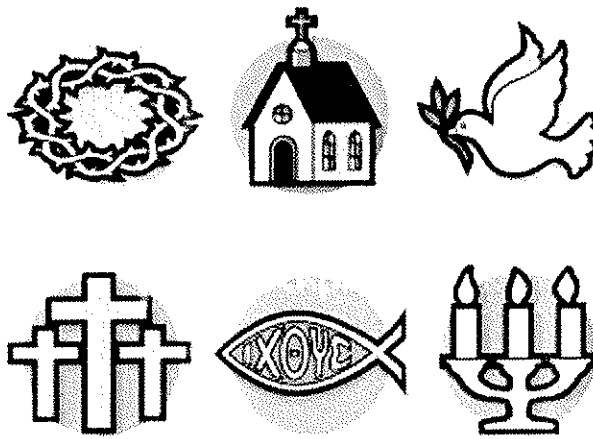


Year 8 Religion, Catholic Studies

Symbols and Rituals: Sacraments of Initiation

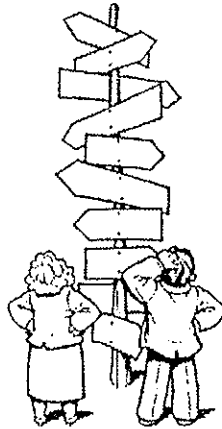


Name:

Teacher:

Class:

Signs and Symbols



What is a sign?



A sign points to one meaning or item

What is a symbol?

A symbol points beyond one meaning or item to multiple meanings that we may not always be able to fully express through words alone.

Members of a community of faith involve themselves in prayer, in worship, in ritual, in expressing their faith, in connecting and communicating with God and each other. As apart of these religious ceremonies and religious life they will encounter symbols. A symbol points to something beyond itself! It can have more than one meaning and imparts a deeper understanding or explanation of something!

In everyday life we communicate with each other through words, gestures, body language. We use telephones, post, emails, etc. to communicate. In religious ceremonies and life, communication can happen through 'symbol and sign'.

Signs give us information about a certain thing or action to direct and help us in our daily routines.

Key terminology in this unit

Rite: Way an event is celebrated by a community, such as an initiation ceremony

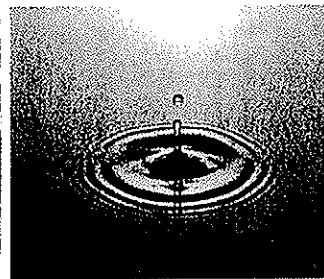
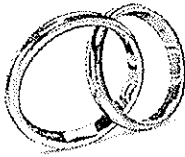
Ritual: An action that is a regular part of a person's life has a regular place and special meaning.

Belonging: Being part of a group

Initiation: The process of welcoming someone into a group. There is usually a set of steps that are followed to help welcome the person.

Sometimes we need a symbol that points to deeper meaning.

- Wedding Rings can symbolise love, marriage, eternity and sacredness.
- The Australian Flag can symbolise national identity, unity, politics and history.
- Easter Eggs can symbolise the end of Lent, new life, Resurrection, good time and treats.
- Water can symbolise cleanliness, purity, freshness and power.



Symbols and symbolic gestures are really important in our everyday lives because they help us to communicate a deeper message or meaning, often one that we cannot put into words!

- They have more than one meaning!
- Symbols focus our hearts and our thoughts on the deeper things in life!
- Symbols have different meanings for different people and different locations!
- People have different responses to symbols: emotional, spiritual, physical and psychological!














Question Time: Answer in full sentences in your exercise book.

1. **What is a symbol?**
2. **What is the difference between a symbol and a sign?**
3. **What do signs do for us?**
4. **What do symbols do for us?**

Signs





Meaning

Signs

<i>Sign</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Sign</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
			no smoking
			
			
	Parking		
			
			
			
			first aid or Red Cross

Symbols!

Symbols evoke an emotion

Symbol	Symbol	Meaning / Emotions it may evoke
\$		
✡		
+		
∞		
		
		
		
		

Symbol and Ritual: Sacraments of Initiation

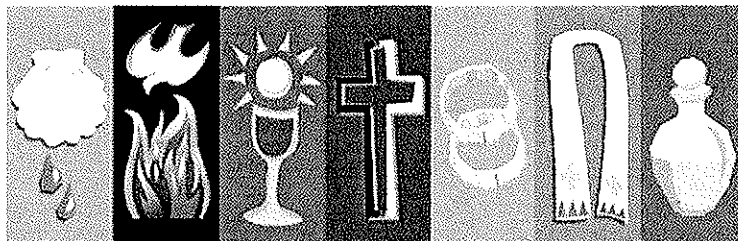
ACTIVITY: Define the following key words:

Sign:

Rite:

Ritual:

Symbol:



Christian Symbols

SYMBOL	NAME	SIGNIFICANCE
		<p>One of the most important symbols of Christ to the early Christians - the Greek phrase "Jesus Christ, Son of God Saviour" is "Iesous Christos Theou Yios Soter" which spell "Ichthys" - the Greek word for "fish". Because of the miracle of the loaves and fish, it can also symbolise the Eucharist</p>
		<p>Symbol of Christ as the Paschal Lamb and also the symbol for Christians (as Christ is our Shepherd). It also symbolises St Agnes.</p>
		<p>Symbol of the Holy Spirit, and used in representations of our Lord's Baptism and Pentecost.</p>
		<p>Showing victory of martyrdom. Used on Palm Sunday - the ashes are used on Ash Wednesday to symbolise mortality and penance.</p>
		<p>Symbolises the Holy Faith, Our Lady, martyrdom - 5 roses together are the 5 wounds of Christ.</p>

SYMBOL	NAME	SIGNIFICANCE
		The authority of the papacy and the Church's power to "bind and loose".
		The letters 'X' and 'P' represent the first letters of the title "Christos" - Christ. Constantine saw it in his vision with the words "in this sign thou shalt conquer"
		Alpha is the first letter of the Greek alphabet and Omega is the last - Christ as "the First and the Last"
		The abbreviation for "IHESUS" the way Christ's name was spelt in the Middle Ages
		Symbol for Mary, white for her purity and virginity
		The symbolise the 3 theological virtues of faith, hope and charity.

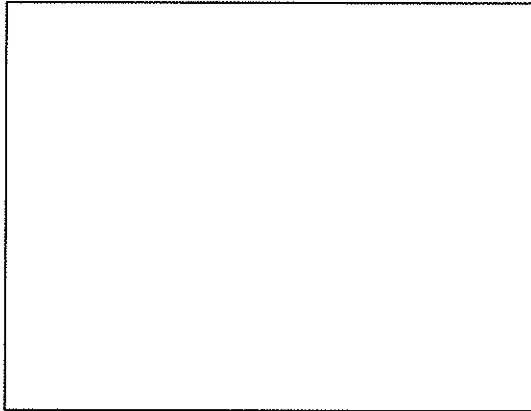
SYMBOL	NAME	SIGNIFICANCE
		The sacrifice of Christ on the Cross - the pelican is known to wound itself for the sake of feeding it's young and so this symbolises the sacrifice of Christ dying for the sake of our sins
		His gospel starts with the relation of the human ancestry of Christ
		The beginning of his gospel relates the story of St John the Baptist in the desert, the home of wild beasts
		His gospel begins with the priest Zachary in the Temple, and the ox symbolises sacrifice
		The opening gospel verse carries the reader on a flight to the Infinite

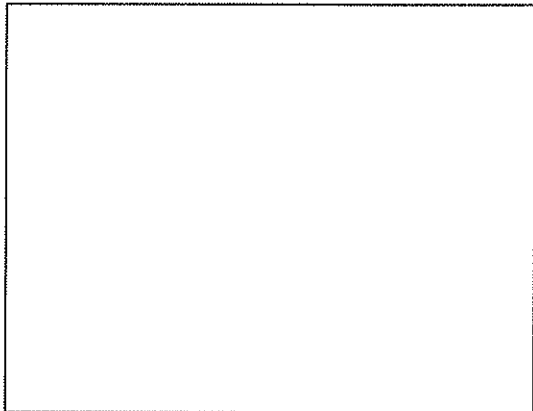
Year 8 Incursion to the Chapel

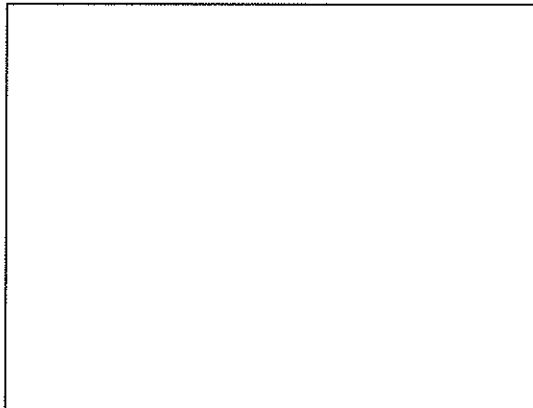
1. SYMBOLS AROUND THE CHURCH

We have been looking a great deal at symbols. As you walk *quietly* and *respectfully* around the church, take notice of the symbols you see. Consider their deeper meaning and choose three that particularly stand out for you.

In the boxes below, draw a picture of the symbol and describe on the lines provided, why it stood out to you.







We know sacraments are an outward sign instituted by Christ to give grace. They are visible actions with a deeper meaning and supernatural power

ACTIVITY: Draw a line to match the Sacrament to its particular definition.

Sacraments

Definitions

Baptism

Sins committed after baptism are forgiven through the absolution of the priest.

Anointing of the sick

Gives our souls new life from washing away original sin from the first ancestors. We are welcomed into the community.

Confirmation

a baptized man and a baptized woman bind themselves for life in a lawful marriage.

Holy Orders

receiving Christ in the sacrament of Holy Eucharist

Holy Matrimony
(Marriage)

Signifies the strengthening of faith through receiving the Holy Spirit.

Holy Communion
(Eucharist)

Men receive the power of Grace to perform the sacred duties of bishops, priests and other ministers of the Church.

Penance
(reconciliation)

The priest anoints with the blessed oil to give health and strength to the soul and body when in danger of sickness, accidents, old age and death.

Introduction to the Unit: Sacraments

It is understood the Catechism of the Catholic Church groups the seven sacraments into three categories; the sacraments of initiation, healing and service. These categories emphasise a particular stage or important moments in life.

Baptism and confirmation lay down mark the beginning of Christian life. Both these sacraments have a permanent effect and can never be repeated. The third sacrament of this category is Eucharist, which is at the heart of the Catholic life. It recalls and celebrates the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ and the covenant between God and his people. The three Sacraments occur at the beginning of an individual's life and signify the '*initiation*' into the Catholic community.

The sacrament of healing consists of Penance (Reconciliation) and anointing of the sick. These can be received more than once. These sacraments signify that God is present and active in difficult times such as when we need to be forgiven or are tested my illness. Through these sacraments we are *healed* by Jesus.

The last two sacraments, Marriage and Holy Orders represent the call to *serve* your wife, husband and God. There are stages in ones life where they will devote themselves to their partner in marriage and secondly where men respond to the call to serve the people of God as bishops, priests and deacons.

ACTIVITY:

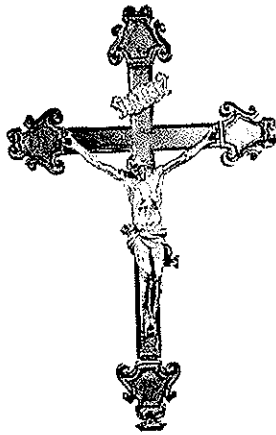
From reading the information above fill in the table below.

Sacraments of Initiation	Sacraments of Service	Sacraments of Healing

Signs, Symbols, Rites and Rituals

A sign is something that _____ to something else. It means the _____ thing to everyone. For example, the Big M represents and shows where McDonalds is located.

On the other hand, symbols are things which carry a special _____ to someone, and holds deeper meaning that is not always obvious to others. For example, the Crucifix for Catholics, symbolises _____, whereas to another person it is simply a geometric figure.



Signs and symbols are used in rites and rituals around us.

Rites are the way an _____ is celebrated by a community, such as the leadership badging ceremony the College had for the leaders of the school at the first College Mass this year. Catholic rites include the blessing of _____ oil on Holy Thursday.

Rituals are the regular _____ in a person's life, and usually is at a regular place and time, such as going to school. Catholic rituals include blessing yourself with _____ and making the sign of the cross.

suffering	same	actions	meaning
holy water	points	event	Chrism

Sacrament	Life Event	The words and actions of Jesus
		Lk3 : 1-20
		Mt 28 : 19-20
		Mt 3 : 13 -17
		Lk 22 : 14-15
		Lk 24 : 28-35
		Mt 6 : 14-15

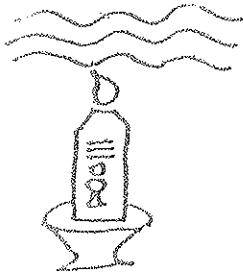
Life of Jesus through the Sacrament of Initiation

Symbols Used For The Sacraments

1) Baptism:

Ritual

Washing with water, sacred bathing in rivers which symbolises new strength and cleansing away of impurities.



WATER - water is the sign of new life

CANDLE - light

OTHER SYMBOLS - white robe, immersion in water, new name, special words

2) Confirmation:

Symbols

Wind - breath of God

Cloud - Fire

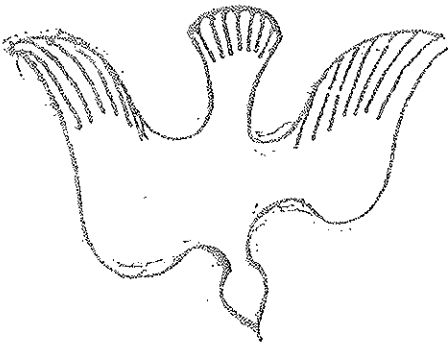
Sign of the Cross

New Name

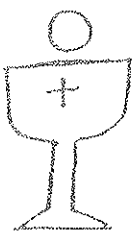
Words

Laying of hands

Anointing with oil



3) Eucharist: The Central Ritual



Bread - (Meal) - sign of friendship

Words - "This is my my Body, do this in memory of me...."

Wine (Blood) - blood is life giving to all people

Sharing the Meal - The group becomes unified

Baptism

Who I am

- sharing the **identity** of Jesus as a member of the risen body of Christ that is the Church. (Catholic Source Book page 240 -9)

Read the following scripture references and answer the following questions.

John 3:5	<p>What does this have to say about Baptism?</p> <p>What symbols of Baptism does this refer to?</p>
Matthew 28:18-20	<p>What does this have to say about Baptism?</p> <p>What symbols of Baptism does this refer to?</p>
Acts 8:26-39	<p>Describe how the Ethiopian Official was Baptised.</p>
Acts 16:16-35	<p>Who was Baptised?</p> <p>Being Baptised meant</p>
Acts 19:1-7	<p>Baptism is not only by water but by...</p>
Romans 6:3-11	<p>What does Paul say about Baptism?</p>
Galatians 2:19-20; 3:14; 3:26-29	<p>What does it mean to be Baptised?</p>

Confirmation

What I do

- sharing the **mission** of Jesus as a member of the risen body that is the **Church**. (Catholic Source Book page 240 -9)

Read the following scripture references and answer the following questions.

<p><i>Acts</i> 8:14-17</p>	<p>Describe what happened in the form of a picture.</p>
<p><i>Acts</i> 9:17-19</p>	<p>Draw the symbol that is shown here?</p>
	<p>Who performs this today at Confirmation?</p>
<p>Titus 3:4-8</p>	<p>How did God save us?</p>

Eucharist

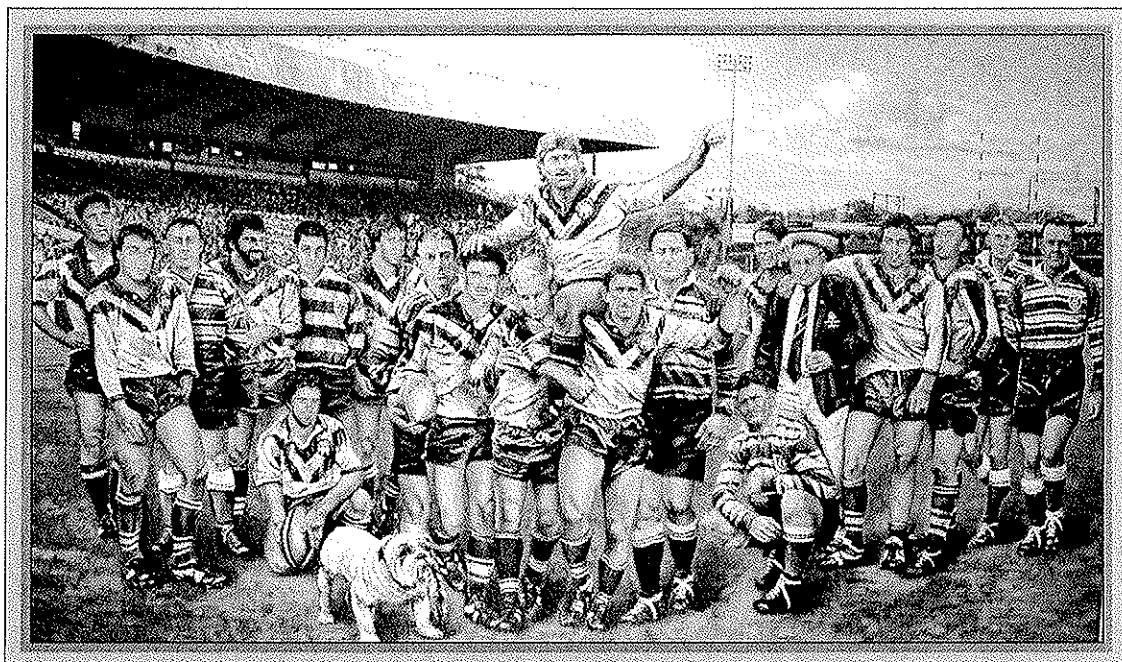
Where I am going

- sharing the **destiny** of Jesus as a member of the risen body of Christ that is the Church. *Catholic Source Book page 240 -9)*

Read the following scripture references and answer the following questions.

<i>John 6:25-71</i>	<p>How does Jesus describe himself?</p> <p>What symbols of Eucharist are referred to here?</p> <p>What does the bread and wine represent?</p> <p>What happens to those who eat this bread and drink this wine?</p>
<i>Luke 22:7-20</i>	<p>Draw a picture showing what is happening - use symbols and words.</p>
<i>1 Corinthians 10:16-17</i>	<p>What is the meaning and effect of the Eucharist?</p>

Belonging to the Church.



A picture of the Bulldogs team of the Century. Captain Terry Lamb (sitting on shoulders) who played five eighth and Steve Mortimer who carries him were two players I loved to watch when I was little. Notice the train line in the background. When a train came by during a game, a 'toot' would often sound. I'm sure

THE BULLDOGS!



The story of the Bulldogs is a rich one. Originally named the 'Berries', the club represented the working class people of the Bankstown area.

I became a supporter because of my Grandfather, Arthur. Saturdays were a big day for Arthur and his family. A hard weeks' work was celebrated at Belmore Sports Ground, which was the Bulldogs home ground. He introduced my father, Peter to the football. As a kid, my dad loved watching Les Johns, a determined player with speed and skill. He'd carve up the defence with blistering runs. Dad would even collect newspaper articles and scrapbook his favourite players.

Dad taught me many things about the club he loves, just like his father Arthur taught my father many things about his club.

The club has a culture of being the 'family club'. The Mortimer family, Steve, Peter, Chris and Glen along with the Hughes family – Mark and Gary were famous players who played for Canterbury. Corey Hughes who is Gary's son is the current hooker for the side. The club valued its 'family' name, looked after players' wives and children all in the name of care for its players. This care brought people together and strengthened the spirit of the club.

The signs and symbols of the Bulldogs are very, very important in identifying who our club is. Blue and white is always to be worn to matches. In the early days, as a kid, I got very excited when the cheer girls came out. Their entry onto the field signified that our team was about to come out. They danced and moved their pom poms excitedly, which made the Bulldogs fans excited. Steve Folks was a player I cheered for the most. He was a brilliant defensive player. He played in the second row, even though he was very small. What he didn't have in size, he made up for in heart, a perfect tackling technique and super fitness. I had a poster up on my wall of Steve Folkes. He happens to be the current coach of the Bulldogs now!

We'd cheer when the Bulldogs scored, clapping and high fiving other supporters around us who were wearing blue and white. At half time we'd play football on hill. At the end of the game, we'd jump the fence and play on the field. We'd rehearse a move and pretend we were a player. We'd slide over the 'Winfield Cup' sign and try to get red paint on our jerseys, just like the players did. We'd also try to run and score before one of my brothers would try to tackle us into the corner post. The corner posts were great, and we'd take them at the end of the game if we could as a souvenir of the game.

It's a little different now. The cheer girls are still there, but now the crowd sings 'who let the Dogs out'. All the Bulldogs cheer 'whoo, whoo, whoo, whoo, whoo'- like the bark of a dog. I'm sure it gives the players a huge lift. Steve

Folkes the player is now the coach and new players are heroes like Sonny Bill



Williams and Andrew 'The Bobcat' Ryan.

Half time sees the supporters get a drink and a pie- that hasn't changed, either has the passion of the cheering or booing when the ref hasn't made the right call. Opposition supporters sometimes get a bad time. If a supporter cheers loudly for the opposition or starts making fun of the Bulldogs, they can be booed or told to sit down. They're reminded of the fact that they're at Telstra- our current home ground and they're about to lose.

The ritual of the players recognising the crowd when they win is something I love. The players clap their hands to different parts of the crowd signifying their appreciation for their cheering and support. A sea of blue and white wave and cheer back to their team. It symbolises the connection between the players and fans.

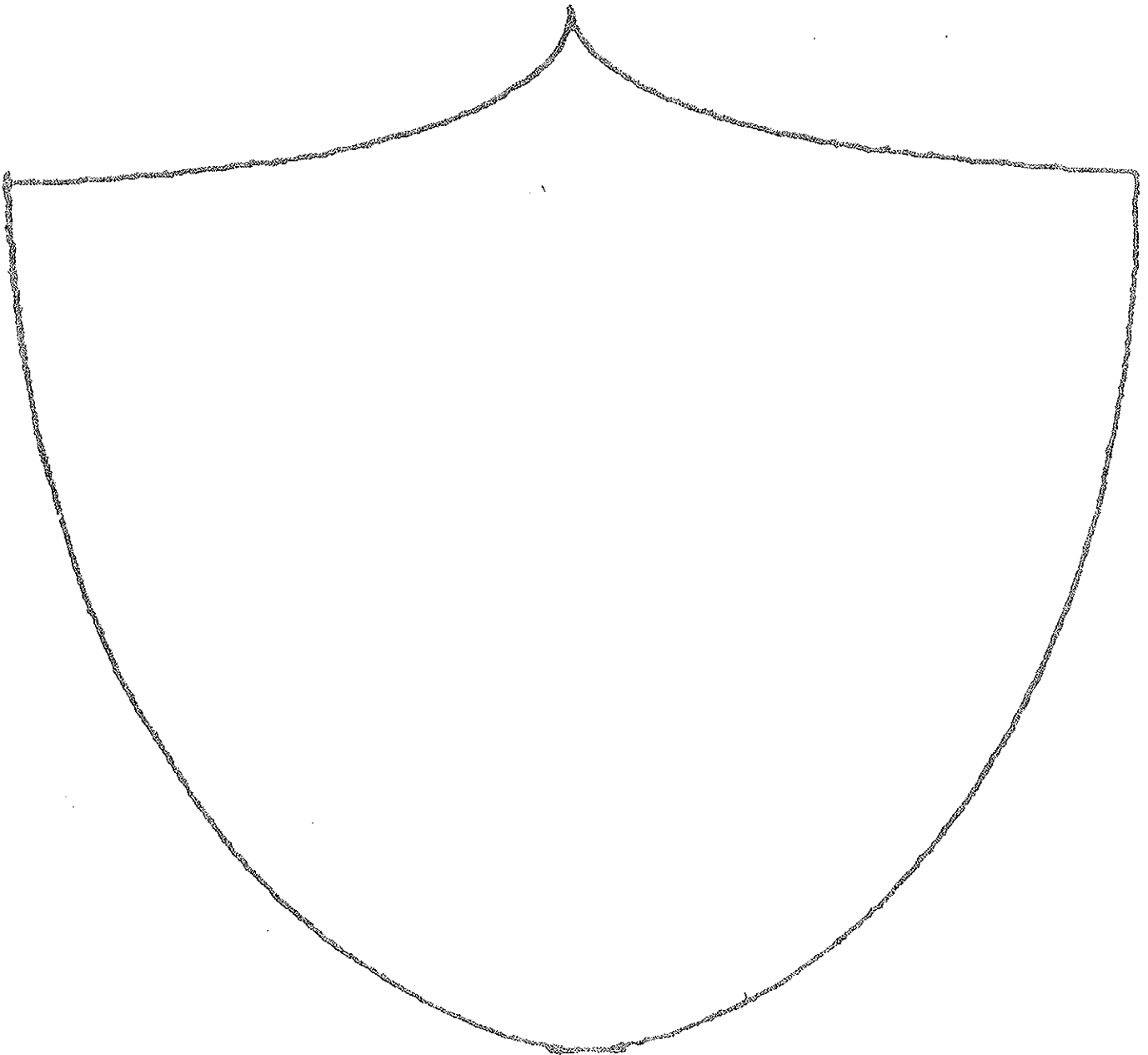
We are confident of another Premiership this year, a Premiership that proves who the strongest area in League is and who has the very best club! When it does happen, I'll remember the glory days- the sign "Belmore- Home of the bulldogs", the cheering and conversation with other Bulldog fans. I'll remember the smell of the brown football my brothers and other kids played with at the end of the game. I'll also remember my Grandfather, whose great joy every week was to cheer on the club. Thinking of that great ritual where the players run on to the field with cheers and music and awaiting the lap of honour..... Go the mighty Bulldogs!

Year 8 --COAT OF ARMS

Symbols are used to represent different things. A personal Coat-of Arms can be used to represent US!
It is a symbol that tells people all about Year 8

Design a Coat Of Arms so that if you showed someone, they would know more about Year 8.

Hint: Sport, hobbies, interests, theme.
Make it colourful.
This will be a sign that we are proud of whom we are!



Sacraments of Initiation

		1			2									3
											4			
			5											
		6						7						
8							9							
10														
		11												
						12								
13														
								14						

Across

1. _____ is the celebration of the life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ in the Mass.
5. We are people who love to _____.
9. A gift of the Holy Spirit is _____.
10. The Sacrament of _____ is to celebrate the gifts of the Holy Spirit.
12. The sacraments of Initiation are _____, Confirmation and Eucharist.
13. Symbols _____ an emotion.
14. _____ mark special events.

Down

2. In Confirmation we celebrate the gifts of the _____.
3. Signs are usually a _____ picture.
4. A gift of the Holy Spirit is _____.
6. Smoke is a _____ of fire.
7. Jesus celebrated with his disciples at the _____.
8. A _____ is a symbolic action which brings about what it symbolises.
11. We usually celebrate with _____ and drink.

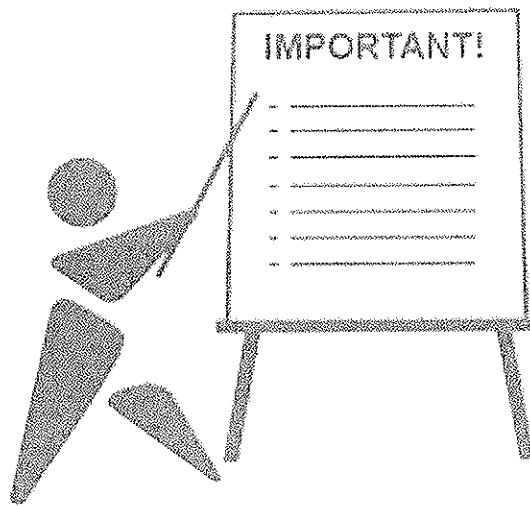
Sacraments of Initiation

W	H	I	T	E	G	A	R	M	E	N	T	X	J	R
P	U	E	V	R	O	L	P	P	H	E	F	N	Q	Q
F	F	O	N	T	M	U	W	V	I	N	M	V	R	Z
R	D	S	N	I	U	B	B	A	K	Y	T	B	T	L
R	F	I	I	M	Q	P	E	K	T	I	R	H	X	P
X	R	D	E	S	E	G	W	I	N	E	Q	W	J	Y
C	R	Q	K	P	O	T	R	W	A	F	R	D	X	Y
H	T	C	Y	O	B	I	Z	D	P	Y	U	Z	O	S
E	A	A	P	H	P	Q	L	V	T	Z	D	A	Z	G
H	N	N	T	S	B	S	G	R	X	K	F	L	X	X
E	I	D	Y	I	L	Y	D	J	D	N	Q	E	P	I
W	Y	L	H	B	Z	C	C	J	G	F	W	F	E	N
Z	O	E	N	M	X	L	O	L	O	B	C	E	P	R
H	J	Z	S	T	C	F	P	F	W	Q	L	P	B	L

- **Find** the ten words in the Find-a-word that is associated with the Sacraments of Initiation.
- **List** these words below.
- **Write** the meanings of these words or use within the ceremony.

Symbols and Rituals: Sacraments of Initiation

Glossary of Terms





Baptism: One of the three Sacraments of Initiation. Baptism gives us new life in God and makes us members of the Church.



Body of Christ: A name for the Church. It tells us that Christ is the head and the baptized are the members of the body.



Original sin: The first sin committed by the first humans.



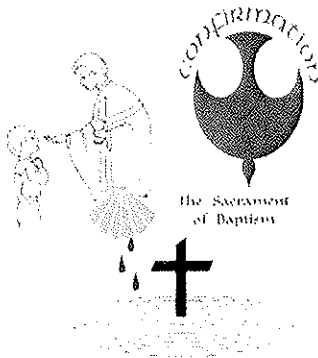
Christian: The name given to people who are baptized and follow Jesus.



Paschal Candle: Another name for the Easter Candle that is lit at the Easter Vigil.



Sacrament: A Holy sign that comes from Jesus, which gives us a share in God's life.



Sacrament of Initiation: The three Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Eucharist that together make us full members of the Church. They are signs that we belong to God and to the Catholic Church.



Confirmation: One of the three Sacraments of Initiation. It is the sacrament that strengthens the life of God we received at Baptism and seals us with the gift of the Holy Spirit.



Chrism: The oil blessed by the bishop used in the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders.



Eucharist: One of the three Sacraments of Initiation. It is the sacrament of the Body & Blood of Christ. Jesus is truly and really present in the Eucharist. The word *Eucharist* means “thanksgiving”.



Assembly: The baptized community gathered to celebrate the Eucharist, the sacraments, or other liturgy.



Procession: A group of people moving forward as part of a celebration.



Prayer: Talking and listening to God. It is raising our minds and hearts to God.



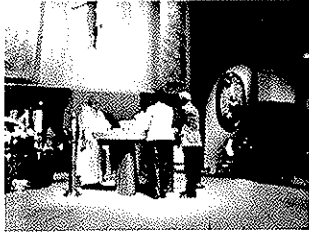
Bible: God's word written in human words. The Bible is the holy book of the Church.



Lectionary: The book of scripture readings used at Mass.



Ambo: The reading stand from which the Scriptures are proclaimed. It is sometimes called the lectern.



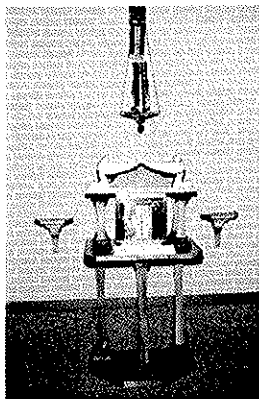
Collection: The gifts of money collected from members of the assembly and presented during the time of the preparation of the Altar.



Mystery: Something we believe about God and his actions, but we do not understand how it happens.



Priest: A man who is ordained to serve God and lead the Church by celebrating the sacraments, preaching, and performing other spiritual works.



Tabernacle: The container in which the Blessed Sacrament is kept. It may be located in the sanctuary or a special chapel in the church. A lamp or candle is kept burning near the tabernacle as a sign that Jesus is present. The word *tabernacle* means “meeting place”.



Consecration: The part of the Eucharistic prayer when, through the prayers and actions of the Holy Spirit, the gifts of bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Jesus.



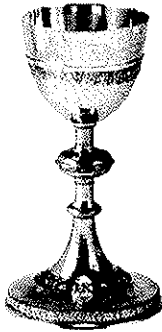
Sign of Peace: The sign of peace is an action prayer that we exchange before Communion as a sign to which God's peace on those who receive it. It shows that we are one in Christ's love.



Paten: The silver or gold plate or dish used at Mass to hold the large host.



Ciborium: The special silver or gold container used at Mass to hold the smaller consecrated Hosts for communion. A covered ciborium also holds the Blessed Sacrament in the tabernacle.



Chalice: The special silver or gold cup used at Mass to hold the wine that becomes the Blood of Christ.



Lamb of God: A title for Jesus that reminds us that he offered his life through suffering and death to take away our sins.



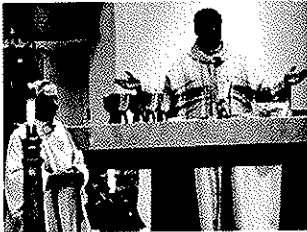
Deacon: A man who is ordained to serve the Church. Deacons may baptize, proclaim the Gospel, preach, assist the priest at Mass, witness marriages, and do works of charity.



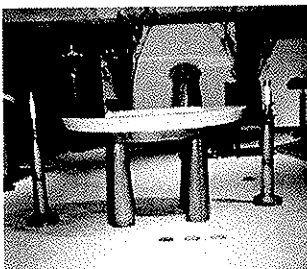
Book of the Gospels: A decorated book containing the readings from four Gospels used during the Liturgy of the Word.



Liturgy of the Word: The first main part of the Mass. It is the time when we listen to God's word in the Scriptures.



Liturgy of the Eucharist: The second main part of the Mass. It is the time when we call on the Holy Spirit and the priest consecrates the bread and wine. We remember and give thanks for all of God's gift, especially Jesus' life, death, and Resurrection.



Altar: The table of the Eucharist. The Liturgy of the Eucharist is celebrated at the altar.