

# The New Passover

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 4, Session 16**.

## PAGE 129

Mary appeared in a vision to a young girl, Bernadette Soubirous, in 1858 in southern France. In the vision, Mary called herself the Immaculate Conception. Bernadette recognized that she had received a call to become a nun.

## PAGE 132

Jesus instituted the Eucharist at the Last Supper during the season of Passover, a central celebration of the Jewish people.

## PAGE 132

The ruler of Egypt refused to free the Hebrews, so God sent the Egyptians a series of plagues. Finally, the angel of God's judgment brought death to the Egyptians but "passed over" the Hebrew families.

## PAGE 132

At the Passover meal, Jewish people celebrate their liberation from slavery in Egypt.

## PAGE 132

At the time of the very first Passover, the Hebrews were saved by sacrificing lambs and placing the blood over their doors. Similarly, all people are saved by Jesus' sacrifice, which is recalled in the Eucharist.

## PAGE 133

The Eucharist is the central celebration in the lives of Catholics.

## PAGE 134

In the desert, Moses and the Hebrews ate manna, a type of bread.

# Celebrating the Eucharist

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 4, Session 17**.

## PAGE 140

Thomas Aquinas used the term *transubstantiation* to describe the holy mystery of Jesus Christ's real presence in the Eucharist. While the bread appears to be bread and the wine appears to be wine, they both become the Body and Blood of the risen Christ during Mass at the time of consecration.

## PAGE 140

The Mass is a high point of Catholic life and follows a certain order.

## PAGE 140

The Penitential Act is a prayer of sorrow for our sins. The Homily helps us understand God's Word and relates it to our lives.

## PAGE 140

The readings from the Old and New Testaments are read from a book called the Lectionary. In these readings, we hear the story of God's plan for salvation.

## PAGE 141

The Liturgy of the Eucharist begins with a chalice for the wine and a paten for the bread being placed on the altar. The heart of the Mass is the Eucharistic Prayer, which begins with the Preface, a prayer to praise God.

## PAGE 141

The Concluding Rites send us forth on our mission as Catholics.

## PAGE 142

The Eucharistic liturgy recalls the sacrifice Jesus made for us. We participate by receiving the Eucharist, a memorial, or remembrance, of this sacrifice.

## PAGE 143

The *Tantum Ergo* was written by Saint Thomas Aquinas. It is a prayer that expresses adoration of the Blessed Sacrament in the Eucharist.

## PAGE 144

There are four main parts of the Mass, each of which involves specific prayers, gestures, and actions.

## PAGE 145

We celebrate the real presence of Jesus Christ under the appearance of bread and wine.

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# Celebrating Reconciliation

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 4, Session 18**.

## PAGE 147

God's forgiveness is a form of healing. We need the spiritual restoration that comes with this forgiveness.

## PAGE 148

The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation is one of the Sacraments of Healing.

## PAGE 148

Sin is an offense against God. Totally rejecting God and others in our lives is a mortal sin, a grave violation of God's law.

## PAGE 149

When we repent only because we fear hell, it is called imperfect contrition.

## PAGE 149

God gives us the grace of contrition so that we may repent.

## PAGE 149

*Satisfaction* means doing what one can to make reparation for the harm a sin has caused.

## PAGE 149

Before confessing their sins, penitents make an examination of conscience.

## PAGE 150

When Jesus appeared to the disciples, he said, "Peace be with you."

## PAGE 150

The risen Christ brings peace.

## PAGE 150

In the Gospel account of Jesus' appearance to the Apostles after his Resurrection, Jesus gives them the authority to forgive sins and reconcile people with God and with one another.

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## Jesus Heals Us

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 4, Session 19**.

### PAGE 156

The name *Jesus* means “God saves.” *Christ* means “anointed one” or “Messiah.” Jesus has the power to save and to heal.

### PAGE 156

Jesus’ words and actions are the foundation of the saving grace we now receive in the sacraments.

### PAGE 156

The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick helps unite suffering people with Jesus’ saving and healing power.

### PAGE 156

Many people have experienced healing of various kinds on pilgrimages to Lourdes, France.

### PAGE 156

Through the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick, people receive forgiveness for their sins, comfort for their suffering, and spiritual healing. They may even experience a return to physical health as well.

### PAGE 157

The Holy Communion offered to a dying person is called *viaticum*. The sacrament prepares the recipient for the journey through death and into eternal life.

### PAGE 157

In the Rite of the Anointing of the Sick, the priest anoints the sick person on the forehead and hands.

### PAGE 157

The priest’s words during the Anointing of the Sick refer to spiritual healing as well as to any physical healing that may occur.

### PAGE 157

The bishop blesses the oil of the sick at the Chrism Mass during Holy Week.

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# Celebrating Lent and Holy Week

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 4, Session 20**.

## PAGE 163

The season of Lent reminds us that obeying God can sometimes be difficult.

## PAGE 164

Holy Week is the last week of Lent.

## PAGE 164

On Palm Sunday, palms are blessed and distributed to the assembly to remember Jesus' triumphal entrance into Jerusalem.

## PAGE 164

At the Last Supper, Jesus gave himself to us as spiritual food in the Eucharist.

## PAGE 164

The 14 Stations of the Cross represent events from the Passion of Jesus.

## PAGES 164–165

The Easter Triduum is celebrated on Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday. Mass is not celebrated on Good Friday because it is the day Jesus suffered and died.

## PAGE 165

During Lent the Church is adorned in violet, the color of penance.

## PAGE 165

The Veneration of the Cross acknowledges Jesus' great sacrifice for us. *Venerate* means "to show reverence and respect."

## PAGE 166

Jesus shared a final meal with his disciples on Holy Thursday. That evening, he was arrested. The next morning, on Good Friday, Jesus was brought before Pontius Pilate. As the crowd asked, Pilate released the criminal Barabbas and condemned Jesus.

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