

Review of Chapters 18 &19:

- The Sacrament of Baptism makes one a member of the Christian Church – Catholic Church.
- All sin including original sin is removed from our souls during baptism.
- A minor exorcism is performed during baptism.
- We see the sacrament of confirmation in the Book of Acts
- Jesus appeared to the Apostles in the upper room we call this Pentecost.
- The Bishop typically administers the sacrament of confirmation.
- The sign of confirmation is the laying on of hands
- Our spiritual life does not end after confirmation!

Chapter 20– The Gifts of the Holy Spirit

- At the last supper Jesus spoke of a special gift he was going to give his followers.
- This gift was that the Holy Trinity would come and dwell in our hearts.
- This gift we call the Indwelling of the Blessed Trinity.
- As long as we are in a state of grace God will live in our souls.
- The Gifts we receive are called “The Gifts of the Holy Spirit”

The Gifts of the Holy Spirit

- Again, we received these gifts at baptism, but at confirmation these gifts are strengthened.
- We have an outpouring of these gifts at confirmation → we are spiritually more mature than at Baptism.
- There are 7 Gifts of the Holy Spirit
 - 1) **Wisdom:** It helps us see things the way God see’s them. Knowing truth from lies.
 - 2) **Understanding:** gives us insights into the mysteries of our faith and helps us explain them to others.
 - 3) **Knowledge:** Helps us to see everything in relation to God and to know Him and His plan for us.
 - 4) **Counsel:** Helps us to make the correct decisions about God’s will for our lives.

- 5) **Fortitude**: Gives us the strength to be faithful to God even when it's difficult.
 - 6) **Piety**: Inspires us to worship and be loyal to God. To love Him with all our hearts.
 - 7) **Fear of the Lord**: Shows us the evil of sin and helps us to choose God's grace over temptation and sin. We realize that God is all powerful and all loving. Knowing that we will be judges and that God is just and will judge us fairly.
- Many people look at these gifts and wonder if they really have them.
 - We do, but they are not like "magic". They don't work that way!
 - We have to exercise our spiritual muscles and cooperate with God's graces.
 - We must pray to the Holy Spirit to guide us and help us use these gifts when the time arrives.
 - We must try and recognize these moments in our lives. Sometimes we overlook them. These moments are the grace we sometimes need to overcome sin and temptation.
 - We have to be spiritually aware of what is going on around us. If we are.... God will guide us.
 - For example: If you are strongly tempted to go to a party where you know sinful things will take place you have to listen to your gut feeling inside you and pray to the Holy Spirit to overcome the temptation.

The Fruits of the Holy Spirit

- As we grow spiritually we will notice a changes taking effect in our lives.
- These changes are called the **12 Gifts of the Holy Spirit**.
- **The gifts are a like a tree blossoming. A healthy tree produces fruit.**

The 12 Fruits are:

1. **Charity**: Love for God and others
2. **Joy**: Happiness in living a Christian life
3. **Peace**: Inner calmness even in difficulties.
4. **Patience**: Bearing difficulties with understanding and resignation to God's will.
5. **Kindness**: Sympathy and concern for others that move us to help them.

6. **Goodness**: Giving a good example in all we do.
7. **Generosity**: Willingness to share what we have with others. Our time and possessions.
8. **Gentleness**: being gentle in our words and deeds.
9. **Faithfulness**: Loyalty to God and to the people we love.
10. **Modesty**: Respecting ourselves and others in conversation, dress, and etc.
11. **Self Control**: Proper balance in our desire for pleasure.
12. **Chastity**: Proper holy attitude towards others and control over our sexual desires.

- Jesus told us that we will produce these fruits only if we are united to Him through prayer and the sacraments.
- If we are not attending Mass and receiving the sacraments we cannot expect to receive these gifts.

Review Questions:

How do we receive the gifts of the Holy Spirit?

Through Baptism and especially confirmation.

What must we do to produce the Fruits of the Holy Spirit?

Attend Mass and receive the Sacraments.

The Seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit are:

1. Wisdom
2. Understanding
3. Counsel
4. Fortitude
5. Knowledge
6. Piety
7. Fear of the Lord

VIDEO: 3MC – Mass DVD #2, Chapter 6, Title 39 - The Mass

OVERVIEW OF THE CATHOLIC MASS

Introductory Rites

- The Mass begins with the entrance chant/song.
- The celebrant and other ministers enter in procession and reverence the altar with a bow and/or a kiss.
- The altar is a symbol of Christ at the heart of the assembly and so deserves this special reverence.
- All make the Sign of the Cross and the celebrant extends a greeting to the gathered people in words taken from Scripture.

The **Penitential Act** follows the greeting.

- At the very beginning of the Mass, the faithful recall their sins and place their trust in God's abiding mercy.
- The *Penitential Act* includes the **Kyrie Eleison**, a Greek phrase meaning, "Lord, have mercy." This **Litany** (a series of petitions) recalls God's merciful actions throughout history.
- On Sundays, solemnities, and feasts, the **Gloria follows the Penitential Act**. The Gloria begins by echoing the proclamation of the angels at the birth of Christ: "Glory to God in the highest!" In this ancient hymn, the gathered assembly joins the heavenly choirs in offering praise and adoration to the Father and Jesus through the Holy Spirit.
- The Introductory Rites conclude with an opening prayer, called the **Collect**. The celebrant invites the gathered assembly to pray and, after a brief silence, proclaims the prayer of the day. The Collect gathers the prayers of all into one and disposes all to hear the Word of God in the context of the celebration.
- Example of the collect: *Almighty ever-living God, we humbly implore your majesty that, just as your Only Begotten Son was presented on this day in the Temple in the substance of our flesh, so, by your grace, we may be presented to you with minds made pure. Through our Lord Jesus Christ, your Son, who lives and reigns with you in the unity of the Holy Spirit, one God, forever and ever.*
- After the Collect we sit...

Liturgy of the Word

- Most of the Liturgy of the Word is made up of readings from Scripture.
- On Sundays and solemnities, there are three Scripture readings.

- During most of the year, the first reading is from the Old Testament and the second reading is from one of the New Testament letters.
- During Easter Time, the first reading is taken from the Acts of the Apostles which tells the story of the Church in its earliest days. The last reading is always taken from one of the four Gospels.
- In the Liturgy of the Word, the Church feeds the people of God from the table of his Word. The Scriptures are the word of God, written under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. In the Scriptures, God speaks to us, leading us along the path to salvation.
- The Responsorial Psalm is sung between the readings. The psalm helps us to meditate on the word of God.
- **The high point of the Liturgy of the Word is the reading of the Gospel.** Because the Gospels tell of the life, ministry, and preaching of Christ, it receives several special signs of honor and reverence. The gathered assembly **stands** to hear the Gospel and it is introduced by an acclamation of praise. Apart from Lent, that acclamation is "Alleluia," derived from a Hebrew phrase meaning "Praise the Lord!" A deacon (or, if no deacon is present, a priest) reads the Gospel.
- After the Scripture readings, the celebrant preaches the **homily**. In the homily, the preacher focuses on the Scripture texts or some other texts from the liturgy, drawing from them lessons that may help us to live better lives, more faithful to Christ's call to grow in holiness.
- The **Profession of Faith** then follows the homily, either the **Nicene or Apostles' Creed**. The Nicene Creed is a statement of faith dating from the fourth century, while the Apostles' Creed is the ancient baptismal creed of the Church in Rome.
- The Liturgy of the Word concludes with the **Universal Prayer, also called the Prayer of the Faithful**. The gathered assembly intercedes with God on behalf of the Church, the world, and themselves, entrusting their needs to the faithful and loving God.

Liturgy of the Eucharist

- The Liturgy of the Eucharist begins with the preparation of the gifts and the altar.
- As the ministers prepare the altar, representatives of the people bring forward the bread and wine that will become the Body and Blood of Christ. The celebrant blesses and praises God for these gifts and places them on the altar, the place of the Eucharistic sacrifice. In addition to the bread and wine, monetary gifts for the support of the Church and the care of the poor may be brought forward. The Prayer over the Offerings concludes this preparation and disposes all for the Eucharistic Prayer.

Eucharistic Prayer

- The Eucharistic Prayer is the heart of the Liturgy of the Eucharist. In this prayer, the celebrant **acts in the person of Christ** (In persona Christi) as head of his body, the Church. He gathers not only the bread and the wine, but the substance of our lives and joins them to Christ's perfect sacrifice, offering them to the Father.
- The Eucharistic Prayers make clear that these prayers are offered, not to Christ, but to the Father. It is worship offered to the Father by Christ as it was at the moment of his passion, death and resurrection, but now it is offered through the priest acting in the person of Christ.
- And what is most important, we do not offer Christ alone; we are called to offer ourselves, our lives, our individual efforts to grow more like Christ and our efforts as a community of believers to spread God's Word and to serve God's people, to the Father in union with Christ through the hands of the priest. Most wonderful of all, although our offering is in itself imperfect, joined with the offering of Christ it becomes perfect praise and thanksgiving to the Father.

Concluding Rites

- During the Concluding Rites, announcements may be made (if necessary) after the Prayer after Communion.
- The celebrant then blesses the people assembled. Sometimes, the blessing is very simple. On special days, the blessing may be more extensive. In every case, the blessing is always Trinitarian: "May almighty God bless you, the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit
- After the blessing, the priest dismisses the people. In fact, the dismissal gives the liturgy its name. The word "Mass" comes from the Latin word, "Missa." At one time, the people were dismissed with the words "Ite, missa est" (literally meaning "Go Forth the Mass has ended").
- **MASS**: The word "Missa" is related to the word "missio," the root of the English word "**mission**." The liturgy does not simply come to an end. Those assembled are sent forth to bring the fruits of the Eucharist to the world.

The “GIRM” General Instruction of the Roman Missal

- The GIRM is the detailed document governing the celebration of Mass of the ordinary form of the Roman Rite of the Catholic Church since 1969.
- The General Instruction is arranged in nine chapters, preceded by a preamble. The chapter headings are:
 - 1) The Importance and Dignity of the Eucharistic Celebration
 - 2) The Structure of the Mass, Its Elements and Its Parts
 - 3) The Duties and Ministries in the Mass
 - 4) The Different Forms of Celebrating Mass
 - 5) The Arrangement and Furnishing of Churches for the Celebration of the Eucharist
 - 6) The Requisites for the Celebration of Mass
 - 7) The Choice of the Mass and Its Parts
 - 8) Masses and Prayers for Various Circumstances and Masses for the Dead
 - 9) Adaptations within the Competence of Bishops and Bishops' Conferences

VIDEO: 3MC – Mass DVD #2, Chapter 6, Title 40 - The parts of the Mass