

# *First Semester*

## I. SACRAMENTS

(1084, 1114, 1131, 1210)

### A. DEFINITIONS

(Outward signs instituted by Christ to give grace.)

1. Sacraments are symbolic actions which effect what they symbolize.
2. Jesus is the perfect sacrament of God communicating God's life to us.
3. The Church is the sacrament of Jesus' presence among us carrying on his mission.
4. Sacramental symbols are words, objects, or gestures which contain the divine reality they signify.

### B. PURPOSE OF THE SACRAMENTS

(1123)

1. Through the sacraments Jesus makes us holy.
2. In the sacraments, part of the public worship of the Church, the whole Church gives worship to God.
3. Through *grace* we are made like Jesus Christ. (2017-24)
  - a. Grace was made possible for us by Christ's life, death, and resurrection.
  - b. God gives us grace so we can respond to the invitation to be his adopted children.
  - c. When we come to the sacraments with faith, Jesus offers us special *sacramental* grace.

## II. SACRAMENTS OF INITIATION

### *BAPTISM, CONFIRMATION, EUCHARIST*

#### A. MEANING OF INITIATION

The journey, in steps, that a person takes to share in the life of God and join the Church, the People of God.

#### B. BAPTISM

(1275-84)

1. Baptism cleanses us from original sin, makes us children of God and members of the Church.
  - a. Original Sin occurred at the beginning of human history. We inherit this sin from Adam and Eve because of their disobedience to God.
  - b. Baptismal promises invite the candidate to reject sin and to acknowledge one's faith in Jesus Christ.
  - c. Baptism is the first sacrament one receives; it marks one forever as belonging to Jesus Christ.
2. Ordinary minister
  - a. Priest or deacon
  - b. In case of emergency, any person with the proper intention
3. Godparents (1255)
  - a. Firm believers, who with the parents, are ready and able to help the newly baptized
  - b. Task is a truly essential role in the Church.

4. Rite of Baptism (1239)

- a. *Rites* are ceremonies in liturgical worship
- b. The words and actions of each sacrament are the *rite* of that sacrament.

1) Sign of the Cross (1235)

The priest welcomes the candidates, calls them by name, and claims them for Christ by making the sign of the cross on their forehead.

2) Scripture (1236)

The Word of God is proclaimed.

3) Oil

The candidates are anointed with the Oil of Catechumens.

4) Water (1238)

a) The water is consecrated by a prayer.

b) The Baptismal promises are made.

c) The triple pouring of water on the candidate's head or immersion in water using the words: (1239-40)

"N., I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit."

5) Chrism (1241)

The newly baptized are anointed with *sacred chrism*, perfumed oil consecrated by the bishop.

6) White garment (1243)

The newly baptized are clothed with Jesus Christ.

7) Candle (1243)

A candle lit from the Easter/Paschal Candle reminds everyone that at Baptism we receive the light of Christ.

5. Adult Baptism (1232)

a. Adults who wish to belong to the Catholic Church journey through the R.C.I.A. (Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults)

b. The Code of Canon Law regards anyone who is not an infant as an adult, that is those who have reached the use of reason. (See Canon 852.1)

c. Catechumens are unbaptized persons

1) They decide whether they want to *convert* and become a new person in Christ.

*Conversion* is a movement from unbelief to belief.

2) During the Easter Vigil, they celebrate the three sacraments of Initiation. (1249)  
*Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist*

3) With other members of the Catholic Church they declare their belief in God and the teachings of Jesus and his Church.

4) Catechumenate (1230)

Period of catechesis so that the catechumen grows in faith and is ready to celebrate the Sacraments of Initiation.

C. CONFIRMATION (1285)

1. The Sacrament of Confirmation is necessary for the completion of baptismal grace. In this sacrament, we receive gifts from the Holy Spirit in order to help us more effectively live out our witness to Jesus Christ.
  - a. Confirmation renews and strengthens our Baptismal call to witness to Jesus Christ.
  - b. Confirmation is a call to serve.
    - 1) To pray as Jesus prayed.
    - 2) To love and serve God as Jesus did.
    - 3) To follow the teachings of Jesus and his Church.
    - 4) To spread the Good News to others.
    - 5) To work for the Church.
  - c. Ordinary Minister - the Bishop (1312-13)
  - d. Confirmation Candidates  
Those who are to be confirmed.
  - e. Sponsors (1311)  
  
Those who provide spiritual help for the candidates preparing for Confirmation and who, by the example of their lives, show them how to live as a Christian.  
  
It is appropriate that this sponsor be one of the baptismal godparents.
  - f. Confirmation usually takes place during Mass.

2. Rite of Confirmation (1320)

a. Presentation of the Candidates

After the Gospel, the candidates  
are presented to the bishop.

b. Homily

The bishop speaks to those assembled.

c. Laying on of hands and prayer over the candidates

d. Anointing with chrism on the forehead  
in the form of the cross

*Bishop:* N., Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit.

*Response:* Amen.

*Bishop:* Peace be with you.

*Response:* And also with you.

1) A seal is a symbol of a person; (1295-96)  
this seal means we belong  
to Jesus Christ forever;  
we will serve him and  
he will protect us.

2) To witness means to show by  
words and actions that you  
are a follower of Jesus Christ.

3. Effects of Confirmation (1302-05)

a. Gifts of the Holy Spirit

1) Wisdom

Enables a person to recognize God  
and value the practices of the  
Christian way of life

2) Understanding

Enables one to see clearly

into the mysteries of our faith

3) Counsel (Right Judgment)

Guides one in practical matters

4) Knowledge

Enables one to see God  
reflected in all creatures

5) Fortitude (Courage)

Makes one able to love God  
no matter what stands in the way

6) Piety (Reverence)

Helps one to love and reverence God

7) Fear of the Lord  
(Wonder and Awe in God's Presence)

Helps keep one from offending God by sin

b. Fruits of the Holy Spirit Gal. 5:22-29, (1832)

1) Church tradition lists twelve fruits

Charity, Joy, Peace, Patience (Longanimity),  
Kindness, Goodness, Generosity,  
Gentleness (Benignity), Faithfulness,  
Modesty, Self-control (Continency), Chastity

2) Other translations list nine (736)

Love, Joy, Peace, Patience,  
Kindness, Goodness, Faithfulness,  
Gentleness, and Self-control

D. HOLY EUCHARIST (1322)

1. The Holy Eucharist is the true Body and Blood of Jesus Christ under the appearance of bread and wine.

a. Sacrifice

“...the sacrifice Christ offered once for all on the cross remains forever present.” (1364)

b. Sacrament

Christ himself is really present under the appearances of bread and wine.

c. Communion (1330)

In the Mass Jesus Christ unites us to himself and one another.

2. Jesus' presence in the Blessed Sacrament is called the *Real Presence*.

3. Jesus is present in his Word, priests, and people. (1377)

4. Importance of the Eucharist in Life of Church (1211, 1324)

a. The center of the Church's life (1343)

b. Remembers the Lord's passion, death, and resurrection

c. Remembers the Last Supper

d. Helps one to grow spiritually and overcome temptation

e. Increases charity within the community of the Church

f. A Sacrament of Reconciliation and completion of Initiation

5. Preparation to receive Jesus in Holy Communion

a. We prepare to receive Jesus in the Eucharist

through participating in the *Penitential Rite*  
and by our attentive listening to the Word of God

- b. Mortal sin separates a person from God and his people and must be confessed in the sacrament of Penance before receiving Holy Communion.
- c. Fasting - We prepare to receive Holy Communion by NOT eating or drinking for one hour. (You may have medicine or water.) Those who are sick or elderly and those who care for them need not fast.

6. Celebration of the Eucharist - The Mass (1345-1419)

The Eucharist is our greatest prayer;  
it is the prayer of *thanksgiving*.

a. Introductory Rites

Make the assembly a unified community  
and prepare them to listen to God's Word. (GIRM 24)

- 1) Entrance Song
- 2) Veneration of the Altar, Sign of the Cross and Greeting
- 3) Penitential Rite
- 4) Lord, Have Mercy
- 5) Gloria
- 5) Opening Prayer

b. Liturgy of the Word

God speaks to his people of redemption and salvation and nourishes their spirit through the proclamation of the Scriptures. (GIRM 33)

- 1) First reading
- 2) Responsorial Psalm
- 3) Second reading

- 4) Gospel Acclamation
- 5) Gospel
- 6) Homily
- 7) Profession of Faith
- 8) General Intercessions

c Liturgy of the Eucharist

In this meal the sacrifice of the cross  
is continually made present in the church  
when the priest carries out what Jesus did. (GIRM 48)

- 1) Preparation of the Gifts
- 2) Eucharistic Prayer
- 3) Communion Rite

d. Concluding Rite

- 1) Priest's greeting and blessing
- 2) The dismissal

7. Vessels and other objects used at Mass

- a. Chalice - the vessel used to hold the wine that will become the Blood of Jesus
- b. Paten - the plate used to hold the host that will become the Body of Jesus
- c. Ciborium - the covered cup-like vessel used to hold the consecrated hosts for the distribution of Holy Communion
- d. Altar cloth - the large cloth that covers the top of the altar
- e. Corporal - a linen cloth placed in the center of the altar on which the chalice and paten are placed
- f. Purificator - a linen cloth used by the priest to clean

the chalice during Mass

- g. Finger cloth - the cloth the priest uses to wipe his fingers
- h. Cruets - containers that hold the water and wine
- i. Candles - two lighted candles are placed on the altar

8. Vestments - the official attire worn at liturgical functions

- a. Alb - a long white robe worn by the priest/deacon at Mass
- b. Cincture - a cord the priest/deacon wears around the waist
- c. Stole -
  - 1) A long decorated strip of cloth worn by the priest/deacon
  - 2) It is a sign of their ordination.
  - 3) It is the color of the Liturgical Season/Feasts
- d. Chasuble -
  - 1) A sleeveless outer vestment worn over the alb by the priest
  - 2) It is the color of the Liturgical Season/Feasts

9. Liturgical Books

- a. Sacramentary - used by the priest for the various prayers of the Mass
- b. Lectionary / Lectionary for Masses with Children - used by the lector in proclaiming the Scriptures at Mass
- c. Book of the Gospels - used by the deacon/priest in proclaiming the Gospel at Mass

10. Liturgical Environment for Mass

- a. Altar
- b. Ambo / pulpit

- c. Celebrant's chair
- d. Tabernacle
- e. Lectern (for cantor)

#### 11. Special Ministers

- a. Lector
- b. Cantor (and/or leader of song)
- c. Musicians
- d. Altar Server (1143)
- e. Extraordinary Minister of Holy Communion (1348)
- f. Minister of Hospitality (Usher)

#### 12. Participation in Eucharistic Meal

- a. Communion may be received  
on the tongue or in the hand.
- b. Communion may be received under both species -  
the consecrated bread and wine
- c. Reception of Communion no more than twice  
in one liturgical day

#### 13. Worship of the Eucharist Outside of Mass

- a. Visits to the Blessed Sacrament
- b. Exposition and Benediction
- c. Forty Hours
  - 1) History
  - 2) Practice

### III. LITURGICAL YEAR

(1163-73)

#### A. DEFINITION

The cycle of feasts and seasons celebrating the events of Jesus' life and his presence in the Church.

#### B. SUNDAY

The Lord's day is the day on which we celebrate Jesus' Resurrection. We go to Mass on this special day to give praise and thanks to God. It is the heart of the Church's life.

#### C. ORDINARY TIME: liturgical color is green for hope, growth, life.

1. Time in the winter between Christmas time and Lent.
2. Time in the summer and fall from Pentecost to the Feast of Christ the King.
3. Refers to ordinal, counted time.
4. Time to hear the Scriptures proclaimed inviting us to live out the mysteries of our faith and the message of the Gospels.
  - a. Cycle A - Gospel of St. Matthew
  - b. Cycle B - Gospel of St. Mark
  - c. Cycle C - Gospel of St. Luke

#### D. ADVENT

1. Liturgical color is purple for preparation, sorrow for sin
2. Begins the Liturgical Year
3. Period of four weeks of preparation for the birth of Jesus, Christmas

4. Advent symbols

a. Advent Wreath

- 1) The circle of greens reminds us that God has no beginning and has no end.
- 2) There are four candles - three purple and one pink
- 3) One candle is lit each week.

b. Jesse Tree

E. CHRISTMAS

1. Liturgical color is white for joy, glory, innocence
2. Story of Jesus' Birth Mt. 1:18 - 2:23

F. SAINTS, FEASTS, AND SPECIAL PEOPLE

Special days to honor saints are ranked and celebrated in different degrees.

*Solemnity:* liturgies celebrating events, beliefs, and personages of principal importance and universal significance in salvation history

*Feast:* liturgies of minor importance

*Memorial:* liturgies celebrating minor events in the life of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of saints significant to a local country, church or religious community

August	4	Memorial of St. John Vianney, Priest
August	14	St. Maximilian Mary Kolbe, Priest and Martyr
September	29	Feast of Saints Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael: Archangels
October	1	Memorial of St. Theresa of the Child Jesus, Virgin and Doctor (St. Therese, the Little Flower)

October	2	Memorial of the Guardian Angels
October	6	Blessed Marie-Rose Durocher
October	9	Mother Mary Joseph Rogers, MM
November	1	Solemnity of All Saints
November	2	All Souls Day
November	4	Memorial of St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop
November	23	Blessed Miguel Agustin Pro, Priest and Martyr
November	29	Dorothy Day
December	2	Four Women Martyrs of El Salvador: Jean Donovan
December	6	St. Nicholas, Bishop
		Feast of the Holy Family (Sunday in the Octave of Christmas)
January	4	Memorial of St. Elizabeth Ann Seton, Religious
January	5	Feast of St. John Neumann, Bishop
		Solemnity of the Epiphany (January 6 or the Sunday between January 5 and January 8)
		Feast of the Baptism of the Lord (Sunday after January 6)

## IV. MARY

### A. MAJOR BELIEFS

#### 1. Mother of Christ and Mother of the Church (963, 975)

- a. Mary is honored as the Mother of God and the Mother of the Redeemer.

- b. Mary is the Mother of the Body of Christ, the Church.
  - c. Mary cooperated by her obedience, faith, hope, and charity in the Savior's work of redemption.
2. Mary is our spiritual Mother who continues in heaven to exercise her maternal role on behalf of us.

B. MARY AND CHRISTIAN DEVOTION

- 1. The Church's devotion to the Blessed Virgin is intrinsic to Christian worship.
- 2. Pope John Paul II states, "Mary is present in the memorial at Mass because she was present in the Event!"
- 3. Other Devotions
  - a. The *Rosary* is a special prayer of devotion in honor of Mary in which we meditate on the *joyful, sorrowful, and glorious* mysteries in the lives of Jesus and Mary.
  - b. The *Magnificat* (Canticle of Mary) is Mary's song of praise which she prayed at the time of her visit to her cousin Elizabeth.

C. DAYS IN HONOR OF MARY

August	22	Memorial of the Queenship of Mary
September	8	Feast of the Birth of Mary
September	15	Memorial of Our Lady of Sorrows
October	7	Memorial of Our Lady of the Rosary

November	19	Our Lady of Divine Providence
November	21	Memorial of the Presentation of Mary
December	8	Solemnity of the Immaculate Conception
December	12	Feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe
January	1	Solemnity of Mary the Mother of God

D. PRAYERS

1. The *Rosary*
2. The *Hail, Holy Queen*
3. The *Angelus / Regina Coeli*
4. The *Memorare*

V. PRAYER

A. DEFINITION (2559, 2626-49)

Prayer is the lifting up of the mind and heart to God.  
It is communication with God.

B. KINDS OF PRAYER

1. Vocal - conversation with God using words or symbols of expression.
2. Mental - expresses one's private thoughts.
3. Liturgical - the official public worship of the Church:  
the Mass, the sacraments, and  
the Liturgy of the Hours

C. PURPOSE

1. Adoration - to acknowledge the goodness of God
2. Thanksgiving - to praise and thank God
3. Petition - to ask God's help and mercy
4. Contrition - to express sorrow for one's sins and  
to ask God's forgiveness

D. OTHER FORMS

1. The "Jesus Prayer"
2. Praying in Common (Choral Speech)
3. Song and Gesture
4. Meditation

## VI. SACRAMENTALS

1. Sacred signs that bear resemblance to the sacraments (1667)
2. Prepare one to receive the fruit of the sacraments (1677)
3. Characteristics (1668)
  - a. Include a prayer
  - b. Accompanied often by a specific sign  
(ex., the laying on of hands or the  
sprinkling of holy water)
4. Forms
  - a. Blessings (1671)
  - b. Consecrations (1672)
  - c. Dedications (blessing of a church or altar)

## VII. SOCIAL JUSTICE

*“The commitment to human life and dignity, to human rights and solidarity, is a calling all Catholic educators must share with their students. It is not a vocation for a few religion teachers, but a challenge for every Catholic educator and catechist.”*

Sharing Catholic Social Teaching Challenges and Directions , USCC, 1998, p. 7

### *Major Themes:*

**The Life and Dignity of the Human Person**

**Call to Family, Community and Participation**

**Rights and Responsibilities of the Human Person**

**Option for the Poor and Vulnerable**

#### A. AWARENESS OF THE BASIC DIGNITY OF EACH PERSON

1. Discuss ways to peacefully resolve peer conflicts.
2. Celebrate birthdays and cultural and ethnic heritage.
3. Discuss ways to show respect for all members of a family.
4. Brainstorm ways to express forgiveness

#### B. RESPOND TO COMMUNITY NEEDS

1. Participate in parish and/or school collections:  
food, clothing, toys, etc.
2. Connect with Archdiocesan Social Service Agencies

For further ideas see **From the Ground Up: Teaching Catholic Social Principles in Elementary Schools**, NCEA, 1999.

# *Second Semester*

## I. THE SACRAMENTS OF HEALING (1420-21)

The Lord Jesus Christ, physician of our souls and bodies, (1421)  
has willed that his Church continue, in the power of the  
Holy Spirit, his work of healing and salvation begun in  
the sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist.  
This is the purpose of the two sacraments of healing:  
the sacrament of Penance and the sacrament of the  
Anointing of the Sick.

### A. THE SACRAMENT OF PENANCE AND RECONCILIATION

#### 1. Definition (1422-24)

Penance is a sacrament through which Christ  
forgives the sins of those who seek his mercy.

#### 2. Elements of the sacrament (1450-60)

- a. Know your sin (*examination of conscience*)
- b. Sorrow for sin (*contrition*)
- c. Acknowledgment of sin (*confession*)
- d. Firm purpose not to sin again (*amendment*)
- e. Completion of Penance given by the priest (*satisfaction*)
- f. Sign of God's forgiveness (*absolution*)

#### 3. Understanding of Sin (1455-58)

- a. Definition - any deliberate thought,  
word or action through which  
we refuse to love God, others and  
ourselves.

b. Types

- 1) Original Sin (388-89)
  - a) Sin of Adam and Eve
  - b) Loss of original holiness and justice (416)
  - c) Human nature is weakened (418) and inclined to sin
  
- 2) Personal Sin (1849-51, 1872-73)
  - a) Mortal Sin - a serious offense against God which results in a total break in our friendship with him.
    - 1) Grave and serious matter
    - 2) Clear knowledge
    - 3) Full consent
  
  - b) Venial Sin - a less serious sin which harms but does not break our relationship with God.
  
- 3) Social Sin (1928-48)
  - a) Any unjust structure, system, or attitude that denies people their rights and dignity, i.e., communism, racism, segregation
  
  - b) Prejudice and discrimination against ANY group; the Arms Race; refusing to share wealth and the goods of the world

4) Sins against life (2258-2330)

- a) Abortion, murder, terrorism
- b) Abuse of drugs and alcohol
- c) Discrimination of race, sex or age
- d) Nuclear war

4. Grace (2003)

a. Definition

Grace - God's divine life in us.

It is a special gift that God freely gives so that we may share in his happiness.

b. Effect - we share in God's life.

5. Forgiveness

a. It begins with God's mercy and love that comes to us in Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit.

b. God's mercy and love enables us to forgive ourselves and others.

6. Rite of Reconciliation

a. Preparation

1) Praise of God for the forgiveness of sin through the death and resurrection of his Son

2) Thank God for his grace in your life

3) Examine where you have failed / sinned in love of God and neighbor (examination of conscience)

b. Celebration of the Rite

- 1) Communal celebration with individual confession and absolution
- 2) Individual confession and absolution
  - a) Face to face exchange
  - b) Kneeling at the fixed confessional grill

#### 7. Frequency of Reception

- a. It is recommended that we receive the sacrament of Penance regularly.
- b. We are obligated to confess mortal sins.

8. The *Seal of Confession* - the priest is never allowed to reveal what has been told him in confession.

### B. THE ANOINTING OF THE SICK (1499-1532)

“Is any among you sick? Let him call for the presbyters of the Church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord; and the prayer of faith will save the sick one, and the Lord will raise him up; and if he has committed sins, he will be forgiven.”

Jas. 5:14-15, (1526)

#### 1. Definition (1527)

- a. Anointing of the Sick is a sacrament through which Jesus Christ offers the healing, strengthening power of the Holy Spirit.
- b. The sacrament confers a special grace on the Christian experiencing the difficulties of a grave illness or old age.
- c. The sacrament may be received each time (1529) one falls seriously ill.

#### 2. Rite of Anointing of the Sick

(Outside of Mass)

a. Introductory Rites

- 1) Greeting: the priest greets all with peace and asks the family to pray that God bless all present.
- 2) Sprinkling with Holy Water:  
Renewal of one's Baptism
- 3) Instruction: brief explanation of the origin of the sacrament  
(Rooted in the Letter of St. James)
- 4) Penitential Rite or reception of the Sacrament of Penance

b. Liturgy of the Word

- 1) Reading
- 2) Response

c. Liturgy of Anointing

- 1) Litany
- 2) Laying on of Hands
- 3) Anointing
- 4) Lord's Prayer

d. Liturgy of Holy Communion

- 1) Reception of Holy Communion
- 2) Prayer

e. Concluding Rite: Blessing

3. Effects of the Sacrament

a. Spiritual healing: one experiences

spiritual healing - the presence  
of Christ in their sickness and  
the grace not to lose faith

b. Physical healing: at times physical healing can occur

4. This Sacrament may be received more than once.

## II. THE SACRAMENTS AT THE SERVICE OF COMMUNION (1534-1600)

The whole Church is a priestly people. (1591)

Through Baptism we are all members of the Body of Christ  
and we are consecrated for the common priesthood of  
all the faithful. We are called to worship, praise, petition,  
and thank God as Jesus Christ did.

Others are called to nurture and build up the unity  
of the Body of Christ through particular consecrations.

### A. HOLY ORDERS

#### 1. Definition

a. A person is consecrated in the  
name and person of Jesus Christ  
to serve God and the people of God.

b. It is a sacrament of apostolic ministry (1536)

#### 2. Purpose

a. To help people grow as members  
of the Body of Christ Lk. 22:24-27

b. To preach and teach God's Word

c. To celebrate the sacraments with the faithful

3. Ministerial priesthood: Degrees of Holy Orders (1554)

a. Episcopacy - Bishops (886, 1555-61)

- 1) As a successor of the apostles,  
he possess the fullness of Holy Orders:
  - preaching the Gospel
  - celebrating sacraments
  - nurturing the unity of the church through charity
  
- 2) Chief shepherds, teachers, and rulers of dioceses  
(groups of parishes in a geographic location)
  
- 3) Symbols of a bishop
  - a) Ring - symbol of the bond  
between the bishop and his people
  
  - b) Miter - liturgical headdress that signifies the  
office of bishop, cardinal, or pope.  
(The front and back pieces of material  
represent the Old and New Testaments.)
  
  - c) Crosier - the staff carried by the bishop that  
symbolizes his role as chief shepherd

b. Presbyterate: Ordained priests (1562-68)

- 1) Co-workers of the bishop
  
- 2) Signed with a special character enabling (1563)  
them to act in the person of Christ
  
- 3) Consecrated to preach the Gospel and  
celebrate the sacraments
  
- 4) Variety of ministry for priests
  - a) Pastors
  
  - b) Teachers

- c) Chaplains
- d) Missionaries
- e) Religious Orders  
(Jesuits, Augustinians, Vincentians, etc.)

5) Symbols

- a) Alb
- b) Stole
- c) Chasuble

c. Deacons (1569-71)

1) Assist the bishops and priests in service

- a) Proclaim the Gospel and preach
- b) Distribute Communion
- c) Baptize
- d) Preside over funerals
- e) Bless marriages
- f) Participate in works of charity

2) Kinds

- a) Transitional deacons
  - those preparing for priesthood:  
make promises of celibacy  
and obedience to the bishop
- b) Permanent deacons
  - unmarried men who promise  
celibacy and obedience to the bishop
  - married men who promise

obedience to the bishop

3) Symbols

1) Alb

2) Stole

3) Dalmatic (outer garment)

3. Rite of Ordination

a. Laying on of Hands: ritual invoking the Holy Spirit

b. Prayer of Consecration: asking God the Father to send the Holy Spirit and consecrate these men in the person of Jesus Christ

B. THE SACRAMENT OF MATRIMONY (1601-58)

1. Definition

a. Matrimony is the union of two people who freely enter into a loving covenant with each other in Christ.

b. A sacred sign that gives witness to the world of the love between Christ and his Bride, the Church

2. Purpose

a. Husband and wife grow in union through faithfulness to each other until death

b. Couple accept children and intend to raise them in the faith

3. Rite of Marriage

a. Ministers - the wife and husband

b. Exchange of vows

c. Nuptial Blessing

### III. LITURGICAL YEAR

(1168-71)

#### A. LENT

(1095)

1. Time of preparation for Easter, forty days
2. From Ash Wednesday to the Mass of the Lord's Supper on Holy Thursday
3. Liturgical color is purple for penance, repentance

#### B. HOLY WEEK

##### 1. Palm Sunday

Jn. 12:12-19

##### 2. Triduum

###### a. Holy Thursday

Mass of the Lord's Supper

Mt. 26:26-35

Mk. 14:22-31

Lk. 22:14-23

###### b. Good Friday

Celebration of the Lord's Passion

Liturgical color is red

Mt. 27, Mk. 15, Lk. 23

###### c. Holy Saturday: Easter Vigil

1) Service of light: blessing of the Easter Fire

2) Lighting of the Paschal Candle

a) Large candle that is a sign  
of the presence of the Risen Lord

b) A cross is cut into the candle

c) Alpha - Α the first letter of the Greek alphabet  
is traced above the cross

d) Omega - Ω the last letter of the Greek alphabet  
is traced below the cross

e) The numerals of the current year are traced

between the arms of the cross.

f) Five grains of incense are inserted in the candle in the form of a cross. These symbolize the five glorious wounds of Christ.

g) Candle leads the procession into Church. It also leads the procession during the Rite of Baptism at the Easter Vigil and is kept near the baptismal font to be used during baptisms and funerals.

d. Easter

Sunset of Holy Saturday to sunset of Easter Sunday

C. EASTER SEASON (1168-69)

Sunset of Easter Sunday to sunset of the Solemnity of Pentecost

1. Easter Sunday: liturgical color is white  
for glory, joy, innocence Mt. 28:1-15, Mk. 16:1-8,  
Lk. 24:1-12, Jn. 20:1-10
  
2. Ascension Thursday: liturgical color is white  
marks the end of Jesus' earthly appearances Mt. 28:16-20,  
Mk. 16:19-20  
Lk. 24:50-53,  
Acts 1:6-12
  
3. Pentecost: liturgical color is red  
for the Holy Spirit Acts 2:1-4
  - a. Fifty days after Easter
  - b. The birthday of the Church

D. OTHER CELEBRATIONS

1. Trinity Sunday - Sunday after Pentecost
2. Corpus Christi (Body and Blood of Christ) - Sunday after Trinity Sunday
3. Solemnity of the Sacred Heart - Friday after the Second Sunday

after Pentecost

E. ORDINARY TIME: liturgical color is green for hope, growth, life

F. SAINTS, FEASTS, AND SPECIAL PEOPLE

February	2	Feast of the Presentation of the Lord
February	3	Memorial of St. Blase, Bishop and Martyr
March	3	Feast of St. Katharine Drexel, Virgin
March	17	Memorial of St. Patrick, Bishop
March	19	Solemnity of St. Joseph, Husband of Mary
March	24	Archbishop Oscar Romero
April	15	Blessed Damien of Molokai
May	1	Memorial of St. Joseph the Worker
June	24	Solemnity of the Birth of St. John the Baptist
June	29	Solemnity of Saints Peter and Paul, Apostles
July	1	Blessed Junipero Serra, Priest
July	6	St. Maria Goretti, Virgin and Martyr
July	14	Blessed Kateri Tekakwith, Virgin
July	25	Feast of St. James, Apostle

#### IV. MARY

A. SHRINES TO OUR LADY

1. Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa  
Doylestown, PA
2. National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception

Washington, D. C.

3. Shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe  
Mexico

B. DAYS IN HONOR OF MARY

February 2	The Purification of Mary
February 11	Memorial of Our Lady of Lourdes
March 25	Solemnity of the Annunciation
May 31	Feast of the Visitation
May (variable)	The Immaculate Heart of Mary
July 16	Our Lady of Mount Carmel
August 15	Solemnity of the Assumption

V. PRAYER

(2697-2724)

A. DEFINITION

Prayer is the lifting up of the mind and heart to God.  
It is communication with God. It is a way of deepening  
our relationship with God.

B. EXPRESSIONS OF PRAYER

1. Journal Keeping
2. Guided Meditation
3. Shared Prayer

VI. SOCIAL JUSTICE

*“The Church’s social teaching is a rich treasure of wisdom about building a just society and living lives of holiness amidst the challenges of modern society.... In this time of widespread violence and diminished respect for human life and dignity in our country and around the world, the Gospel of life and the biblical call to justice need to be proclaimed and shared with new clarity, urgency, and energy.”*

Sharing Catholic Social Teaching Challenges and Directions, USCC, 1998, p. 4

***Major Themes:***

**Dignity of Work and the Rights of Workers**

**Solidarity of the Human Family**

**Care for God's Creation**

**A. AWARENESS OF THOSE WHO SUFFER**

1. Participate in the Lenten parish / school programs
2. Discuss ways students can help to alleviate problems of hunger, disease, poverty

**B. AWARENESS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF WORK**

1. Discuss ways to show respect for the work of others
2. Determine ways to show appreciation for the jobs of those in the local community
3. Evaluate how homework and home / classroom responsibilities help build respect for the value of work

