



BAPTISM



CONFIRMATION



EUCCHARIST



CONFESSION



ANOINTING OF THE SICK



HOLY ORDERS



MATRIMONY

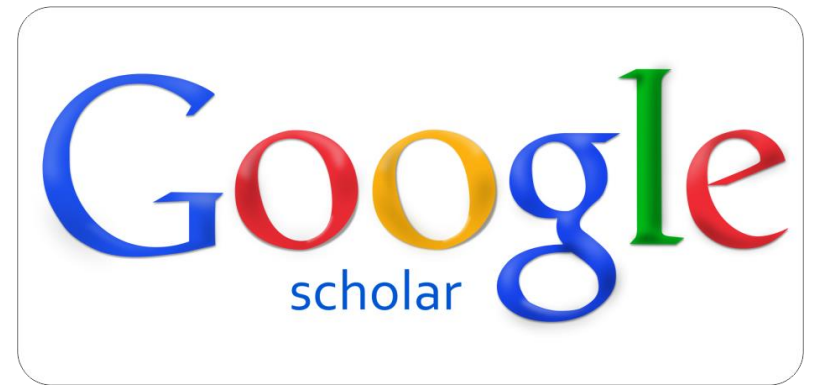
Who do you go to if you have a physical injury?

Doctor, parents, hospitals – medical experts



Who do you go to for help with studying?

Library, teachers, friends, reliable online sources



Who do you go to for help with friends?

Friends, family, members...



Who do you go to for help with spiritual matters?

God





Sacraments of Healing

Key Questions

- 1) Why do we go to Confession?
- 2) How is the Sacrament of Penance different from counselling or talking to friends?
- 3) Who administers the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick?
- 4) Why Anointing of the Sick important?



Discuss

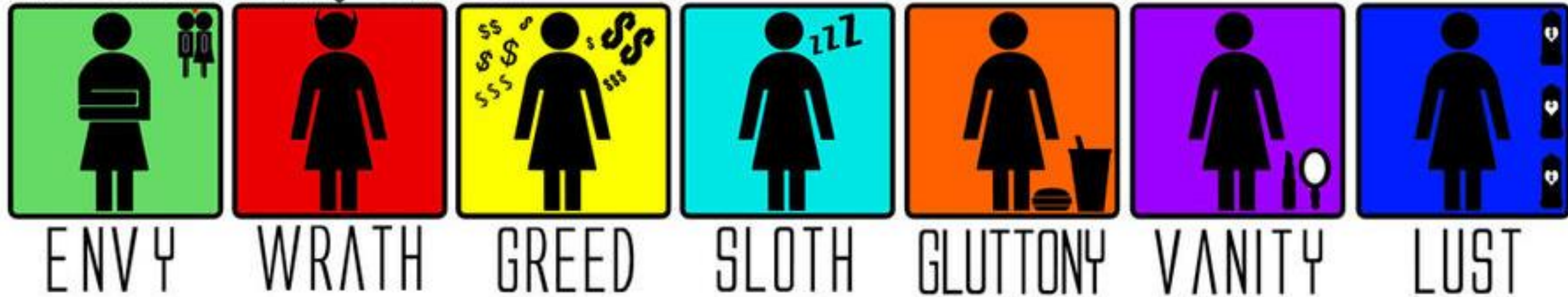
What is
sin?

What is
hell?

SIN

- For many, sin is visualized as a heinous act which only bad people commit, while many of the 'little' sins committed on a daily basis are not really sins but just good old Catholic guilt.

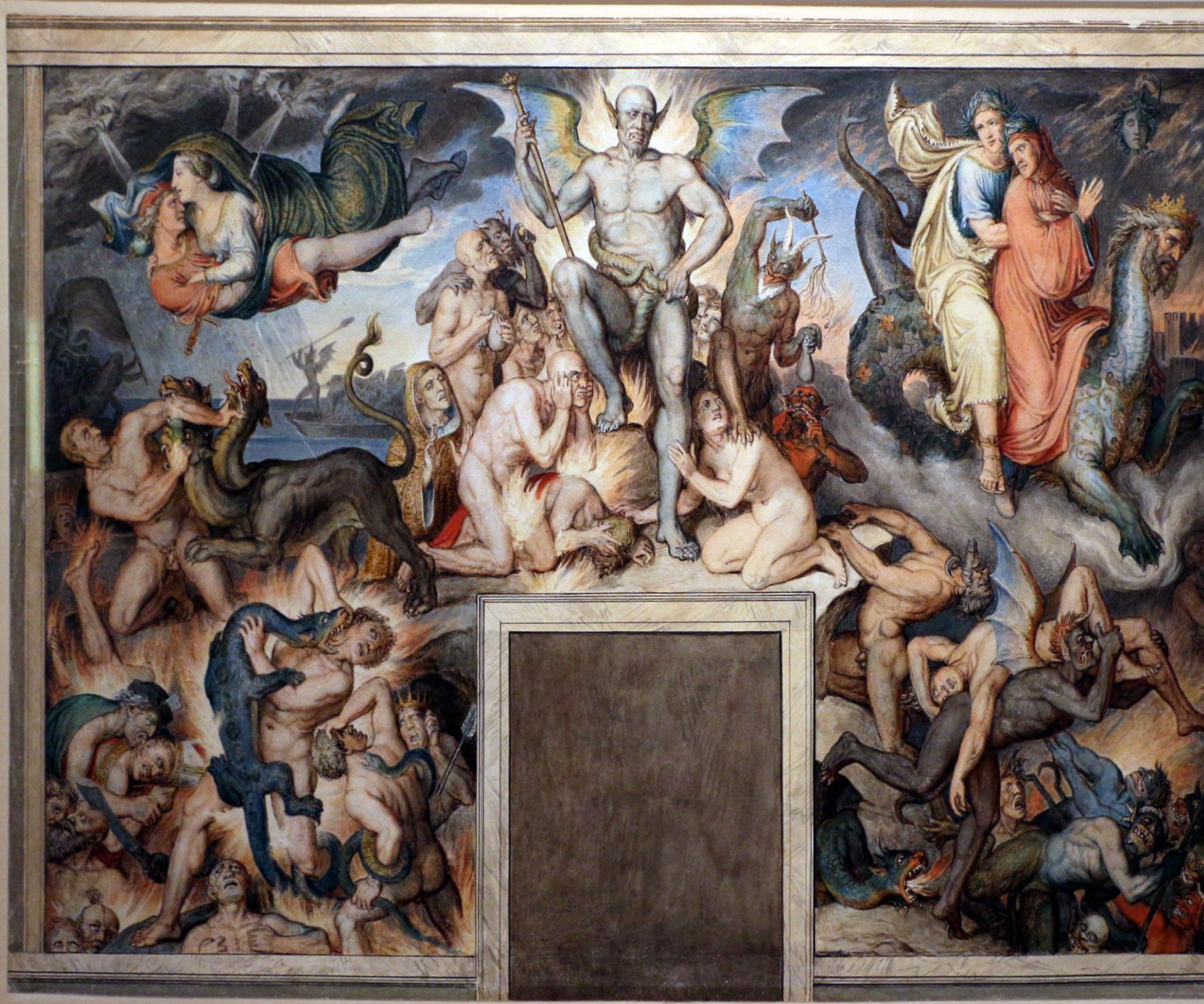
The seven deadly sins...





In reality,

- Sin are acts we commit against the wish (and will) of our heavenly Father.
- While hell is a complete separation from the love of God.
- As we sin, we begin to separate ourselves from God piece by piece, turning our backs on Him as one would turn their back on the sun.
- While we cannot see the sun with our backs turned, we can feel its warmth and are compelled to turn back toward it. We accomplish this turning back toward God through the sacraments of healing.



Hell

- As far as a visualization of Hell, many (without knowing it) are influenced heavily by Dante's Inferno, visualizing a fiery pit and endless torture.
- **But, Hell is simply separation from God.**
- **Reconciliation brings us back to God.**

Human Suffering



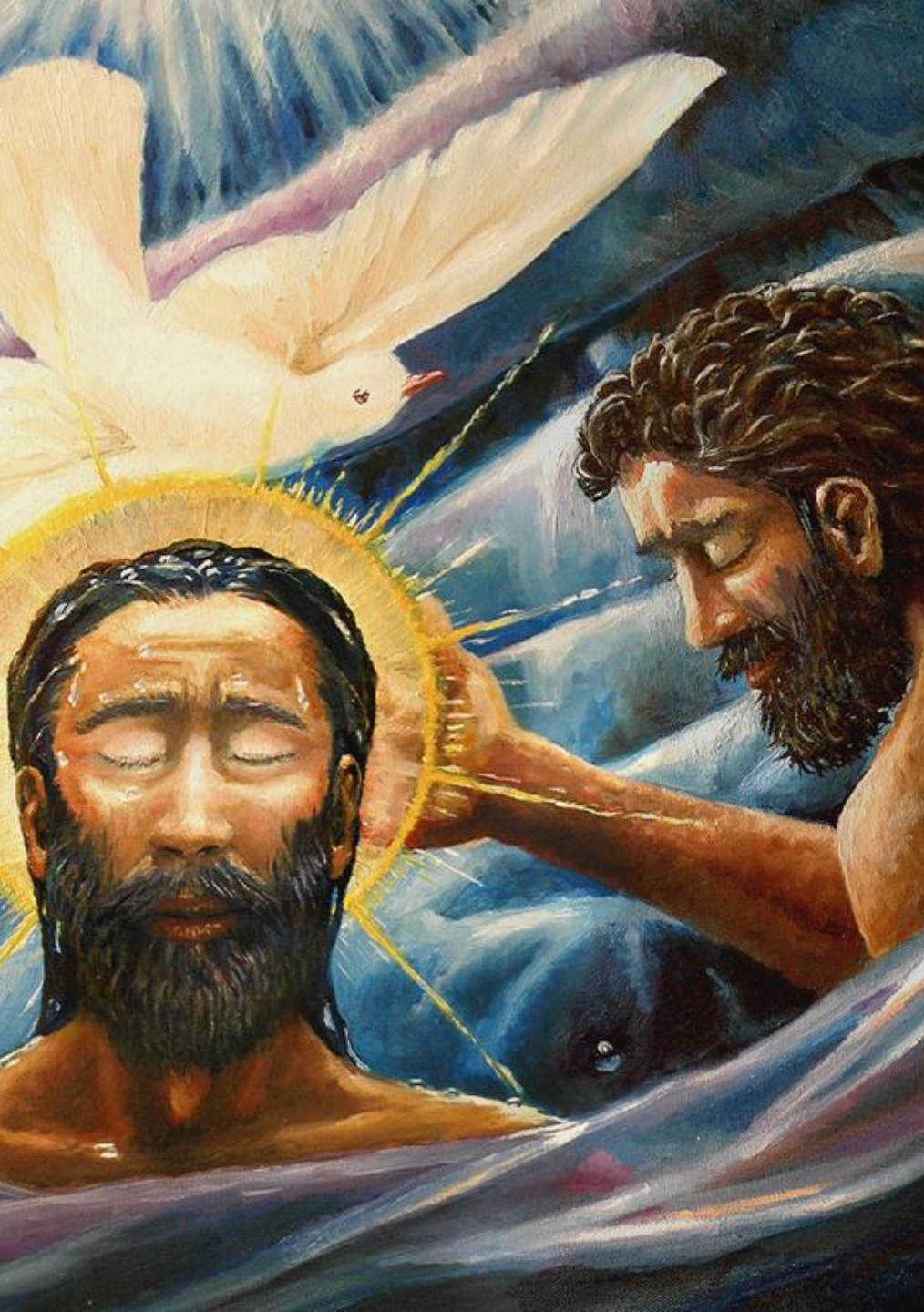
Human suffering is a fact of life, a condition we must live with each and every day as both a consequence of our fallen nature as well as our gift of free will. When one thinks of suffering, they think of a human, earthly affliction which can be dealt with through medicine.



Suffering is much more than a bodily condition, however, for “Suffering is something which is still wider than sickness, more complex and at the same time still more deeply rooted in humanity itself (Blessed John Paul II, Salvifici Doloris).”



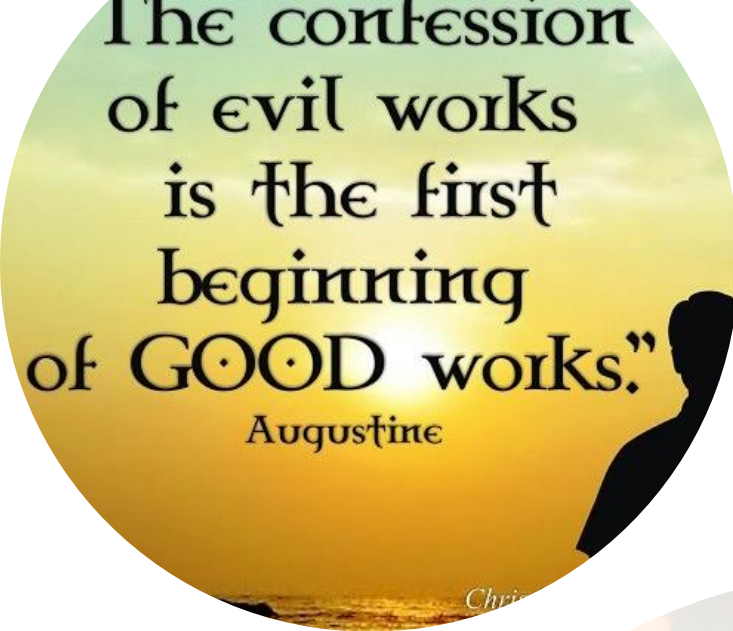
Suffering is both a spiritual as well as an earthly condition, requiring us to turn to both medicine as well as the Church for true healing to occur.



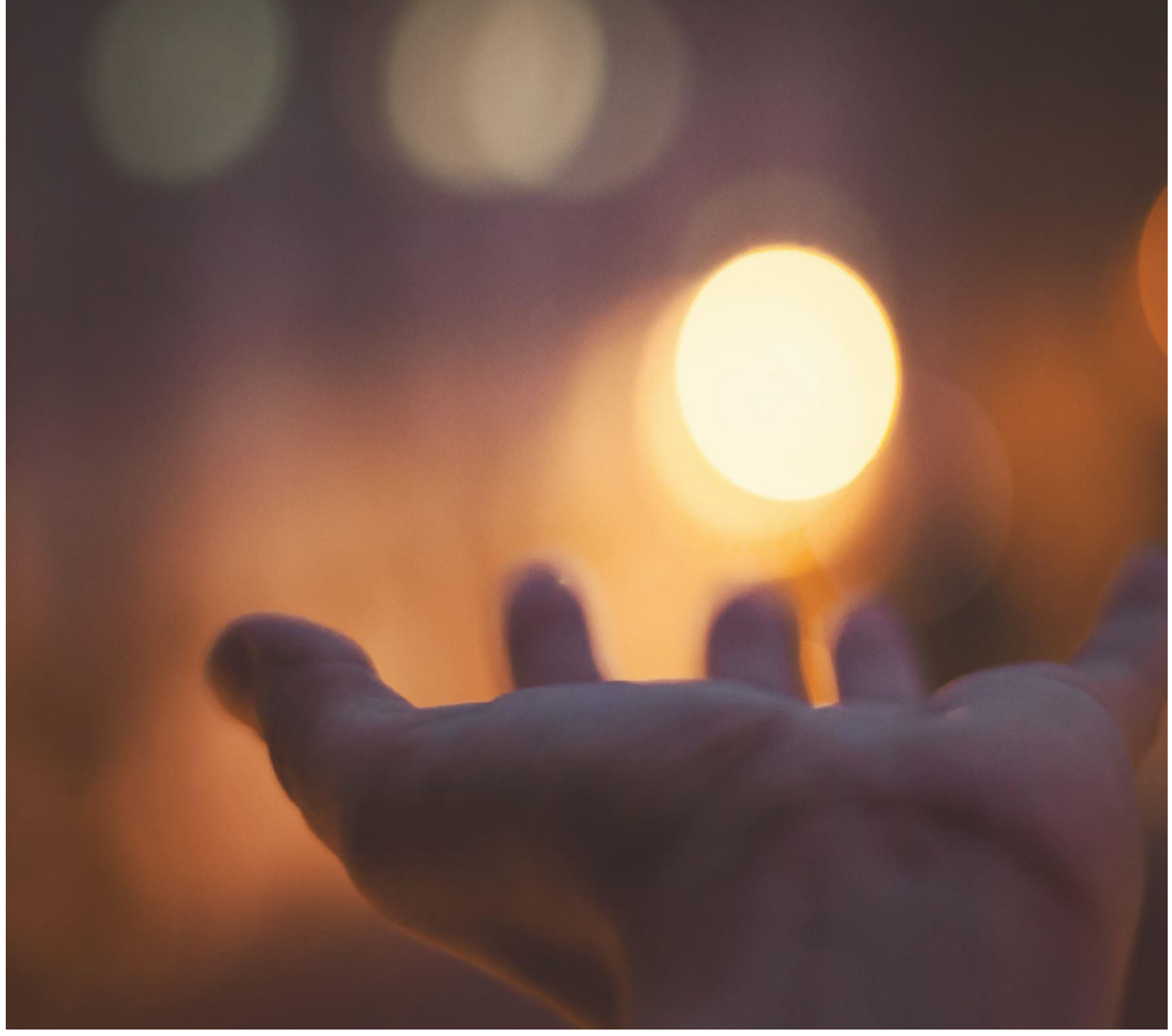
- At our Baptism, we were cleansed from sin and washed anew in a life joined with Christ, for as Christ said “Amen, amen, I say to you, no one can enter the kingdom of God without being born of water and Spirit (John 3:5).”
- Our human condition, including our gift of free will, allows for the ability for man to sin even after baptism, for “the new life received in Christian initiation has not abolished the frailty and weakness of human nature, nor the inclination to sin.”
Catechism of the Catholic Church.

Confession

- Since sin separates us from God, we must utilize the sacrament of Confession to cleanse us from our sins and reunite us with our Lord.



But why must we
confess our sins to a
person (a priest),
can't we just tell
God we are sorry?





While approaching the sacrament with a contrite heart, and praying to the Lord for the Grace to sin no more, and apologizing to our heavenly Father for failing to follow his directions, are necessary, Christ instituted the sacrament of Confession for a reason - it is hard.

It is much easier to pray to God and ask for absolution than to openly confess our sins to another person.

It is through this telling of our sins, however, that our soul is truly cleansed and often causes the penitent to (perhaps for the first time) be truly honest with themselves.



Activities:
Pages 79-83

What would happen?

Imagine you said to your parents: I don't care about you anymore. Just give me the money you would give me when you die. I'm going off to live my own life. I'm not even waiting to say goodbye.

What would their reaction be?

What are the effects of Sin?

When we sin we destroy our relationship with God and those around us. Reconciliation means mending a broken friendship.

For Christians this means mending our relationship with God and others. In order to mend our relationship with God and others we must be prepared to turn away from sin and turn back to God. This is called **repentance**.

The Lost Son

The parable of the Lost Son is from the Gospels. Parables are stories with a moral meaning, as told by Jesus to his followers.

A farmer who has two sons divides his wealth. One son stays to work on the family farm, the other leaves the family home and returns years later, penniless.

The Lost Son is treated as a returning hero, much to the annoyance of the son who stayed to work.

Luke 9-19



How does this Parable link to the Sacrament of Reconciliation?

- When we understand that a parable is an imaginary story to illustrate a spiritual point, we can quickly perceive that Jesus is using this account to teach us of God the Father's love for each of us.
- And while we are all sinners, as was the prodigal son, it is heartwarming, comforting and, yes, almost incomprehensible that God the Father is willing to accept us back, given the mistakes we have made.
- The point of the parable is that God desires to bring those who are lost (sinners) into a relationship with Him, and He rejoices when they repent with a heartfelt godly sorrow.

What happens during the sacrament of reconciliation?

Contrition (Examination of Conscience)

Feeling sorry and remorseful for things we have done.

Most people reflect on the Ten Commandments and Jesus' Commandments and consider if they have followed these.

Confession (Confession of sins)

Saying sorry to God and others through the priest

Absolution

Forgiveness God's grace of love through the sacrament.

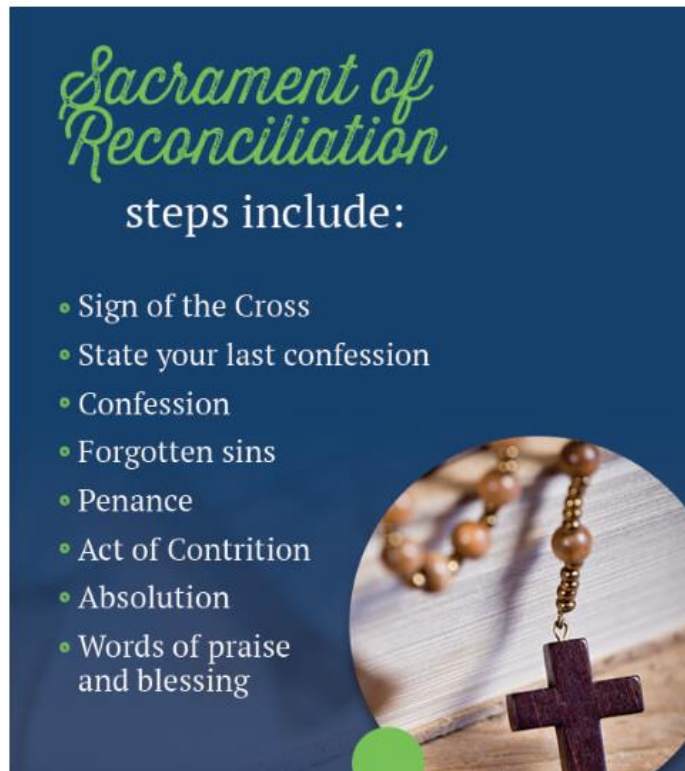
Penance

Doing good works, putting things right



An online guide:

<https://catholicworldmission.org/catholic-guide-to-confession/>



Sacrament of Reconciliation
steps include:

- Sign of the Cross
- State your last confession
- Confession
- Forgotten sins
- Penance
- Act of Contrition
- Absolution
- Words of praise and blessing

The infographic features a dark blue background with a list of steps. A circular inset image shows a wooden rosary with a cross at the bottom. A small green circle is at the bottom left corner.

What happens during Confession?

- See Pages 89-95 of The Truth.





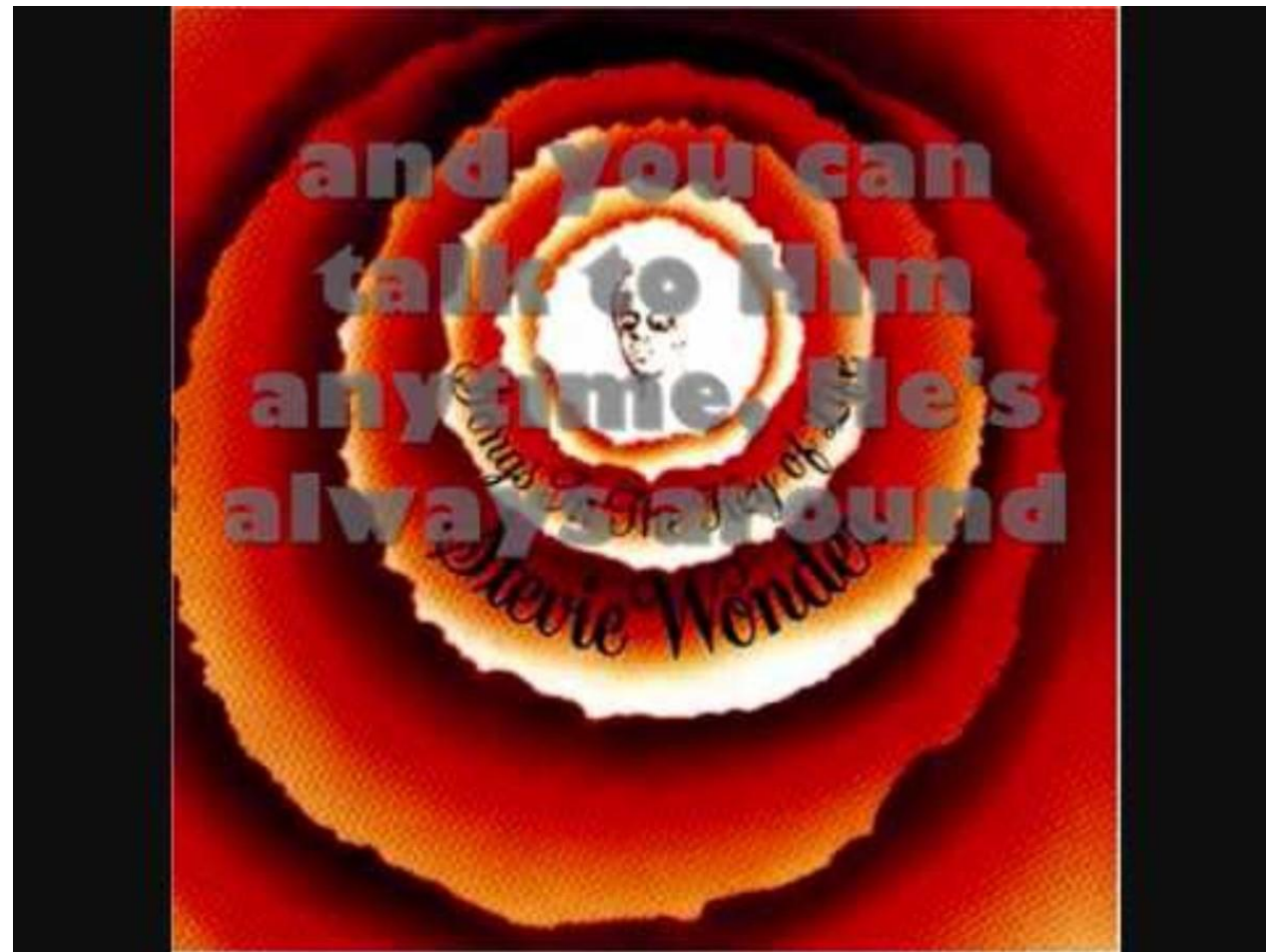
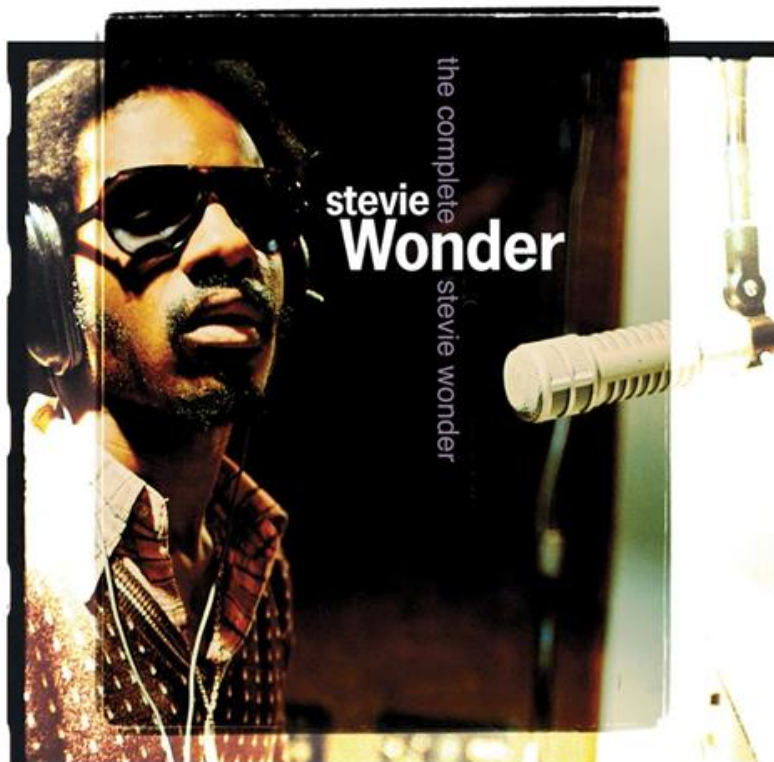


Activity

Page 85

As you complete the written activities, think about how this song could help with reconciliation and healing.

“Have a talk with God...”

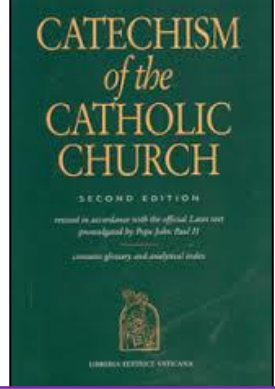




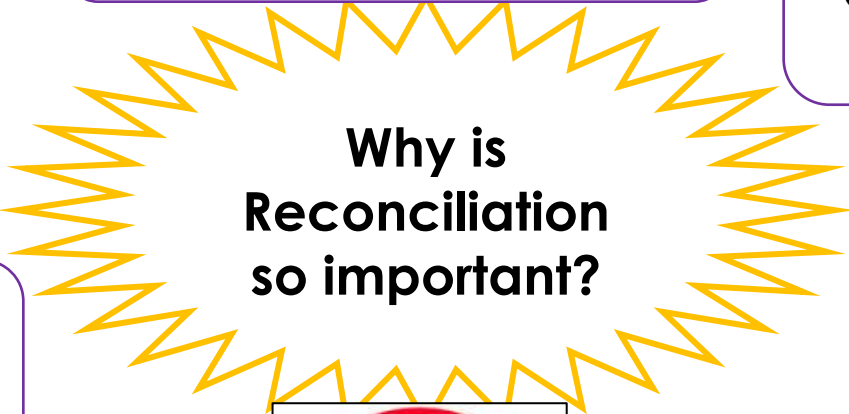
Builds a stronger relationship with God.



You receive the gift of grace during this sacrament.

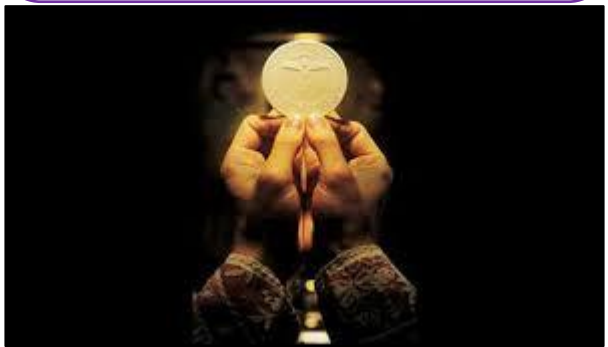


The Catechism teaches that it gives a Christian the strength to resist temptation.



Why is Reconciliation so important?

Once sins are forgiven Christians can receive the Eucharist and reach salvation.



It brings forgiveness of sins.



Jesus encouraged his disciples to forgive each other.

The meaning of the Sacrament of **Reconciliation**

Forgives sins and heals the soul:



Makes all Christians holy:



Joins with the community:



Key points:

By using words and touch, the sacrament provides GRACE and gives spiritual strength and healing to the person it's a supportive sacrament.



It is a gift of GRACE that helps a person deal with their illness, it can be repeated if the person's illness gets worse.

Salvation, repentance, reconciliation, examination of conscience, contrition, absolution, penance



It marks the end of a person's life on earth and is used to prepare them for death.

The importance of the Sacrament of **Anointing of the sick**

A strengthening sacrament:



Copies the actions of Jesus:



A REASSURING sacrament:





The Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick

- Do you know anyone who is long-term sick?
- Are they a good or a bad “patient” ?

- To explain God shows His power in the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick
- To describe the Sacrament
- To evaluate which part of the Sacrament is the most effective

God shows His healing love and power through the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick.

- 1. Copy one speech bubble , then write another speech bubble **what he/she would be saying if she was healed spiritually?****
- 2. How important is it to be healed in these ways?**

I can't put up with this pain, day in, day out ! I am angry at everyone around me!

I hate myself. My life has no point now. Other people just have to look after me.

I'll never get better. I'll never enjoy doing anything again.

I am afraid. What if this illness leads to death? I am afraid of death.

God hates me. That is why I am ill. I don't believe in a good God anymore.

Please God help me to be patient with the pain. I am so lucky to have people around me who care.



Healing the
blind man:
Jesus put mud
paste on his
eyes for healing

Healing the
paralysed man:
“Get up, your
sins are
forgiven”



The name *Jesus* means “God saves.” The name emphasizes that Jesus is the one who has come to save all. *Christ* means “anointed.” The name shows that God the Father has given Jesus a mission and endowed him with power to save and the power to heal. Jesus' whole life was aimed at saving people. His words and actions are the foundation of the saving grace we now received in the sacraments.

Sickness can also cause a person to stop and reflect on their life, allowing an examination of conscience and drawing the sick person closer to Christ.

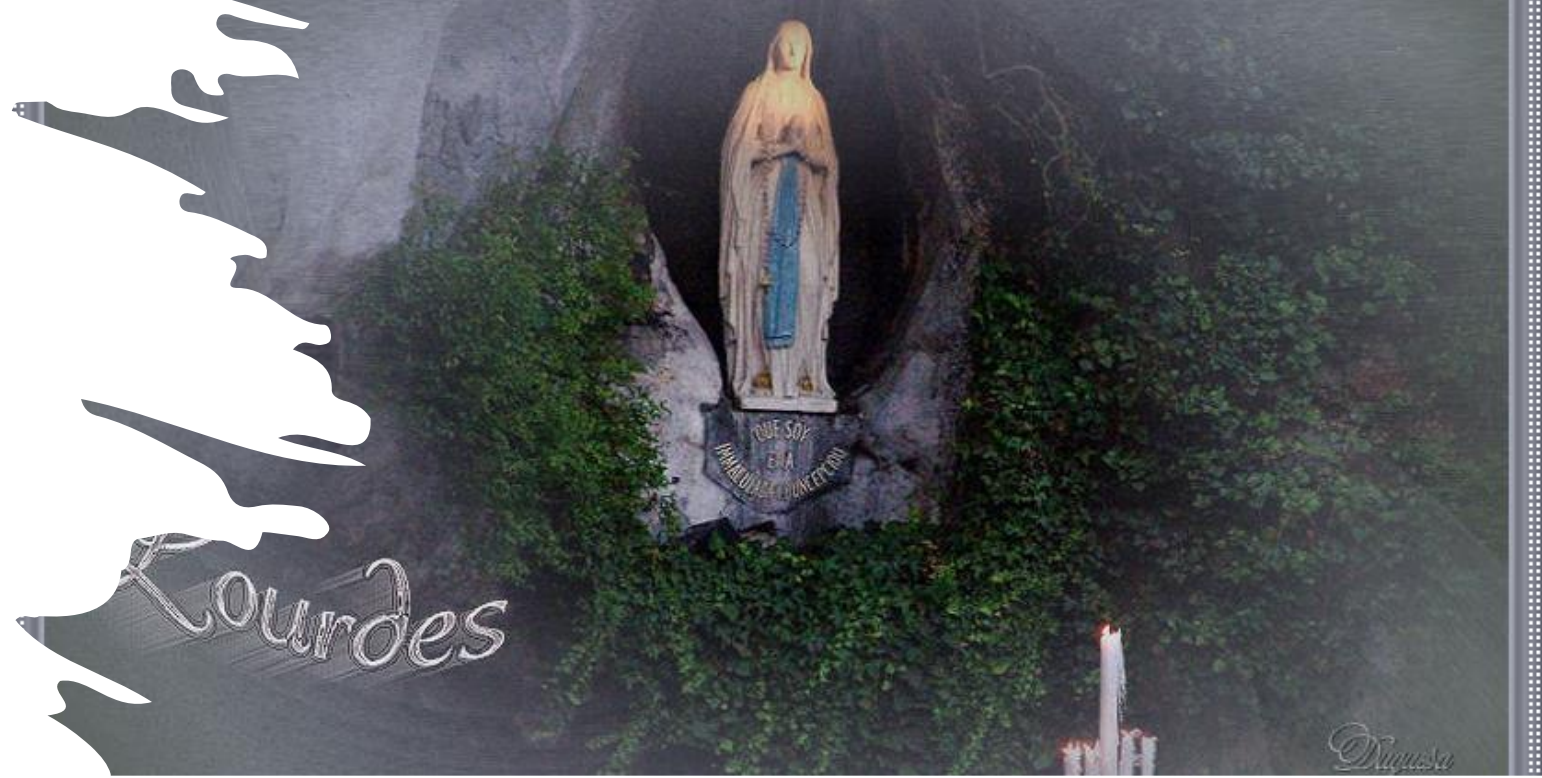
For as the Catechism reminds us “ By his passion and death on the cross Christ has given a new meaning to suffering: it can henceforth configure us to him and unite us with his redemptive Passion.”



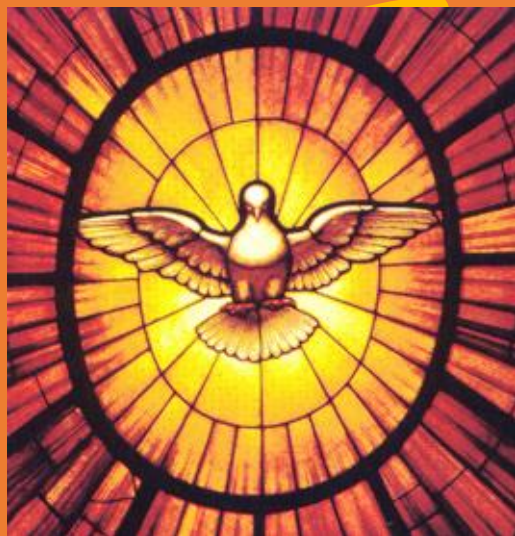
- Christ died for our sins, fulfilling the Old Testament covenant and establishing the new.
- If Reconciliation serves to bring us closer to God, the Anointing of the Sick brings us to Christ in another manner-by offering our suffering up to Christ we are binding ourselves with him on His cross.

Strengthening

- The Sacrament of Anointing the Sick strengthens the Christian as they suffer through illness and prepares those near death for their journey home.
- At times, the Sacrament of the Sick allows the power of God to manifest in a miraculous healing, much like the miraculous healings Christ performed during his time on Earth.



When and how is the
Sacrament of the Sick
given?



Sacrament Of Reconciliation



The priest gives them the **Sacrament of Reconciliation**, so they are cleansed and absolved of any sins.

Anointing with Oil



The priest **anoints** their head and other parts of the body with holy oil, for strength, comfort and healing.

Receive Eucharist



The Viaticum: (means “food for the journey”). They receive **the Eucharist**, for strength on the journey from this world to life after death

The Catholic Catechism (Catholic teaching) states:

- “This sacred anointing of the sick was instituted by Christ our Lord as a true and proper sacrament of the New Testament. It is alluded to indeed by Mark, but is recommended to the faithful and promulgated by James the apostle and brother of the Lord.” CCC 1511
- The sacrament of Anointing of the Sick is administered during periods of illness - often near the time of death - in order to bring the person receiving it spiritual and physical strength.
- As a sacrament (an outward sign of something internal), it is performed to give God’s grace through the Holy Spirit.

- The Sacrament of the Sick is designed to help the sick to be strengthened spiritually against temptation, discouragement and anxiety. These should be replaced by a sense of strength and peace.
- The Catholic Church finds the basis for this sacrament in the New Testament because Jesus sent out his followers to preach and heal the sick.
- In the New Testament book of James it says:
“Is anyone among you sick? Let them call the elders of the church to pray over them and anoint them with oil in the name of the Lord. And the prayer offered in faith will make the sick person well; the Lord will raise them up. If they have sinned, they will be forgiven.”

James 5:14-15

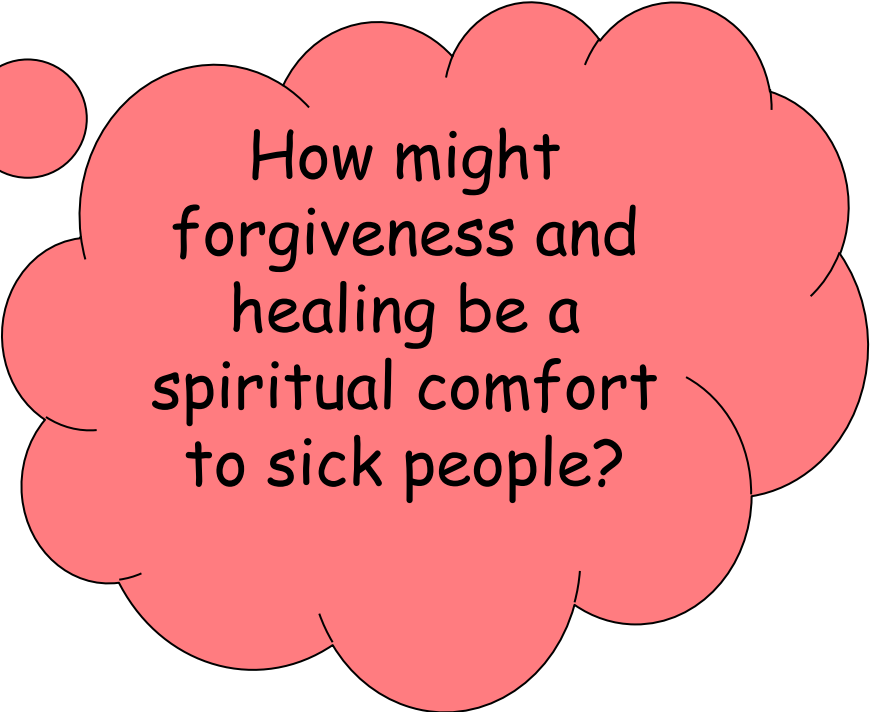
The sacrament of Anointing of the Sick does not promise healing.

The Catholic Catechism says, the special grace of the sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick has as its effects:

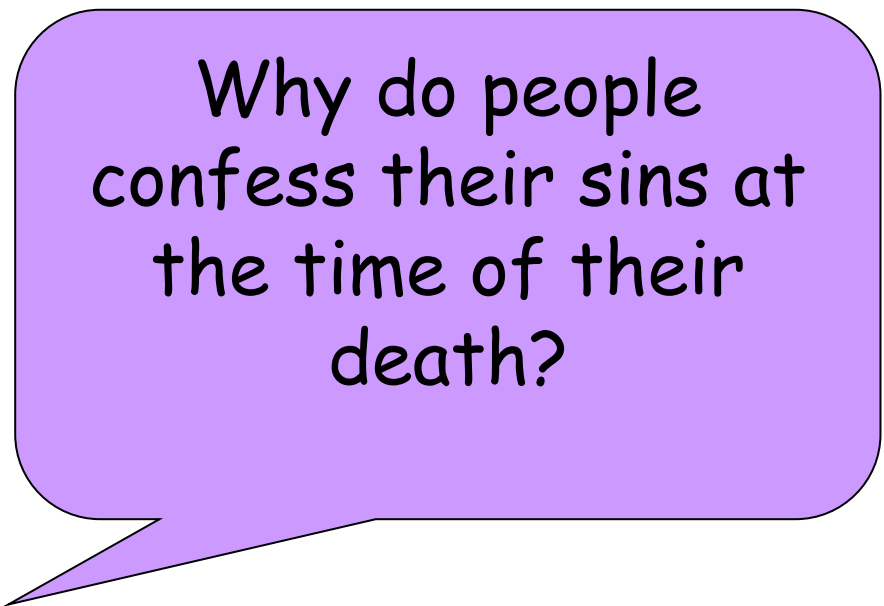
- the uniting of the sick person to the passion of Christ ... the strengthening, peace, and courage to endure in a Christian manner the sufferings of illness or old age;
- the forgiveness of sins, if the sick person was not able to obtain it through the sacrament of penance;
- the restoration of health, if it is conducive to the salvation of his soul;
- the preparation for passing over to eternal life.

Can sickness have a purpose?


- Catholics also look to the example of the Apostle Paul in the New Testament who, when writing to the Church in Galatia, says that he has been suffering from an illness which God has not taken away.
- The Catholic Church does not believe that the sacrament of Anointing of the Sick replaces the need for medical care. Instead, it recognises that, at times, suffering through sickness can have a purpose.
- Through suffering from illness, Roman Catholics come to depend more fully on God and to feel closer to Him.




How might forgiveness and healing be a spiritual comfort to sick people?



Why do people confess their sins at the time of their death?



Is caring for the sick of great importance to people?



Might choosing a vocation in care be important to Christians?

- Illness often brings a crisis in a personal life. For Catholics, the Sacrament is a ceremony which gives them spiritual comfort and often recovery of health. The reasons for this sacrament are found in the life of Christ who had a special care for the sick and told his followers to have the same concern.

The effects of the sacrament are summarised as:

- Spiritual comfort, the person receives God's grace (love and power) in the Holy Spirit.
- Forgiveness of sins
- Strength and courage to accept illness. They may completely recover their health.
- They will not be anxious about death, the fear is lifted and people often get well.

The meaning of the Sacrament of **Reconciliation**

Forgives sins and heals the soul:



Makes all Christians holy:



Joins with the community:



Key points:

By using words and touch, the sacrament provides GRACE and gives spiritual strength and healing to the person it's a supportive sacrament.



It is a gift of GRACE that helps a person deal with their illness, it can be repeated if the person's illness gets worse.

Salvation, repentance, reconciliation, examination of conscience, contrition, absolution, penance



It marks the end of a person's life on earth and is used to prepare them for death.

The importance of the Sacrament of **Anointing of the sick**

A strengthening sacrament:



Copies the actions of Jesus:



A REASSURING sacrament:



Final thoughts



What have we learnt today?



Why is the Sacrament of Reconciliation important?



What are the effects of the Anointing of the Sick?



How has today's session improved your understanding of the Sacrament of Confirmation?

Teachings from the Catechism of the Catholic Church:

- Through the Sacraments of Healing, the Christian is healed to both God and the Church, for “Reconciliation with the Church is inseparable from reconciliation with God”.
- The Church, through her sacraments, offers sacramental grace to her faithful, uniting them with God in a real and tangible way. The sacraments of Healing provide a beautiful and fruitful way for Catholics to truly live a life in Christ.

The Anointing of the Sick, is a sacrament in which “the whole Church commends those who are ill to the suffering and glorified Lord, that he may raise them up and save them (Catechism of the Catholic Church).”

It’s a REASSURING sacrament because it shows the love of the parish for the sick person. The person receives “*peace and courage*” (CCC).

The Anointing is not meant to indicate sin is the cause of the illness, for Christ rejected human afflictions, such as illness as a punishment from God, in His Gospels.

The Anointing is meant to **provide a spiritual healing**, for “illness can lead to anguish, self-absorption, sometimes even despair and revolt against God.”

Catechism of the Catholic Church.



Sacraments of Healing

Key Answers:

- 1) We go to Confession
.....
- 2) The Sacrament of Reconciliation(Penance) is different from counselling or talking to friends.....
.....
- 3) A administers the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick.
- 4) Anointing of the Sick is important.....
.....

Closing Prayer

Father of goodness and love,
Hear our prayers for the sick members of our
community and for all who are in need.

Amid mental and physical suffering may they
find consolation in your healing presence.

Show your mercy as you close wounds, cure
illness, make broken bodies whole and free
downcast spirits.

May these special people find lasting health
and deliverance, and so join us in thanking
you for all your gifts.

We ask this through the Lord Jesus who
healed those who believed. Amen

