

## Jesus' Role as Priest, Prophet and King (Teacher notes)

A **Prophet** is a messenger sent by God, a person who speaks for God. He or she are witnesses to God, call people to conversion, and may also foretell the future. Prophets often are killed for their message.

Jesus fits this description. He is none other than the Word of God in the flesh. He called the world to turn from sin and return to the Father and was put to death for it. In Scripture Jesus is presented as a prophet. Crowds identified him as "Jesus the prophet" (Matthew 21:11). He spoke of himself as a prophet: "No prophet is accepted in his own native place" (Luke 4:24). He foretold his passion and resurrection.

A **Priest** is a mediator, or bridge, between God and human beings. He offers sacrifice to God on behalf of all. Once a year on the Day of Atonement, the Jewish high priest went into the Holy of Holies in the Temple. There he offered sacrifice to God to make up for his sins and the sins of the people.

The writer of the Letter to the Hebrews compared Jesus to Melchizedek, a mysterious, superior Priest in the Old Testament who blessed Abraham. Jesus is the greatest high Priest. Because He is both divine and human, Jesus is the perfect mediator. He is not only the perfect Priest, holy and sinless, but the perfect sacrifice. The sacrifice of Jesus need never be made again. Jesus "entered once for all into the sanctuary, not with the blood of goats and calves but with His own blood, thus obtaining eternal redemption" (Hebrews 9:12). Jesus continues his role as priest. "He is always able to save those who approach God through Him, since He lives forever to make intercession for them" (Hebrews 7:25).

A **King** is a person who has supreme authority over a territory. When the Jewish people were ruled by kings, they became a nation. They longed for a Messiah who would again make them great.

Jesus is spoken of as a king in the Gospels. Gabriel announced to Mary that the Lord God would give her son the throne of David his father, and He would rule over the house of Jacob forever. Magi looked for a new-born king of the Jews. When Jesus last entered Jerusalem, crowds hailed Him as a king. He was arrested for making Himself king and the soldiers mocked Him as one. When Pilate asked if He were king of the Jews, Jesus replied, "You say so," and He clarified, "My kingdom does not belong to this world" (John 18:36). The charge written against Jesus was "Jesus the Nazarene, the King of the Jews." Jesus announced the kingdom of God. His mission was to have God reign in the hearts of all and to have peace and justice in the world. Jesus exercised his royal office by serving.





# Priest, Prophet and King

Complete the table below showing how Jesus and those who have been baptised as Christians fulfil the role of Priest, Prophet and King.

	Jesus	Christians
<b>Priest</b>		
<b>Prophet</b>		
<b>King</b>		

# **Sacraments of Initiation**

## **Baptism:**

At our Baptism we were marked with oil as a sign that we were consecrated to God and anointed by the Holy Spirit. This anointing was a sign that we were joined to Christ and share in His threefold mission as prophet, priest, and king.

## **Confirmation:**

At Confirmation we are anointed with that same Holy Spirit, and we hear the words: "Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit."

## **Eucharist:**

At the Eucharist we ask God to send the Spirit upon the bread and wine so that they become for us the Body and Blood of Christ. Then we pray that the Holy Spirit come upon us—we who eat and drink—so that we may become the Body of Christ.



# Pictish Symbol Stone

## Aberlemno Angus





# Rodney's Stone

Brodie Castle - Forres



# Dupplin Cross (Pictish)

St. Serf's Church - Dunning





# St Martin's Cross

Celtic - Iona



Front



Back

# The Honours of Scotland

Scottish Regalia - Edinburgh Castle





## Celtic Imagery - note page

### Pictish Stones

The Picts were one of the earliest inhabitants of Scotland and their stronghold was in the North East. Before the coming of Christianity, they carved stones with animals and strange symbols. No one really knows what these symbols mean, but they appear to be connected with life and creation. We know their language was Brittonic - a bit like Welsh today, but it remains a mystery to us.

With the coming of Christianity, the Picts continued to make beautiful carvings but they included Christian symbols on their stones. *Rodney's Stone* is a slab with an intricately carved cross on one side and strange beasts and designs on the other. *The Dupplin Cross* is a large Pictish cross with scenes from the bible carved on it, as well as traditional intricate designs and a carving of the 9<sup>th</sup> century King Constantine of the Picts. Show children images of Pictish Stones (attached to planner).

### Celtic Crosses & Designs

When St. Columba landed in Iona, not only did he bring Christianity, but also the Celtic Cross and its associated designs. **St. Martin's Cross** is about 1200 years old, but unlike the Pictish stones it has only Christian symbols on it. The front of the cross has carved bosses and intricate designs which include snakes. On the back are scenes from the bible - in the centre Mary with baby Jesus. - Daniel in the lion's den. - Abraham about to sacrifice his son - you can see his raised sword - David playing a harp, and a musician playing pipes. David about to attack the giant Goliath with his catapult. Show children image of St Martin's Cross (attached to planner).

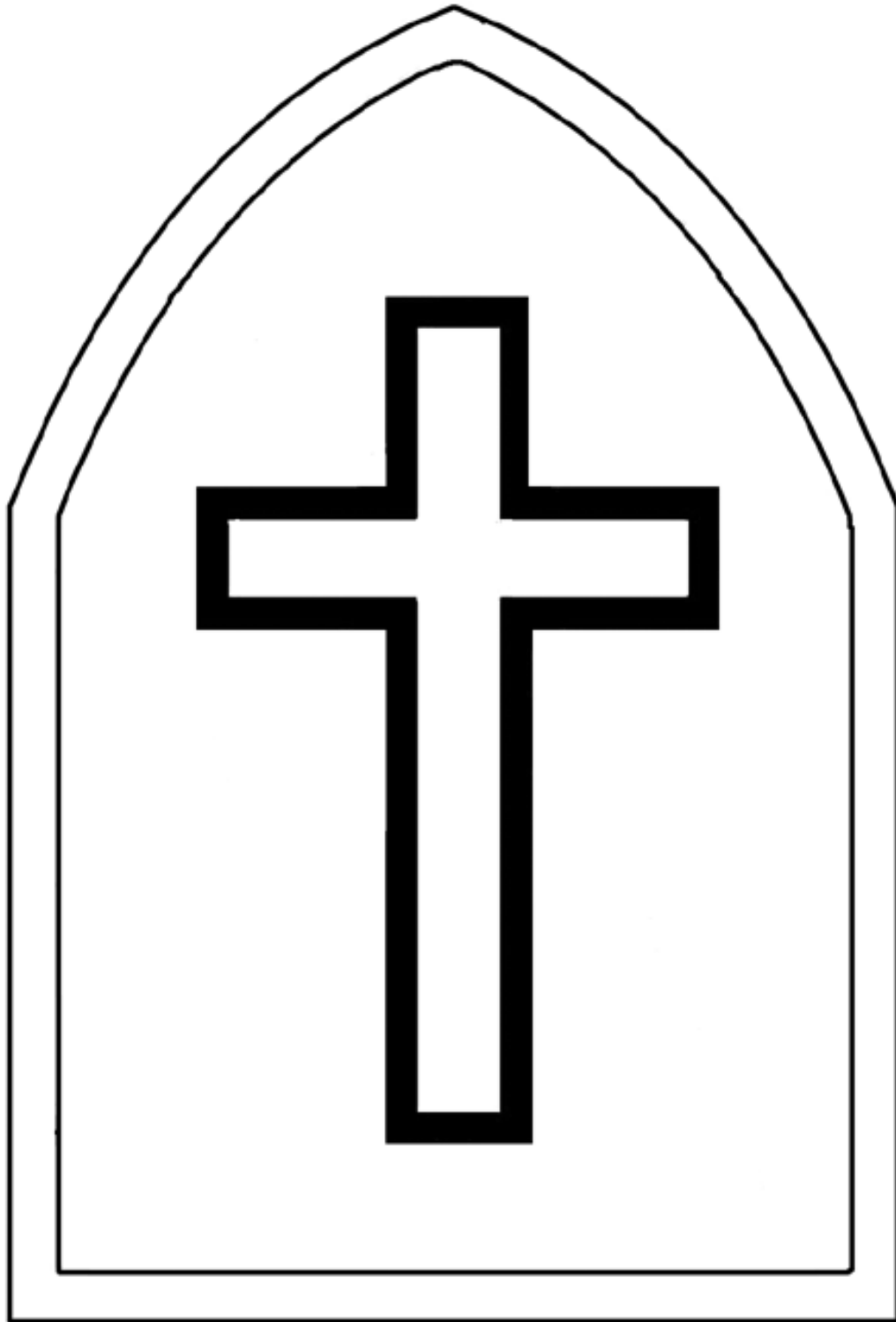
### The Honours of Scotland (Scottish Regalia)

The Honours of Scotland, sometimes called the Scottish Crown Jewels consists of The Crown of Scotland, The Sceptre of Scotland and the Sword of State of Scotland. They contain many symbols which identify Scotland as a country with a strong Christian and Catholic tradition.

- *The Crown of Scotland* was remodelled around the 15<sup>th</sup> century, gold from the original crown, said to have been worn by Robert the Bruce was used. We do know they were used to crown Mary Queen of Scots. The cross at the summit of the crown is an important symbol of the link between the ruler, the people and the Christianity.
- *The Sceptre of Scotland* was a gift from Pope Alexander VI to King James IV in 1494. The sceptre contains many Christian symbols including the Virgin Mary holding the baby Jesus, St. Andrew holding the Saltire (Scottish flag) and dolphins, which symbolise the Catholic Church
- *The Sword of State of Scotland* was the gift of another pope, Pope Julius II who gave them to James IV in 1507.  
The blade is etched with figures of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, as well as the etched name of Julius II. With the sword is a wooden scabbard which is covered with velvet and silver and hung from a belt of woven silk and thread of gold.



## Cross - Stained Glass Window



## Statue of Our Lady of Lourdes

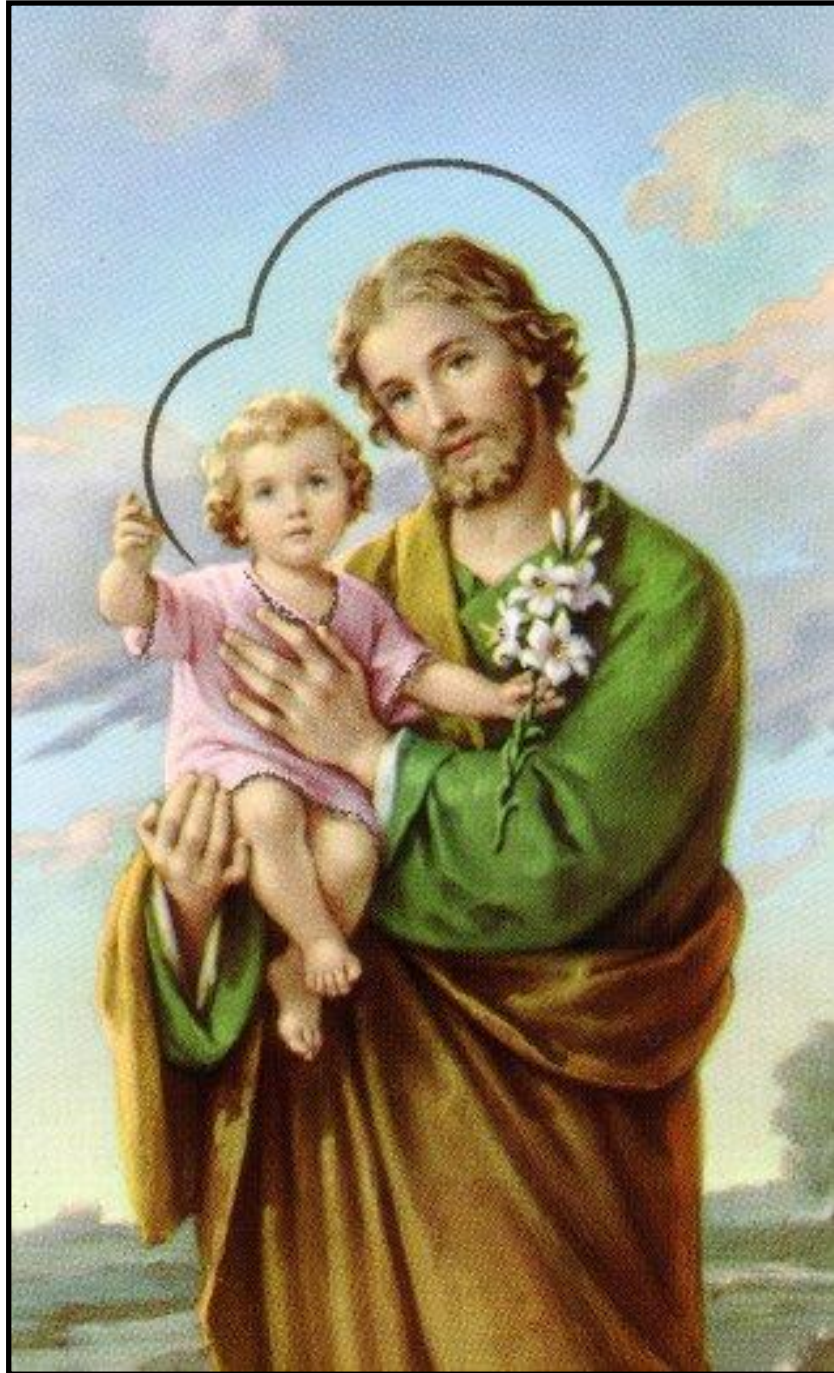


## Painting of the Last Supper by Leonardo Da Vinci





## Picture of Saint Joseph and Jesus



## **THE CANTICLE OF CREATION**

**(By Saint Francis of Assisi)**

O Most High, all-powerful, good  
Lord God,  
to you belong praise, glory,  
honour and all blessing.

Be praised, my Lord, for all your  
creation  
and especially for our Brother Sun,  
who brings us the day and the  
light;  
he is strong and shines  
magnificently.  
O Lord, we think of you when we  
look at him.

Be praised, my Lord, for Sister  
Moon,  
and for the stars  
which you have set shining and  
lovely  
in the heavens.

Be praised, my Lord,  
for our Brothers Wind and Air  
and every kind of weather  
by which you, Lord,  
uphold life in all your creatures.

Be praised, my Lord, for Sister  
Water,  
who is very useful to us,  
and humble and precious and pure.

Be praised, my Lord, for Brother  
Fire,  
through whom you give us light in  
the darkness:  
he is bright and lively and strong.

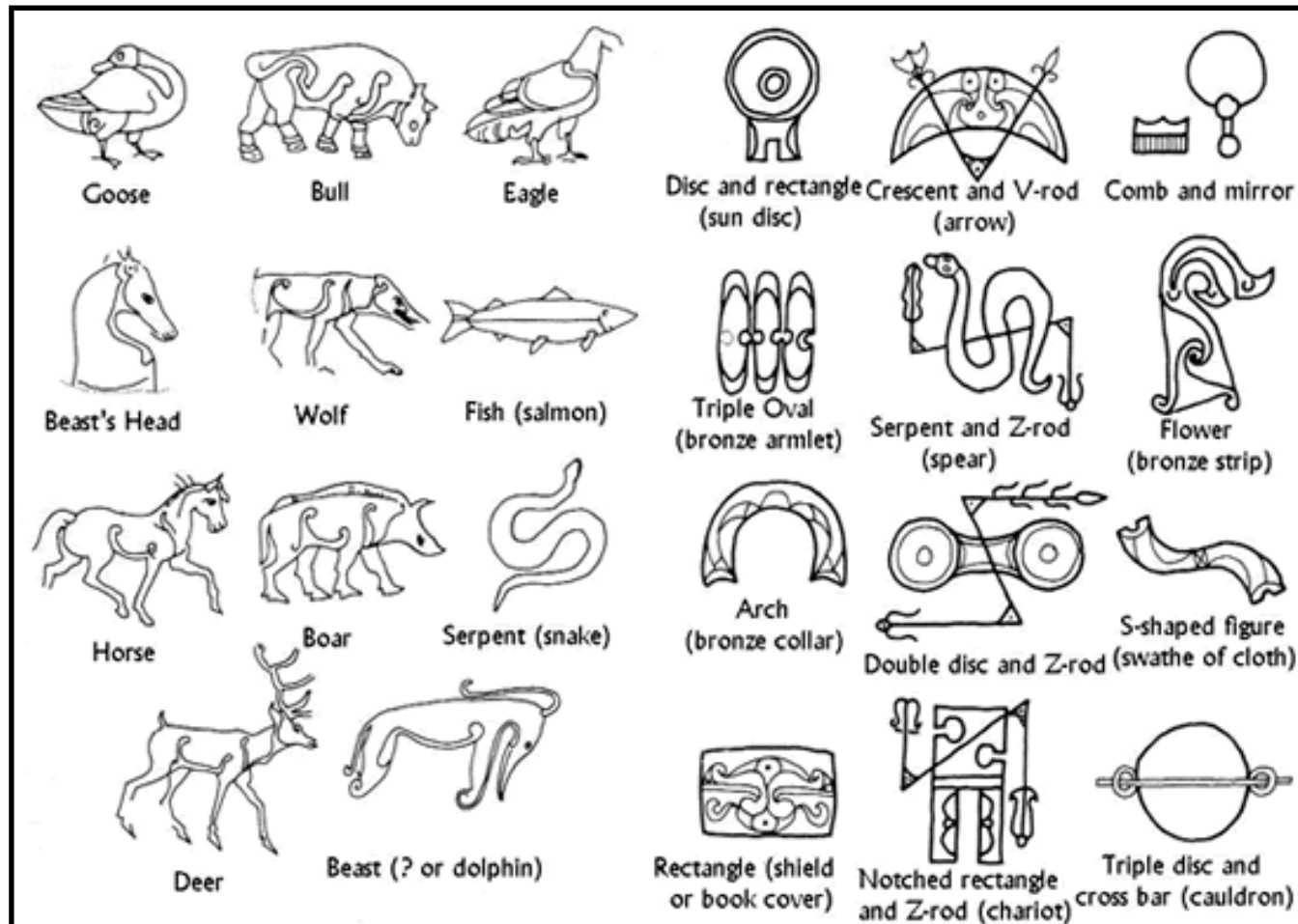
Be praised, my Lord,  
for Sister Earth, our Mother,  
who nourishes us and sustains us,  
bringing forth  
fruits and vegetables of many kinds  
and flowers of many colours.

Be praised, my Lord,  
for those who forgive for love of  
you;  
and for those  
who bear sickness and weakness  
in peace and patience  
- you will grant them a crown.

Be praised, my Lord,  
for our Sister  
Death,  
whom we must all  
face.  
I praise and bless  
you, Lord,  
and I give thanks to  
you,  
and I will serve you  
in all humility.

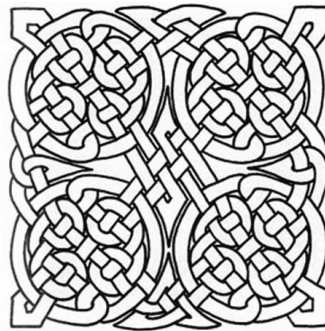


# Symbols from Carved Stones



# Traditional Celtic Blessing

May the road rise up to meet you.  
May the wind be always at your back.  
May the sun shine warm upon your face;  
The rains fall soft upon your fields and until we meet  
again,  
May God hold you in the palm of His hand.





## Three BIG Questions

What choice did Adam and Eve have to make?	Why did God have to punish Adam and Eve?	What was God's promise?



# God's Forgiveness

Use a dictionary to clarify the words 1 to 6. Then match the words with the correct definition.

- |          |                                 |   |
|----------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ | Repentance                      | A. Acknowledging our sins to those we have sinned against; implies a willingness to make amends as soon as possible.                  |
| 2. _____ | Conversion                      | B. A change in our values and conduct. A change in our attitude and actions.  |
| 3. _____ | Confession of sin               | C. Accepting as true whatever Jesus says, and willing to live by it.  |
| 4. _____ | Trust/faith in Jesus            | D. Considering others and their needs to be more important than you and your wants, and allowing that fact to influence your actions. |
| 5. _____ | Love                            | E. Not holding against others the sins they have committed against you.   |
| 6. _____ | A willingness to forgive others | F. Turning around; a change in the "direction" we are going. Abandoning one's old way of life and embracing the way of Christ         |

**Think About It...** Can we be forgiven, if we are unwilling to have these attitudes and actions in our lives?



## The Four Gospels Information Sheet

The synoptic Gospels are the first three Gospels of the New Testament, Matthew, Mark and Luke and are considered as one unit. These first three books have been called the synoptic Gospels since the 18th century and are so called because they give similar accounts of the ministry of Jesus.

John's Gospel is unlike Matthew, Mark, and Luke's Gospels and so it is not called synoptic. John wrote long enough after Matthew, Mark, and Luke for all three Gospels to be in wide circulation. But, by the time that John wrote, these other Gospels had also been translated into other languages. John did not need to repeat any material out of concern that his audience would not have access to the text of other languages.

- **Luke** has a greater focus on the "human side" of Jesus. Jesus was a real person, with a genuine interest in people. He knew what it was like to live in a world full of trouble. He was willing to associate with those who were less fortunate. He came to bring hope and salvation to a world that was hopeless and dying - a hope that is available to *all* who are willing to trust in Him.
- **Mark** is an action-packed account of Jesus as a servant - one who was even willing to suffer and die for the good of others. We also are to be servants: We are called to be Jesus' disciples - people who are willing to follow His example.
- **Matthew** focuses on Jesus as the King, the one who fulfils all the promises given by the Old Testament prophets, regarding a coming Deliverer for the Jews. More than that, he is also the one specially chosen by God, to bring salvation to the ends of the earth.
- **John** often focuses on Jesus as *God*. Much of the content found in this Gospel is unique, and focuses on specific events or details not mentioned in the other three accounts. This book was written specifically to provide us with a sure foundation for our trust in Jesus - in who He is, as well as in what He can do in our lives.



# Introduction to the Gospels

Get to know the Gospels by using your bible to answer the following questions:

Name the four Gospels in the order in which they appear in the Bible.

A. \_\_\_\_\_ B. \_\_\_\_\_

C. \_\_\_\_\_ D. \_\_\_\_\_

Which Gospel has the greatest number of chapters?

\_\_\_\_\_

Which Gospel has the fewest number of chapters?

\_\_\_\_\_

Which two Gospels begin with stories of Jesus' birth?

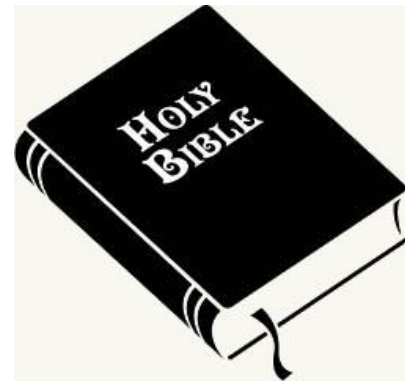
\_\_\_\_\_

What is the opening sentence of the Gospel of Mark?

\_\_\_\_\_

The beginning of the Gospel of John speaks about "the Word." Who is the Word?

\_\_\_\_\_







# Newspaper Report Planning Template

Write the headline here in large letters:

Who was involved? \_\_\_\_\_

What happened? \_\_\_\_\_

When? \_\_\_\_\_

Where? \_\_\_\_\_

Draw and label a picture to go with your report.

Describe in more detail what happened and why.

A **quote** is a comment from someone about what happened. Can you include a quote here? Remember to identify who said it.



# Story Board

## Jesus Raises the Daughter of Jairus to Life



1	2	3
4	5	6



# The Glorious Mysteries

The first Glorious Mystery is \_\_\_\_\_

It can be found in the book of \_\_\_\_\_

Bible Reference \_\_\_\_\_



The second Glorious Mystery is \_\_\_\_\_

It can be found in the book of \_\_\_\_\_

Bible Reference \_\_\_\_\_



The third Glorious Mystery is \_\_\_\_\_

It can be found in the book of \_\_\_\_\_

Bible Reference \_\_\_\_\_



Draw a picture of the fourth Glorious Mystery

Draw a picture of the fifth Glorious Mystery



## *The Angelus by Jean Francois Millet*



# The Angelus

*The Angelus Domini, shortened to "the Angelus," is the ringing of the church bell -- in three groups of three chimes with a pause in between each group. It takes place at 6am, Noon, and 6pm at the sound of the Angelus Bell the faithful would stop what they were doing and say 3 Hail Marys in honour of the moment when Our Lady said 'Yes' to God. Sadly, there are few places where the Angelus is still rung consistently. Vatican City, of course, still chimes the Angelus, as do traditional monasteries and convents and various institutions*



*The Angel of the Lord declared to Mary: And she conceived of the Holy Spirit.*

*Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen.*

*Behold the handmaid of the Lord: Be it done unto me according to Thy word.*

*Hail Mary . . .*

*And the Word was made Flesh: And dwelt among us.*

*Hail Mary . . .*

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

*Let us pray:*

*Pour forth, we beseech Thee, O Lord, Thy grace into our hearts; that we, to whom the incarnation of Christ, Thy 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 the same Christ Our Lord.*

*Amen.*





## Jean Francois Millet – the Angelus

*Read the following passage and then complete the follow up activities*

Jean Francois Millet was born to peasant parents in France near Cherbourg. He identified with simple working people all his life, and painted many pictures showing them at work. The people of his town recognized his talent and paid for him to study in Paris. However, it didn't work out too well because he had his own ideas about how to paint. He left and began to teach himself.

He finally sold a painting and was able to get enough money to move to Barbizon, a small village near Paris where he spent the rest of his life. He was poor and had a meager existence, but after he died his works became valuable. He sold *The Angelus* for \$100, but 15 years after his death it sold for \$150,000.

In 1849 Millet joined three other artists, Rousseau (roo-SO), Corot (kor-OH), and Daubigny (doh-bee-NYEE) in starting a school for artists in Barbizon. They painted outdoor scenes in the open air.

Millet had been raised on a farm and knew the rural life. These early experiences influenced his art work as seen in his paintings of people working in the fields and in the forest.

The featured work on this page is *The Angelus*. To understand the painting, we need to know something about the origin of the title. The Angelus was a Catholic devotion time. When the church bell rang, people stopped their work and said a prayer. This happened three times a day; morning, noon, and evening. In the painting we see the man and his wife stopping for devotion after hearing the bell from the church in the distance. Look carefully at the painting. What kind of work are they doing?

Before machines were invented farmers had to sow the seed by hand. The man carries a sack of seed around his waist and flings the seed in a pattern as he walks across the field. The middle picture shows two men cutting a large tree into sections using a crosscut saw designed for two men. It takes a lot of time and effort to finish the tree. The third painting depicts peasants picking up grain left by the harvesters. During Old Testament times landowners were commanded to leave the grain that fell during harvest for the poor to gather. They also had to leave the corners of their fields uncut so the gleaners could pick up grain there.



## The Angelus - by Jean Francois Millet 1814-1875

*Read the extract and complete the following in your jotter.*

1. Why did Millet paint so many pictures of people working in the fields?
2. Why did he leave Paris?
3. Why did *The Angelus* sell for such a profit after his death?
4. Why is it called *The Angelus*?
5. In the painting what kind of work are they doing? Is it planting time or harvest time? How do you know?
6. What was the Old Testament law about leaving grain for the gleaners?
7. Try to find other famous paintings by Jean Francois Millet. Write their names, when they were painted, where they are now etc.



# The Angelus Bell

*Some of the earliest Angelus Bells used dated to the 13th and 14th centuries, still survive and are engraved with inscriptions.*

**Ave Maria, gratia plena, Dominus tecum (Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee)**

**Dulcis instar mellis campana vocor Gabrielis (I am sweet as honey, and am called Gabriel's bell)**

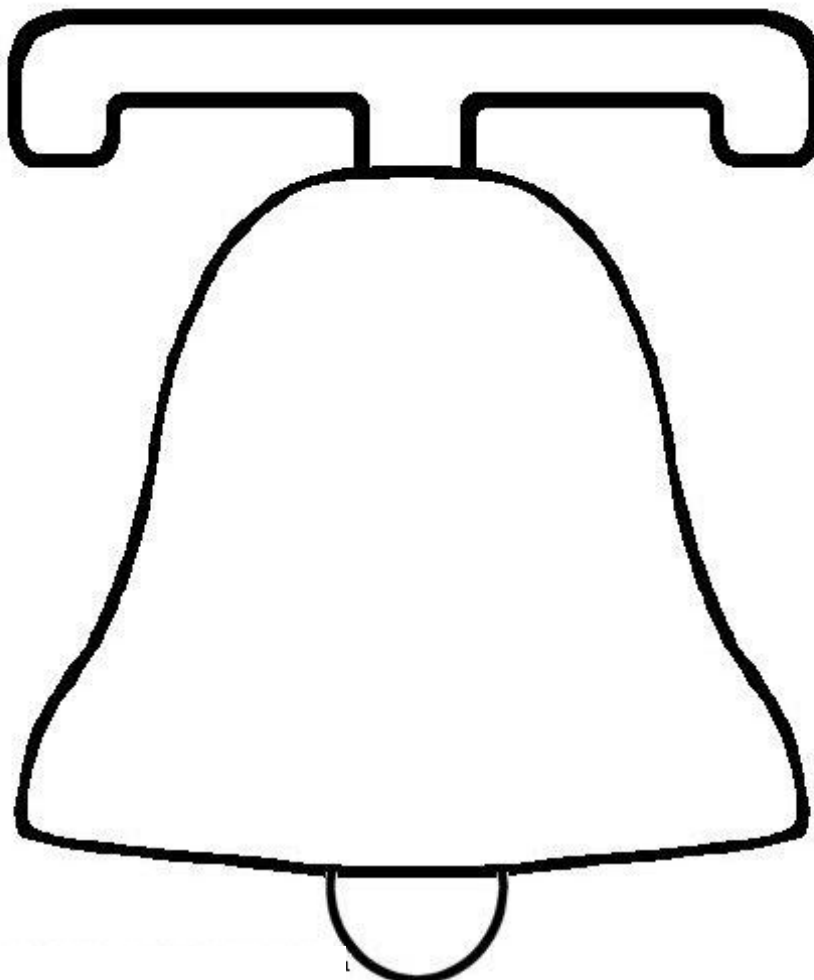
**Ecce Gabrielis sonat hæc campana fidelis (Behold this bell of faithful Gabriel sounds)**

**Missi de coelis nomen habeo Gabrielis (I bear the name of Gabriel sent from heaven)**

**Missus vero pie Gabriel fert læta Mariæ (Gabriel the messenger bears joyous tidings to holy Mary)**

**O Rex Gloriæ Veni Cum Pace (O King of Glory, Come with Peace)**

*Decorate your own Angelus Bell using the template below.  
Choose an inscription and write it on to the bell. Cut it out and glue it into your jotter.*



## Saint Bernadette of Lourdes

In the middle of the nineteenth century, Lourdes was a small garrison town of four or five thousand inhabitants, situated in the foothills of the Pyrénées on the River Gave. It had a castle fortress, the sign of a fighting past [1], and for its size was up-to-date and progressive with the bulk of the population consisting of agricultural workers and quarrymen, and in the main practising Catholics.



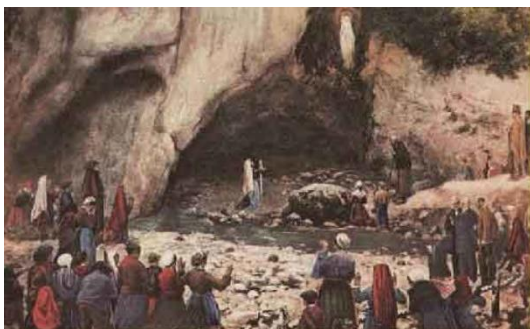
Bernadette's Parents

Bernadette Soubirous was the eldest of five children of hard-working parents who had fallen on hard times, and from operating a successful mill had been reduced to living with their family in one small room called the Cachot, which can still be seen today. Bernadette could hardly read or write, and suffered several childhood illnesses leaving her weak and asthmatic, and small for her age. From a very early age though, she showed signs of having immense faith in God, and when she was told she was stupid because she was unable to learn her Catechism, she

whispered in a characteristic way that: 'At least she would always know how to love the good God.' She was a simple girl who worked partly in the house and partly, when with her aunt in Bartrès a village 4 miles from Lourdes, in the fields where her special task was to watch the sheep.

On Thursday 11th February 1858 when she was fourteen years old, together with her sister Marie-Toinette and a friend Jeanne, Bernadette left the Cachot to collect firewood at the foot of a hill called Massabielle, meaning old rock, where there was a small cave or grotto where cattle often sheltered.

Marie-Toinette and Jeanne kicked off their wooden shoes and waded across the little stream in search of dead wood, leaving Bernadette hesitating because of the cold. Just as she was removing her stockings, she heard what sounded like a strong wind and, as she looked toward the Grotto, she noticed that the vegetation growing beneath the higher opening was tossing, though nothing else moved. To her amazement she saw a figure in the opening - a Lady of small stature and incomparable beauty. The Lady was surrounded by light and inclined her head graciously as if inviting Bernadette to approach. She put out her hands too, a little away from her body, and on her right arm could be seen a rosary with large white beads on what seemed a golden chain. Bernadette felt frightened, and yet she did not want to run away. She was



fascinated, experiencing a mysterious attraction and quite naturally took out her rosary and started to recite the prayers. The vision lasted about a quarter of an hour and, as Bernadette finished the rosary prayers, quite suddenly the Lady disappeared.

On the way home, Bernadette told Marie-Toinette what she had seen, and although her sister promised secrecy, her sister did not keep her secret and that

evening the Soubirous parents entered into what was to become an extremely vexing and puzzling period of their lives with much anguish to follow.

This vision was to be the first of eighteen apparitions over the next few weeks, frequently with many people in attendance out of curiosity, as by now the story of the Lady was the talking point of everyone in Lourdes. During one of these visions, Bernadette was asked by the Lady to drink at the spring and wash in the water, although there was no spring to be seen. Bernadette scratched away at the surface of the earth, and found water rising, which she was able to drink. Soon this spring was yielding 27,000 gallons of water a day, which has been maintained ever since even in times of drought. The spring has been channelled into a reservoir from which the Baths are filled and there are 20 drinking fountain heads. The extraordinary quality of this water is that it never becomes contaminated and can be kept for years, even in an ordinary plastic bottle.



During her seventh appearance, the Lady instructed Bernadette to ask the Priests to build a Chapel by the Grotto for people to process there, and this is at the heart of Lourdes today. All the appearances held the same prayerful characteristics, and at the fifteenth appearance the Lady disclosed herself as the Immaculate Conception. She appeared only three times more to Bernadette, but had nothing more to say.

In spite of enormous opposition from the Town and Church elders of the time, with Bernadette being scrutinised by all and sundry, eventually the Bishop of Tarbes declared the Apparitions as genuine, and from there the whole concept of Lourdes as it is today was developed.

It is not always realised by those who visit Lourdes that **Bernadette's body remains incorrupt** and is laid in a glass reliquary in the Convent of St Gildarde in Nevers, France, where it can be seen today.







# Litany of Our Lady of Lourdes



Lord, have mercy.  
*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,  
*have mercy on us.*  
God, the Holy Spirit,  
*have mercy on us.*  
Holy Trinity, One God,  
*have mercy on us.*  
**R. Pray For Us**

Holy Mary...  
Holy Mother of God...  
Mother of Christ...  
Mother of our Saviour...  
Our Lady of Lourdes, help of Christians...  
Our Lady of Lourdes, source of love...  
Our Lady of Lourdes, mother of the poor...  
Our Lady of Lourdes, mother of the handicapped...  
Our Lady of Lourdes, mother of orphans...  
Our Lady of Lourdes, mother of all children...  
Our Lady of Lourdes, mother of all nations...  
Our Lady of Lourdes, mother of the Church...  
Our Lady of Lourdes, friend of the lonely...  
Our Lady of Lourdes, comforter of those who mourn...  
Our Lady of Lourdes, shelter of the homeless...  
Our Lady of Lourdes, guide of travellers...  
Our Lady of Lourdes, strength of the weak...  
Our Lady of Lourdes, refuge of sinners...  
Our Lady of Lourdes, comforter of the suffering...  
Our Lady of Lourdes, help of the dying...

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

## **Let Us Pray**

Grant us, your servants, we pray  
you, Lord God, to enjoy perpetual health of mind and body. By the  
glorious intercession of Blessed Mary ever Virgin, may we be  
delivered from present sorrows, and enjoy everlasting happiness.  
Through Christ our Lord. Amen.



## Suggested Layout for Litany and List of Title for Mary – Teacher Reference

Have the class work together to write their litany. Use the following outline:

a. Name your litany.

b. Start the litany with the following prayers:

Lord, have mercy on us.  
Christ, have mercy on us.  
Lord, have mercy on us.  
Christ, hear us.  
Christ, graciously hear us.  
God the Father of Heaven, have mercy on us.  
God the Son, Redeemer of the world, have mercy on us.  
God the Holy Spirit, have mercy on us.  
Holy Trinity, One God, have mercy on us.

c. Have each student write a petition to be included in the litany, such as Mary, our mother, pray for us

d. End the litany with the following or a similar Lamb of God prayer and the Lord's Prayer:

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.  
Our Father, who art in heaven . . .

Holy Mary, -- **Pray for us.** (repeat at end of each phrase.)

Holy Mother of God,  
Holy Virgin of virgins,  
Mother of Christ,  
Mother of divine grace,  
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 most prudent,  
Virgin most venerable,  
Virgin most renowned,  
Virgin most powerful,  
Virgin most merciful,  
Virgin most faithful,  
Mirror of justice,  
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,  
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.

