

## Chapter 6

# Answer Key for Double-Check Questions

1. *What is the Paschal Mystery?*

The Paschal Mystery refers to Christ's Passion, death, Resurrection, and Ascension. It is made present through the Eucharist.

2. *What does anamnesis mean in relation to the Eucharist?*

In relation to the Eucharist, *anamnesis* refers to the making present of the Paschal Mystery, Christ's work of salvation; that is, it is not a memory of the past but a living memory made present. (The students may alternately indicate that the *anamnesis* is a specific part of the Eucharistic Prayer.)

3. *How are the Passover, the Last Supper, and the Eucharist connected?*

Passover, the Last Supper, and the Eucharist are connected primarily through the bread and wine. Passover commemorates God's faithfulness in freeing the Israelites from Egypt. Passover uses unleavened bread as a symbol of that faithfulness, both because it was the only kind of bread that the Jews had time to make for their escape and because God later provided them bread (manna) in the wilderness after their escape. Wine is also an Old Testament symbol of joyful anticipation of the coming of a messiah. Jesus instituted the Eucharist at the Last Supper, which happened during a Passover celebration. He made the bread and wine of the Passover dinner into his own Body and Blood—thereby making himself into our Passover bread and wine, the sacrifice that freed us from the slavery of sin into the risen life. Today, the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ during Mass; the living memory of the Last Supper remains at the heart of the Eucharist.

4. *Name three Old Testament accounts that prefigure the Eucharist.*

Three Old Testament accounts prefigure the Eucharist: the manna God sent to the Israelites, the unleavened bread of the first Passover and Exodus, and Melchizedek.

5. *How do the words of Jesus in John 6:48–51 help us to understand the meaning of the Eucharist?*

In John 6:48–51, Jesus explains that God sent manna to feed the Israelites as they wandered in the desert after the Exodus. But this manna sustained them for this life only; they still were subject to death. Jesus explains that God likewise sent him as the “living bread” (John 6:51). But unlike manna, he was sent as the true Bread from Heaven, a pledge of eternal life.

6. *What is Saint Paul the Apostle's connection to the words and actions of Jesus at the Last Supper?*

Saint Paul the Apostle was not present for the Last Supper. Nonetheless, he wrote the earliest account of the institution of the Eucharist at the Last Supper. Although he was not there for it, he explained that he knew what Jesus said and did because Christ told him: “For I received from the Lord what I also handed on to you” (1 Corinthians 11:23).



7. *Name at least six significant names by which the Eucharist is known.*

Six significant names for the Eucharist include the following: the Lord's Supper, the Breaking of the Bread, the Eucharistic Assembly, the Holy Sacrifice, the Holy and Divine Liturgy, Holy Communion, and Holy Mass.

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