



# Values Consultation

---

*Monday 21<sup>st</sup> November 2022*

# The Charter for Catholic Schools



The Charter for Catholic Schools sets out the expectations of all Catholic schools in Scotland.

In your groups discuss each element of the Charter.

Having discussed each element please put them in order of importance according to the opinions of your group.

# VALUES

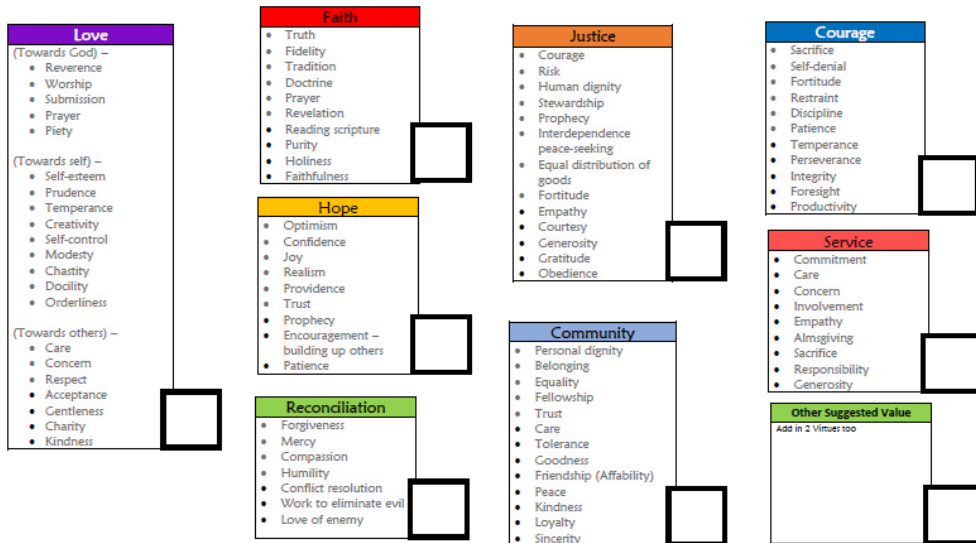
*Values are the beliefs and standards held, promoted and demonstrated within our school.*

# VIRTUES

*Virtues show how we can demonstrate these beliefs and standards within our school.*

# VALUES & VIRTUES POSTER

## Values and Virtues



As a class, discuss the values and virtues displayed in the poster to make sure you understand the meaning of these words.

To determine our new school values each house group will identify the value that best represents their patron.

To inspire us, we will now consider our individual house patrons.....

Click on the  
House Group  
Link to access  
facts about  
your patron



St Andrew



St Kentigern



Marian



St Teresa

ST ANDREW

# FACTS ABOUT ST ANDREW

St Andrew was not Scottish! The patron saint was born in Bethsaida, Galilee, now Israel.

While he was revered in Scotland from around 1,000 AD, he didn't become its official patron saint until the signing of the Declaration of Arbroath in 1320.

He is not just the patron saint of Scotland. St Andrew is also also the patron saint of Greece, Russia, Italy's Amalfi and Barbados. As well as the patron saint of singers, spinsters, maidens, fishmongers, fishermen, women wanting to be mothers, gout and sore throats. St Andrew is also the patron saint of the Order of the Thistle, one of the highest ranks of chivalry in the world, second only to the Order of the Garter.



# FACTS ABOUT ST ANDREW

St Andrew was Jesus' first disciple.

Andrew was a fisherman before he and his brother Simon Peter became two of the 12 disciples of Jesus. He was baptised by John the Baptist and was the first disciple of Jesus. In the Greek Orthodox tradition he is known as "Prōtoklētos" "the first-called".

He did a lot of travelling after his death. St Andrew was crucified in Greece, but his remains were moved to Constantinople hundreds of years later. In the 13th Century they were moved again, this time to Amalfi in Italy. Most of him is still there today.

# FACTS ABOUT ST ANDREW

People took pilgrimages to the site of some of his remains. The presence of relics of St Andrew, including a tooth, kneecap, arm and finger bone, meant St Andrew's became a popular medieval pilgrimage site until the 16th century – when they were destroyed in the Scottish Reformation. In 1870, the Archbishop of Amalfi sent an apparent piece of the saint's shoulder blade to Scotland, where it has since been stored in St Mary's Cathedral in Edinburgh. Pope Paul VI gave Scotland more relics in 1969.

# FACTS ABOUT ST ANDREW

St Andrew came to Scotland because of a vision. Legend has it that St Andrew's first relics ended up in Scotland thanks to St Rule or St Regulus, a Greek monk who had a vision in which he was told to take them to the ends of the earth for safekeeping. His journey took him to the shores of Fife, where St Andrews now stands.

St Andrew was killed by being crucified on a saltire, or x-shaped cross, for baptising Maximilla, the wife of the Roman governor of Patras.

His symbol, the saltire, is featured on the flag of Scotland, where he established the Church of Saint Andrew.

[https://blogs.glowscotland.org.uk/  
ed/turnbullvva/](https://blogs.glowscotland.org.uk/ed/turnbullvva/)

ST KENTIGERN

# FACTS ABOUT ST KENTIGERN

St Kentigern is also known as St Mungo.

St Mungo is the Patron Saint and Founder of the City of Glasgow.

He lived from 528 to 13 January 614, being born in Fife on the banks of the River Forth near Culross and named “Kentigern” which means “big chief”

Mungo’s mother was Princess Thenog (Tannog) sometimes called Enoch – later St Enoch.

His early life was shaped by St Serf who was abbot of monastery at Culross and rescued his mother and cared for her and the young boy who he affectionately called Mungo, meaning “dear one”.

# FACTS ABOUT ST KENTIGERN

Aged 25 Mungo began his missionary work on the banks of the River Clyde and built his church close to where the Clyde and the Molendinar Burn merge – this later became Glasgow Cathedral.

He died on Sunday 13 January 614. He was buried close by his church, and today his tomb lies in the centre of the Lower Church of Glasgow Cathedral – the Feast Day of St Kentigern is the 13th January.

Bishop Jocelyn (1174-1199) commissioned a book to be written to promote the canonisation of MUNGO as a saint. The Vita Kentigerni was necessary to prove that the candidate had led a life with miracles as a sign of holiness. Folk memories of Kentigern in 1174 had been told in little stories which are known today by school children:

Here is the bird that never flew  
Here is the tree that never grew  
Here is the bell that never rang  
Here is the fish that never swam

# FACTS ABOUT ST KENTIGERN

The lines of the poem describe the different miracles performed by St Mungo:

**Here is the Bird That Never Flew** - tells the story of a wild robin that was tamed by Saint Serf, Mungo's teacher. It was accidentally killed by some of his students who blamed it on Mungo. He took the dead bird in his hands and prayed, bringing it back to life, whereupon it flew back to its master.

**Here is the Tree That Never Grew** - As a boy in the monastery Mungo was left in charge of the holy fire in the refectory. He fell asleep and some of the other boys, being jealous of him, put out the fire. When he woke and found what had happened, Mungo broke off some frozen branches from a hazel tree and caused them to burst into flames by praying over them.



# FACTS ABOUT ST KENTIGERN

**Here is the Bell That Never Rang** - This part of the poem is about a special bell Saint Mungo is said to have brought back with him from Rome from the Pope. By the fifteenth century, St Mungo's handbell had become a notable Glasgow symbol. Handbells were common in the Celtic church and were used to call the people to worship.

**Here is the Fish That Never Swam** - The King of Strathclyde had given his wife a ring as a present. But the Queen gave it to a knight who promptly lost it. Some versions of the story say that the King took the ring while the knight was asleep and threw it in the river. The King then demanded to see the ring – threatening death to the Queen if she could not produce it. The knight confessed to Saint Mungo who sent a monk to catch a fish in the River Clyde. When this was brought back, Saint Mungo cut open the fish and found the ring.

# FACTS ABOUT ST KENTIGERN

Today the bird, the tree, the bell and the fish form the four elements of the crest of Glasgow City Council. St Mungo continues to influence Glasgow life today such as the mural seen on High St Glasgow by Australian born artist, Smug, depicting a modern-day St Mungo and referencing the story of The Bird That Never Flew near to St Mungo's final resting place at Glasgow Cathedral.

[https://blogs.glowscotland.org.uk/  
ed/turnbullvva/](https://blogs.glowscotland.org.uk/ed/turnbullvva/)

MARIAN

# FACTS ABOUT OUR LADY

Mary's life and role in the history of salvation is foretold in the Old Testament and the events of her life are recorded in the New Testament. The prophecy of Isaiah 7:14 speaks of the "Virgin-Mother of Emmanuel":  
"Therefore, the Lord himself will give you a sign.  
Behold, a virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and His name shall be called Emmanuel."

Mary's parents were an elderly couple, Saint Joachim and Saint Anne although they are not mentioned in the Bible.

# FACTS ABOUT OUR LADY

Mary's date of birth is unknown but it is celebrated every 8th of September. She was a poor girl in an insignificant town, from a humble family, with little expectations that her life going to be any different than most.

Mary loved God and wanted to serve Him with all her heart. When the angel Gabriel came to Mary to tell her she was chosen and favoured by God to be the mother of His son, despite her own fear, she exhibited great courage and character: "I am the Lord's servant...May your word to me be fulfilled" (Luke 1:38).

# FACTS ABOUT OUR LADY

Mary gave birth to Jesus and raised Him with St. Joseph. Mary is the Mother of Jesus, and because of this, she is also the Mother of the Catholic Church and Mother of all the faithful.

Mary exhibited great courage and character during Jesus' earthly life and ministry. She pressed Jesus to provide wine when it ran low at the wedding in Cana, she searched for Jesus when He was left behind at the temple, she went from Nazareth to Capernaum when she learned what was being reported there about Jesus, and she was there at the cross when Jesus was crucified. Mary was a person of discipleship and faith, and the first true follower of Jesus

# FACTS ABOUT OUR LADY

The Church recognizes six “formal” titles for Mary, which corresponds to Church teaching and dogmas concerning her: Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, Our Lady, Queen of Heaven, Immaculate Conception and Assumption

The Immaculate Conception is the belief that the Virgin Mary was free of original sin from the moment of her conception.



# FACTS ABOUT OUR LADY

Tradition holds that St. Dominic (d. 1221) devised the rosary as we know it. Moved by a vision of our Blessed Mother, he preached the use of the rosary in his missionary work among the Albigensians, who had denied the mystery of Christ.

Marian apparitions are known as appearances of the Blessed Virgin Mary, coming down from heaven to earth. These appearances are often paired with some type of message Our Lady wants to communicate, and depending on the nature of her visit, can be anywhere from one short appearance to several over the course of years. Over the course of Church history, there have been many reports of Marian apparitions including:

# FACTS ABOUT OUR LADY

## Our Lady of Lourdes

A 14-year-old shepherd girl named Bernadette Soubirous reported seeing Mary appear to her while she was out gathering firewood in the countryside. Mary identified herself as "the Immaculate Conception" and told Bernadette of the location of a spring, promising miraculous healings from its waters.

# FACTS ABOUT OUR LADY

## Our Lady of Knock

On the evening of August 21, 1879 in the village of Knock, Ireland, fifteen people of various ages saw an altar with a cross above it. Upon that altar was the Paschal Lamb, and next to the altar were St. Joseph, St. John the Apostle, and the Blessed Virgin Mary. None of the figures spoke a word, and the eyewitnesses stayed on the spot praying the Rosary for the two hours that the apparitions remained. One of the other miraculous events that took place concerned the weather. During these two hours, there was rainfall. However, the ground around the apparition site remained dry throughout

# FACTS ABOUT OUR LADY

## Our Lady of Fatima

Perhaps the most well-known and well documented Marian apparition of all comes from a tiny town in Portugal. Between May 12 and October 13 of 1917, Our Lady of Fatima appeared to three small children. The numerous messages that Our Lady has given to the three shepherd children has changed the lives of countless people. Our Lady's call was to pray, particularly to pray the Rosary. The Feast of Our Lady of Fatima is celebrated on May 13.

[https://blogs.glowscotland.org.uk/  
ed/turnbullvva/](https://blogs.glowscotland.org.uk/ed/turnbullvva/)

ST TERESA

# FACTS ABOUT ST TERESA

Agnes (Mother Teresa) was fascinated with missionaries from an early age, and by 12 she knew that she would commit herself to a religious vocation.

When she was 18, Agnes left home and joined the Sisters of Loreto in Rathfarnham, Ireland. Although she lived to be 87, she never saw her mother or sister again after the day she left for Ireland. After a year learning English in Ireland, Agnes transferred to the Sisters of Loreto convent in Darjeeling, India.

Sister Teresa began teaching history and geography in Calcutta at St. Mary's, a high school for the daughters of the wealthy. She remained there for 15 years and enjoyed the work, but was distressed by the poverty she saw all around her.

# FACTS ABOUT ST TERESA

Teresa's true calling came in 1946: “I heard the call to give up all and follow Christ into the slums to serve him among the poorest of the poor.”

She also prepared by taking a nursing course – and moved to a small, rented hovel in the slums to begin her work.

Teresa’s first year in the slums was particularly hard. She was used to a life of comparative comfort, and now she had no income and no way to obtain food and supplies other than begging. She was often tempted to return to convent life, and had to rely on her determination and faith to get herself through it.



# FACTS ABOUT ST TERESA

One of her first projects was to teach the children of the poor – drawing on her experience with teaching the children of the rich. She didn't have any equipment or supplies this time, but she taught them to read and write by writing in the dirt with sticks. In addition to promoting literacy, Teresa taught the children basic hygiene. She visited their families, enquiring about their needs and helping provide for them when she could.

# FACTS ABOUT ST TERESA

By 1950 she was able to start the Mission of Charity – a congregation dedicated to caring for “the hungry, the homeless, the crippled, the blind, the lepers, all those people who feel unwanted, unloved, uncared for throughout society, people that have become a burden to the society and are shunned by everyone.”

Mother Teresa was honoured with many awards throughout her life, from the Indian Padma Shri in 1962 to the inaugural Pope John XXIII Peace Prize in 1971 to Albania’s Golden Honour of the Nation in 1994... and, most famously, the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979. She refused the traditional Nobel honor banquet, instead requesting that the \$192,000 budget be given to help the poor of India.

# FACTS ABOUT ST TERESA

She continued her work with the poor for the rest of her life, leading the Missionaries of Charity until just months before her death Sept. 5, 1997. After being beatified in 2003, Mother Teresa was canonized on Sep. 4, 2016. In a ceremony at St. Peter's Square, Pope Francis declared her a saint, yet noted, "With great spontaneity, I think we will continue to call her Mother Teresa."

[https://blogs.glowscotland.org.uk/  
ed/turnbullvva/](https://blogs.glowscotland.org.uk/ed/turnbullvva/)

# LEARNING INTENTIONS

## We will learn about

- **The Charter for Catholic Schools in Scotland and how it guides what we do**
- **Values and virtues: what these are, and what our school values mean to our school community**
- **The values and virtues displayed by our house patron**

# SUCCESS CRITERIA

**We will:**

- **Have collaboratively discussed the Charter for Catholic Schools**
- **Have collaboratively learned about values and virtues**
- **Have selected the most prominent values and virtues of our house patron**



---

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION  
IN OUR SCHOOL VALUES CONSULTATION