

Youth Ministry- November 19, 2023

Agenda

- 11:30am Opening Prayer
- Lunch- Pulled Pork Sandwiches & Cheesy Potatoes
 ***Thank you Carol for cooking!*
- 12:00 pm Welcome & Lesson preface(5 minutes)
- Attendance
 *Please use **P** for Present and **A** for Absent.*
 We are having troubling knowing if an X is present or absent
- Large Group Activity- Seven Sacraments Memory
- Lesson: Sacraments of Initiation (10 minutes)
- Small Group Discussion (15 minutes)
- Announcements:
- High School Presence Retreat
- Lesson connection & Closing Comments (5 minutes)
- 12:55 pm Closing Prayer & Blessing
- Intercessions: Ask the students to share things they are grateful for.
- Lord, we thank you
 for the goodness of our people
 and for the spirit of justice
 that fills this nation.
 We thank you for the beauty and fullness of the
 land and the challenge of the cities.
- We thank you for our work and our rest,
 for one another, and for our homes.
 We thank you, Lord:
 accept our thanksgiving on this day.
 We pray and give thanks through Jesus Christ our Lord.
- Amen.

Activity

Students will line up in their small group.

Cards with the 7 sacraments are face down on a table.

Students, one at a time, will go up and get a card. If it is a sacrament, they need for their page they will take the card and bring it back to the group. If it is not, then they return the card face down and go back to their group.

If they get a card they need, they bring it back to their group and glue it to their sacraments card. First team to complete their card correctly wins.

Lesson Topics

Lesson 8 (CCC 1210-1419) Sacraments of Initiation November 19, 2023

Sacraments of Initiation

The Sacrament of Baptism (1213)

- What is this Sacrament called (1214-1216)
 - Baptism in the Economy of Salvation (1217-1228)
 - How is the Sacrament of Baptism Celebrated (1229-1245)
 - Who can receive Baptism & Who can Baptize (1246-1256)
 - The necessity of Baptism (1257-1261)
 - The Grace of Baptism (1262-1274)

The Sacrament of Confirmation (1285)

- Confirmation in the Economy of Salvation (1286-1292)
- The signs and the Rite of Confirmation (1293-1301)
- The Effects of Confirmation (1302-1305)
- Who can receive this Sacrament (1306-1311)
- Minister of Confirmation (1312-1314)

The Sacrament of the Eucharist (1322-1323)

- Eucharist- Source and Summit (1324-1327)
- What is this sacrament called (1328-1332)
- The Eucharist in the Economy of Salvation (1333-1344)
- The Liturgical Celebration of the Eucharist (1345-1355)
- The Sacramental Sacrifice: Thanksgiving, Memorial and Presence (1356-1381)
- The Paschal Banquet (1382-1401)
- The Eucharist- “Pledge of the Glory to Come” (1402-1405)

Small Group Questions

What do the Sacraments of Initiation bring to mind?

How would you describe what these sacraments do or mean once received?

Do you struggle with the Sacraments? In what ways?

Lesson Notes:

- What are some of the stories you remember from the bible with water as the prominent feature? Example: Parting of the Red Sea, Noah's Ark, etc.
- Why do we see water so often in the bible?
 - "If water springing up from the earth symbolizes life, the water of the sea is a symbol of death and so can represent the mystery of the cross. By this symbolism Baptism signifies communion with Christ's death" CCC 1220
- All of these prefiguration's find their fulfillment in Jesus. He began his public ministry after being baptized. Why was Jesus baptized if he was already pure and free from sin?
 - "Our Lord voluntarily submitted himself to the baptism of St. John, intended for sinners, in order to "fulfill all righteousness."¹⁹ Jesus' gesture is a manifestation of his self-emptying.²⁰ The Spirit who had hovered over the waters of the first creation descended then on the Christ as a prelude of the new creation, and the Father revealed Jesus as his "beloved Son."
 - Basically, he lead by example to all of his believers.
- After Baptism there MUST be a growth in faith. This is where your parents and godparents role is so important. At your baptism your godparents were asked by the priest "What do you ask of God's Church?" Their response is "Faith"
 - Baptism not only purifies from all sins, but also makes the neophyte "a new creature," an adopted son of God, who has become a "partaker of the divine nature,"⁶⁸ member of Christ and coheir with him,⁶⁹ and a temple of the Holy Spirit. CCC1265
- If baptism purifies, justifies, and sanctifies us, why do we need Confirmation?
 - All initiations require certain steps to be fully part of the group.
 - With Baptism it has become standard practice to baptize at infancy. Because of this, Baptism requires a post-baptismal catechumenate. There must be a part of discernment and enlightenment for the catechumen to make the promises of initiation for themselves.
 - Confirmation strengthens us through the gifts of the Holy Spirit to be able to defend our faith and to grow in deeper communion with God.
 - It must be explained to the faithful that the reception of the sacrament of Confirmation is necessary for the completion of baptismal grace.⁸⁸ For "by the sacrament of Confirmation, [the baptized] are more perfectly bound to the Church and are enriched with a special strength of the Holy Spirit. Hence they are, as true witnesses of Christ, more strictly obliged to spread and defend the faith by word and deed." CCC 1285
 - At Baptism you receive an indelible mark that you are a child of God. At Confirmation you are sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit. Confirmation completes your Baptism.
 - Confirmation's completes our Baptism by

- From this fact, Confirmation brings an increase and deepening of baptismal grace:
 - it roots us more deeply in the divine filiation which makes us cry, "Abba! Father!";¹¹⁵
 - it unites us more firmly to Christ;
 - it increases the gifts of the Holy Spirit in us;
 - it renders our bond with the Church more perfect;¹¹⁶
 - it gives us a special strength of the Holy Spirit to spread and defend the faith by word and action as true witnesses of Christ, to confess the name of Christ boldly, and never to be ashamed of the Cross:¹¹⁷
- The Holy Eucharist completes the Christian initiation.
 - The holy Eucharist completes Christian initiation. Those who have been raised to the dignity of the royal priesthood by Baptism and configured more deeply to Christ by Confirmation participate with the whole community in the Lord's own sacrifice by means of the Eucharist.
 - by the Eucharistic celebration we already unite ourselves with the heavenly liturgy and anticipate eternal life, when God will be all in all CCC1326
- What does Eucharist mean?
 - It comes from Greek meaning Thanksgiving.
 - The Lord, having loved those who were his own, loved them to the end. Knowing that the hour had come to leave this world and return to the Father, in the course of a meal he washed their feet and gave them the commandment of love.¹⁶¹ In order to leave them a pledge of this love, in order never to depart from his own and to make them sharers in his Passover, he instituted the Eucharist as the memorial of his death and Resurrection, and commanded his apostles to celebrate it until his return; "thereby he constituted them priests of the New Testament. CCC1337
 - We must therefore consider the Eucharist as: - thanksgiving and praise to the Father;
 - the sacrificial memorial of Christ and his Body;
 - the presence of Christ by the power of his word and of his Spirit. CCC1358
 - The Eucharist is thus a sacrifice because it re-presents (makes present) the sacrifice of the cross, because it is its memorial and because it applies its fruit CCC1366
 - The Eucharistic sacrifice is also offered for the faithful departed who "have died in Christ but are not yet wholly purified,"¹⁹¹ so that they may be able to enter into the light and peace of Christ: CCC1371
- How does a priest make the Eucharist?
 - It is not man that causes the things offered to become the Body and Blood of Christ, but he who was crucified for us, Christ himself. the priest, in the role of Christ, pronounces these words, but their power and grace are God's. This is my body, he says. This word transforms the things offered. CCC 1375
 - Jesus makes it happen in spite of the sinfulness of the priest.
- How should I receive the Sacrament?
 - To prepare for worthy reception of this sacrament, the faithful should observe the fast required in their Church.²¹⁸ Bodily demeanor (gestures, clothing) ought to

convey the respect, solemnity, and joy of this moment when Christ becomes our guest. CCC1387

- What does the Eucharist give me?
 - As bodily nourishment restores lost strength, so the Eucharist strengthens our charity, which tends to be weakened in daily life; and this living charity wipes away venial sins.²²⁸ By giving himself to us Christ revives our love and enables us to break our disordered attachments to creatures and root ourselves in him CCC1394
- Closing
 - There is no surer pledge or dearer sign of this great hope in the new heavens and new earth "in which righteousness dwells,"²⁴⁵ than the Eucharist. Every time this mystery is celebrated, "the work of our redemption is carried on" and we "break the one bread that provides the medicine of immortality, the antidote for death, and the food that makes us live for ever in Jesus Christ. CCC1405