

St. Mary's Catholic Primary School



Subject: RE

Topic: Beginning with Church

Year: 4

Autumn 1

What should I already know?

- The seven Sacraments of Initiation
- The groups that the Sacraments are divided into
- The structure of a mass
- Some actions, signs and symbols used during Baptism, Eucharist and Confirmation.

What we will be learning about:

- A Sacrament is 'an outward and visible sign of an inward and invisible grace'
- Baptism, Eucharist and Confirmation are the Sacraments of Initiation. Initiation refers to your 'entry into the Church.'
- Vatican II changed how Mass was delivered; for example, the Priest used to face the congregation, Mass was only spoken in Latin and the people didn't have a role during Mass.
- 16 documents were written as a result of Vatican II. These impacted the Church; some of the documents changed the way that the Mass had been understood and celebrated and gave us the Mass we know today. They challenged how people saw the Church.
- When the Church calls itself the 'Body of Christ' it reminds all people that everyone has a role to fulfil.
- Baptism recalls and in some ways re-enacts the baptism of Jesus in the Jordan. But it also recognises what we believe happens at baptism: as the first sacrament of initiation Baptism begins a new life in the Church, it is a new birth and cleansing of the person being baptised.
- The Eucharist is known as the source and summit.
The Eucharist is the high point of all the Sacraments (summit) and at Mass, we are able to see things more clearly or get the energy and nourishment we need (source)
- Confirmation is the next step after Baptism. Confirmation is when a Christian is old enough to understand and make promises to God themselves. They promise to follow God and live their life in a Christian way.

Vocabulary

Baptism: In the Catholic Church, infants are baptised to welcome them into the Catholic faith and to free them from the original sin they were born with. This is done using holy water.

Consecration: To make something sacred.

Confirmation: To strengthen or deepen someone's relationship with God. Through Confirmation, the Holy Spirit allows them to practise their faith.

Eucharist: Also known as communion; the Eucharist is the consecrated host (wafer) which Christians believe is the actual body of Christ.

Initiation: To join/ be welcomed to the Church

Ritual: A religious ceremony consisting of a series of actions performed according to a prescribed order.

Sacrament: An outward and visible sign of an inward and invisible grace.

Transubstantiation: The idea that during Mass, the bread and wine used for Communion become the body and blood of Jesus Christ.

