

Dear Cursillista,

You have been chosen to give a Rollo during the Via de Cristo weekend. God has given you a great responsibility and He will give you're the wisdom, strength and endurance to fulfill the task. In addition, the Via de Cristo method provides two special people; an "angel" from the Palanca Team and an "angel" from the Kitchen Team, who will help you through the weekend.

You will be receiving a Rollista Request Sheet from your Palanca Angel. It is very important for you to fill this out and return it to your Palanca Angel as soon as possible. Your angel will use this sheet to plan your send off on the weekend. During the weekend, it is your responsibility to be in the Palanca Chapel 20 minutes before the time scheduled for your Rollo. If you are a table leader, you may need the help of an Assistant Rector to let you know what time to leave the weekenders so you will be ready on time.

Every sendoff is unique, because you are unique. In addition, there are events happening on the weekend that may add to its uniqueness. For instance, when two Rollo's are given back to back, your send off may be too short to read all of the scriptures you have chosen or to sing all of the songs as requested. Because the weekenders are always the first priority, you may need to be flexible and understanding if all of your expectations are not met. The most important part of the sendoff for each Rollista is prayer!

When your Rollo is over, return to the Palanca Chapel. After a short prayer of thanksgiving, your Kitchen Angel will have a special plate of food prepared for you. Your Kitchen Angel would like you to request something special on your "Rollista Request Sheet", but keep in mind that your request should not be overly extravagant nor excessively time consuming to prepare.

Now, to prepare for your Rollo, thoroughly read your entire Rollo outline and support material as supplied.

GLYASDW,

Utah Via de Cristo Community

## SUGGESTIONS FOR WRITING A TALK AND USING THE TALK OUTLINES

### I. GENERAL COMMENTS

You received a call to be on a team, asked for discernment, and concluded that the Lord was calling you to serve at this time. There is a reason God wanted you on this particular team in the role you have been assigned. Serve Him with prayerful anticipation.

You were asked to give a talk. You may be eager to do so and/or very uncertain about it. Whether or not you feel capable of giving a talk is not relevant at this point. Many people before you have had those same feelings, probably even someone who gave a talk at the weekend you attended. In the Leaders talk, we are reminded that we are all leaders. We just need to rely on God to guide us and to develop the qualities in us that are necessary for the task. It is the same for giving a talk. For many people, this is a growing experience and they must trust God to work through them. What is more important than feeling capable of giving a talk is that you are living the Via de Cristo method. Are you growing in your relationship with God? Are you reaching out to others with God's love? Do you have the support of a Group Reunion and an Ultreya? Are you living the life that you will be presenting in your talk?

Once you have said "yes" to writing a talk, pray for wisdom and guidance. Read all of the material for your talk and be familiar with the progression of the weekend before you begin. The progression of the weekend has been carefully planned, even if we were unaware of this on our own weekend. The talks on the weekend are not simply fifteen talks, but fifteen sections of one talk. Think of your talk as a chapter in a book. Each talk, like the chapter of a book, says the things that must be presented at that time. There is a natural progression. The author has carefully thought through the presentation of the material or the plot of the story. The whole would not make sense if one chapter was omitted or strayed from the purpose of the book. In the same way, if you go off on your own tangent, give inappropriate examples, give a stirring witness too early in the weekend or omit things that are important to the progression of the weekend, your talk will not fit into the overall plan of the weekend. Make every point in the outline and add none of your own. Your choice of words and your personal examples and/or witness will make your talk unique.

Another way to think of the talks is to imagine building a tower of blocks. Each block must be firm and whole to build a solid foundation. If a talk does not include all the points, it does not give the solid foundation that the subsequent talks need to build on. It is also deficient if it presents examples or a witness that do not fit the points of the talk. Time will have been spent on unnecessary material, which weakens the talk and interferes with the progression of the weekend. A stirring witness, no matter how touching, will obscure the message of the talk if it does not clarify a point of the outline and fit into the progression of the weekend. Examples should be brief, with only enough detail to make the point.

Giving a talk on a Via de Cristo weekend takes a special kind of discipline and humility. The talks build gradually from Friday morning to Sunday afternoon. Each one is meant to do a certain job in a certain way. It is important to present the material that is unique to that talk because the remaining talks build on it. You may use your own creative writing and personal speaking style, while still making the points of your

particular talk. The talks should catch and retain the attention of the participants and fit into the purpose of the talk in the progression of the weekend. They should not sound “canned”. It is customary to write out your talk. It will keep your talk concise, avoid rambling, and stay within your time limit. Once it has been critiqued at a team meeting, your talk should not be changed without the consent of the rector/a.

If you are asked to give a talk for the second time, do not use your old talk. Each talk should be written for a particular weekend. In the time that elapsed, you have grown in your relationship with God and in your understanding of the Via de Cristo method. You may now have an example or a witness that is more current and more relevant. If it is fresh for you, the participants will respond to that.

It is important to use inclusive language. If it is a men’s or women’s weekend, use the appropriate gender pronouns in your talk. There are a few secretariats that sponsor co-ed weekends. Be sensitive to use of gender if you are giving a talk on one of these weekends. It is also important to be aware that there are participants who are married, single, divorced or widowed. Differences in national origin, race and age should also be considered when choosing examples and witnesses.

Each talk, in its own way, should do two things. First, it explains a part of the picture or method. Second, it urges and/or inspires the participants to do what is presented and shows that it is possible. Each talk does this in its own way. Be sensitive to the progression of the weekend. The opening talks explain Christianity more generally and the participants are encouraged to develop and deepen a relationship with God. The final talks lay out a concrete method of sharing our faith in the world. Each one progresses, with definite steps, to inspire the participants into action. The later talks are to be given with more enthusiasm, including examples of how the Via de Cristo method of renewal has worked in their own lives.

There is also a development of several minor topics. These ideas do not have a talk assigned to them, but are developed gradually in several talks. For instance, lay-clergy relations are discussed in three talks: Layperson as Church in the World, Means of Grace (or Days in the Life or Sacraments) and Developing Christian Community Within Our Environments, each time in a different way. Spiritual direction is mentioned in several talks. The same is true of prayer, family life and the Church.

By making the Christian ideal seem attractive and attainable, the talks should evoke a desire in the participants to respond to God’s love by developing or deepening their relationship with Him and by instilling in them a desire to share God’s love with others. To do this they need the support of the Christian community. As the talks unfold, the participants will gradually see a vision develop and will stay interested until the end of the last day.

It is good to be aware of the different responses possible during the weekend. For introverts the silent retreat may be welcome and allow them to go within. For others, it is frustrating to be with all these people and not be able to talk to them; they are more comfortable if they can talk with and connect to other people. Later in the weekend, the extraverts will be energized and the introverts may feel overwhelmed with too much togetherness and little or no time to process what they are hearing.

## II. PROGRESSION OF THE WEEKEND

### THURSDAY

The first meditation Thursday night suggests that the participant “Know Yourself”. The second meditation, “The Prodigal Son”, reminds us that we, like the prodigal son, have often strayed away from our heavenly Father. God joyfully welcomes us home when we stray from Him, just as the father welcomed his son. When he was a long way off, his father ran to him joyfully. In the same way, our Father is waiting for us to come to Him. The spiritual retreat follows. It prepares the participants for the weekend by making them more aware of Christ’s presence and by emphasizing the need to come to Him.

### THE FIRST DAY OF THE VIA DE CRISTO WEEKEND

On Friday the intention is to bring the participants face to face with themselves. They grapple with the question, “Who am I?” The speakers present a new set of values and ideas about life, higher and more spiritual values than they may have had before. The purpose of the morning meditation, “The Three Glances of Christ”, is to make the participants aware of the need to respond to God. They are given examples from the gospels of three persons on whom Christ directed His gaze. Each person will react differently, asking him/herself the question, “How will I respond?”

The five talks on the first day clearly present the ideal of living the life of grace. The following are the important points of each talk:

#### IDEAL (The Call to be Fully Human)

- Humans are the crown of creation because they have intellect, freedom and will.
- The balance between the intellectual, emotional and spiritual aspects of a person is a measure of human maturity.
- Self-giving is the measure of a person’s human development.
- An authentic ideal gives purpose and meaning to life.
- You can discover your ideal by examining what you think about and how you spend your extra time and money.

#### GRACE (HABITUAL GRACE)

- God’s supreme ideal is that all of His children live in His grace and love.
- We are invited to a new relationship with God because of God’s habitual grace.
- We can respond to God’s invitation.
- Grace, a natural attribute of God, calls us to be part of the family of God.
- We are members of the family of our Father, living as brothers and sisters, with Christ as our brother.
- Grace is not based on our worthiness, but solely on God’s divine nature.

#### THE LAYPERSON AS THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD

- Christ did not intend merely to save individuals but to save the world. For this reason He founded the Church to continue His mission to the world.
- As members of the Church, the laity have a specific mission to the world and in the world to be fully Christian.
- Because responding to God’s love changes our lives, we are called to penetrate

and transform society through the power of the Gospel.

#### ACTUAL GRACE

- Humans feel inadequate to participate in God's mission, but God has not left us alone.
- God offers us His grace and enables us to accept it and grow in faith.
- The Holy Spirit lives and works in us, enlightening our mind and inspiring our will.
- As the body of Christ, we are in this together.
- Palanca is the spiritual "lever" of prayer and sacrifice on the weekend and in our ministry.

At this point general palanca is introduced and the low-key approach ends.

#### PIETY

- Piety arises out of our relationship with God.
- There are many types of false piety.
- Authentic piety is directing our whole life to God.
- We need to nourish our relationship with God through practices of authentic piety.
- Piety is a life-long process.

#### THE SECOND DAY OF THE VIA DE CRISTO WEEKEND

By the beginning of the second day, the participants begin to ask themselves: How can I attain this ideal of a conscious and growing life in Christ and how can I become an authentic, dynamic Christian? The talks on this day are geared to answer these questions by presenting a Christ-oriented sacramental piety that makes us more fully aware of being the people of God, the body of Christ. The participants are introduced to prayer as a personal conversation with their brother Jesus. They begin to feel a concern for their brothers and sisters in Christ. The second day begins with the meditation, "The Figure of Christ." The emphasis is on the humanity of Christ, the Christ who is living today, the Person who attracts so many to Him. The participants are invited into a personal, intimate friendship with Jesus.

#### STUDY

- Christian study is not the same as the study of Christianity.
- The principle source of study is the Bible.
- Everyone studies throughout life.
- There are obstacles to study.
- There are remedies to overcome these obstacles.

#### MEANS OF GRACE (A DAY IN THE LIFE, OR CHANNELS OF GRACE)

- We encounter Christ throughout life. He personally touches us.
- This enables us to lead fully Christian lives, sharing God's grace with others.
- Sacraments as means of grace.
- Baptism

- Holy Communion (Eucharist)
- Other events in our lives become grace-filled days in the life of a Christian.

#### APOSTOLIC ACTION

- Apostolic action naturally follows piety and study.
- Apostolic action is anything we do with the sole purpose of sharing Christ with others and desiring that they have a relationship with Him.
- Apostolic action is non-manipulative.
- Apostolic action's purpose is to infuse Christ's ideal into the world.
- Friendship is the key to sharing Christ with others.

#### OBSTACLES TO GRACE

- Sin is a reality, a failure to live as we should.
- Obstacles are sin, Satan, the world and our own flesh.
- Obstacles in the attitudes of our hearts and minds frustrate our growth in grace.
- There are influences in our society that encourage us to sin.
- Obstacles are tests of our love and reminders to love God and others more.
- Prayer, spiritual direction and Christian friendship are among the remedies for overcoming these obstacles.

#### LEADERS

- Each person is a leader in his/her personal environments.
- Natural and supernatural qualities of leaders can be developed through enhancing loving characteristics.
- Transforming the world depends on each individual Christian.
- Each individual is responsible to offer all of his/her individual talents in service to God in his/her natural environments.
- The group is more than the sum of its individual members when influencing an environment for God.

#### THE THIRD DAY OF THE VIA DE CRISTO WEEKEND

By the beginning of the third day, most of the participants are beginning to feel renewed, committed, and filled with enthusiasm. On the first day they encountered themselves. On the second day they entered into intimate friendship with Christ. Today their thoughts are projected out into the world. They are told how they can share Christ with others in the world in which they live. The third day is a call to apostolic action. The day begins with the meditation, "Christ's Message to the Participant." The participants hear that Christ is counting on them: "I have chosen you and have appointed you, that you should go and bear fruit."

#### THE STUDY AND EVANGELIZATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

- Christianity is lived in community.
- We need to study our environments in order to change them.
- God gives us what we need to evangelize our environments--to make them more

Christ-like.

- This is accomplished by working with others who share our mission.

#### LIFE IN GRACE (CHRISTIAN LIFE)

- The practices of piety provide a practical program for spiritual growth.
- The Piety section of the reunion card is explained, including spiritual direction and the importance of prayer.
- Our practices of piety will change and deepen as we grow spiritually.

#### DEVELOPING CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY WITHIN OUR ENVIRONMENTS

- Our mission is to transform our environments into living Christian communities.
- We are to form Christian communities in our environments.
- The purpose of Christian community is the evangelization of the world.
- God gives the community what it needs to accomplish this goal.

#### GROUP REUNION AND ULTREYA

- The principal problem in living the Christian life is perseverance.
- In order to persevere, one must be in community with others who are also striving to live the life of Christ - a balanced life of piety, study and apostolic action.
- Group reunion is the deep relationship of a few close friends - friendship and accountability raised to the level of the divine.
- Ultreya, the reunion of groups, includes a broader spectrum of the Christian community to support our mission.
- Without Ultreya it is harder for a group reunion to reach its purpose of sharing Christ with the world.

#### FOURTH DAY

- We each have a responsibility to carry out the mission entrusted to us.
- It is not easy, but the Via de Cristo method helps us persevere.
- Christ is the cornerstone and source of our ability to persevere.
- Each person's call to apostolic action is unique.
- Life is living the Via de Cristo.

#### III. PROGRESSION OF EXAMPLES AND WITNESS IN THE TALKS.

This is an overview of how to use examples and witness in the talks. A more in-depth discussion is included in the specific talk outlines under the heading "Suggestions for Writing This Talk."

#### THURSDAY

Thursday evening the participants are usually nervous and uncertain. They know no one or just a few people in the group that has gathered. Although the team tries to make them feel at ease, the unknown brings with it a certain amount of anxiety even for the most confident participants. The team, on the other hand, is excited and eager. Being

sensitive to the participants and their feelings of anxiety are important. Keep the progression of the weekend in mind.

#### FRIDAY

The first day presents the life in grace as the fundamental ideal of Christian life. The most common mistake is saying too much. The talks are low-key and do not use the actual experiences of the speaker in the same way that later talks do. The talks should be clear, natural and presented with conviction. The participants are told clearly what a great thing s/he is called to do and urged to do it. The use of illustrations and examples is carefully controlled.

#### IDEAL

The first talk is difficult to prepare, and for this reason it should be assigned to an experienced team member. It is very matter-of-fact in presenting the material. There is no prayer, no mention of God or any use of scripture, no matter how tempting it is to slip it in. The first three meditations, two on Thursday evening and one Friday morning, have challenged the participants to look at their relationship with God. Without saying it directly in the talk, many participants will already be thinking that a life with God should be his/her ideal. All examples should be short, to the point and not religious in nature. It is essential that this talk remains secular and does not deviate from its purpose.

#### ACTUAL GRACE

Given by clergy, this talk presents the life in grace as the Christian ideal. It, and all the talks that follow, begin with prayer. The use of scripture is introduced.

#### LAYPERSON AS CHURCH IN THE WORLD

This talk remains low-key. Examples are not stirring testimonies, but concrete examples of the Church active in the world. Scripture is used in this talk.

#### ACTUAL GRACE

This talk ends with the presentation of general palanca and the low-key approach ends.

#### PIETY

The Piety talk presents the example of a person who is living the life of grace. It includes how the speaker came to realize what directing one's life to God means and the difference this has made in his/her life. Being the first talk with a personal testimony, Piety often has a significant impact on the participants. It must be presented with conviction and enthusiasm. The participants see that it is possible to live a life dedicated to God because the speaker presents a life that has done this successfully.

#### SATURDAY

While echoing the message of Friday, the second day talks patiently explain how it is done--what each person must do to live the Christian ideal and become a leader for Christ. Each talk presents the participant with one part of the process. Each talk is



explanatory in nature and explains how the method works. The speaker needs to be aware of not saying too much. Examples are primarily explanatory and show how the method worked in the life of the speaker. They are not to be inspirational in the way the Sunday talks are. The focus is individual and personal.

#### STUDY

The Study talk is meant to explain Christian study and why it is important. The examples are explanatory in nature and illustrate the study method that has worked for the speaker in deepening his/her relationship with God and in discerning God's will for his/her life.

#### MEANS OF GRACE (A DAY IN THE LIFE, CHANNELS OF GRACE)

This talk is given by clergy. It discusses the sacraments--God touching us in everyday things and throughout life.

#### APOSTOLIC ACTION

The talk presents a method of personal evangelism and shows how it works. Apostolic action is the natural response of a Christian who has experienced God's unconditional love and wants to share it. The witness in the talk is sharing the speaker's response to God's love. S/he introduces his/her friend, Jesus, to a friend. Make a friend. Be a friend. Bring your friend to Christ.

#### OBSTACLES TO GRACE

Obstacles to Grace is given by clergy. It discusses some of the obstacles we face when trying to live the life of grace. It also presents remedies to these obstacles.

#### LEADERS

Leaders is the inspirational talk of the day and summarizes the day in a moving way, showing that what has been presented during the day works. The speaker shows what a person can do when living the method that was presented. It includes examples of the natural and supernatural qualities of a leader, a person who is putting all s/he is into being a Christian. In his/her own way, everyone is a leader in his/her environment.

#### SUNDAY

The third day explains further what it means to be a Christian leader, but does it on a different level. Up to this time the focus has been on the individual. This now changes to focus on the environment in which a person finds him/herself and his/her relationships with others in these environments. The talks stress how the participants must co-operate with other Christians and form Christian community with them. It fills out the vision of how the Church and the individual Christian can function in the modern world. It takes a deepening relationship with Jesus Christ and relationships with our brothers and sisters in Christ to give us the support and encouragement we need. This involves the presentation of a method. Each talk presents its part of the method. The participants are given instructions on how the Via de Cristo method works. It also provides a vision of the Church as a Christian community that is accomplishing something. The talks are strong, urgent, confident and triumphant. He is risen! He has

overcome the world! He is present in His Church, still overcoming the world! Examples need to show a Christian community working together to evangelize an environment. The participants should have the feeling that there is such a community, they can fit into it, and they can also be successful in sharing Christ with their world.

#### THE STUDY AND EVANGELIZATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

This talk introduces a new concept. Our environments are those groups to which we belong. As Christian leaders we should be having an impact on those environments in order that they become more Christ-like. Eduardo Bonnin, the founder of Cursillo®, thought that this talk presented a concept that most participants had not heard before. The first talk of each day, including this one, is explanatory in nature. It must be clear, systematic, specific and concrete, laying out a method. It presents specific examples of things to think about when planning to influence an environment for Christ and working with individuals in that environment. It gives practical methods that produce positive results.

#### LIFE IN GRACE (CHRISTIAN LIFE)

This is the final clergy talk. (In some movements it is given by a layperson.) It presents spiritual direction as one method of persevering in the Christian ideal and discusses the Piety section of the reunion card.

#### DEVELOPING CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY WITHIN OUR ENVIRONMENTS

The remaking of society can only be accomplished through the building of self-giving Christian communities developed within our environments. The appropriate witness in this talk is the example of an environment being transformed by a group—a practical example and living story of Christians working together to change the spirit of an environment to be more Christ-like. It is to be joyful and inspirational, leading the participants to believe that they can do this too.

#### GROUP REUNION AND ULTREYA

This talk introduces the Via de Cristo method of persevering. It is the living example of a person who is part of a Group Reunion that supports the deepening of his/her faith and encourages him/her to share Christ with others in order to transform his/her environments. S/he also witnesses to the support of the greater Christian community through Ultreya. “This method works!” is the message of the talk. It is not possible, at best very difficult, to persevere alone. We need the support of our relationship with Christ and our relationships with our brothers and sisters in Christ to persevere. The witness in the talk shows how this worked in the life of the speaker. As in the previous talk, the emphasis is not how the Christian community supported the speaker through a difficult time, but supported his/her reaching out to others with Jesus’ love and forming Christian community with them. It is inspirational in nature and witnesses about a method that works.

#### THE FOURTH DAY

This talk emphasizes what has been presented in the previous talks and is another example of someone living the Via de Cristo method by influencing those around him/her

for Christ. It also prepares the participants for some of the common problems they may face when they get home. It is a joyful example of another person who shows by example that it is possible to persevere.

#### IV. HOW TO USE THE OUTLINES

There are three main sections of each talk outline. The first section is divided into four topics: Orientation, General Comments, Atmosphere and Suggestions for Writing This Talk. The Outline and the Clarification of the Outline follow.

The first section is important to provide the framework of the talk. It discusses the important points of the talk, the atmosphere of the weekend at the point that this talk is given and important suggestions for writing the talk. It talks more specifically about the points in the outline, which ones should be emphasized, appropriate examples and witnesses for the talk and where they should be inserted. It is important background information the speaker needs in order to write an effective talk that fits into the progression of the weekend.

The outline presents the points that must be made in the talk. It is expected that each talk contains these points and no others. Write-downs are underlined in the outline. If a participant writes down only those things, s/he will have a good outline of what was presented on the weekend. For those movements that use overheads, this is the minimum of what should appear on the overheads. There are a few places where the outline clearly says that a specific Bible verse should be included. In some talks there are more Bible verses than can be included and stay within the time frame, or there are several Bible verses that clarify a point being made. Use of Bible verses in those instances is at the discretion of the speaker.

The Clarification of the Outline section is meant to clarify the points made in the outline point by point. It is meant primarily for the enlightenment of the speaker and fleshes out the points in the outline. It expands and explains the thought. Although the speaker may want to use some of these ideas in his/her talk, it is not possible to use all of the Clarification in your talk. Bible verses in the Clarification may be included, but do not need to be used.

It is important to read all three sections of the talk outline before beginning to write a talk. This will help you understand what is to be presented in the talk, how it fits into the progression of the weekend and the atmosphere of the weekend at this point.

Pray first, last, and always. Pray for team formation during team meetings, since building Christian community is the first priority for the meetings. Pray before you begin preparing your talk. Pray as you read the material. Pray as you sit down to write the talk. Pray after the talk is written, asking for discernment whether you have said the things that need to be said. Pray for the people who will critique the talk. Pray for the participants who will hear the talk, that each one would hear what God wants him/her to hear in the talk. There will be prayer support as you give the talk. Pray for the discussion after the talk. Pray for the weekend as a whole. In other words, bathe the weekend and your part in it in prayer. After the weekend, continue to pray for the participants as they return home. Pray for their perseverance in the Via de Cristo method.

To God be the glory!

## PIETY

Recommended Time: 40-45 Minutes

### I. Orientation

The first day of the Via de Cristo brings us face-to-face with ourselves. As we take a look at our lives, our values and daily activities, a call to live the higher ideal of the conscious life in grace emerges. By this time the participants are beginning to experience the desire to respond to this call: to be intentional about their priorities (Ideal); to be aware of God's grace and love (Grace); and to be an active and working member of the Church (The Layperson as the Church in the World). Some may still doubt, however, that living such a life is possible. Others may block out this possibility.

Piety states in the clearest way what is fundamental to being a Christian and gives a strong call to make an active and dynamic relationship with God the foundation of our lives. The Piety talk accomplishes this by presenting an example of one life being lived in such a relationship with God. This talk calls for the witnessing presence of someone who can show, by sharing his/her own faith story, that the message being proclaimed is not mere theory. This living example shows that an active, growing relationship with God in Christ Jesus is something that is accessible to everyone by the grace of God through faith.

In this talk the speaker witnesses to the real possibility of genuinely accepting and fully living God's plan for us. Living our lives in grace in a conscious, growing and shared manner is authentic piety. This is different from the selfish individualism promoted in our world, from going through the motions in the practice of religion, or from using religion for one's own purposes on individual, professional or social planes. The participants should begin to see how truly accessible and fulfilling the Christian life can be when its foundation is an intentional life of piety. Whatever you do, do all for the glory of God. (I Corinthians 10:31, Colossians 3:17)

The principle points of the piety talk are:

- Piety arises out of our personal relationship with God.
- There are many types of false piety.
- Authentic piety is directing our whole life to God.
- We need to nourish our relationship with God through practices of authentic piety.
- Piety is a life-long process.

### II. General Comments

Piety, the last talk of the day, is pivotal in the Via de Cristo weekend. It pulls together the talks of the first day and presents the first basic step of being an apostle. Every talk that follows builds on this talk. It offers the speaker's response to what has been presented thus far about what it means to be a Christian: simply put, to **actually** be a Christian. This involves directing the whole of one's life to God, living the Christian ideal fully and completely.

This talk exposes superficial and misguided approaches to the Christian religion. Through the testimony of the speaker, it also presents an accurate picture of what it really means to be a faithful Christian. If done clearly, forcefully, honestly and with vulnerability, this talk has tremendous effect. Confronted with the differences between false and authentic piety, each listener recognizes and acknowledges the crippling limitations in his/her own life of faith. S/he realizes a new calling to honesty in life and to a greater commitment to God. S/he sees that this new dedication requires a life of prayer to nourish a growing relationship with God. Piety does

not say how to direct one's life to God except in general terms. The process is pointed out, but is not explained in detail. That is all for later.

Via de Cristo calls and inspires people to be more faithful followers of Christ and to be leaders. A dynamic relationship with God results in lifelong transformation. Living the life in grace involves a willingness to be changed by the Holy Spirit, in order to become an increasingly effective leader who responds to God's call to change the world.

The process of transformation unraveled through the Via de Cristo may be visualized by the use of a tripod or three-legged stool. In order to be transformed into a Christian leader who begins to live up to the potential God has given, an intentional faith process comes into play. This process is summarized in three interconnected concepts: piety, study and apostolic action.

The message of Via de Cristo is that Christ must become the center of every aspect of our lives. This response to God's gift of grace is not realized mindlessly. We tend to think that this process comes naturally and that we don't need a practical way to make the fulfilled life in grace a reality in our own lives. To present God's ideal for us without offering the means for making it a reality can lead to disappointment as life's difficulties surface. This talk offers a concrete way for making God's ideal for us a reality in our lives and provides a living example of someone who is striving to apply these means within his/her own life.

The Piety and Study talks are key vehicles for communicating the concepts behind the tripod. Authentic piety is the direction of our whole life to God. The Study talk reveals that by its very nature, Christianity speaks to every aspect of our lives and is the key that explains all of life. Living the life of piety means that no aspect of life is excluded from one's life in Christ. Piety involves all of life; all of our relationships, beliefs, values and activities. Study further emphasizes an explicit – intentionally conscious and growing – direction of life to Him.

Obedience is more than doing what God wants. It is living in a dynamic relationship with God, doing what God wants as a response to what God has done for us, knowing that God wants the best for us. Following Christ's teachings involves more than doing what Christ says. Instead, it is doing what Christ says because of what Christ has done for us. This is revealed through God's never-ending grace.

Piety arises out of our personal relationship with God. It is the life of Christ in us, growing and shared. This life in Christ involves knowing, wanting, and doing. For example, teaching children how to pray includes the knowledge of what prayer is and why a person prays (knowing), a desire to help children develop into men and women of prayer (wanting), as well as the actual decision and commitment to teach children to pray (doing). These are not three different actions, but three different elements of the same act. These elements are present in every human act. If our whole life is directed to God, then our knowing, wanting and doing are directed to God.

The use of "piety" in the Via de Cristo involves two concepts, what it is and how we do it. Piety refers to giving oneself totally to God's ideal -- a life lived in grace, in accord with God's intentions. Piety, in this sense, involves all of life and the effort to direct everything to God. Second, the practices of piety involve those things that a person can do to develop and maintain one's personal relationship with God. Loving God involves more than just praying to Him. It is not likely that a person will love God unless s/he prays to Him and spends time with Him. It is the same with any friendship or any personal relationship. Two people have to spend time together or their friendship and their love for each other will not fully develop. The sum total of their friendship will be much broader than just the time they spend together. As friendships

deepen, they tend to penetrate more and more of life. The time friends spend together, however, is indispensable in forming the bond.

The Piety talk progressively leads the participants to a point where they can come to grips with the call for a deeper relationship with God. There are six sections to the Piety talk.

Part I defines piety and introduces the premise that our piety is our response to God's call to us. Great stress is placed on piety as a follow-up to the Ideal talk, emphasizing that we must be Christians and not just do Christian things.

Part II explains false piety by providing examples of what piety is not.

Part III is the description of authentic piety. Here the talk moves progressively from a mere description to a deeper witness and a calling to live the true life in Christ today. This is one of the significant points on the weekend. The reality of Christ's message is presented to the participants through both the words and the living example of the speaker, thus raising the possibility that each participant can fulfill his/her created potential.

Parts IV and V describe the characteristics and practices of authentic piety.

Part VI concludes the talk.

### III. Atmosphere

As the participants approach the end of the first day, the new questions that they have been asked and the new answers that they are beginning to receive work together to create an atmosphere of expectation. The day has progressed from a secular beginning with the Ideal talk, in which Christ was not mentioned at all, to a spiritually stimulating threshold in the second talk on Grace. What began in a class-like, seminar fashion has become a shared spiritual journey. The participants have heard of God's unconditional and unending love for them, have been given a vision of the layperson being the Church in the world, and have been lifted up by palanca, self-giving prayer offered on their behalf by people, some of whom they don't even know. These unexpected expressions of acceptance and support have opened them to a heightened awareness and acceptance of the work of the Holy Spirit within them and in others.

By now, most have had a chance to take a fresh look at their lives and have begun to realize that their ideal is inappropriate, inadequate or inconsistent. The increasingly spiritual progression of the day has left them re-evaluating their priorities and wondering how to get where they now want to go. They are looking for guidance. They are beginning to realize that there are others who are in a more desirable and dynamic relationship with God, and that others around them are willing to share valuable insights that pertain to their own lives. Their hearts and minds are open to these insights and to the answers they seek.

This open-minded and expectant atmosphere readies the participants to receive the message of the Piety talk. A key point for the speaker is that his/her story needs to be presented in a real, open, honest and vulnerable manner. The speaker's honesty and vulnerability about his/her own relationship with God provides a candid and unpretentious picture of what it means to be a faithful Christian. This calls the listeners to increased honesty about their own lives and into a more open, seeking and committed relationship with God.

### IV. Suggestions for Preparing this Talk

The Piety talk is one of the pivotal talks of the Via de Cristo weekend and often has tremendous impact. This is where the participant's values are most often realigned. The Piety

talk is designed to inspire the participants to begin to make the transition to put God first in their lives.

Each principal section of the Piety talk is important. Each element needs to be taken seriously and handled skillfully. The ideas and structure of the talk need to come through clearly. The personal testimony provides the participants with a real, tangible and compelling example of what it is to live the life of true piety.

The introductory section of the talk sets the stage. Besides briefly summarizing the other talks and events of the day, it points out that piety involves every aspect of one's life. A Christian must be in relationship with God, not just do Christian things.

When you introduce the title of the talk, be aware of the negative connotations carried by the word "piety" in our North American culture. The term is often misunderstood. A well-done presentation of the talk, supported by the personal witness of the speaker, creates the appealing new understanding of piety. This sets the stage for the remainder of the Via de Cristo weekend, as well as for each participant's Fourth Day. This section introduces the Via de Cristo concept of the tripod or three-legged stool.

The false concepts of piety should be thoughtfully prepared and carefully presented. The main point each false concept criticizes should be expressed clearly. Humor is a useful tool in presenting the concepts of false piety effectively. As participants recognize themselves or others they know during the discussions of these false concepts, they may smile or chuckle about it. However, if the speaker gets carried away with portraying these false concepts too humorously, the intended points may not be conveyed. The first false idea may well be treated humorously. The second and third can have humor but should be treated with sympathy because these two concepts are most likely to hit home with the participants. The last false concept should be handled strongly and with great care because hypocrisy involves malice.

It's important to avoid putting down the participants when presenting the concepts of false piety. The speaker may make a point that really hits a nerve with one participant or another. If a sensitive participant feels personally attacked, s/he might be distracted from truly hearing the points that follow.

Don't forget to make the points. Examples that clarify what a person would be like if s/he held these false ideas are valuable. The participants should be given a clear picture of the ideas presented.

The personal witness of the speaker can begin as early as the second section with the description of false piety. Some might choose to reserve all or most of their personal testimony for the end of the talk. Others might choose to intersperse elements of their faith story among the outline points. Personal witness must illustrate authentic piety so that these points are real, not just in somebody's imagination.

The speaker's vulnerability is a vehicle of grace for the participants. It is important to let the listeners hear that the speaker is an ordinary person who lives a life like theirs. In first admitting struggles and failings, the point is not to shock but to show our shared brokenness. God's faithfulness, power and grace are made evident as the testimony progresses. (II Corinthians 4:7-12)

Effective personal testimony in this talk generally contains four elements:

1. A description of the individual's life before spiritual awakening, i.e., the religious condition of the speaker before s/he began to direct his/her whole life to God;

2. An account of the events leading up to the commitment to change, i.e., how the speaker came to realize the value and necessity of directing his/her whole life to God;
3. A description of the actual encounter with and/or surrender to God and the impact of this experience on the speaker.
4. A celebration of the new life following this event -- what a life lived in relationship with God means to the speaker now.

Of these parts, the last is the most important. The speaker tries to convey to the participants what it means to live life in an active and dynamic relationship with God. The speaker does not necessarily have to talk about a single dramatic change or a big conversion. Directing the whole of life to God is always a process. Even if it involves a dramatic change at one point, there are usually a number of other points where the speaker experienced significant awareness, redirection and growth in faith.

In personal testimony, the speaker describes the changes that have taken place in him/herself and bears witness to the transformation of his/her former life to a life dedicated to God. The personal testimony is more than a conversion narrative as it continues to relate the spiritual progress and growth of the speaker as proof of God's power.

Personal testimony is not a collection of glittering generalities. The speaker should not just say that the life of grace is "wonderful" or "great." The speaker should be specific in sharing what walking closely with God means in his/her life.

The speaker should avoid preaching. The tone of the talk is warm, relational and inviting. The speaker should never give the impression that a life directed wholly to God is a "bed of roses" or that s/he has solved every problem. The speaker is not telling the participants how to live their lives; s/he is just telling them how s/he lives, and how true piety -- directing his/her entire life to God -- has made a difference for the better.

Most of the warnings that go with all of the talks of the first day also go with this one. The talk should be kept simple. The speaker should not delve into complicated religious or political issues. The message is straightforward; the only response adequate to God's gift of grace is directing one's life to God. The talk should not say too much or try to treat things that will come up later.

## **PIETY OUTLINE**

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

- A. God calls each person to a new life. This involves a radical change from within, which alters our relationships with:
  1. Self.
  2. God.
  3. Other people.
  4. The world.
- B. Living life in Grace gives Christian purpose and perspective to these relationships. The only valid response to God's immeasurable Grace is to seek to BE what God intended us to be, not simply to DO Christian things. This BEING is best expressed in a balance of three dimensions:
  1. Piety.



2. Study.
  3. Apostolic Action.
- C. Piety
1. Authentic piety is an intimate, revitalizing, deepening relationship with God. (Matthew 22:37-39)
  2. False piety is a superficial, inaccurate or deceptive practice that appears to be Christian. False piety is destructive. It distracts and diverts people from seeking and knowing God and from the fulfilled life God has for them.

## II. FALSE PIETY

- A. Holy Joes/Hannahs, though well intentioned, have a fearful impression of God and overemphasize dutiful practices. (Luke 17: 7-10)
1. They believe they can earn their own salvation, gaining heaven by keeping the Law.
  2. Their “piety” consists of the practices, duties and traditions of religion that they view as ends in themselves.
  3. They desire to be “angels” working for God, but not “saints” who are human beings created in God’s image.
  4. They see the world as an evil place and mankind as a threat to their own souls, rather than as the redeemed work of God.
  5. They often become so preoccupied with doing good works within the church that they don’t fulfill their family and job responsibilities.
- Their view lacks maturity.
- B. Mechanical Mikes/Routine Ritas go through the external motions of an inner life that they know little about and have never experienced.
1. They are less sincere than the "Holy Joes/Hannahs."
  2. They may go to church because they always have, because it is expected of them or to follow the crowd.
  3. They may go to church because they fear hell and want a safety net.
  4. Their words are empty. By repeating “Lord, Lord,” they hope to enter the kingdom of heaven. (Matthew 7:21).
- C. Clubby Carls/Carols focus on their relationships with people in the church rather than on their relationship with God.
1. They go to church to be with the crowd or for the social outlets the church offers.
  2. They don’t operate on a spiritual plane but see the church as equivalent to many other clubs or groups to which they may belong.
  3. They desire the social standing that may come from being a member of a church. It looks good on a resume.
  4. They go to church for business contacts and professional networking.
- D. Phony Phils/Phyllises exhibit their “piety” for the world to see, but live in direct contradiction to whom they appear to be. (Matthew 23:25-26)
1. They seem zealous for God, but instead use religion for their personal gain and glory. (Mark 7:6)
  2. They are models of perfection in the church, but are unethical in dealing with others.

3. They demand virtues of others that they do not practice themselves.  
(Matthew 23:2-4)
4. They are idle gossips who ruin the good name and reputation of others. Though active in church, they turn others away from the truth because of their hypocrisy.  
(Matthew 23:13-14)

All these are examples of people who claim to be Christian but practice false piety.

A brief personal witness may be appropriate here.

### III. AUTHENTIC OR TRUE PIETY (John 15:5)

#### A. Authentic or true piety comes from a dynamic personal relationship with God that is conscious, growing and shared.

1. Piety is living a Christ-centered life. We respond to God's immeasurable gifts of grace by following Christ's example in every area of our lives. (Matthew 6:33)
2. Life that is conscious.
  - a. When we allow God's grace to permeate even the most commonplace and ordinary aspects of our lives, God's life in us increases.
  - b. We are mindful of the unchanging, unceasing presence of God in our lives: the love of God the Father, our friendship with Christ, our brother, and the power of the Holy Spirit in us.
3. Life that is growing. Piety is a life-long process. It is dying to self and living as Christ wants us to live. Our love of God and our self-giving and obedience to God's will grows when it is fed and declines when neglected. (Philippians 2:1-11)
4. Life that is shared. We are God's channels of grace to others. We must attentively listen to others and share God's love and life with them. (Galatians 6:2)

#### B. Authentic piety is directing our whole life to God.

1. Individuals today can and do respond to God's call.
2. For the whole of life to be directed to God, the three elements of every act - one's knowing, wanting, and doing - have to be directed to God.
  - a. Knowing - understanding what and why, excluding routine, mechanical, automatic, irrational practices.
  - b. Wanting - the ability to set direction for oneself. This is the emotional drive that spurs one to action.
  - c. Doing - the act of the will that converts our plans into realities empowered by the Holy Spirit.

#### C. Piety is an ideal. (See sections V, VI, and VII of the Ideal talk.)

Living in relationship with God is the Christian ideal.

A brief personal witness is necessary in this section.

### IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF AUTHENTIC PIETY

#### A. Courage

1. Furthering the Kingdom of God demands it.
2. Courage to live up to God's expectations rather than those of the world.
3. Courage to call others to their potential, even if it involves risks.

#### B. Naturalness

1. The ordinary life made extraordinary through God's grace. (Philippians 4:13)
2. Being Christian in everyday life, as Christ kept the customs of His day.
3. Committed and enthusiastic, but not turning people off with excessive zeal.
4. Authentic - living a life that is consistent with our belief.

C. Vibrant and Joyful Life.

1. Lived deeply and fully, life is exciting and stimulating.
2. Gives one strength and vitality which others will find attractive and want to imitate.
3. Overflows into one's relationships with others.

A brief personal witness may be given here.

V. PRACTICES OF AUTHENTIC PIETY

A. Distinguish between piety and acts of piety.

1. Piety is an intimate, revitalizing, deepening relationship with God.
2. The practices of piety are those things we do that nourish our relationship with God. They are our concrete, visible responses to God's love for us.

B. As we are directing our whole life to God, we are conscious of being in relationship with the triune God. We are:

1. Children of the Father.
2. Brothers/Sisters of Christ.
3. Temples of the Holy Spirit.

Describe personal practices of piety that nourish your relationship with God.

VI. CONCLUSION

God promised us that we would not have to walk through life alone. As we direct our whole life to God, our intimate, revitalizing, deepening relationship with God impacts every area of our lives. The fulfillment and joy we experience in this relationship overflow into our relationships with others. Authentic piety is complete only when it is shared with others.

This talk is to end with this paragraph (or something very much like it.)

This morning you were asked to examine yourself and your ideal. Living the life of authentic piety is a choice. God says that He has set before us life and death. Choose life, then. Live life as God intended. Love the Lord your God. Listen to His voice, and hold fast to Him.

**CLARIFICATION OF THE PIETY OUTLINE**

I. INTRODUCTION

A. God calls each person to a new life. Though this life is indeed new, its essence is the fulfillment of God's plan -- becoming all that God created us to be. Human beings were created in the likeness of God. The relationship between God and humanity is not the relationship of artist and creation, but is more like the relationship of parent and child. The likeness lies deep within, in the spiritual, rational and moral potential of each person, in that part of our being that makes us "human." Thus, we can truly say that God is our Father, and we are His children. We are truly brothers and sisters. This mutual relationship implies completely different requirements and possibilities for human beings compared to that intended for other creatures. Basically, it calls us to become fully human. When God created us, He did a marvelous thing; He gave each of us the tools to become all He created us to be. We have been given the opportunity, as well as the option, to be a part of the

most creative work in the world: to complete the task begun by God when he formed us.

1. Our acceptance of this challenging opportunity forms the basic element in living the life in grace. It gives us a new direction for our lives. As we address this challenge, we will begin to see the marvelous potential that lies within us, the potential to rise above who we are today, the potential to rise above the purely physical side of our being and the potential to be transformed by the work of the Holy Spirit into the likeness of God.
  2. God's intentions and desires for mankind are that each person live in an active relationship with Him. Each person has been created with a deep spiritual need for that relationship and contact with God.
  3. Once we begin to live and grow in relationship with God, we are changed. We begin to truly see ourselves as children of God, full of marvelous capabilities. As we are transformed, we begin to see other people through God's eyes, loving them as brothers and sisters who were created with the same incredible potential that God has given to us.
  4. As our transformation continues, we come to see our world -- bruised and battered and torn as it is -- as God's gift to us, given for our enjoyment and care.
- B. Our relationship with God recreates our being, redirects our lives and revitalizes our relationships with others. Thus, when we speak of piety, we are speaking of a full response --with all of our life -- to God's boundless love and grace. The core of our response to God's immeasurable grace is actually living in relationship with God -- BEING Christian, not just doing Christian things. Being the complete person that God calls us to be consists of balancing three key dimensions of our lives. All three dimensions are essential to being Christian, much as the three legs of a tripod or stool give stability and balance to the objects they support. The three dimensions of being Christian are expressed as:
1. Piety: growing toward God through an active and dynamic relationship with Him. (John 15:5)
  2. Study: seeking and learning about God's truth for our world and for our lives, and allowing our minds to be transformed by God. (Romans 12:2)
  3. Apostolic Action: responding to our transformation by sharing God's love with the world around us. (Matthew 28:19)
- C. A person can respond to God's call in two ways. We can either follow the path of faith and commitment to the dynamic way of BEING what God is calling us to be (Colossians 3:17), or we can devote ourselves to those religious rules, regulations and practices that mark us as "a good Christian" who does "Christian" things. The distinction is between an internal faith-based motivation and being motivated to meet external standards.
1. Authentic piety: Begins with our commitment to becoming the person God called us to be, seeking to love God with all of our heart, mind and strength and to love our brothers and sisters as we love ourselves. (Matthew 22:37-39) The result is that our actions are those of persons who love God and whose deeds rise out of our response to God's grace, not only from a desire to appear to be a Christian.
  2. False piety: Copies the actions of others who may be trying to love God and to walk with Him. This approach is born of misunderstanding and fear. Those who

take this path do not understand the role of God's grace in the lives of those who are in relationship with Him. They are convinced that they have to earn God's love and don't think that they can live up to the task, or else they are afraid to make the commitment.

## II. FALSE PIETY

This talk will discuss both types of responses, namely authentic piety and false piety. The last talk, Actual Grace, should have cleared away some concerns about fully accepting the Christian ideal as presented in the Grace of God talk and Lay Person as Church in the World talk. The Christian ideal is accessible. We don't have to go it alone. This section of the Piety talk should clear away another major concern - the bad image that piety has because of those who are seem to be very pious (very religious), but don't live it. This talk picks out four of the most prevalent false concepts of "piety" and exposes their inadequacies. At the end of this section, the participants should want to know what authentic piety is, and should be open to it in a new way.

What is being attacked are false concepts, not people. Some may not want to be considered "pious" because they may know someone who is considered "pious" but whose real behavior is dubious or questionable. False concepts of piety drive people from knowing God by presenting a false image of God and our intended relationship to Him. False notions underestimate the value of being fully human, give inaccurate impressions of God and the purpose of the Church, and foster the practice of external manifestations of religion. These and other false concepts of piety prevent people from coming to an authentic relationship with God.

The second purpose of this section is to hold up a mirror to allow some of the participants to see their own misconceptions. By exposing some common ways that piety is distorted, we are helping the participants examine their own attitudes and behaviors.

Making someone feel guilty is not the purpose in discussing these false concepts. Guilt or innocence is in the heart of each individual and is not for us to judge. The point is that a person is often not aware of the nature of his or her attitudes. Be sure to mention that we are not discussing individual people; rather, we are looking at misguided attitudes we find among so-called "good Christians."

Keeping this in mind, we illustrate four false forms of piety. These are presented with decreasing degrees of sympathy, due to their motivations. While the first (Holy Joes/Hannahs) shows a lack of maturity, the second (Mechanical Mikes/Routine Ritas) and third (Clubby Carl /Carols show approaches that are superficial. The last false form of piety (Phony Phils/Phyllises) shows people who serve two masters at once. This is sometimes intentional hypocrisy.

- A. The "Holy Joes/Hannahs" tend to view God with fear rather than as a God with boundless love for them. They try to be good so that God won't be angry with them and aren't aware that there is any other way to live in faith.
  1. They believe that by dutifully following the Ten Commandments, God will allow them to earn their way to eternal life. They have failed to see that all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God, and that there is no one who is righteous purely because of what they do. (Romans 3:22-23)
  2. They see piety as performing various church activities or rituals, as doing certain "God things" instead of a being in relationship with God.
  3. They wish they could "be as the angels" and not worry about ordinary things, but

God made us to live in His kingdom, and the Kingdom of God begins in this world.

4. Some people who fit this category are those who pull away from the world because they believe the world is evil and should be shunned. They fail to see the world as a gift from God, filled with His people and His wondrous creations of joy and laughter, pain and sorrow. They fear contact with the world and bemoan the fact that they have to live in it.
5. Holy Joes/Hannahs are also those people who are so completely wrapped up in church activities, doing good deeds, that they fail their own families and responsibilities at work. They don't see that God has entrusted us with our families and various responsibilities. We need to do the best we can in all areas of our lives, including our families, work and church. A proper balancing of priorities, however, means that we not sacrifice our home and work responsibilities while we're doing "good things."

This last point is important for many reasons. One significant reason is that it sets the stage for the Study and Evangelization of Environment talk later in the weekend. There we point out that the new life we are talking about consists of living our faith within the environments God has placed us in -- our families and homes, our workplaces, and any of the other groups of people with which we are already involved.

- B. Mechanical Mikes/Routine Ritas approach their faith life as a habitual and often tiresome obligation. They are often not even aware that an inner spiritual life is available to them. They see going to church as part of life's routine.
  1. Though the Holy Joes/Hannahs lack maturity, they tend to be sincere and well intentioned in their practices of piety. Mechanical Mikes/Routine Ritas, on the other hand, are more superficial about their faith.
  2. They are the usual "Sunday churchgoers" who go to church because they always have or because others go. Some participants belong in this category even though they are on a Via de Cristo weekend and are beginning to desire a closer relationship with God.
  3. Although they don't have an active relationship with God, they are covering all of the bases -- just in case. They are afraid that hell might really exist, and figure that going through the motions of going to church will give them the safety net they need. The point to be made here is that our response to God is more than just going to church.
  4. Merely mouthing phrases does not mean we are believers. The use of Christ's strong warning in Matthew 7:21 should strengthen the participants' urge to genuinely respond to the call of God being put before them.
- C. Clubby Carls/Carols are an increasingly common presence in modern congregations.
  1. Like Mike and Rita, they may go to church simply because others do. Their focus, though, rather than being on the superficial routines of the church, is on the social relationships and social activities the congregation provides.
  2. Living in an active and dynamic relationship with God rarely, if ever, crosses their minds. They see attending church as being the member of a club in much the same way as being a member of PTA, a country club or a neighborhood association.
  3. They want to look good and have the social standing that comes with being

associated with a congregation. Their reasoning follows these steps: respectable people in my community go to church; good people in my community go to church; I, therefore, will go to church so people will think I'm respectable and good.

4. Attending church provides excellent professional contacts. Their church membership is equal, in their view, to the other affiliations on their resumes. At church they can develop associations that further their careers and can find customers for the products or services they sell.

The church is not a social club; it is the body of Christ. While there are social aspects to the gathering of believers, this is simply a byproduct. The church was designed to provide a connection to God in order to bear fruit. God wants more from us than merely going through the motions of the practice of religion. God wants a real relationship with us so that our hearts and minds become conformed to his own.

- D. Phony Phils/Phyllises deserve the sharpest treatment because they are so phony.
  1. Like the Pharisees, they use the church to satisfy their own ego needs. Though they know about God, they do not know God. They are their own god. (Mark 7:6)
  2. Their appearance as good churchgoers stands in sharp contrast to the greedy and self-indulgent lives they lead.
  3. They set high standards for others to follow and are very critical of those who can't meet those standards. They themselves could never live up to the standards they set for other people, but they want people to think they are living up to the standards they are setting for others. Their lives are a pretense. (Matthew 23:4) They don't walk the talk.
  4. They dominate other people, destroying others at will by talking about them. Their behavior turns people away from Christ. Often these people are perceived as pillars of their church. Like Carl and Carol, the church for them might be a club or organization like any other, but for Phil and Phyllis, it is a club in which they can become a little god.

All of these types can be found in our congregations today. Because we are all sinners, we all at times may exhibit characteristics of these false concepts.

### III. AUTHENTIC OR TRUE PIETY

This is the key section of the piety talk. The foundation presented in this section is carried through the remaining talks. It is most graphically and meaningfully explained through the life-witness of the speaker. Authentic piety is genuine, the real thing, not a counterfeit or a distortion. It comes from a commitment to God. It is a real part of us, something we understand, want and are committed to, not something that is just put on or that we do because someone wants us to do it.

- A. The key to authentic piety is that it is a relationship that involves all of life. Authentic piety arises out of a dynamic personal relationship with God that is conscious, growing and shared. This statement is clarified in Section A and then leads into Section B, which establishes that "Piety is directing one's whole life to God." The primary emphasis in the entire section is that this relationship involves all of life, every moment of life. This thought is often the most difficult aspect of the talk for some to accept. Most of us tend to compartmentalize, to acknowledge God in this part of our lives or that part, but we

rarely include God in every aspect of life. Thus, we explore what it means to direct our whole life toward God, and what this will mean to each person if he or she consciously embraces this relationship. (Matthew 6:33; John 15:9-10)

1. Piety is living a life that responds to God's incredible gift of grace in His Son Jesus Christ by following Christ's example in every area of our lives. It is a life that follows the example of Christ's life with a deep concern for the world and the needs of others. (John 15:13) It is a life that is fully human as God intended -- empowered, guided and comforted by the Holy Spirit. It is a life like Christ's that knows life's limitation (the limitation of our sinful condition) yet seeks a better relationship with the Father and with brothers and sisters and with the world.

It is a normal life, a life lived in the ordinary world of work and family, experiencing joy and sorrow. This is one of the principal points to emphasize -- it is a very natural thing for a person to live out his/her life in grace. It is not something remote and foreign to ordinary life. Instead, those who live a life directed to God are engaged in work and play, success and failure, friendships and intimate loving relationships with others, birth and death. This is life -- a life worthy of entering into and being lived.

Drawing upon the Ideal talk, we develop the concepts that lead to the presentation of study and apostolic action. The Ideal talk presented people as capable of living life openly and fully, giving of themselves to others. Without saying the terms "study" and "apostolic action," the concept that our relationship with God is conscious, growing and shared hints at the development of these concepts in the Study and Apostolic Action talks which will be developed the following day.

2. God is asking us to consciously choose life with Him. It doesn't just happen; we have a part in it.
  - a. When we allow our relationship with God to permeate even the most commonplace and ordinary aspects of our lives, God's life in us increases. Since Christ was truly human, He is truly our brother in the full sense of that word. Jesus loved people. (Matthew 15:32, Luke 15:1-7) He felt sorrow (John 11:35) and discouragement, weeping over the city of Jerusalem. (Luke 19:41) He felt abandoned. (Mark 14:34, John 12:27) We need to celebrate Christ's continued presence among us (Matthew 28:20), especially in the Holy Communion. (John 6:56) He is Emmanuel, "God with us." (Matthew 1:23)
  - b. God lives with us, knows us intimately, and desires that we recognize our role in His plan. We yearn to understand God's will for us. It surrounds us each day in our daily lives if we are open to it. We are to become conscious of our lives with God. We must have a conscious awareness of the value of grace, an internal sense, and not just intellectual comprehension. We must be conscious that we are all children of God, brothers and sisters of Christ, temples of the Holy Spirit.
3. Life is continually growing. It is not sufficient to just be conscious of God as a concept. Our relationship with God must be real and expanding. We either grow or we decline. We cannot remain still. One of the principal reasons for failing to grow in our new life with God is that we do not wish to change. We like the comfortable



feeling we have with things as they are and are afraid we might lose it. Refusing to change is refusing to grow. We will wilt and fade as the grain of wheat died because its roots were not in good soil. Growth is a lifelong process. This idea of continued growth will be developed throughout all of the remaining talks.

Life, if lived for Christ, as Christ lived it, causes us to grow in love, no matter how simple the things we do. We progress as pilgrims on a journey, dying to self so that Christ may live in our world (John 12:24-25). We grow in humility and dedication, as did John the Baptist (John 3:30). We grow in love to fulfill Christ's prayer for his people (John 17:21-23). We grow in understanding so that the gospel becomes the bread of life within us (John 6:56-58).

4. Life is shared, giving of ourselves to others. The Ideal talk presented self-giving as a measure of a person's growth and maturity. This self-giving is an essential aspect of authentic piety. We are channels of God's grace to others. We must not try to remake others into our image and likeness. We are to have the willingness to accept people where they are and the empathy to share their journey.

Sharing means listening to others and sharing our most precious gift, our time. Sharing means learning to "walk a mile in their shoes," to have empathy. Sharing is part of God's plan for us. God helps each of us to give of ourselves to others and to reach more fully our potential as human beings. Sharing is God's channel of grace for others and ourselves. Sharing means to be open to people and their pain and their joy (Philippians 2:17-18). We share their burdens and give joy to their hearts (Galatians 6:2). Sharing means simply to be truly present with those around us.

- B. This section is the very heart of the Piety talk. "Directing our whole life to God" is the key phrase of the Piety talk. The conscious and growing life of grace, complete Christianity, is nothing other than a life wholly directed to God.

This section of the Piety talk can be the place where one's personal testimony begins, where the speaker tells how s/he has realized the importance of God and the necessity of changing his/her life, directing it to God. For some speakers, it can also be effective to begin one's personal testimony following the discussion of false piety. This can provide an opportunity for the speaker to share his/her own previously held notions of false piety, and how they impacted his/her life. No matter where a speaker's personal testimony begins, the primary impact of the section on authentic piety is the telling of one's own faith story, i.e. personal witness and testimony.

The most important concept in the Piety talk is: "Genuine and authentic piety is the direction of our whole life to God." The main purpose of the talk is to make this point and to give an insight, through personal testimony, into what it means to direct one's whole life to God.

The meaning of the phrase "directing our whole life to God" (and what the speaker has to bring out in his/her testimony) is that God is our father, our creator, our Lord, our Savior, our helper and teacher. Life is intended to be lived in personal relationship with Him. He comes first in our lives. It is a simple point, but the most important point and is the basis of Christian life.

1. It is possible to live the life of piety today. We have the witness of true Christians around us, as well as those who are more famous. No excuse, no matter what kinds

of negative life pressures distract us, should keep us from living an authentic life in Christ. The speaker could develop this further through witness not only of his/her own personal daily life but also by giving examples of people about whom the participants may have heard.

God did not just call some historical characters 2000 years ago. He calls **us** today! Individuals living today can and do respond fully to God's call. Each of us knows people living today who accept and strive to live the Christian ideal more fully by accepting the challenge of God's call to them. There are people living today, living all around us, who strive to discern God's plan for their lives so that they can become all that God created them to be. (Matthew 6:33) Many people in our midst strive to develop their Christian calling more fully by empathizing with others and sharing their burdens. This frees people to grow closer to God.

These people accept responsibility for the world God has placed in their hands. They respond in disciplined prayer to the Father. They respond to Christ and his challenge to bear fruit (John 15:5) and his urging to "go into the whole world to preach the gospel." (Mark 16:15) They respond to the Holy Spirit's urging and counsel (John 14:25-26). They respond to the needs of humanity in its search for truth, justice, peace and happiness.

Lives directed to God and dedicated to Christ have been lived throughout history, and today is no exception. We don't have to belong to any new movement to be a Christian. We are not here to Via de Cristo-ize the world. What we are saying here is not new, but is the old, old story of Jesus and His love, a love that calls us to respond in the same way as all baptized people throughout history. Even if a participant rejects the Via de Cristo method, s/he should not reject the nature of his/her own call to live in an active and dynamic relationship with God in Christ Jesus. God chose each of us in baptism for this purpose. By responding to this gift of grace, each person can be God's messenger to the world.

There are many saints living in our world who reach out to help others in need. Only by reaching out, by daring to open up our lives to others, and by letting them into our hearts, will we become like Christ. Only then will His joy be ours and our joy be complete. (John 15:11)

2. The outline explains in two ways what it means to direct the whole of our life to God. The first is by revealing the different aspects of things that are to be directed to God. Each person's life is the totality of his/her human actions. In each human action, three things are present: knowing, wanting, and doing. Therefore, if the whole of our life is directed to God, one's knowing, wanting and doing are directed by God.
  - a. Knowing. We need to know what our Christian life should be, and why it should be that way. In other words, we should know God and know what God teaches. We should see things the way God sees them. When our knowledge centers on God, God directs our knowing.
  - b. Wanting. The ability to set direction for one's life. This is the emotional drive that spurs us to action. Wanting becomes loving when God directs it. This means that we should love God. The first and the greatest commandment is, "Love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, with all

your mind, and with all your strength.” (Matthew 22:37). When our wanting is directed to God, we love God with everything we are, and love Him so much that we want to act according to His will.

- c. Doing. We do what God wants. This is like stepping on the gas, getting our will moving, converting our plans into realities, and hurdling obstacles. We actually live a life directed to God. “He who has my commandments and keeps them, he it is who loves me” (John 14:21).

Therefore, when our knowing, wanting and doing are directed by God, it becomes knowing, loving and serving. This is the summary of piety. Piety is directing our whole life to God by knowing who God is and what He taught. Loving God with our whole heart and striving to carry out His will is the full response to the gift of grace.

- C. The second way the outline explains the meaning of directing our whole life to God is by explaining that piety is an ideal. At this point, the Piety talk builds upon the groundwork that was laid in the Ideal talk. An ideal is the sum total of ideas that arouse our will and inspire us to reach some new or greater potential. Piety is a real ideal as it is the sum total of our life lived as God intended. Piety is life dedicated to living in relationship with God and responding to this relationship by serving Him. To live for God is the only real and desirable ideal for every believer. A loving personal relationship with God provides unity and direction for our lives. Living in this relationship, directing all we have and all we are to God, should become the most important thing in our life. Every idea we have, every plan or goal we adopt, should be used to reach a deeper orientation to God. As we consciously live this life in grace, we see ourselves as children of God and becoming the saints we already are.

The impact of the Authentic Piety section is through telling one’s own faith story, i.e., personal witness and testimony.

#### IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF AUTHENTIC PIETY

Courage, naturalness, and vibrant life are the marks of authentic piety. They reveal the level of spiritual maturity in a person. This section explores the lifestyle of the person who lives a life directed to God and emphasizes that the Christian is truly human.

- A. Courage is not foolishness. Rather it is the mark of one who will do what is right because it is the right thing to do.
  - 1. To be Christ’s disciple requires that we are not afraid to let God’s grace work through us. It takes courage to open up our minds and hearts to another, to make ourselves vulnerable to someone who may rebuff us. It takes courage to break down the walls of self-protection, prejudice, selfishness and fear. It takes courage to forgive someone who has hurt us. It takes courage to take the time to understand and empathize with others and not demand that they come to Christ our way. My response to being Christian must be courageous.

You might use one or two of the following examples from Scripture:

  - Luke 1:38 - like Mary’s answer to the angel Gabriel;

- Matthew 14:4 - like John the Baptist's response to Herod;
  - John 8:7 - like Jesus' response to the accusers of the adulteress;
  - Luke 22:48 - like Jesus' statement to Judas;
  - John 18:11 - like Jesus' rebuke to Peter;
  - John 18:23 - like Jesus' answer to Caiaphas.
2. The world's idea of courage is different from a Christian's because the courage we speak of does not always lead to victory or success in this world. Look at Jesus. He died an apparent failure but lived a life of tremendous courage, not afraid to go against the current. If God is for us, who can be against us? (Romans 8:31b)
  3. The kind of courage to which God calls each of us means we should be unafraid to stand up against evil, to speak on behalf of justice, and to call others to their full potential, even if it involves risks. (Micah 6:8) It takes courage to care about others and to reach out. It takes courage to pray and search out our path to God. It takes courage to live life as fully as we can at any given time in our lives.
- B. Just as we need to be courageous in the name of Christ, it is vital that everything we do as Christians be natural. People living the life of authentic piety should stand out only because of the love they have for God and for others. (John 13:35) If we are to attract people to Christ, our lives must be attractive to others. Jesus was an enormously attractive person, and His love and concern for others permeates the Gospels.
- We are to live ordinary lives. We must seek to know the concerns of others -- their fears, worries and joys. As we meet them, we can share with them in a meaningful way. The mark of people whose lives imitate Christ is gentleness, humility, love and concern. It is not necessary to do anything extraordinary or to stand out in the crowd as a sign of our Christianity. Indeed, such actions could be the sign of our own ego, and not the call of Christ.
1. Ours is the ordinary life made extraordinary through God's power in us. Our Christian attitude, mentality and being must be integrated into everything we do.
  2. Our lives as Christians are normal lives. Jesus Christ kept most of the customs of His day, obeying the laws of the society in which He lived.
  3. The life of natural piety means that we are courageous enough to stand up for God. Our aim is not to drive people away or turn them off by being too pushy or excessive in our zeal. Be imitators of Christ.
  4. Let us walk what we talk. Let the testimony of our lives be consistent with our beliefs.
- C. Ordinary life lived to the fullest is not dull; it is exciting and rich. It encompasses the ordinary events of life but contains Christ-like dimensions that would otherwise be missed. As our faith deepens and grows, we sense a new meaning to each part of life. We grasp new potentials and realize new talents and ways of living that God has created in us. We sense a new awakening in life, one with heightened purpose and fulfillment. We discover we are being called to persevere and grow to new heights.
1. We discover that life becomes richer as we grow in our relationships with others. We discover that our corner of the world has been given into our care. Life, lived deeply and fully, is exciting and stimulating, and our faith will show forth in all we do. Only by being fully human and embracing all of life can we be the active saints God has called us to be.

2. We discover anew the depth and complexity of other people around us and realize that they, too, have been called by God to reach their full human and spiritual potential. Faith, when lived as the essence of our being, fills our lives with strength and vitality that others will find attractive and will want to imitate.
3. Our faith, lived deeply and fully, will overflow in all our relationships:
  - With God,
  - With self,
  - With family,
  - With coworkers
  - With friends,
  - With those who believe themselves to be enemies,
  - In joyful times,
  - In a sense of justice,
  - In civic responsibilities,
  - In love for all.

The speaker's personal witness should continue in this section and contain more witness and examples for the participants to see how these characteristics are actually lived. The witness in this section might be brief, leading to the major personal witness as part of Section VI, the Conclusion. The speaker's personal testimony might be presented in larger sections, or broken up and interspersed throughout the talk. Personal testimony should follow the points presented in the Suggestions for Preparing this Talk. This testimony, however, should support and bring to life the various concepts presented in the sections on Authentic Piety.

## V. PRACTICES OF AUTHENTIC PIETY

This short section lays out what ordinary people can do to strengthen their relationship with God. The purpose of this section is to preview Sunday's talk on the Life in Grace. It shows the participants that while our vision is high and our goals mighty, there is no secret way of living the life of authentic piety that they haven't heard about before. The practices of piety nourish our relationship with God, as they are our concrete and visible responses to God's love for us.

A. The major point to be made is that the various practices of piety are not piety in themselves.

1. Piety is not those things that we do. The various practices of piety are not piety but are ways of deepening our relationship with God.
2. The practices of piety, such as worship, prayer and Christian service to others, flow out of our relationship with God and nourish it. Life must be approached from the perspective that all we do is part of our response to God's call.

Illustrate how practices of piety enable you to live a life of authentic piety.

## VI. CONCLUSION

The talk ends on an upbeat, hopeful note. The personal testimony of the speaker shows a living example of authentic piety and witnesses to the truth that this life can be lived. The outcome of authentic piety is the peace of God. Choose illustrations for your own testimony.

God didn't promise us a life free from pain and strife, only that we would not have to walk through life alone. As we direct our whole life to God, our intimate, revitalizing, deepening relationship with Him impacts every area of our lives. When our response to God's gift of grace

is a life of authentic piety, Christ's joy is born anew in us, and through us, in others, for example:

- The joy of Mary upon responding to the angel Gabriel (Luke 1:46-55);
- The joy to know and prove that our Christ-like humanity is capable of courage, at any risk, for the love of brothers and sisters;
- The joy that perhaps we feel today, and didn't yesterday;
- The joy that does not come from cowardice, or from hate, but from the eyes that can look straight to the Christ whom we know is our friend;
- The joy of sharing life with its joys, virtues and defects with each other; (John 15:11);
- The joy of having a God who loves us and always forgives because He loves us;
- The complete joy of saying, as Paul said, "It is not I who live, it is Christ who lives in me." (Galatians 2:20).

This morning you were asked to examine yourself and your ideal. God's ideal for each of us is the life of authentic piety. Living the life of authentic piety is a choice. This life is meant for you. God says that He has set before us life and death. Christ is offering you this gift of life, a full life, and it is yours for the asking. ASK NOW! Choose life, then, live life as God intended. Love the Lord your God, listening to His voice, and hold fast to Him.

This talk contains the testimony of the speaker's faith story wherever it is given. It concludes with the challenge to the participants to turn to God.