

FAMILY FAITH FORMATION – 2023/2024

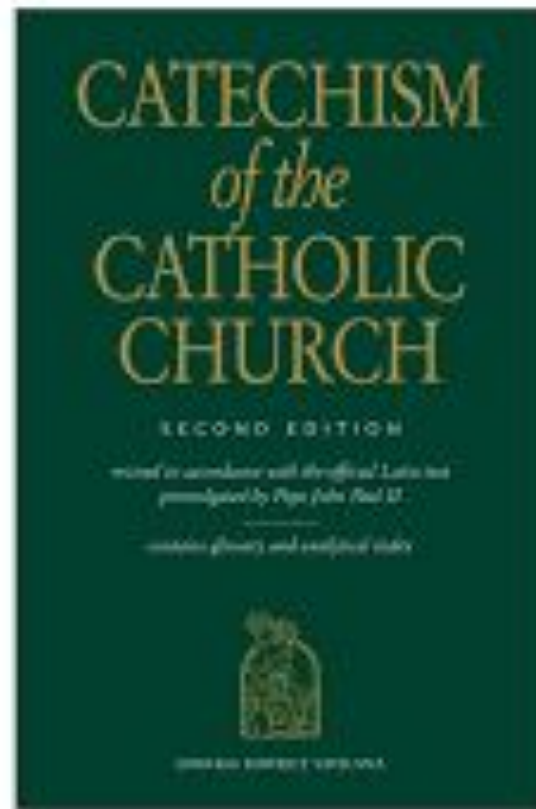
SAINT PATRICK'S & SAINT LUKE'S



THE PURPOSE OF FAMILY FAITH FORMATION

- To help you learn more about God so that you can deepen your own personal relationship with Him.
- To give you the confidence to speak about your Catholic faith with others.
- To help you as you guide your children in their own personal relationship with God.
- To provide you with an opportunity to spend more time with your immediate family and also with our parish family.
- To provide you with a short time for prayer and an opportunity to use the Sacrament of Reconciliation.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SACRAMENTS



THE PURPOSE OF FAMILY FAITH FORMATION

- The Catechism of the Catholic Church is divided into 4 sections. They are:
 - The Creed – What we believe
 - The Sacraments – How we are sanctified
 - The Commandments – How we are to live
 - Prayer – How we relate and interact with God
- This year we will be studying the Sacraments

INTRODUCTION TO THE CREED

- This year, we are going to be talking about the Sacraments, that is, what we do as Catholics.
- That said, before doing anything else, we need to take a look at what we mean by Liturgy.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SACRAMENTS

- The word Liturgy comes from a Greek work and refers to the public work of the Church.
- It is how we as the People of God participate in the work of God.
- Through the Liturgy, we are united with Jesus Christ as He sanctifies us and prepares us for eternal life.

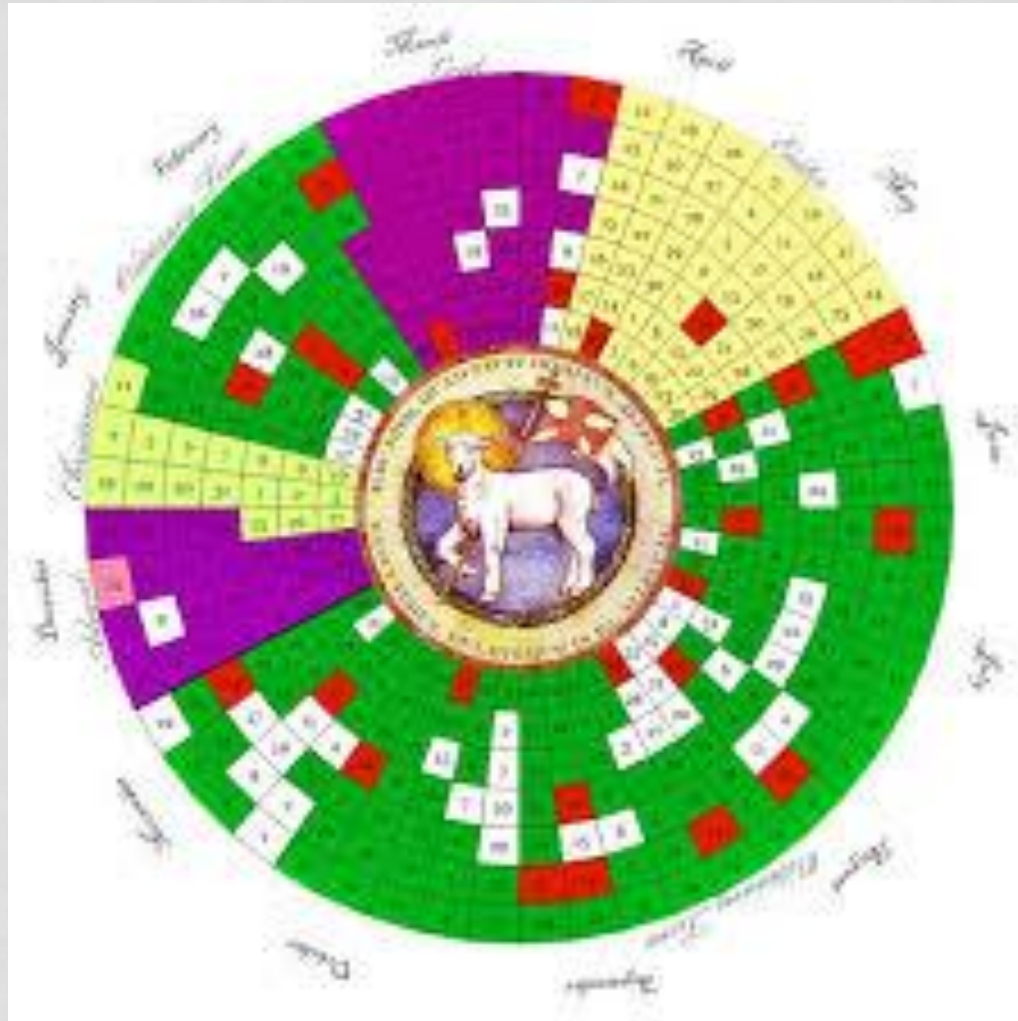
INTRODUCTION TO THE SACRAMENTS

- The Liturgy of the Catholic Church includes the following rites and rituals:
 - the Sacraments (the most important among them being the Mass)
 - the Liturgy of the Hours
 - Funeral rites
 - Blessings and Exorcisms

INTRODUCTION TO THE SACRAMENTS

- Through the Liturgy time is sanctified:
 - The Liturgical Seasons of Advent, Christmas, Ordinary Time, Lent, the Sacred Triduum, Easter and Ordinary Time Sanctify the Year.
 - The Lord's Day Sanctifies the Week.
 - The Liturgy of the Hours Sanctifies the Day.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SACRAMENTS



INTRODUCTION TO THE SACRAMENTS

- Blessings

- We bless people, places and things.
- Blessing comes from the word benedictio which means to say good words.
- We ask God to watch over and protect those we bless.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SACRAMENTS

- Parents and especially Fathers in their role as priests of the family should bless their children, especially when they go to bed for the night.

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- Make the Sign of the Cross with Holy Water and say,
- **The Lord bless you and keep you. The Lord let his face shine upon you, and be gracious to you. The Lord look upon you kindly and give you peace”**
(Numbers 6:24-26).
- **“May God bless you in the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit.”**

INTRODUCTION TO THE SACRAMENTS

- The number of Sacraments. There are seven: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders and Matrimony.
- The Sacraments are divided into three groups: Sacraments of Initiation, Sacraments of Healing, and Sacraments of Service.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SACRAMENTS

- The Sacraments have three things in common:
 - They were all instituted by Christ.
 - They all have visible signs (words, actions, stuff).
 - They all give us grace (both sanctifying and sacramental).

INTRODUCTION TO THE SACRAMENTS



INTRODUCTION TO THE SACRAMENTS

- Four of the seven Sacraments can be received more than once: Eucharist, Penance, Anointing of the Sick, and Matrimony.
- Three can be received only once: Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders. These three cannot be repeated because they leave a sacramental character or seal on the soul, an indelible spiritual.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SACRAMENTS

- The Sacraments are composed of the sensible (physical) part and the spiritual part (which we can only know by faith). It is their physical signs which allow us to know when grace is begin given to us. The sign points to the action of Christ who gives us grace.
- The Sacraments do what they signify. For example, Baptism symbolizes washing and it does wash. Marriage symbolizes unity and it does unite.

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- The celebrant varies depending upon the Sacrament.
- The Bishop, Priest or Deacon is the usual celebrant for all but marriage.
- At the Sacrament of marriage, the man and woman give the Sacrament to each other.
- Note that in an emergency, anyone can celebrate baptism.

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INTRODUCTION TO THE SACRAMENTS

- Valid versus invalid (real versus imaginary, true versus false).
- The Church guards the integrity of the Sacraments very carefully.
- For validity, there must be the proper matter, form and intention (on the part of both the celebrant and the one receiving the Sacrament).
- Jurisdiction and delegation may also come into play.
 - Only the pastor has jurisdiction to validly celebrate weddings in his parish.
 - He may delegate another priest or deacon to do so.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SACRAMENTS

- Licit versus illicit (legal versus illegal).
- For liceity, the liturgical rituals must be followed.
- Priests who intentionally do not follow the liturgical rituals are disobeying the liturgical law of the Church and sin by doing so.
- Ecclesia Supplet (Latin for the Church supplies).

HOMEWORK

- Parents at Home:
 - Read from the Catechism 1163-1178 on Liturgical Time
 - Watch the two video on the Liturgy and the Seven Sacraments.
 - Work with your children to help them memorize the names of the Seven Sacraments.

HOMEWORK

- Have a mandatory family meal each week and say grace before the meal.
- Ask your children if they have said their prayers each day.