

Hear It!
Believe It!
Connect It!

1 - And with your Spirit



Greetings

The new roman missal has changed the greeting of the Mass from:

"Lord be with you...And also with you"

TO

"Lord be with you...And with your spirit"



Scriptural basis for the change:

- ✓ Galatians 6:18,
- ✓ Philippians 4:23
- ✓ 2 Timothy 4:22.

It's interesting to note that in each case, St. Paul wrote "with your spirit" while addressing the Christian community, not just one person.



Greetings

How would you greet your friend?

Would this greeting differ from how you would greet your grandparent?

The way that we greet another person differs depending on the context and the person you are greeting.

The same is true for mass. It is more appropriate to the context of mass to use the greeting "And with your Spirit" to remind ourselves that we are spiritual beings and that we are in the presence of the Holy Spirit.



Visible and Invisible

What is moving the feather about?
How do we know it is the wind? We cannot see it but we know it is there because it is moving the feather.
So we can see the effects of something invisible.



Effects of something invisible

In a lesson you can point out that you can see everyone's eyes, and ears and mouth but there are things working in them that you cannot see e.g. heart, brain etc.

These are vital to their life and yet we cannot see them working within in the person.

Using the greeting "And with your spirit" acknowledges the invisible spirit working within that person and also the invisible spirit of the community.

2 - I Have Greatly Sinned

A Change to the Penitential Acts

The Penitential Acts

There are three Penitential Acts in the new missal: options A, B and C. The priest should make use of all three in the Liturgy. These are said during the Penitential Rite, near the beginning of the Mass.

Penitential Acts A and B have changed, but C remains the same.

Penitential Act A

What has changed?

Penitential Act A is the Confiteor or the 'I confess'. The wording of the prayer has been changed only slightly. These changes are shown in bold in the table below.

OLD	NEW
I confess to almighty God and to you my brothers and sisters, that I have sinned through my own fault,	I confess to almighty God and to you my brothers and sisters, that I have greatly sinned
in my thoughts and in my words, in what I have done and in what I have failed to do.	in my thoughts and in my words, in what I have done and in what I have failed to do, through my fault, through my fault, through my most grievous fault;
I ask blessed Mary ever-Virgin, all the Angels and Saints, and to you, my brothers and sisters, to pray for me to the Lord our God.	therefore I ask blessed Mary ever-Virgin, all the Angels and Saints, and to you, my brothers and sisters, to pray for me to the Lord our God.

Why have these changes been made?

These changes have been made, not to make us appear more sinful, but instead to get back to what is said in the Bible.

In the new translation of the Confiteor, we now say:

'I have greatly sinned'

The word 'greatly' has been added to get back to what is said in the Bible – this phrase is actually a quotation used by King David when confessing his abuse of power (1 Chr 21:8).

David said, "I have sinned greatly in that I have done this thing. But now, I pray you, take away the guilt of your servant: for I have done very foolishly."

(1 Chr 21:8)

David said to Nathan, "I have sinned against the Lord."
Nathan said to David, "Now the Lord has put away your sin; you shall not die."

(2 Sam 12:13)

It also reminds us of another great sin of King David, killing Uriah the Hittite so that he could marry Uriah's wife, Bathsheba (2 Sam 12:1-15). Here we see David forgiven. If God can forgive David so great a sin when he repents, will he not also forgive us?

and 'through my fault, through my fault, through my most grievous fault'

This has been changed to relate more closely to the original Latin prayer.

Activity time



In groups, discuss and record different examples of sin in the world today. You can use images or cut-outs from newspapers/magazines to help illustrate your examples.

Can you find an example where the person who has sinned has been forgiven?

Penitential Act B

What has changed?

Penitential Act B has been amended slightly from the old missal.

It now reads:

Priest:	Have mercy on us, O Lord.	}	Baruch 3:2
People:	For we have sinned against you.		
Priest:	Show us, O Lord, your mercy.	}	Psalm 84(85):8
People:	And grant us your salvation.		

Why have these changes been made?

The changes have been made to relate more closely to prayers in the Old Testament (see above). The changes also mean that the new version will flow better. It is hoped that Penitential Act B will therefore be used more often in liturgical worship (it was seldom used before because it did not flow well).

Once again, the changes that have been made to the missal here aim to get 'back to the roots' by using words which are closer to the original text.

Questions

1. Penitential Act A (the Confiteor) has changed in two ways – what are they?

(a) _____

(b) _____

2. Penitential Act B has also been altered because _____

6 - Until You Come Again

A Change to the Acclamations of Faith

What is an Acclamation?

An Acclamation is addressed to someone to give them praise. In the Eucharistic prayer we address God directly; to praise Him and remember the sacrifice that He made for us.

In Ireland there are four Acclamations of Faith.

OLD	NEW
Dying you destroyed our death, raising you restored our life, Lord Jesus come in Glory.	We proclaim your death, O Lord, and profess your Resurrection until you come again.
When we eat this bread and drink this cup, we proclaim your death Lord Jesus, until you come in glory	When we eat this Bread and drink this Cup, we proclaim your death, O Lord, until you come again.
Lord by your cross and resurrection you have set us free, you are the Saviour of the world	Save us Saviour of the world, for by your Cross and Resurrection, you have set us free.
At the request of Irish Bishops a fourth acclamation of Faith has been allowed for Ireland	My Lord and My God. John 20:28

Some of these new Acclamations come from Scripture. For example the Acclamation:

Save us Saviour of the World, for by your cross and resurrection, you have set us free

This echoes the disciples call to Jesus during the calming of the storm.

"Save us Lord we are lost". – Matthew 8:25





A Change to the Acclamations of Faith

Until You Come Again

Questions



1. An Acclamation is addressed to someone to give them _____.
2. The new Acclamations help us to recall God's _____ for us.
3. There are _____ Acclamation's of faith in Ireland.
4. The fourth Acclamation added by Bishops of Ireland was _____
_____.
5. List three reasons why the changes have been made.

(I) _____

(II) _____

(III) _____

7 – Only Say the Word and My Soul Shall Be Healed

The Story of Jesus and the Roman Centurion.



As Jesus entered Capernaum, a centurion came forward to him, beseeching him and saying, "Lord my servant is lying at home paralyzed, in terrible distress."

Jesus said to him, "I will come and heal him."

But the centurion answered him, "**Lord, I am not worthy to have you come under my roof; but only say the word, and my servant will be healed...**"

When Jesus heard him, he marvelled and said to those following him, "Truly, I say to you not even in Israel have I found such faith..." And to the centurion Jesus said "Go; be it done for you as you have believed..."

Let's get thinking in partners!

1. Where have you heard the highlighted phrase?
2. Were the same words used in both places?
3. Why do you think this phrase is important?



Behold the Lamb of God,

Behold him who takes away the sins of the world.

Blessed are those called to **the supper of the Lamb.**

Fill in the blanks.

_____, I am not worthy

that you should _____ under my

_____,
but only say the _____

and _____ will be healed.





NAME: _____ DATE: _____

BEHOLD THE LAMB OF GOD

E S S I	L E C H	LAMB
L L B T U	A M Y B M	GOD
X U M Z F N	C A P E G D	BLESSED
K K A J T D B	I T A N L S Z	BEHOLD
E L L K N J C	L T V D G N X	ROOF
N W U T J Z X	B H E C N S T	SOUL
O D O G K Z D I E M T A V P		JOHN
I I H D W B W W F E F W		MATTHEW
T S C R I P T U R E		LUKE
A O X S A Q U N		SCRIPTURE
O L V L D C J A		LATIN
F E M S O Q E S L J		BIBLICAL
U B J O H N Y X S T D Y		FAITH
G G L N N M M A P L S M E D		HEALED
N N U B I C U	R X H E U L X	TRANSLATION
U R O E T M L	T E T L C A Q	ETERNAL
M M S H A Q C	E O L B K E F	
E J O L L N	G I J Y J H	
Z L E L T	H T I A F	
D D J Z	X V T H	

Basic Layout for the Powerpoint Presentation



8 - Go and announce the Gospel of the Lord

The new translation means that all of the dismissals begin with the word "Go."

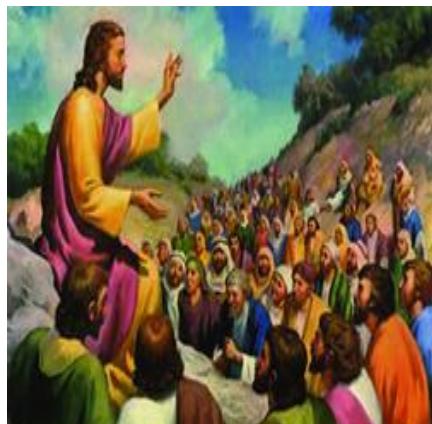
The purpose of this change is to remind us that whilst the Mass has ended, the mystery that we have just celebrated is only beginning.

We are called to have a sense of mission to all of God's people.



At the end of Mass we do not leave the Church without a task.

Our job is to "Go Forth" and bring the gospel message to others.



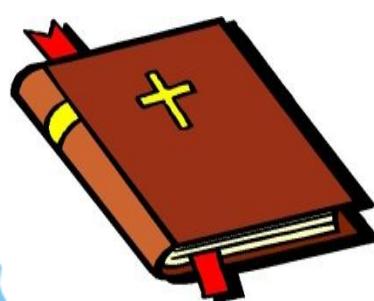
There are **three** ways now in which the Mass can end:

- "Go forth, the Mass is ended."
- "Go and announce the Gospel of the Lord."
- "Go in peace, glorifying God by your life."

We are all called to bring the Gospel message to others by the way that we live.

All people have an important role;

- priests,
- lay faithful,
- teachers,
- parents etc.





Instructions for "Ready, Steady, Go!"

(See photograph below for direction)

Necessary materials:

Provided: Print off Cars and caution Signs

Other: Bluetack and a large sheet of black card.

- Cut out the necessary materials: cars, caution signs etc. and also source a large black sheet of card for your road sticking the Ready, Steady, Go signs to the top of the page. You may wish to add markings.
- Stick the cars at the beginning of the track and divide the caution signs between each of the groups giving each group a piece of blue-tack.
- The game will then be explained: We are now called in the Mass, as mentioned previously in the lesson to "GO" in our faith. Your job is to gather fuel for your car so you can move along the road. Give the students a designated time limit (depending on time restraints and ability of the class). The groups will then need to write down as many ways they can go and spread their faith: i.e. helping their granny with the shopping.
- The more suggestions you get the more fuel your group receives for the car. Each group will feedback their answers and the cars will be moved accordingly.
- Following this explain that it is not so simple. There are difficulties and setbacks in spreading our faith, just as there are obstructions in a normal road. Each group will then need to think of as many problems we may encounter in trying to spread our faith: i.e. peer pressure and these will then be stuck up on the road by the students.
- Finish with a discussion as to how we can overcome these problems.





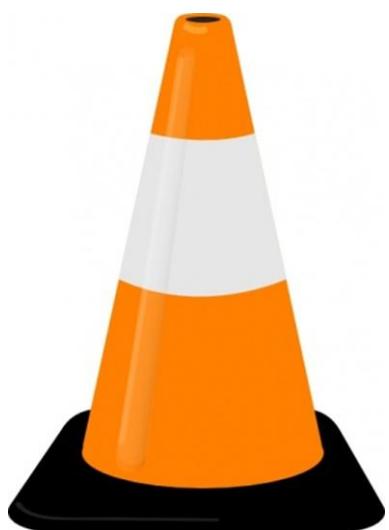
Cut this out for use in the Ready Steady Go Game!



Ready
Steady
GO!



Cut these pictures out for use in the Ready Steady Go Game!



Cut these pictures out for use in the Ready Steady Go Game!



**Ready, Steady,
GO!!**

Task: Complete the worksheet by showing the ways that we can love and serve God with our families at home, with our friends and teachers at school and with those who live throughout the world.

At home with our families:



At school with our teachers and friends:



With those who live in different countries:



"Whom shall I send?" "Here I am, Send me" Here we see how Isaiah accepted the call from God. Think of examples of people who have accepted the call of God to care for others.

- *We can also look back to the instructions Jesus gave the disciples before he rose into heaven. Think of examples of how You can serve God in your own actions.*



9 - The Apostles' Creed

What is a creed?

The term 'creed' comes from Latin word 'Credo', which means 'I believe'. In the Catholic Church, therefore, the creed is a formal statement of the beliefs of the Catholic faith. It may also be referred to as the Profession of Faith.



Time to think!

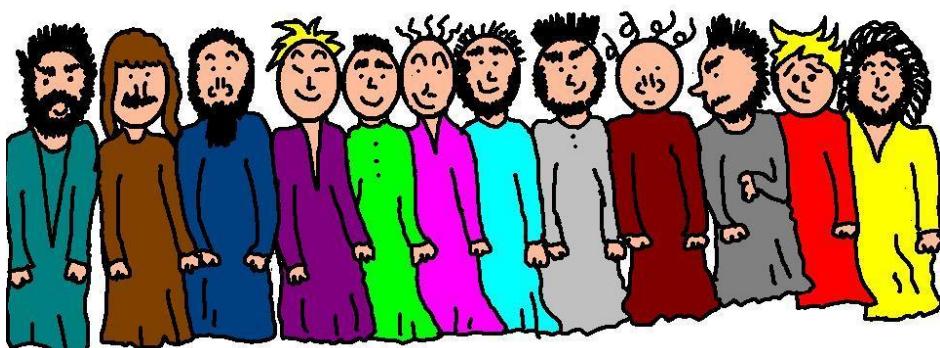
Have you ever heard the creed at Mass?
During which part of the Mass is it said?

In pairs, list some of the beliefs that you think are in the creed.

What is the Apostles' Creed?

The Apostles' Creed is one of the two main creeds used by the Church. The other creed is called the Nicene Creed. Either one of these may be said at Mass (the Nicene Creed is used most often).

The Apostles' Creed is the oldest creed. It was written in the early centuries of the Christian Church. It wasn't actually written by the apostles, but it is called so because it summarised what the apostles taught. It was used in the early Church for those preparing to be baptised into the faith (this happened at Easter), since it outlined the core beliefs of the Church.



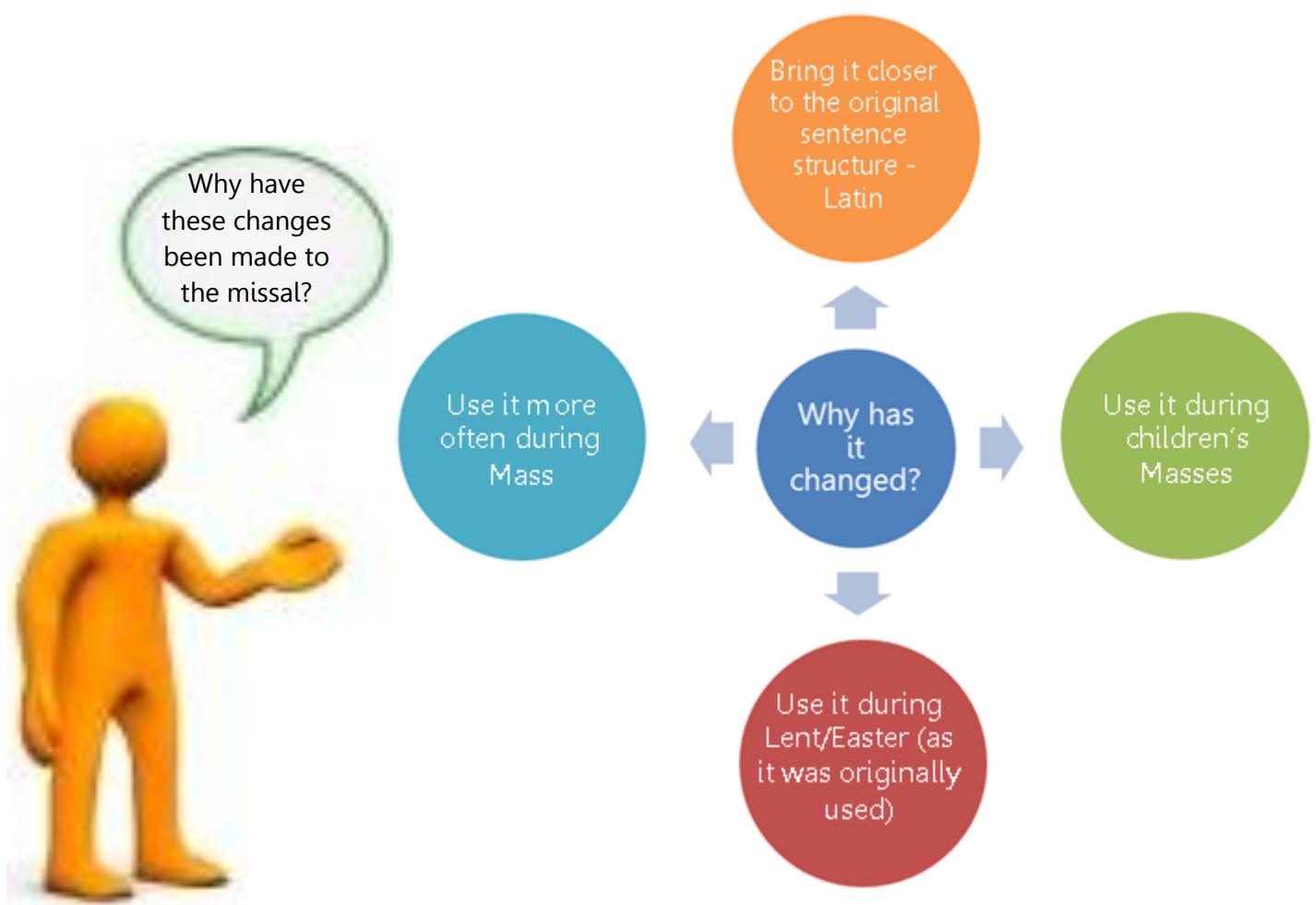
What has changed?

There have been very minor changes made to the Apostles' Creed. These are shown in bold in the table below.

OLD	NEW
I believe in God, The Father almighty, Creator of heaven and earth.	I believe in God, The Father almighty, Creator of heaven and earth,
I believe in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord. He was conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit and born of the Virgin Mary. He suffered under Pontius Pilate, Was crucified, died, and was buried. He descended to the dead . On the third he rose again.	and in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Spirit, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died and was buried; he descended into hell ; on the third day he rose again from the dead ;
He ascended into heaven, and is seated at the right hand of the Father. He will come again to judge the living and the dead.	he ascended into heaven, and is seated at the right hand of God the Father almighty ; from there he will come to judge the living and the dead.
I believe in the Holy Spirit, the holy catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.	I believe in the Holy Spirit, the holy catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and life everlasting. Amen.

The new missal also aims to use the Apostles' Creed more often during Mass (since it is a symbol of the early Church). This will occur at certain times of the year, where the Apostles' Creed will be said in place of the Nicene Creed.





All these changes have been made to get 'back to the roots' of the faith.



Activity time

In pairs, brainstorm what symbols or images could be used to illustrate each part or line of the Apostles' Creed.

As a class, make a display showing the different images you have chosen (each pair will be asked to give one of their examples).

Teachers' notes

Activity time

An example display could be the idea of a tree (which helps to get across the point that the changes here are trying to go 'back to the roots' of the faith).

Pupils are asked to choose symbols or images which represent the different parts or beliefs outlined in the Apostles' Creed. These images could be displayed on the individual leaves or branches of the tree.

Examples of possible symbols pupils may choose:



'on the third day he rose again from the dead'



'he ascended into heaven'



'I believe in the Holy Spirit'

This display could then be used to help pupils to learn the Apostles' Creed (perhaps a good activity during Lent).