

Celebrating the Eucharist

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

Transubstantiation is a term used to express the belief that Jesus is really present in the Eucharist. The bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ during Mass at the time of consecration.

PAGE 100

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

PAGE 100

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 100

In the readings from the Old and New Testaments, in a book called the *Lectionary for Mass*, we hear the story of God's plan for Salvation.

PAGE 100

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 101

The Concluding Rite sends us forth on our mission as Catholics.

PAGE 101

The *Tantum Ergo*, a prayer that expresses adoration of Christ in the Eucharist, was written by Saint Thomas Aquinas.

PAGE 102

There are four main parts of the Mass, and with each part there are specific prayers, gestures, and actions.

PAGE 103

We celebrate the Real Presence of Jesus Christ under the appearance of Bread and Wine, the Blessed Sacrament.

PAGE 104

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

ART PRINT 17