

Name _____

The Church: Our Story

Directed Reading Worksheet

Date _____

Unit 5 The Church Is Sacrament

5.2 Sacraments for God's Faithful

Directions: Read the assigned pages for each section and fill in the missing information. All the answers are found in sequential order as you read.

Transcending Time

Read pages 196-197

1. As Catholics we believe that time is transcended in _____
2. What moments and acts are brought together when we celebrate the sacraments?
3. True or False? Everything that God has done and will do is present in the "now" of the sacraments.
4. As we increase our understanding of, and our appreciation for, the _____ of Catholics in other times and places, our _____ to the body as a whole is strengthened and our ability to _____ in the richness of the sacraments is increased.
5. True or False? The mystery of the sacraments, unlike the mystery of the Church itself, is something that is too great to be contained in any single culture or period of time.
6. What is the essence of each sacrament?
7. True or False? One of the central beliefs of Catholic theology is that the Holy Spirit has been present and active in the Church and in the sacraments since the beginning.
8. Name the three sacraments of initiation.

Baptism and Confirmation

Read pages 198-205.

Match the definition in the left column with the letter of the correct term from the right column.

1. His baptism is the prototype of all Christian Baptisms. _____	a. sin
2. "Failure to love God and neighbor." _____	b. Catechumenate
3. From earliest days of Christianity, <i>it</i> has been linked to both death and life. _____	c. absolution
4. Also called the "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles." _____	d. Baptism
5. An utterance, deed, or desire contrary to the eternal law. _____	e. Jesus
6. The period of preparation for Baptism _____	f. Didache
7. A moral, disciplinary, and liturgical text written in the later first or early second century. _____	
8. The release of repentant sinners from their sin in the sacrament of Reconciliation. _____	

9. The reception of Baptism in its earliest form seems to have been a four step process. A person _____ the Gospel, _____ it, repented and was _____

10. True or False? Baptisms in the early Church had to be done with "living" or running water.

11. True or False? Baptism was always immediately linked to the reception of the Holy Spirit.

12. As time went on and more and more Gentiles were attracted to Christianity, what became necessary for preparation for Baptism?
13. Why were the catechumens dismissed after the homily (sermon)? Why did they meet apart from the community?
14. The final preparation for Baptism included the following: The catechumens were named as members of the _____, and would begin a period of intense _____. They were given the prayers, _____ and gospel of the _____. In the days leading up to Easter the elect participated in daily _____. During the final three days before Easter the elect _____ and spent their time in _____
15. In the fourth century, when converts flocked to the Church after the decree of Constantine, it became increasingly difficult for a bishop to be present at each Baptism. What two distinct trends appeared within the Church?
16. What was the reason Baptism of infants became the norm in the fifth century?
17. True or False? Neither a priest nor a profession of faith were considered essential for Confirmation.
18. True or False? Up until the twentieth century the order of the sacraments of Initiation remained as it had been from the earliest days: Baptism, followed by a seal on Baptism later known as Confirmation, and finally reception of the Eucharist.

Eucharist

Read pages 205-211,

Match the definition in the left column with the letter of the correct term from the right column.

1. The part of the Mass which includes the “writings of the prophets” and the “memoirs of the apostles,” the homily, the procession of faith, and the intercessions for the world	a. Eucharistic prayer
2. The request for the Spirit to descend	b. anamnesis
3. The change of the essential nature of the bread and wine	c. deacon

into the body and blood of Christ during the consecration	
4. Ordained to service	d. epiclesis
5. What gives something its true identity. Substance	e. liturgy of the word
6. The heart and summit of the celebration of the Eucharist.	f. transubstantiation
7. One who is ordained “not unto the priesthood, but into ministry”	g. essence
8. The part of the liturgy in which the Church remembers the passion, resurrection, and promise of Christ’s return.	h. Amen
9. The Hebrew for “so be it”	
10. Follows the offering of the unconsecrated bread and wine to God.	

11. In the early Church how did the Eucharist keep Christians from being too rooted in the present?

12. True or False? No one was to come to the Eucharist without having resolved any disagreements which might prevent the community from being truly united in the Lord.

13. In order to preserve and symbolize the bond of unity among all the separate churches of an area, the custom “_____” arose. A piece of Eucharistic bread from the _____ was sent to each of the other churches in the same city to be _____ with their Eucharistic bread.

14. What were the essential elements of Christian worship from the very beginning?

15. True or False? The understanding of the Eucharist as a sacrifice appeared in the Middle Ages.

16. As the Middle Ages progressed, the laity’s role in the Mass became less _____. The altar was _____ from the people until it was pressed against the east wall of the sanctuary. The _____ turned his back on the people and toward the altar in order to emphasize the face that he was offering a _____ on their behalf.

17. True or False? In the Middle Ages, the laity were connected to the celebration not by what they heard and understood, but by what they did.

18. What did the Council of Trent mean by calling the Eucharist the true sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving and expiation for the living and dead?

In Conclusion

Read page 212.

1. In each period of history, what shapes the way the sacraments have been understood and celebrated?
2. We are a universal Church, not only across _____, but also across _____
3. True or False? There are no variations within the Catholic liturgy.