According to official data, currently there are over two million Polish emigrants. Several hundred thousand of them live in Great Britain. Many studies and publications have been devoted to Polish emigration, but there have been none focusing on their religious life or Christian education and formation. To fill the gap, for the first time, empirical research has been carried out among Polish priests working with Polish emigrants in England and Wales. The survey concerned preparations for receiving the Sacraments organised by parishes of the Polish Catholic Mission established in that area. The survey tool in the form of a questionnaire was developed by academics from the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin. The results obtained facilitated the determination of the organisational framework, topics, forms and methods of Catholic sacramental formation for Polish emigrants. This paper presents and analyses the results of the survey concerning the preparations of Polish children for their
The identity of religion teachers and their opinions on selected aspects of religious education in Poland

Tożsamość nauczycieli religii i ich opinie na temat wybranych aspektów edukacji religijnej w Polsce

Modern models of religion teaching in European public education

Współczesne ujęcia nauczania religii w europejskim szkolnictwie publicznym

Terminological bases of the mystagogic catechesis

Terminologiczne podstawy katechezy mistagogicznej

"Courtyard of the Gentiles" as space of meeting and dialogue

Dziedziniec pogan" przestrzenią spotkania i dialogu wierzących z niewierzącymi

Advantages and disadvantages of digital education

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The Church of England failed to protect children from sexual abuse, and created a culture where abusers "could hide", a report has concluded. The Independent Inquiry into Child Sex Abuse's report says the Church's failure to respond consistently to abuse victims added to their trauma. The Church defended alleged perpetrators instead of protecting children and young people from sexual predators, the report added. It cited the example of the late cathedral dean, Robert Waddington, about whom serious allegations were made in 1999. "Within the Church in Wales, there were simply not enough safeguarding officers to carry out the volume of work required of them. Record-keeping was found to be almost non-existent and of little use in trying to understand past safeguarding issues." It's no secret that young people often leave Church once they reach their teens. Why is this, and what can we do to help them? Hundreds of thousands of faithful, believing Catholics carry the enormous burden of children and grandchildren who have abandoned "the faith". Since the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, the Catholic retention strategy has been (a) childhood catechesis and (b) sacramental initiation. In England & Wales this year, the Catholic Youth Ministry Federation published a report called 'Complex Catholicism': a survey of 1,005 Catholics between fifteen and twenty-five, involving both self-identified or non-identifying Catholics. It reported that 38% of self-identified young Catholics believe that Jesus was just human. In England and Wales compulsory schooling takes place between the ages of 5 and 16. There is no law which provides for education of the underfives. In England some 40 per cent of three- and four-year-olds receive education in nursery schools or classes. Compulsory education begins at five when children in England and Wales go to infant schools or departments; at seven many go on to junior schools or departments. The usual age of transfer from primary to secondary schools is 11, but a number of LEAs in England have established "first" schools for pupils aged 5 to 8, 9 or 10 and "middle" schools covering various age ranges between 8 and 14. Secondary Schooling.