## RESPONSE

LESSON 5B 1. Discussed how truths about reality and perception are relevant to the Eucharist

2. Been presented with the **reasons why** Aid to the Church in Need is asking you to join the #Go2Mass Campaign

**3. Outlined** what I can do for persecuted Christians and why



WILL HAVE

This lesson explains the #Go2Mass campaign. Students are invited to reflect on the fact that they can do something selfless for our persecuted brothers and sisters, By going to Mass and offering it for them. In order for them to understand why their prayers at Mass could bring God's blessing down on another person, it is necessary to present Catholic belief about the Eucharist anew. This lesson is an attempt to do so. There is a significant amount of content, so you may want to complete the lesson over two sessions or decide in advance which parts to focus on. The students should be able to explain why Mass is so powerful, have a better grasp of Catholic Eucharistic teaching in a way which is linked to previous themes of reality, recognition, perception, proofs etc.

PRIOR LEARNING It is assumed that that the class understand what Mass is, what the Eucharist is and have some grasp of the Real Presence. You may need to check they understand words like, consecration and monstrance.

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TIME	TEACHER	ACTIVITY	LEARNERS	SLIDE	
2	register & outcomes			1-3	
10	reading meditation	STARTER	relaxing, linking	4-6	
5	introducing campaign	INTRODUCTION	listening	7-10	
35	presentation	LEARNING 1	reading answering questions listening to video clips making notes	11-33	
15	facilitating discussion introducing clip & jigsaw graphic	PLENARY	linking all the ideas from the lessons	34-49	
5	lead prayer with bible passages	PRAYER	praying	40-41	

Lesson Time: 70-75 minutes. Lesson 5 of 6 or 11 of 12

INSTRUCTIONS You may want to read it to the class, or print it off and have them read it to themselves, or invite different students to read separate sections. It is quite long, so it is a good idea to ensure all are comfortable before beginning.

#### MASS MEDITATION READ THIS SLOWLY AND MEDITATIVELY, DOSSIBLY WITH MUSIC PLATING AND CANDLES LIT Over 2000 years ago a baby was born in a table. Only a few people notech. All of the powerful people in the word were yearting on with their gowerful live, word live everyons carried on a normal. The imm year all full. The day lefter jesus' birth, normal life would be papennige: hithmer word live playing beneficient with the start of the powerful making preparations. The format Empire ruled and nobedy payed much attention to the baby born to Mary and Josept.

Imagine it's the day after years' birth and you are in the new. A shepherd walks up to you and anyy. "Come and new Eco day the creator of the universe." So your follow time and when you got to the entrance of the stable, what do you say? "That's him? that's the creator of the universe? - he does not hole down while ited and the stable of the stable of the stable of the stable. The stable of the stable of

Issue dealth waar't really withsread by buge numbers of people either, People in Europe or Ala wood have bee people right on with their corespandy low...If you had have a survey of 100 contemporaries of peasa and aside them to describe the expected Messiah, they wouldn't have excrebed the despination of their stars in the sont of the sont. Date has balk Ged Pto, 1 looked humilitand, Nation up, draining in a way reserved for criminals. Not have yould expect God with its infimit peopse, presentified and the source of all forces to have.

handful of people. It was so "uneventful" in human terms that the guards fell asleep! We often make the mistake of thinking that the really important events must be known by o

nexpected ways. If vere God, and I was coming to earth, I would have had a big event planned trivial the "important influential and kavatifii goopil" prevance. God turns type of thinking updide own. If God did all of that, there would be no need for faith. God being God does things very firematly to how would. God defeated wit, suffraint, gatast through those events which came nd went without the vast majority of the world knowing until years after.

### recap & starter

The sheet on the left is a reflection/meditation, which invites students to apply some of the knowledge from previous lessons to the Eucharist. Here they will be presented with the reality that God's ways are beyond ours and even though our senses cannot perceive him in the Eucharist, that itself, is not a reason to doubt. This meditation invites them to better comprehend this great mystery.

#### Key Bible Quotes: John 6

"Truly, truly, I say to you, unless you eat the Flesh of the Son of Man and drink His Blood, you have no life in yourselves." /"He who eats My Flesh and drinks My Blood has eternal life, and I will raise Him up on the last day." /"For My Flesh is True Food, and My Blood is True Drink." /"He who eats My Flesh and drinks My Blood abides in Me, and I in Him." /"As the living Father sent Me, and I live because of the Father, so he who eats Me, he also will live because of Me." /"This is the Bread which came down out of Heaven; not as the fathers and died; he who eats this Bread will live forever."

#### RESOURCES

- PRESENTATION 5B
- MEDITATION (ABOVE)
- WORKSHEET X2
- (JIGSAW & FOUR
- REASONS)
- CLIPS ON PRESENTATION



#### CURRICULUM DIRECTORY:

3.3.4. The Eucharist (1322-1405) A Definition: the sacrament which re-presents in the Mass the sacrificial Death of Christ and his Resurrection – making it possible for us to eat his Body and drink his Blood (1323). D Essential elements a Bread (unleavened in Latin Church, leavened in Eastern Churches) and wine from grapes (1412; CIC, cc. 924 §§1-3, 926, 927). c Christ's Real Presence. d Transubstantiation (1373-1377). e Effects and implications of the sacrament (1391-

1397) a Union with Jesus and Church (1391, 1396), b Forgiveness of venial sin (1394), c Protection from grave sin (1395), d Commits us to the poor (1397), e Ecumenical implications (1398), f Love of God, neighbour, and poor (1396-1397) g, Nourishing Christ's life in us (1392).
3.3.5. What is this Sacrament called? (1328-1332) A Eucharist – a variety of names (1328), a Lord's Supper, Breaking of Bread, Assembly (1329), b Memorial, Sacrifice, Liturgy (1330), c Communion and Mass (1331-1332).





# WHY DOES MASS MATTER SO

