Where Heaven and Earth Meet

Overview of the Mass

Grades 4-6
Catechist Lesson One
Lesson Foundations
Where Heaven and Earth Meet

CATECHIST: To prepare yourself for this lesson, refer to the Catechism of the Catholic Church (CCC), Paragraphs 1066 - 1167.

The goal of teaching the Mass is to help our students understand the beauty, the wonder, the awesome prayer that joins us with Jesus, the angels, and the saints in giving glory to God. Each Mass “is a sacred action surpassing all others; no other action of the Church can equal its efficacy by the same title and to the same degree.” Sacrosanctum Concilium 7

The Mass is the prayer of Jesus to God the Father. We are privileged to join in this Heavenly Banquet whose source and goal is God the Father. All prayer, all creation, all actions find their source in the Creator. All of this is returned to Him in thanksgiving in hope of spending eternity with Him in heaven.

The Eucharistic Celebration is the central celebration of the Church’s life by which the sacrifice of Christ on the cross is made present. (See CCC 1341 - 1344.)

“Christian liturgy not only recalls the events that saved us but actualizes them, makes them present. The Paschal mystery of Christ is celebrated, not repeated. It is the celebrations that are repeated, and in each celebration there is an outpouring of the Holy Spirit that makes the unique mystery present.” CCC 1104

When we participate at Mass, we come to a moment that most resembles heaven. Mass is a foretaste, a thin veil which separates us from heaven. We join with all the angels and saints when we sing praises to God. We anticipate our place in the eternal Kingdom. (See CCC 1090.)

Each of us ought to come to a place in our spiritual growth where our heart leaps at each word and action that happens at every Liturgy. We want to be in a spiritual place where our week aims toward and receives life from the Mass.

FOCUS:
The prayer of the Mass is the highest form of worship to God. Through participation in the Eucharistic celebration, the Paschal Mystery of Christ is made present.

GOAL:
In this lesson, your students will be given a greater understanding of the parts of the Mass. They will be challenged to be active participants in the Heavenly Banquet.
Prepare

Catechist's Prayer - Lord, You called me to teach these students. I call upon Your help now and rely on Your divine assistance to help me remember whatever is needed to teach them. I want them to know Your love and Your plan for their lives. Please bless each of them in a special way this year. Send Your Holy Spirit into my classroom and help me do the best I can. Send angels to prepare the room, the children, and me. I give You this entire day, and I offer it up for Your honor and glory. I thank You for the opportunity to learn as I teach. In Jesus' Name, I pray. Amen.

Call all of your students at least one week before class starts to introduce yourself and to remind them of the classroom dates and location. You will also want to remind them to bring a Bible (if they have one). Ask them to arrive early so that they can find their classroom.

Preparation - Read through your lesson carefully to become familiar with the lesson content.

Classroom preparation - Arrive 20-30 minutes early. Prepare your prayer center with a cloth in the color of the current liturgical season, candles, and a crucifix or picture of Jesus, along with any other items appropriate to this lesson and/or the current liturgical season. Be ready to greet the students who arrive early.

MATERIALS NEEDED

PROVIDED
- supply box
- holy cards/other reward
- prayer center items
- Liturgical Calendar
- A Picture Book of the Mass
- Mass Review Worksheet
- children's tithing envelopes (optional)
- Lesson One Review Cards
- Memory Verse

FROM HOME
- classroom decorations
- additional prayer center items
- Bible
Thank You!

... for saying “yes” to teaching *Family Formation!* You will be an instrument of evangelization in the lives of the people you meet this year. Interacting with your students will present many important opportunities for you to bring the love of Christ into their lives in a very hands-on way. The following tips can help you as you prepare and teach:

- Regularly attend Catechist Training sessions. Your participation there will give you the tools you will need to be the best catechist you can be.
- Read through your lesson plans a few times so that you know the material well.
- Contact your students or send each a postcard several days before class.
- Gather your materials a few days before class. Keep them in a special box.
- Begin class on time. Welcome the students enthusiastically.
- Make it clear at the beginning of class what the lesson is about. Repeat the focus several times throughout your time together.
- If you have a personal experience connected to the topic, find a way to weave your story into the lesson.
- Use as many visuals, posters, and props as you can to bring life to the lesson. Children learn using all of their senses. It helps to see, touch, smell, taste, and hear.
- Younger children have a hard time listening to long discourses. Try to keep your presentation short, or break it up in some way.
- Get the students involved in the lesson. Have them act out the story, take part in preparing, do a craft, bring an object to class, etc.
- Teach... avoid preaching.
- Listen.
- Pray.
- Have fun!
Where Heaven and Earth Meet

OVERVIEW OF THE MASS
Catechist Lesson Plan—Lesson 1, Cycle A/B
Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Grades

1 WELCOME
(10 MINUTES)
♦ Welcome students as they arrive.
♦ Give each a name tag.
♦ Introduce yourself.
♦ Listen to each student recite the memory assignment they were asked to memorize. Give those who know their memory assignment a holy card or other small reward.

2 PRAYER
(5 MINUTES)
Gather the students into a circle near your prayer center. Tell them that this is how we will start our class each month. Tell them that the prayer is to thank God for all of us in this classroom. As their catechist, thank God for each student by name. For example: “Lord, bless Molly.” “Thank You for Johnny’s smiling face.” “Thanks, Jesus, for Jessical” Invite the students to thank God, and then wait a moment for them to do so. Begin and close with the Sign of the Cross.

Jesus, You are wonderful! You invited each one of us to be here. You chose us to be in this class together. Help us to learn by listening and being polite. Bless us and our families as we begin this year of Family Formation. We pray this prayer in the Name of Jesus. Amen.

3 ATTENDANCE
(5 MINUTES)
♦ Help the students get to know each other better by playing an ice breaker/”get to know you” type of game.
♦ Take attendance once students have all arrived.
LITURGICAL CYCLE REVIEW

(5 MINUTES)

Show the students the current Liturgical Calendar. Locate where we are on the calendar.

- What is the current Church season?
- With what color will the church be decorated?
- What color will the priest be wearing?

Consider the upcoming season and point out any feast days or holy days of obligation.

LESSON

(40 MINUTES)

During this class, we are going to learn about the perfect prayer and about going to the best banquet!

Does anyone have any ideas about what that might be?

The Mass.

Why do you think Mass is sometimes referred to as the perfect prayer?

How is the Mass similar to a banquet?

Accept any answers now. You will be discussing it later in the lesson. Mass is thought of as the most perfect form of prayer because it is a re-presentation of the perfect sacrifice of Christ. Mass as a banquet refers to the rich spiritual food we receive there in the Eucharist and the Scriptures. (See CCC 1335, 1329, 1382.)

Why do we go to Mass?

We go to Mass because the third commandment tells us to keep the Lord's day holy. (See Exodus 20:8 and CCC 2182.) We go because Jesus told us to “do this in remembrance of me,” 1 Corinthians 11:24b and we go to Mass to honor, praise, and thank God and to join with other believers in worship. We go to adore God the Father who is the source of all blessings. We join our small offering with the perfect offering being made continuously by Jesus in heaven, and we offer them to the Father. (See CCC 1187.)

Do you know what a sacrifice is?
When we sacrifice something, we give it up totally. Invite your students to share a time when they have sacrificed something or how they could make a sacrifice.

Why is the Mass a holy, perfect sacrifice?

Because Jesus, Who never sinned, offered Himself to God as a sacrifice for our sins. His life was the only sacrifice perfect enough to suffice. (See CCC 1382.)

Do you know how the Mass began?

The Mass has its roots in the Old Testament. Long before Jesus came to Earth, when people asked God to forgive their sins, or to worship, praise, or thank Him, they would offer Him a sacrifice. (See CCC 1334.) They would choose either their very best animal, usually a lamb or a calf, or their first crops (like wheat) and kill or burn them. By doing this, they were offering them totally to God and could not take them back. This reminded the people that everything they had was a gift from God, and they owed Him everything.

God was pleased with their sacrifices, but they were not enough to remove the sin of Adam and Eve so we could have the hope of going to heaven. God wants us to be with Him forever in heaven. Because God loves us so much, He sent us the Perfect Sacrifice, His Son Jesus, to be offered to Him by dying on the cross.

The night before Jesus died, He got together with His friends to celebrate the Passover meal. He took some bread, prayed to God His Father, blessed the bread and then broke it. He gave some to each of His disciples and said: “This is my body, which will be given for you.” Luke 22:19b

Then Jesus took a cup of wine and said, “This cup is the new covenant in my blood, which will be shed for you.” Luke 22:20b Then He gave His disciples His Precious Blood to drink.

The Last Supper was the first Mass! (See CCC 1323.) At each Mass, we are made present at that first and last sacrifice, and are joined as one with Jesus in Holy Communion.
After Jesus died, the disciples were left with the memory of all the things He taught them. They would observe the Jewish Sabbath day (Saturday), by going to the temple. On Sundays, they celebrated the “eighth day” (symbolizing the new covenant that came after other promises were fulfilled). They would get together in someone’s home and talk about their experiences with Jesus, what He taught them, and how He affected their lives. They would pray and sing with enthusiasm! They would read the Old Testament words that foretold the coming of the Messiah. They would read letters they received from their friends Paul, James, and Peter. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John also wrote accounts of Jesus’ life, and these were shared. (See CCC 1345, 2175, 2190-91.)

Do you know what these written words are called today?

The Bible

When do we hear them read?

Scripture is read at each Mass during the Liturgy of the Word. (See CCC 1349.)

They would also break bread and share it together as Jesus taught them to do at the Last Supper. (See Acts 2:42.)

Does this sound familiar to you? What I have just told you happens every time we come to Mass. Sunday replaced the Saturday Jewish Sabbath as the holy day of the week for those new Christians. Sunday was probably chosen because it was on a Sunday that Jesus rose from the dead, and that was surely a time to celebrate! (See CCC 2177.) Each Mass is like a “little Easter.”

The Mass is the primary way Catholics worship God. (See CCC 1324.) It is called the most perfect form of prayer because we are blessed to be able to offer our small gifts of sacrifice, prayer, praise, and thanksgiving with the perfect sacrifice of Jesus. During the Mass, people gather together to share common beliefs, prayers, praise, and worship. We are now doing what the first disciples of Jesus did when they gathered. We come to Mass to celebrate. (See CCC 1357.) We come so we can be in community with God.

It is no fun to celebrate alone, is it? What if all your friends came to a birthday party for you, but they just sat around, did not talk or sing Happy Birthday, and did not play any of the games? What if they just ate cake and went home? It
would not be a very good party, would it? It is the same with coming to Mass. We come to celebrate together! No one just sits and watches - at least they shouldn't. We all take part in the Mass through our prayers and offerings, our singing, and our attention. The more we participate and are attentive, the more open we are to receive the blessings of the Mass, and the more Jesus' Presence will be seen in us! (See CCC 1391-97.)

Jesus Prepared For Mass

Read Luke 22:7-13, and then discuss the following:

- Did Jesus, or His disciples, make the preparations for the Last Supper? (Both—Jesus gave the instructions, and the disciples obeyed.)
- Why was it important to Jesus to prepare for this first Mass? (He wanted everything to be just right, He was giving final instructions to the apostles before He died, etc.)
- Use your imagination to think about what kind of preparations the disciples made for the Last Supper.

Following Jesus’ example, discuss ways you can prepare for Mass. (See CCC 1385-1387.)

Designate one person to write these on the board or on a piece of paper. Among other things, your list should include the following:

- Mark the Mass readings in your Bible.
- Read the Scriptures ahead of time. (Using Our Sabbath Scripture Book is a great way to do this.)
- Examine your conscience and say an Act of Contrition before Mass.
- Set out your best clothes the night before.
- Fast from food and drink (water is allowed) for at least one hour before you receive Communion.
- Get up early enough that you will not have to hurry.
- Come expecting to meet Jesus in the Mass!

Going To Mass

NOTE: Use A Picture Book of the Mass to help your students visualize parts of the Mass as you discuss them.

Greeters welcome us to Mass and help us to feel part of the family of God. They welcome us to the celebration.

Holy water is in the baptistery and holy water fonts. When we come to church, we place our fingers in the water, and make the Sign of the Cross. The water
reminds us of our own Baptism, and the actions of this simple prayer remind us of our belief in the Trinity. (See CCC 1668.) We find a place to sit with our family and genuflect before entering the pew.

Q

Do you know why we genuflect?

We genuflect as a way to be reverent and show respect to Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament. (See CCC 1378.) In the Bible, it says, “every knee should bend ... and every tongue confess that Jesus Christ is Lord.” Philippians 2:10b, 11a

We kneel, make the Sign of the Cross, and spend a little time in quiet prayer before the Mass begins. We join in the singing as everyone gathers.

There are several different parts to the Mass, and each is very important. Because of this, it is important that we pay close attention to them and try to understand what is happening.

THE BEGINNING

As Mass begins, the musicians lead us in a song, and we all stand up. We hear the bells ring. We see the priest, the altar servers, and the deacon and/or lector come up the aisle. This is called the **Entrance Procession.** It is the beginning of our celebration.

We make the Sign of the Cross to remind us of our Faith. We believe in the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. We belong to Them and should make this sign of our Faith with reverence and meaning. (See CCC 2157.)

The Greeting

The priest greets us with the words used in the Old Testament and the same words that Saint Paul used when he began most of his letters to the new churches: “The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Spirit be with you all” (or one of the two other options). We reply, “And with your spirit.”
The Penitential Rite
During this part of the Mass, we take time to think of our sins and to tell God that we are sorry for them. We are cleaning up before coming to the banquet! To show our sorrow, we pray the Confiteor. In this prayer, we ask our brothers and sisters to pray for us. We also ask the Blessed Virgin Mary and all of the angels and saints to pray for us. This is a time to tell God how truly sorry we are for the times we have not done what we were supposed to do, and for the times we chose to do things we knew were wrong.

The Gloria
We sing a song that gives glory, thanks, and praise to God for the forgiveness He has given us, and for allowing us to come and worship Him. The Gloria is a grand prayer of praise to God! (The Gloria is omitted during Lent and Advent.)

Opening Prayer
The priest prays a prayer asking God to open our hearts to Him. We respond by saying “Amen!”

Do you know what the word “AMEN” means?

It means “so be it.” It means that we believe. (See CCC 2856.)

LITURGY OF THE WORD
There are two major parts to the Mass. The first is called the Liturgy of the Word, and the second is called the Liturgy of the Eucharist. The Liturgy of the Word begins when the lector reads the first passage from Scripture, usually from the Old Testament. This is typically followed by a Psalm which can be spoken or sung. The second reading is from the New Testament letters of Saint Paul or the apostles. It is very important that we listen carefully to the readings. Jesus wants us to hear a special message in the words being read. He wants to speak to us personally through the Scriptures. (See CCC 1154, 1349.)

The Alleluia
Now we stand and sing the Alleluia. Alleluia is a Hebrew word that means “praise the Lord.” (See CCC 2589.) (Now you can tell your friends that you can speak Hebrew!)
We sing the Alleluia before the Gospel is read because we are happy to welcome the actual words of Jesus about to be read to us. NOTE: We do not say or sing the Alleluia during Lent.

The Gospel

The Gospel is read to us by the priest or the deacon. These are the words that Jesus spoke when He was here on Earth. The evangelists Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John kept accounts of the life of Jesus and wrote it for us to have forever. (See CCC 125-127.)

Before we hear the Gospel, we all make a little Sign of the Cross on our forehead, our lips, and our heart. When we make the cross on our forehead, we ask that the Word of God would be in our minds. The cross on our lips asks that the Word of God would be on our lips and in our speech. The cross on our heart asks that the Word of God would soak into our hearts. When we do this, we silently pray, “Your Word, O Lord, be on my mind, on my lips, and in my heart.”

The Gospel is a letter to YOU from Jesus. Ask yourself, “What is Jesus saying to me in this letter?” “How am I going to respond to His Words?” It is a good idea to prepare by reading the Scriptures before coming to Mass.

The Homily

The homily, also called the sermon, is presented by the priest or deacon. The homily is often about the readings we have just heard, and it helps us to live our lives according to God’s ways. It helps us to be better Christians. (See CCC 1100, 1154.) During the homily, we need to pay close attention to the message. Sometimes it is hard to listen, but it is very important that we do, so we never miss that opportunity to grow in our Christian life. It is good to talk about the homily on the way home with your family. This will help you remember and understand even better!

What are some ways to behave appropriately during the homily?

**Good Ideas**
- Sit up straight.
- Look at the priest or deacon.
- Listen carefully.
- Take notes.
- Pray for the priest or deacon who is speaking.

**Not-so-Good Ideas**
- Take a nap.
- Watch other people.
- Draw pictures.
- Go to the bathroom. (We should go before Mass starts.)
- Talk to our friends or family.
The Profession of Faith
In the Creed, we stand to say all of the things we believe as Christians. (See CCC 186.) Listen carefully to the words. The next time you profess the Creed, say in your heart, “Yes, I do believe these things.”

General Intercessions
Strengthened by professing our Faith, we confidently ask God to hear our prayers, knowing He will answer them. After each prayer, the lector or deacon says, “We pray to the Lord,” and we answer each prayer request by asking: “Lord, hear our prayer,” or something similar.

LITURGY OF THE EUCHARIST
The second part of the Mass is called the Liturgy of the Eucharist. Discuss why it is called this.

Preparation of the Gifts
The first part of the Liturgy of the Eucharist is called the Preparation of the Gifts.

Have you ever noticed when members of the parish have brought the gifts forward to the priest? Have you ever done it? At some churches, families who want to bring up the gifts can do so by writing their name in a book or on a calendar at the back of church. In others, you notify an usher or call the church office ahead of time. How can families volunteer to do this at our church?

Why do members of the congregation bring up the gifts? Why are they not up on the altar, or why does the priest not go and get them himself?

Gifts of bread, wine, and money are brought forward, but we are also giving the gift of ourselves. (See CCC 1350-51.) The people bringing up the gifts represent the entire congregation as we all take that moment to silently add our thoughts, words, joys, sufferings, and actions from the past week to the offering. Soon, they will be added to the perfect offering of Jesus and presented to God the Father!
Consecration

Soon after we have offered ourselves to God, the Consecration takes place. The priest takes the bread in his hands and says, “This is my Body . . . .” He then takes the chalice and says, “This is the chalice of my Blood . . . .” (Optional: Read Luke 22:19.) We hear the priest say these same words that Jesus said at the Last Supper. (See CCC 1353, 1413.) The bread and wine have become the Body and Blood of Jesus, and it is at the Consecration that Jesus truly becomes present, Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity! Soon, we will be joined as one with Jesus in Holy Communion. (See CCC 1377.)

During the Eucharistic Prayer, the priest raises the Host and the Chalice. We can pray silently, “My Lord and my God” because the Holy Spirit has changed the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Jesus! (See CCC 1333.)

The priest offers the Body and Blood of Jesus to God the Father in what we call the threefold praise: “Through him, and with him, and in him . . . .” We believe totally, and so we sing the Great Amen. Yes, we believe. (See CCC 1064.) We offer ourselves totally and completely, with Jesus, to give all honor and glory to the Father. Let us all keep our eyes on Jesus at this time and think about what an awesome gift we have in the Eucharist!

The Lord’s Prayer

Next, we stand and prepare to receive Jesus in Communion by praying the “Our Father.” It is the prayer that Jesus taught us, and we pray it with great honor because it is a prayer Jesus used to talk to God. (See CCC 2765.) God is our Father, just as He is Jesus’ Father, and we are His children, just as Jesus is! In the Our Father, we praise God, and ask Him to give us our daily bread and to forgive our sins.

Sign of Peace

We give the sign of peace to our Christian friends to show that, together, we are united as the Body of Christ. We offer forgiveness and peace to those we may have offended so we can receive Communion knowing that we are at peace (reconciled) with our brothers and sisters in Christ. If you have had a quarrel with your brother, sister, mother or father, go to them and say “Peace be with you” and mean it with all of your heart.

As we enter into the consecration, we sing the “Holy, Holy, Holy” drawing us into the heavenly courts as we, along with Jesus and all of the angels and saints, give praise and honor and thanksgiving to God, our Father. It is very important that we “pray” attention to these words and lift up our hearts to join in this celebration.

Read Matthew 5:23-24 to see what Jesus said about being reconciled with one another.
The Lamb of God
The priest breaks the Bread just like Jesus did at the Last Supper before He shared it with the disciples. He holds it high and says, “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.” We say, “Lord, I am not worthy that you should enter under my roof, but only say the word and my soul shall be healed.”

Why is Jesus called the Lamb of God?
Just as in Old Testament times, when people offered animals, such as lambs, as sacrifices, Jesus was offered as a Perfect Lamb once for all time. He freely offered Himself as a sacrifice to pay for your sins. (See CCC 613.)

Communion
When we receive Communion, we are receiving Jesus Himself, and it must be done with great love, reverence, and respect! Approach, making a simple bow of the head. The priest, deacon, or Extraordinary Minister of Holy Communion will hold up the Host and say, “The Body of Christ.” When we answer “Amen,” we are saying, “Yes, I believe, this is Jesus!” By receiving Him, we hope to become more like Him. Look right at the Host as you proclaim this truth. Then, either raise your hands to shoulder height, or put out your tongue and receive the Host.

The ordinary (usual or normal) ministers of the Eucharist are priests and deacons. If necessary, they may commission extraordinary (not ordinary) ministers. These lay people help distribute Eucharist to the people.

How to Receive Communion in the Hand
If you receive in the hand, make a throne with your hands by placing one hand under the other, and raising them both high enough so that the priest, deacon, or Extraordinary Minister of Holy Communion can easily see them. After you hear “The Body of Christ,” say “Amen.” Step aside, use your bottom hand to put the Host in your mouth, and make a reverent Sign of the Cross. If the Precious Blood is available, you can then go to receive Jesus in that form too. As the priest, deacon, or Extraordinary Minister of Holy Communion proclaims, “The Blood of Christ,” say “Amen,” take the cup in both hands. Take a little sip, carefully give it back to the minister, step aside and
make the Sign of the Cross, and then return to your seat. Kneel down, and talk to Jesus. He is in you now! (See CCC 1355.)

How to Receive Communion on the Tongue
If you receive on the tongue, come to the priest, deacon, or Extraordinary Minister of Holy Communion with your hands folded in prayer. After you hear “The Body of Christ,” say “Amen.” Raise your head, and present your tongue as a special plate on which our Lord is placed. Step aside, and make the Sign of the Cross. Proceed with receiving the Blood of Jesus from the cup, if you wish, as described in the previous paragraph.

REMINDER TO BOW!
“When receiving Holy Communion, the communicant bows his or her head before the Sacrament as a gesture of reverence.”
(General Instruction of the Roman Missal, 186)

Communion meditation
There is usually a time of quiet or a song of worship after Communion. This is a time for us to truly be in total union with Jesus. Silently talk to Him. Listen as He tells you how much He loves you. Adore Him. Jesus is very close to you at this moment. (See CCC 1391.)

Concluding Rite
After the closing prayer, the priest will pray, “The Lord be with you,” and we reply, “And with your spirit.” As the priest prays, “May almighty God bless you, the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit,” we make the Sign of the Cross and receive the blessing by saying, “Amen.” This blessing will help us to be stronger Christians in all we do during the next week. Once again, it is very important that we really listen and receive God’s blessing as we make the Sign of the Cross.

The priest or deacon concludes by saying, “Go forth, the Mass is ended” (or: “Go and announce the Gospel of the Lord,” or “Go in peace, glorifying the Lord by your life,” or “Go in peace.”) We respond by saying, “Thanks be to God.” We thank God for this wonderful banquet, and we agree to take Jesus to all those we meet. (See CCC 1332.) We want to be good and helpful. We are now energized to do so!
REVIEW

Using the Mass Review Worksheet, have your students review what they have learned about the Mass. Provide a worksheet to each student and either work through it together or have each student complete it and then review it with the class.

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**Mass Review Worksheet**

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*Note: Each column corresponds to a different aspect of the Mass.*
CLOSING PRAYER
(5 MINUTES)

Gather together around your prayer center to thank God for what you have learned today and to ask Him to keep you all safe until you meet again next month. Pray:

Dear Jesus, thank You for all we have learned today about the Mass. Thank You for being with us in the Liturgy of the Word and in the Liturgy of the Eucharist. Please help us to always keep Sunday holy and to do our best to “pray” attention at Mass. Help us to tell others about Your love for them. We love You. Amen.

INSTRUCTIONS and CLEAN-UP
(10 MINUTES)

Remind your students to work on their memory assignment for next month. Tell them they will receive a small reward when they memorize and recite it correctly during the next class time. Encourage them to read God’s Word each day. Remind them to keep track on their W.O.G. Logs (if that is a part of your parish program), returning completed logs next month. Give each student a box of envelopes to be used to offer children’s tithes. Encourage them to use one each Sunday.

Please clean up your classroom space. Put your supplies away, and leave your classroom neat and clean. Wait for parents to come to your classroom to pick up their students. No one is to be dismissed until his or her parent arrives.

MATERIALS TO SEND HOME
♦ tithing envelopes
♦ Mass Review Worksheet

TRAVEL HOME TRIVIA
Students Ask Parents: What was the first Mass ever? (Jesus instituted the Mass at the Last Supper.)

Parents Ask Students: To Whom do we pray during Mass? (God the Father)