

Sacraments: Outwards signs of inward gift (Christ's grace). 7 sacraments, each with actions, objects and words (form, F) and invisible grace (matter, M). - Baptism: water poured over baby, priest: 'I baptise you in name of Father, Son and Spirit' (F). Parents say vows, child anointed with oil (sign of original sin removed). Washes away sin, presence of Spirit (M). Means child member of Church & can now receive other sacraments. CCC: Baptism is basis of Christian life. - Confirmation: Bishop lays hands on person, anoints with oil saying 'be sealed with gift of Spirit' (F) person says vows for self. CCC: person is enriched with the special strength of the Holy Spirit' (M). Makes them an adult, responsible for faith, take on lay ministries. - Reconciliation: God removes sin through the priest who says words of absolution (F). Brings forgiveness (M). Allows person to recognise 7 say sorry for sin, Church says attend at least once per year. CCC: anyone who is aware they have done a serious sin must go to Reconciliation before taking communion. - Anointing of the sick: priest lays hands on person, <u>anoints with holy oil (F)</u>, hear confession, gives communion if well enough. Spirit brings healing (M). CCC: it is not only for those at point of death, but anyone in danger of death, sickness or old age. Strengthens & comforts person (know whole parish praying for them), prepares for death. - Marriage: partners exchange vows (F), commit for life; exchange rings: 'take this ring as a sign of my love and fidelity'. Sacramental union of Spirit joins together (M). Shows faithfulness, companionship, love, Christian family. - Holy orders: Bishop lays hands on them to ordain (F), blesses with chrism, gives stole, chalice & paten. Grace of ministry given to priest (M). Priests are following apostles and their vocation from God, witness to Gospel. CCC: Bishop's staff is sign he's shepherd of Christ's people. Sacramental Nature of Reality (God's presence in nature not just sacraments) - God's grace can be found in animals, beauty of night sky and in art, music, philosophy. - They believe this because universe so complex it reflects God's glory. Psalm: 'the heavens declare the glory of God; skies the work of his hands'. CCC: God is outside and within Creation : 'God transcends creation and is present to it'. Job says: but ask the animals and they will teach you, or birds in the sky... the hand of the Lord has done this. Divergent Christian beliefs - Catholics & Orthodox = 7 sacraments impart God's grace. Pentecostals & Baptists = only 2 sacraments in Bible (inc. believers' baptism for adults). Quakers & Salvation Army = no sacraments: don't need rituals to receive God's love.	Liturgical Worship : - Liturgical worship uses service book, set prayers, set readings and rituals. - Catholics use it because they believe in real presence of Christ in Eucharist (God acts on souls making them holy). Nature of Mass: - Introductory Rite: priests greets us, we say penitential rite (sorry), sing Gloria. - Liturgy of Word: Bible readings from OT and NT, psalm, Gospel, sermon, bidding prayers. - Liturgy of Eucharist: offertory, Eucharistic prayer which transubstantiates bread & wine into body & blood of Christ. Eaten in Rite of communion - Concluding rite: priest sends us out to build up God's Kingdom. Importance of Mass: CCC: Eucharist is 'source and summit of Christian life' because of real presence. - Jesus commanded at Last Supper 'do this in memory of me'. 'Unites all Christians in one body' (Lumen Gentium). Different attitudes to liturgical worship: - Catholic and Orthodox think Jesus really present in Eucharist, but Anglicans and Protestants think it's just a symbol of Last Supper. - Quakers & Salvation Army reject it as 'ritualistic'. - Non-liturgical worship has no set prayers or rituals, leader can choose hymns, prayers and reading. Modern Music, extempore prayers. - Most Protestants, inc. Evangelicals use non-liturgical worship. They think it helps connect with Holy Spirit and formal worship restricts it.	Funeral Rite: Three types offered by Church: Vigil of the deceased: coffin visited by friends & family at home or church. Bible readings, reflection and prayer. The main funeral liturgy at church, prayers over dead with funeral mass, coffin incensed, sprinkled with water, prayers and chants. Cardinal Vincent Nicholl's leaflet: preparing my funeral encourages this form as it includes Eucharist (reminder that communion joins dead person with Christ). He encourages people to prepare for funeral whilst alive, to help family cope. The Rite of Committal at cemetery or crematorium. Priest says prayers over deceased to say farewell. Bible read, coffin sprinkled holy water, lowered to ground as 'eternal rest' said. Aims of funeral rite: - Everyone prays to help dead person in their journey to after life ('Communion of the deceased'). CCC: when we receive Eucharist at funeral mass and pray for them we are in communion with them. - Helps church community remember they're still connected with deceased ('Communion of community') CCC: we're temporarily separated, but 'we all run the same course & will find one another again in same place'. - Helps congregation remember all have eternal life (proclamation of eternal life) CCCC: it's a chance for us to remember that Christians who die are 'away from their body and at home with the Lord'.	Prayer: CCC: 'Prayer is raising of heart and mind to God'. Main purpose: to contact God. Four types: - Adoration – praising/ adoring God e.g. Glory Be. Used to get your life in perspective and realise how great God is. - Thanksgiving – for God's goodness. E.g. grace before meals. Used to help you not be selfish. - Sorrow – to express sorrow for sin, ask forgiveness e.g. the I confess in mass. Used to recognise sin & relieve guilt. - Intercession – asking God to help you or another. e.g. Bidding prayers. Used to help others and leads us to practical help. Ways of praying, when & why Catholics use them: - Formal prayers (set words) used for centuries by Catholics in church or at home e.g. Hail Mary/ Our Father. Our Father is used as Jesus taught it, short private prayer. Reminds them of types of prayer listed above. - Extempore or 'informal' prayers using person's own words without preparation – from the heart. Used to pray for a sick person, or at any moment to praise or thank God. Why variety in prayer and worship are important - Variety needed: sometimes you want to pray privately, others publicly. Prayer is important as Jesus said 'love God will all your heart, soul and mind'. - Protestant Christians agree prayer is essential: way of communicating with Creator. But use extempore prayers/ informal prayers with candles - Orthodox Christians have a place for the family to pray at home with candles and icons.
Popular Piety - Involves worship & prayer inspired by culture rather than liturgy. CCC: Christian life is nourished by various forms of popular piety' as they can aid prayer and understanding of Gospels. - Rosary: Say decade of Hail Mary using beads. 5 mysteries of Christ. Importance: meditative, structured, recalls main events in Jesus' life & Mary's role. - Stations of cross: Pray in front of 14 pictures (show stages of Jesus' suffering on way to cross) in Lent. Significance: help identify with Jesus' suffering; gratitude for sacrifice, recall cost of salvation. - Eucharistic adoration: Blessed Sacrament's put in a monstrance & people 'watch' & pray for a 'holy hour' before it. Significant as Jesus told his disciples to 'watch' as he prayed pre-arrest. Pope John Paul II: worshipping 'living heart' of the Church. Divergent views: - Protestants don't use Rosary (don't think Mary was virgin for life; idolatry) nor stations of cross (not all Biblical, idolatry); nor Eucharistic adoration (don't think Jesus really present in Eucharist).	Pilgrimage - Pilgrimage= journey to a religious place to deepen faith, get closer to Christ/ Mary/ early martyrs. 1st places of pilgrimage were Holy land (Jesus lived & taught) then Jerusalem, Rome, Walsingham and Lourdes. Why four places are significant - Jerusalem: where Jesus died and resurrected. Pilgrims visit Cenacle (where Upper room was), Holy Sepulchre (Church on place where Jesus crucified) or walk the Via Dolorosa (way of suffering). Helps Catholics empathise with Jesus' suffering, deepen faith in paschal mystery. - Rome: visit St Peter's basilica where he is buried; walk through holy door opened in Jubilee years to pardon sins; visit Basilica of St Paul outside the walls (his burial place). Helps Catholics pray to apostles, see mass with Pope. - Lourdes: where child, St Bernadette, saw visions of Mary. Shrine or 'grotto' to Mary with healing spring of water. People pray there hoping to be healed or be closer to Mary. - Walsingham: Norfolk. Vision of Mary led to building replica of Mary's Nazareth house. Destroyed in Reformation, rebuilt in 20thC. Catholics use slipper chapel 1 mile outside village. Now unites Anglicans and Catholics in prayer. Divergent views: - Church says 'in prayer the pilgrim Church is associated with that of the saints whose intercession she asks'. - Protestants will visit Jerusalem (associated with Christ) or Taize (meet other Christians) but not Lourdes (Mary worship?). Martin Luther: pilgrims should stop, no commandment to go plus no need as God is everywhere.	Catholic Social Teaching (CST): - CST = loving God & neighbour, respecting all people as having dignity (all made in God's image). CST developed by popes, spread by their encyclicals. - Basis of CST: In Parable of Good Samaritan Jesus said love your neighbour. Neighbour = everyone regardless of race. CCC: you have a duty to help the poor. Parable of sheep and goats says helping the least (naked, thirsty, hungry, imprisoned) is way to heaven. Jesus' command. Justice, Peace and Reconciliation - Justice: 'fairness' should be promoted because Bible says God is just ruler; Jesus said 'rich should share with the poor & Pope Francis said in Evangelii Gaudium promote justice by not ignoring the poor. - Peace: encouraging harmony, preventing war. Jesus said blessed are peacemakers. Pope Francis in Laudato Si : 'listen to cry of earth and poor'. Car for world encourages peace (reduces conflict in poor countries). - Reconciliation: forgiving each other and making up. Forgiveness leads to justice and peace. Jesus said don't forgive 7 times but 77 times. How CST reflected in lives of Christians - Choose caring careers (teaching/ nursing etc.); donate to charities that help poor (CAFOD); look after environment. CAFOD – how it helps poor (LEAF) Long term Aid: training people to help themselves. In Hola trained nurses to run clinics to help nomadic (travelling) farmers. Emergency Aid: help after natural disaster/ war. Refugees from Syria received medicine, water and tents. Awareness raising in UK of causes of poverty & what we can do to help. Publishes leaflets/ resources that schools and parishes use. Fundraising & speaking out on behalf of poor: helps schools/ parishes fundraise & join campaigns like 'Trade Justice'. Why it helps: Parables (Good Sam+ Sheep & Goats) say love neighbour (poor), CST =value everyone, Pope's said: listen to cry of the poor.	Catholic Mission and Evangelism: - Evangelism = trying to spread Gospel to others by teaching or example. Mission = being sent to evangelize. NOT the same as converting (proselytising) as person not forced to accept Christ. History of Mission and Evangelism - God sent Jesus to world, who sent Apostles: 'make disciples of all nations'. They (& Bishops) sent missionaries out. Today every Christian must share Gospel & build up kingdom. The New Evangelization - Involves helping people in <u>West</u> understand & follow Christ. St John Paul II said it will be 'new in is ardour (enthusiasm), methods and expressions'. Church and individuals can: - Church locally (Mass, Bible study, charity work); nationally (Catholic newspapers: <i>The Catholic Times</i> & <i>The Tablet</i>; Bishops' Conference in each country); globally (CAFOD help poor people all over world; through TV, radio and YouTube proclaim Gospel). - Individuals (Pope Francis I says) show they are living by Jesus' teachings and share his love with others. Locally (career, spread Gospel, be a Catechist); nationally (attend 'Flame' or St Cassian's); globally (World Youth Day, use Youtube, or Word on Fire) Why evangelism important for Catholics - Jesus said we should spread Gospels 'go make disciples of all nations'; Evangelii Gaudium says 'what kind of love would not feel the need to speak of the beloved?' Divergent views on evangelism - Some Catholics see it as discrimination, leads to arguments/ violence. You can't know which religion is wrong unless you've studied them all. - Other Catholics think it's best to show God's love, than convert.