saints have “sanctified” their names by their holy lives. As such, they serve as witnesses to us and examples to follow.

# THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

- We call the saint one is named after his or her “Patron saint.”
- Patron saints have a spiritual relationship with their charges. They watch over them from heaven and intercede for them.
- Parents should keep this in mind when choosing names for their children.

# HOMework

- **Parents at Home:**
- Watch the videos the Second Commandment.
- Say the Divine Praises with your children at home.
- Have your children memorize the Second Commandment.

# HOMework

- Ask your children if and when they are saying their prayers.
- See that your children complete any homework assignments they have.

# FAMILY PRAYER

