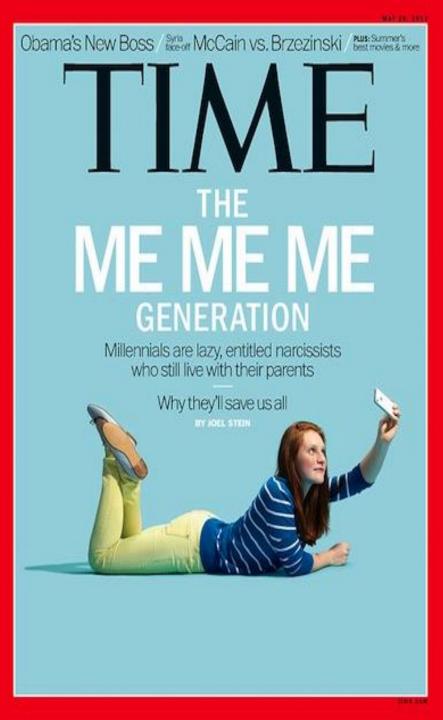
Musing, Meaning-making and ministering as Pathways to Religious Education

> De la Salle Dasmarinas November 11, 2017



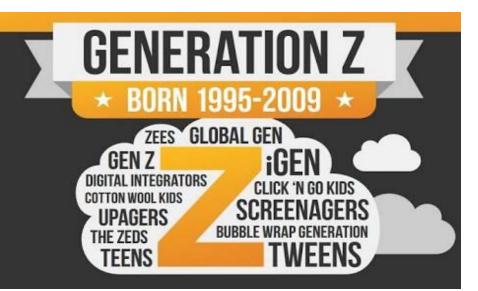
First order of the day: Musing



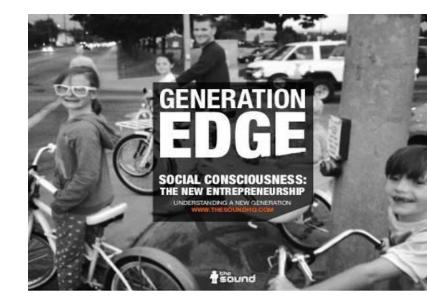


We have heard and read about the names given to young people today.











Young people are immersed in the so-called "meh"

culture



"There's a rampant apathy in today's society, especially among young people, who have been formed not to embrace anything as objectively

true." (Bishop Barron)

2. WEH

WHEDDINGAPEP





Spiritual; includes thinking and feelings about transcendence; ideas about a creator or creative force in the cosmos; human values; sense of meaning and purpose to life; love and care for self and others; sense of stewardship for the earth and its flora and fauna; the aesthetic.

Religious: being spiritual in a particular way as informed by the beliefs, practices and traditions of a religious group. It usually includes a sense of personal relationship with god, belief in an afterlife and identification with, and participation in a local religious community.

Journal of Religious Education 58(3) 2010, p.6



- <u>Ariana Grande</u>:

"I've always been a little bit of everything when it comes to religion ... Nobody knows this, but I also meditate every day and do spiritual energy work. So I'm kind of all over the place as far as religion and spirituality go, but I like it all."



- <u>Justin Timberlake</u>:

"I think the term for me would be more

spiritual than religious."



– <u>Beyoncé</u>:

"I am about faith and spirituality more so than religion. Doing right by others and

not judging."



Eighty-five per cent of the SBNR agree that religions bring conflict and 82 per cent say that religious people are too intolerant.



About a quarter of U.S. adults (27%) now say they think of themselves as spiritual but not religious.

Pew Research Center, September 6, 2017 http://www.pewresearch.org

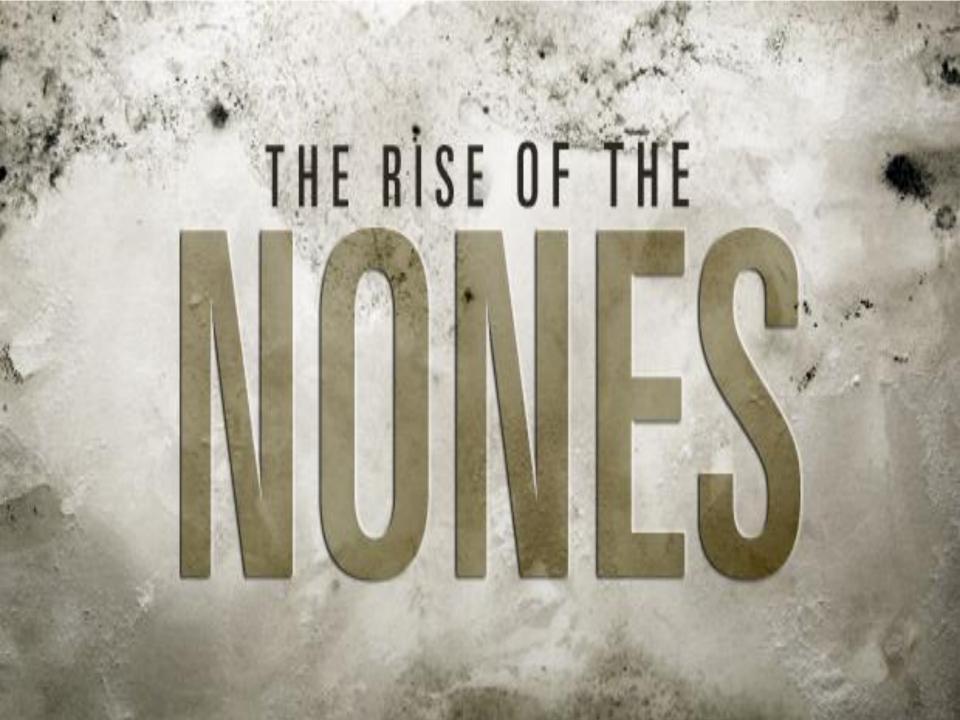


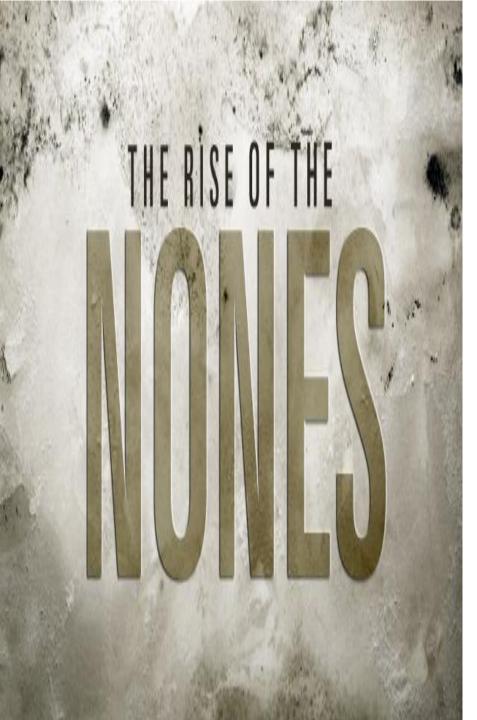
Spiritual But Not Religious

NK.ora

In the 2009 Australian Survey of Social Attitudes, 29 per cent of young people under the age of 30 described themselves as 'spiritual but not religious' compared with just 10 per cent of people aged 60 and over in the 2009 Australian survey.

Christian Research Association https://cra.org.au/spiritual-butnot-religious/





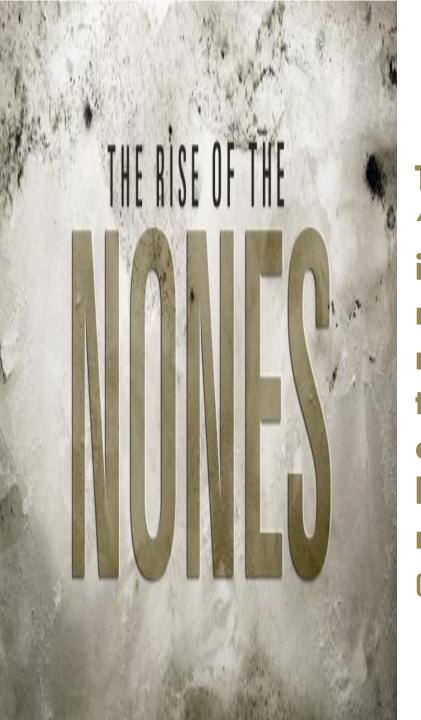
The 'nones': People who check the "none" box on surveys or polls asking for their religious affiliation.

Erica Long, In HDS, the nones are greater than one, December, 2014



Nearly eight-in-ten Millennials with low levels of religious commitment describe themselves as atheists, agnostics or "nothing in particular."

Pew Research Center, "The factors driving the growth of religious 'nones' in the US, September, 2016



Musing on young people today The growth of the "nones" may simply indicate that people who are not religious are becoming more forthright and willing to say they have no religious affiliation, perhaps because being a "none" has become more socially acceptable (Smith and Cooperman, 2016),

Second order of the day:

MEANING

MAKING



What do all these mean to Religious Educators?

If religious education is to be a credible subject in the curriculum, then it needs to engage students with nothing less than the same sort of intellectual challenges that they accept as normal in other key learning areas. In other words, it needs to be academically challenging (Rossiter, 2010).



What do all these mean to Religious Educators?

A critical evaluative approach has a strong New Testament basis. Central to Jesus' praxis was addressing the social and religious problems that people faced. (Rossiter, 2010).



MEANING

The critical interpretation and evaluation of social issues should not be limited to religious education; it should enter into learning areas across the whole curriculum (Crawford & Rossiter, 2006)

Concrete Example

The Black Death arrived in Europe by sea in October 1347 when 12 Genoese trading ships docked at the Sicilian port of Messina after a long journey through the Black Sea. The people who gathered on the docks to greet the ships were met with a horrifying surprise: Most of the sailors aboard the ships were dead, and those who were still alive were gravely ill. They were overcome with fever, unable to keep food down and delirious from pain. Strangest of all, they were covered in mysterious black boils that oozed blood and pus and gave their illness its name: the "Black Death."

Social Studies

Today, scientists understand that the Black Death, now known as the plague, is spread by a bacillus called Yersina pestis. (The French biologist Alexandre Yersin discovered this germ at the end of the 19th century.) They know that the bacillus travels from person to person pneumonically, or through the air, as well as through the bite of infected fleas and rats. Both of these pests could be found almost everywhere in medieval Europe, but they were particularly at home aboard ships of all kinds

Science

Because they did not understand the biology of the disease, many people believed that the Black Death was a kind of divine punishment-retribution for sins against God such as greed, blasphemy, heresy, fornication and worldliness. By this logic, the only way to overcome the plague was to win God's forgiveness. Some people believed that the way to do this was to purge their communities of heretics and other troublemakers-so, for example, many thousands of Jews were massacred in 1348 and 1349



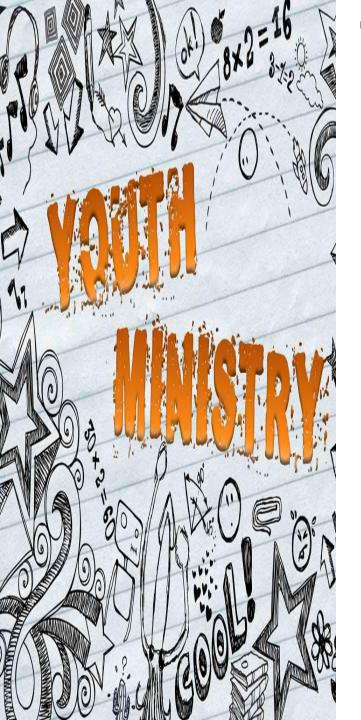
What do all these mean to Religious Educators?

Academic subject approach: Religious Education should be considered as a serious academic pursuit. (Kenyon, 2010)

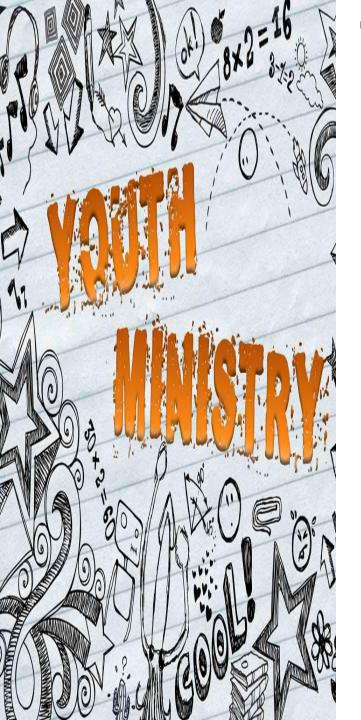


What do all these mean to Religious Educators?

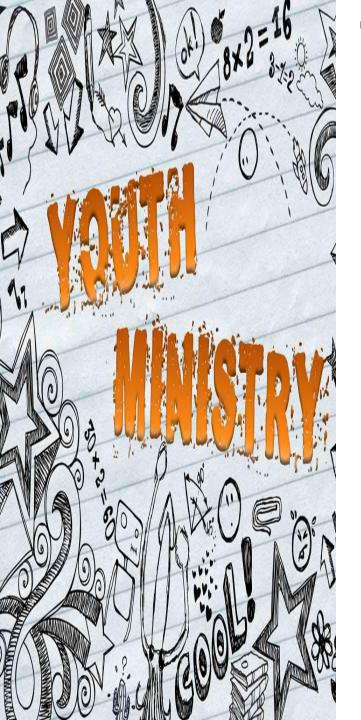
Critical inquiry: Sponsoring a spirit of critical inquiry was particularly important for the students of today. And was regarded as a good indicator of successful teaching (Kenyon, 2010)



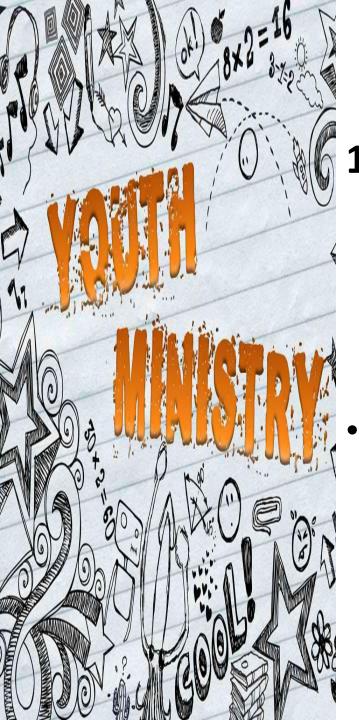
- Complement program-centered and message –centered ministries with relational ministry (Swartz and Graeme, 2003).
 - Program-centered ministry *focuses on the production of quality programs with the intention of drawing large crowds of young people.*



- 1. Complement programcentered and message – centered ministries with relational ministry.
- Message centered evangelism emphasizes the proclamation of truth, in the hope that the repetition of the biblical message in creative ways will result in Christian living.

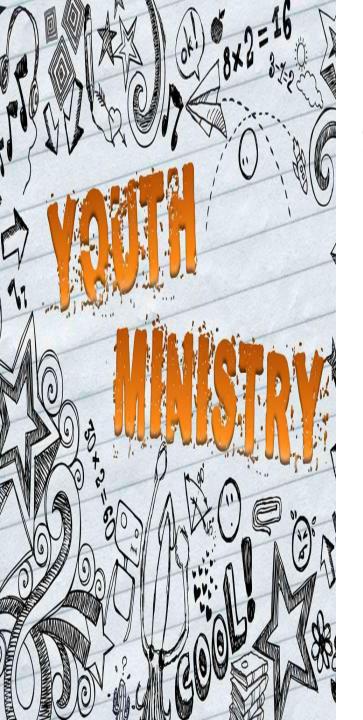


- 1. Complement program-centered and message –centered ministries with relational ministry.
 - Relationship-centered ministry recognizes the need of young people to interact with both the message and the messenger.



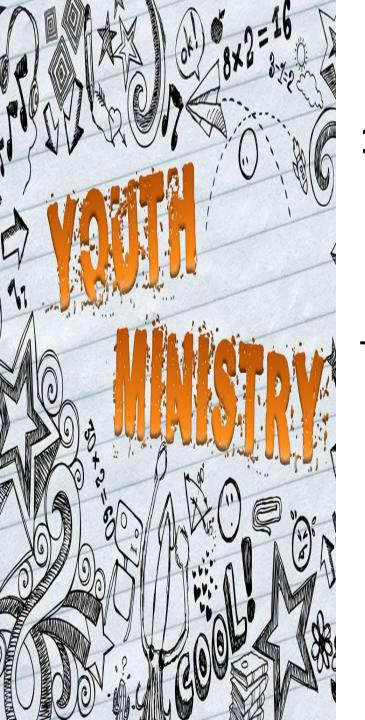
Third Order of the Day: Ministering 1. Complement programcentered and message – centered ministries with relational ministry.

It's not enough to give good talks, or organize elaborate programs. Teachers need to give themselves as well, and in so doing earn the right to share the gospel with young people.



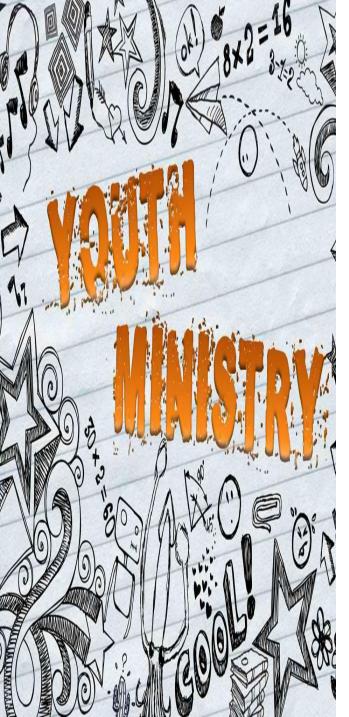
1. Complement programcentered and message – centered ministries with relational ministry.

Adults forging friendships with young people, entering their world and earning the right to model the life of Christ to them is what *relational ministry* is all about.



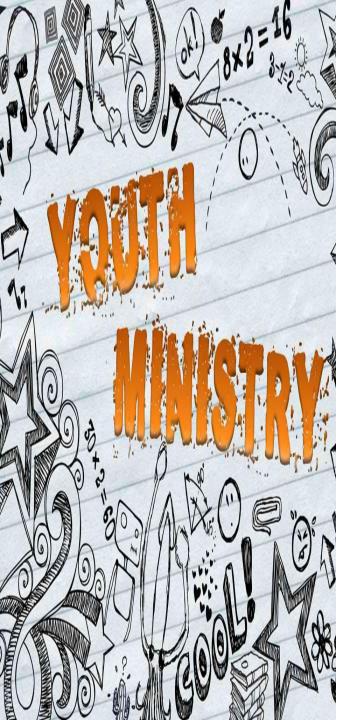
1. Complement programcentered and message – centered ministries with relational ministry.

This approach is consistent with the charism of 21st century Catholic Schools which is building a culture of relationships (Cook and Simmonds, 2011)

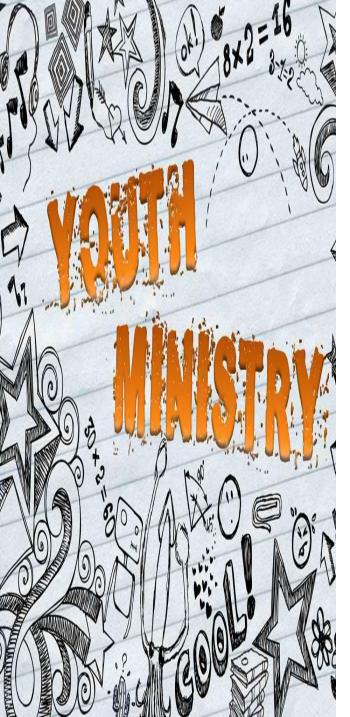


2. The power of story-telling in the religious education ministry

"God reveals through concrete experiences of life and our life stories are bound up in the Christian Story with an inherent revelatory power to mediate and manifest God's presence" (Groom, 1991).



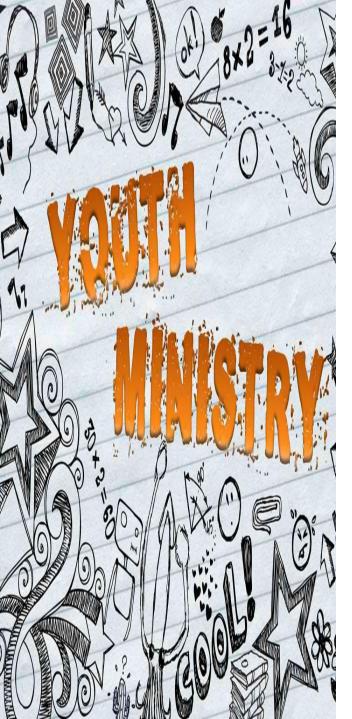
2. The power of story-telling in the religious education ministry Manternach (2009) considers autobiographical stories particularly expressive genre since "they are constructed from our lived experience," thus, they "form learners" because of the deep connections that are possible in the relationship fostered between learner and teacher".



2. The power of story-telling in the religious education ministry

Autobiographical stories are included and shared with learners as

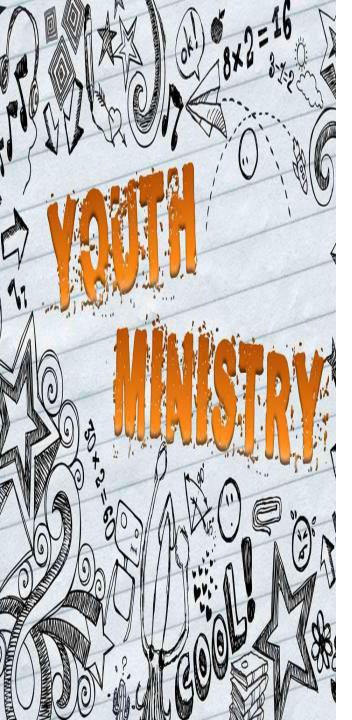
- a meaningful planned contribution to the sequenced curricular story found in a textbook or syllabus or
- they emerge from the dialogical reflective process of teaching itself (Manternach, 2009).



2. The power of story-telling in the religious education ministry

Fostering intentional and systematic reflection upon autobiographical stories we tell is important because they:

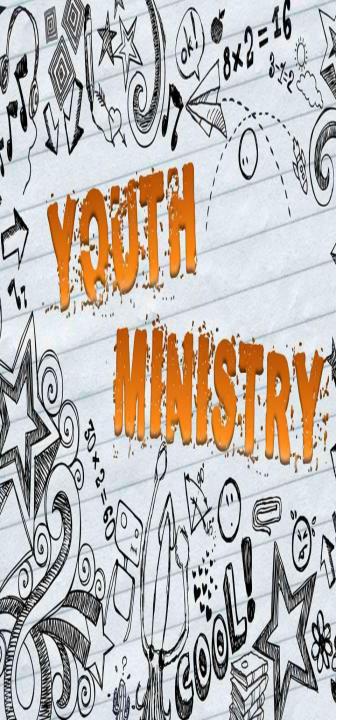
- are a powerful medium for communicating the Christian story;
- 2. incarnate a biblical or traditional principle under discussion.



2. The power of story-telling in the religious education ministry

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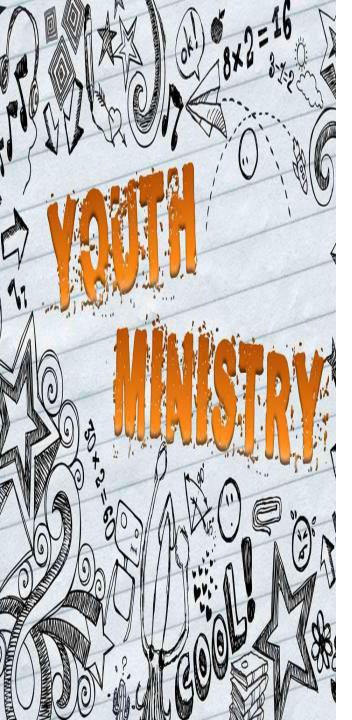
 Telling stories, as a moral activity, has three dynamics shaping our work as religious educators: expressive, formative and effective.



2. The power of story-telling in the religious education ministry

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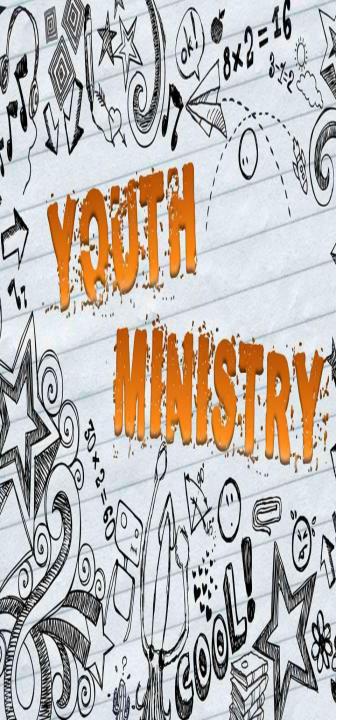
 Expressive: The stories we tell show others what we believe and value about our self, others, the world, and God. They express to others who we are as Christian persons and witnesses.



2. The power of story-telling in the religious education ministry

Telling stories, as a moral activity, has three dynamics shaping our work as religious educators: expressive, formative and effective:

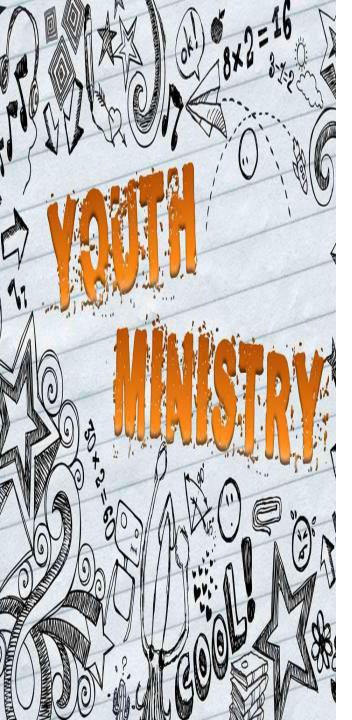
 Formative: Storytelling forms the educator as well as the learner. Telling and retelling our stories shape us as persons in an ever deeper way and further develops our sense of selfdefinition and way of being in the world.



2. The power of story-telling in the religious education ministry

Telling stories, as a moral activity, has three dynamics shaping our work as religious educators: expressive, formative and effective:

• Formative: Autobiographical accounts are powerful sources of formation when they reinforce or emphasize biblical principles or an understanding of the tradition.

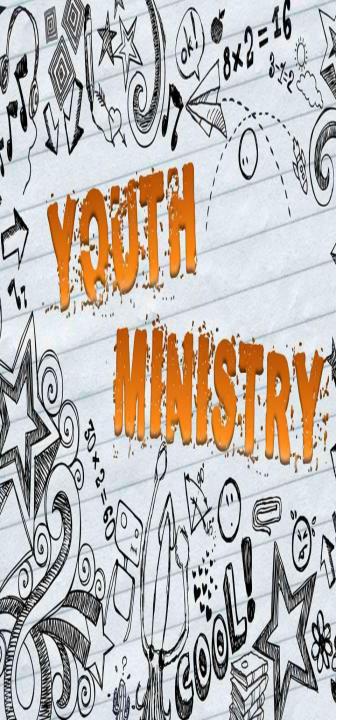


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Telling stories, as a moral activity, has three dynamics shaping our work as religious educators: expressive, formative and effective:

• Formative:

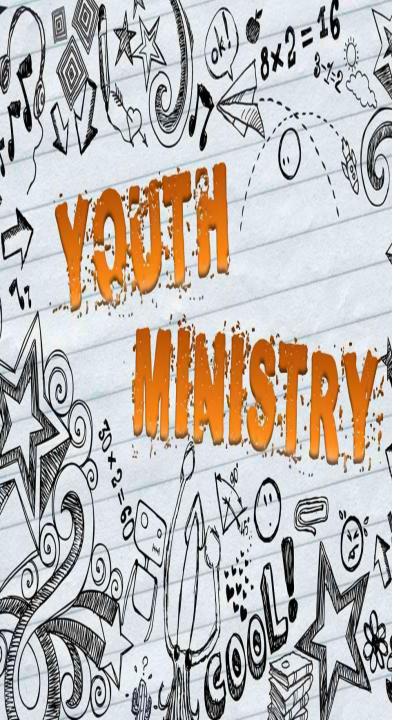
Caveat: As religious educators we might pause to self-monitor the stories we share and examine how these stories shape us and also lead learners to new selfunderstanding in their own faith journey.



2. The power of story-telling in the religious education ministry

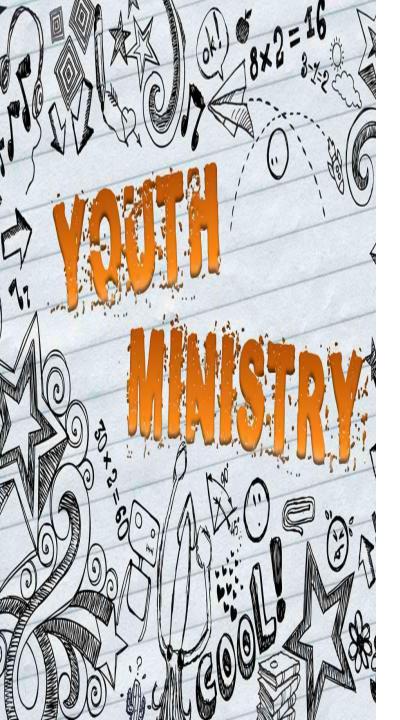
Telling stories, as a moral activity, has three dynamics shaping our work as religious educators: expressive, formative and effective:

• Effective: Storytelling effects changes in the world around us. As storytellers we are called to reflect upon how our stories lead others and engage them to make history in ways that uphold the central transforming vision and story of Jesus Christ.



2. The power of storytelling in the religious education ministry

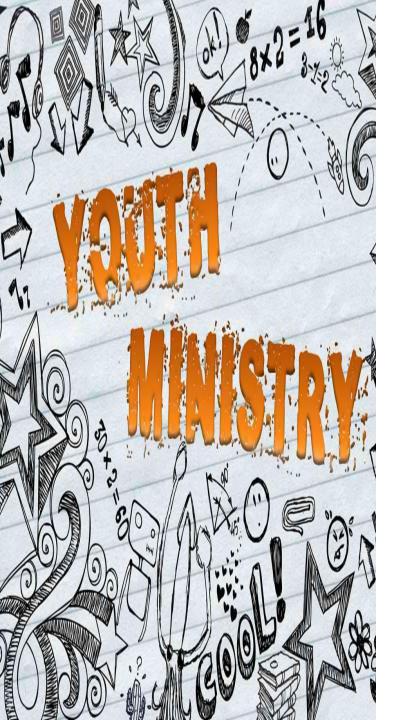
Telling stories corresponds to what Pope Francis calls In *Evangelii Gaudium,* sharing one's testimony if the door of opportunity opens.



3. Dialogue before debate

We must engage the culture not just with good arguments, but with an appeal to the human heart.

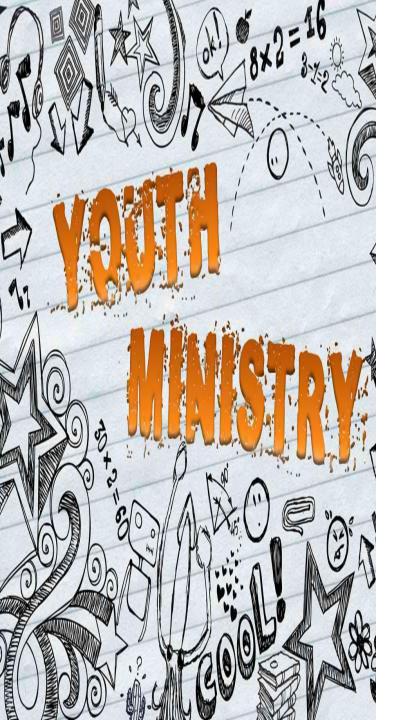
This means focusing on a person's intrinsic desire for purpose—a heart issue more than a head issue, (Nelson, 2015).



3. Dialogue before debate

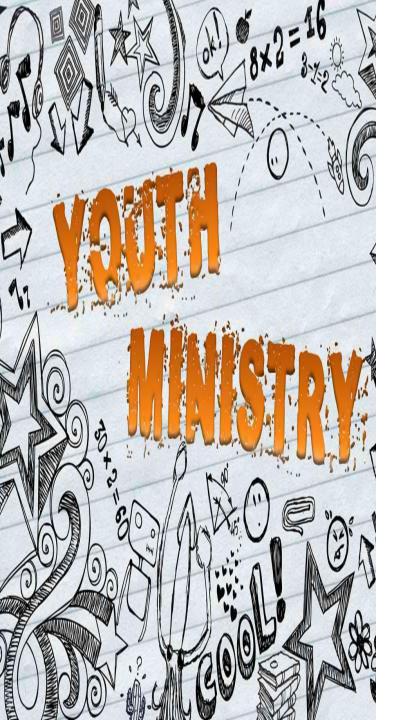
Dialogue is much more than the communication of a truth. It enriches those who express their love for one another through the medium of words.

A preaching which would be purely moralistic or doctrinaire, or one which turns into a lecture on biblical exegesis, detracts from this heart-to-heart communication(EG, 142).



4. Accompaniment, not judgment

Religious education is an art, the art of accompanying Christians while remaining open to the mysterious newness of God's divine presence in history (Ospino, 2009).



4. Accompaniment, not judgment

To accompany others in religious education is a spiritual journey that builds on the relational character of our experience. On this journey Christian believers discover that God is the ultimate truth and the greatest good toward which we move – and religious educators the companions par excellence (Ospino, 2009).

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