

Name _____

Unit 1 Reading Guide

An Introduction to Liturgy and the Sacraments

Chapter 1: Liturgy

Article 1: What Is the liturgy?

1. The literal meaning of *leitourgia* is “the people’s work.” The Church adopted the word *liturgy* as her own. . . . The liturgy is the Church’s _____ , _____ , _____ prayer. It is God’s work in which the People of God participate.
2. _____ is primarily the work of God . . . in which we participate. It is the _____ , _____ , and _____ worship of the Church. The Eucharist (or Mass) is the _____ of the Catholic Church and the foundation for most other liturgical celebrations.
3. All of the Church’s sacraments and liturgies have _____ as their origin, yet he did not dictate all aspects of the liturgy.
4. Like the truths of faith, the _____ is guided by the _____. This is what makes the liturgy the official worship of the Church.
5. In the liturgy, we learn about the _____ by participating in them. We learn about the _____ by encountering the Trinity in the liturgy.
6. _____ and _____ are distinct, yet closely related. _____ the Word of God. Together they form a single, sacred Deposit of Faith. The _____ , the treasure of the Church handed on from the _____ and contained in Scripture and Tradition, makes clear the truths that cannot be laid aside because they are part of God’s Revelation. . . . The Deposit of Faith _____ . The _____ , the living teaching office of the Church, is responsible, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, for interpreting the Deposit of Faith.
7. _____ is the process of passing on the Gospel message. Tradition, which began with the oral communication of the Gospel by the Apostles, was written down in the Scriptures, is handed down and lived out in the life of the Church, and is interpreted by the Magisterium under the guidance of the _____ .



Article 2: The Holy Trinity and the Liturgy

1. The Church's liturgy is _____. In the liturgy, the three Divine Persons of the Trinity—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit—are at work; and through the liturgy, the mystery of the _____, the _____ of the Christian faith, is more deeply revealed.
2. The _____ is active in the liturgy, preparing us to encounter Christ. The Holy Spirit reveals Christ's presence in the _____, in _____, and in the sacramental actions of _____.
3. By _____, the Holy Spirit makes the saving work of Christ present and active, here and now, for us. When we leave the liturgy, we carry the message of God's love to all we meet, through the work of the _____.
4. In every liturgy, especially the _____, the Church encounters God—the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. Through this encounter and the outpouring of God's grace, we are _____, which means we are freed from sin, and we are _____, which means we are made holy and share in the divine life.
5. How, then, is Christ present in the liturgy? He is present in the _____, who acts in the person of Christ. He is present in the _____ because we are the Body of Christ. He is present in the _____, the Scriptures. God's _____ is an essential element of every liturgy and is proclaimed during the Liturgy of the Word.
6. Christ is present in many ways in the liturgy, but in a special way in the _____. We receive Christ's Body and Blood during _____.

Article 3: The Liturgical Year

1. The Liturgical Year begins in _____. This season begins on the fourth Sunday before Christmas.
2. The _____ celebrates the Revelation of the Savior to the Gentiles.
3. The season's (_____) liturgical color is white or gold. During this season, the liturgical readings focus on the _____ and the _____ of the Church in the Acts of the Apostles.
4. _____ Time is not called ordinary because the Church considers it "nothing special." It is called ordinary because its _____ (that is, the First Sunday in Ordinary Time, Second Sunday in Ordinary Time, and so forth).



5. In _____, the Church reflects on the life of Jesus Christ—his mission, his miracles, and his teachings. . . . The week preceding Easter begins on Palm (Passion) Sunday and is called _____. During this week, we remember in the most intense way possible the _____ of Christ.

Article 4: Liturgical Rites and Traditions

1. It is one of the twenty-three Eastern Catholic Churches, which, after the schism of 1054, either chose to remain united with the Catholic Church or later reunited with it. These Churches _____ in _____ and _____. To this day, Eastern Catholic Churches follow their own ancient liturgical tradition.

Chapter 2: Sacraments

Article 6: Symbols and Rituals

1. A _____ is an established pattern of actions, usually including words. The words and actions have symbolic meaning, so “symbolic action” is another way to refer to a _____.
2. Symbols and rituals are _____, but they are _____ the same thing. The word _____ comes from a Greek word meaning “to throw together.”

Article 7: Sacraments: Sign and Mystery

1. “The _____ are _____ of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted by the Church, by which divine life is dispensed to us” (*Catechism of the Catholic Church*, number 1131).
2. The core of every sacrament is the _____ of Christ—his _____, death, Resurrection, and _____ into Heaven—and his promise to be with us always.
3. You may recall that *Paschal* refers to the _____, when the angel *passed over* the houses of the Israelites and spared their firstborn sons, and, centuries later, when Jesus, the Son of God, *passed over* from death to life, and spared us from _____.
4. In the Gospel of John, the miracles of Jesus are called _____ not because they are commands or directions, but because they point to a _____: that God is here among us.
5. The _____ is the work of salvation accomplished by Jesus Christ mainly through his _____, death, _____, and Ascension.
6. None of us is in the position to judge another person’s holiness or “righteousness” or closeness to God. The power of Christ and the Holy Spirit act in the _____ of the personal holiness of the person administering the sacrament.



Article 8: Sacraments: Signs of Christ

1. The communication or dispensation of the fruits of Christ's Paschal Mystery in the celebration of the Church's sacramental liturgy is called the _____.
2. The sacramental economy runs on _____. Try to remember that _____ is not a thing; rather, grace is a _____ with God and a participation in his life.
3. Through the _____, we were adopted as God's sons and daughters, and we have been living "in grace" (as long as we have steered clear of mortal sin) since that moment.
4. _____ has made us God's children and, in Christ, has brought us into the life of _____.
5. _____ is the free gift of God's life first given to us at Baptism and renewed in us in all the sacraments. _____ orients us toward God.
6. [Sanctifying grace] is distinct from _____, which are God's interventions in our lives. His initiative in the work of grace both prepares us to respond and demands that we respond, but it does not limit our freedom.
7. True _____ and true _____ come from responding to grace.

Article 9: Sacraments: Signs of Redemption

1. Generally, we can say that _____ something implies taking something from one state of being to another. . . . Meanings for the word _____ include "deliverance" or "rescue."
2. The People of God at the time of Jesus definitely needed _____. They needed to be brought back to the truth about God and about themselves and into a _____ relationship with God, freed from the burden of _____.

Article 10: The Praying Church

1. If prayer is an _____, where do we learn to pray? We need only look directly to God's Revelation in _____. The word *pray*, in its various forms, is used almost _____ times!
2. Many verses can encourage our daily communication with God and give us direction for prayers of _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and more.
3. The _____, the public prayer of the Church, is our greatest prayer. _____, prayer designated for certain hours of the day, is part of the public prayer of the Church.



4. The Liturgy of the Hours is also known as the _____, the official, public, daily prayer of the Catholic Church. The _____ provides standard prayers, _____, and reflections at _____ throughout the day.
5. The Liturgy of the Hours is the prayer of the whole _____. . . . The _____ of the Church are also obliged to pray the Liturgy of the Hours each day.
6. Some ways we pray with others spring from particular _____ or local _____. These expressions of faith are called _____. _____ means religious reverence or devotion. . . . Although these popular expressions of faith are not part of the official _____, the Church encourages them as long as they express the spirit of the Gospels and offer sound guidance in living a Christian life.
7. Through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, various forms of prayer have arisen in the Church: _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____. . . . In the Christian tradition, three major expressions of the life of prayer have come down to us. They are _____, _____, and _____.
8. _____ are sacred signs instituted by the Church that prepare us to receive God's grace and to cooperate with it.

(The quotation marked *Catechism of the Catholic Church* on this handout is from the English translation of the *Catechism of the Catholic Church* for use in the United States of America, second edition. Copyright © 1994 by the United States Catholic Conference, Inc.—Libreria Editrice Vaticana [LEV]. English translation of the *Catechism of the Catholic Church: Modifications from the Editio Typica* copyright © 1997 by the United States Catholic Conference, Inc.—LEV.)

