

Liturgy of the Eucharist

Now we come to the heart of the Mass. Liturgy of the Word points to the Liturgy of the Eucharist. The Word became Flesh and dwelt among us, and now the Word we have heard, Jesus Christ will become the Body and Blood we receive.

Liturgy of the Eucharist, has three parts which we will discuss:

The Preparation of the Gifts, Eucharistic Prayer, Communion Rite

T1. The Preparation of the Altar:

First, the **Altar, the Lord's table**, which is the center of the whole Liturgy of the Eucharist, is prepared by placing on it the Corporal, Purificator, Roman Missal, Chalice, Communion cups, Paten and Ciborium that hold the hosts.

Show the Items to the People.

If Asked:

- The sacred vessels made of precious metal in order that they may befit the dignity of that which they contain.
- The bread must be wheat flour, water, unleavened and recently made, so that there is no danger of corruption.
- The wine must be natural, made from grapes of the vine, and not corrupt with alcoholic content between 12 and 17 percent.

The Presentation of the Gifts:

How Give more of yourself in Mass to Jesus.

To give more of yourself comes from **The Presentation of the Gifts**.

- In the Presentation of the Gifts we bring Bread and Wine to the Altar.
- **Bread and Wine cannot be found in a natural state.** You cannot pick Bread or Wine off a tree. Bread comes from Wheat and Wine comes from grapes. You cannot make Bread from one grain of wheat nor Wine from one grape.
- We are a **combination of our gifts from all God has given us** in our talents and from **what we have done with the gifts** God has given to us.
- Grain is from God, Grape is from God. And it is the work of human hands that makes Bread and Wine.

To Make Bread

- Take wheat and pulverize and pound it until it is flour.
- We add different ingredients, water, yeast, etc.
- We kneed it, push it into a pan.
- Then put into a hot oven or furnace.

Kind of sounds like our week.

The Bread grows into a different shape.

Reflection of our sufferings

To Make Wine

- We pick the grapes and then step or crush them
- Sugar is added to cause fermentation (which means rotting or decay)
- The mixture is pushed through shifter to make the wine.
- Another reflection of ourselves and our sufferings.

Both come from God and work of Human Hands

- Have you ever smelled fresh baking Bread? What an aroma or perfume. It brings us great joy.
- Wine when we drink it gives us joy and we used it in celebrations.
- Bread and Wine also represents our joys.

Bringing to the Altar God's and Man's work and effort - all.

- Uniting our joys, sufferings, works, fears, successes, failures, our whole lives – we are uniting ourselves in gifts of bread and wine.
- Focus on Presentations of the Gifts. Bring yourself to the Altar.
- The Bread and Wine will be changed to Jesus Christ who becomes food for us so He lives and becomes a part of us!

Lord, I offer all that I am, all that I have, all that I can. I put everything into Your Hands. Build up Lord, with the little that I am. Transform me,

Collection: While the Altar is being prepared:

- Collection – Money

- Supports the work of Church and Poor
- Think about the Gift.
- In old days – people brought what they were.
 - They brought goods according their trade
 - Farmer brought hen, eggs.
- Now, we get paid in money.
 - It represents our use of time, our talents, our resources
 - So we bring a gift

The Altar is prepared, the gifts have been given.

“Behold the gifts God has given us!”

Discuss Handout - Wonder what's on people's minds

Priest is persona Christie (in the person of Christ.) Priest's Ordination empowers him to do for the People of God what ultimately only Jesus can do - change ordinary bread and wine into the Lord's Body and Blood, and forgive our sins in the Sacrament of Confession.

Blessed are you Lord of God of all Creation

The Priest, standing at the altar, takes the paten with the bread and holds it slightly raised above the altar with both hands, saying in a low voice:

± **Blessed are you, Lord God of all creation, for through your goodness we have received the bread we offer you: fruit of the earth and work of human hands, it will become for us the bread of life.**

The deacon (or the priest) prepares the Chalice

Watch what I do with the Water and Wine. Place Cruets next to Chalice

- Slowly pour Wine from Cruet into the Chalice
- Slowly pour small drop of Water from Cruet into the Chalice

Did you see what I did?

I wonder why I did that?

I'll give you a clue:

- The Wine represents Jesus
- And the Water represents Us

I wonder why so much Wine?

What's happened to the Water?

- Can we see it?
- Can we take it out?

We know that it's in there.

The deacon (or the priest) pours wine and a little water into the chalice saying quietly:

By the mystery of this water and wine may we come to share in the divinity of Christ, who humbled himself to share in our humanity.

We are made one with Christ - water and wine mingled in the Lord's cup, it cannot be separated.

The priest then takes the chalice with wine and says:

± **Blessed are you, Lord God of all creation. Through your goodness we have this wine to offer, fruit of the vine and work of human hands. It will become our spiritual drink.**

If the prayer is said audibly, all respond

Blessed be God for ever.

Priest washing his hands. We are watching this happen – this is not for hygiene. Priest is getting ready for a profound action.

Through his action as a Priest our gifts, our whole lives summed up in the Bread and Wine are going to be changed into the very Body and Blood of Christ, which is offered up to the Father.

So the Priest **Washes his Hands** as an expression of the desire for inward purification. A symbolic cleansing to prepare himself to enter a New Temple, a new Holy of Holies. It is a signal to us that a profound encounter with God is about to take place.

Wash me, O Lord, from my iniquity and cleanse me from my sin.

Prayer over the Offerings: conclude the Preparation of the Gifts and prepare for the Eucharistic Prayer.

Standing at altar, facing the people, extending and then joining his hands, he says:

± **Pray, brethren (brothers and sisters), that my sacrifice and yours may be acceptable to God, the almighty Father.**

(The people Stand and reply:)

(P) May the Lord accept the sacrifice at your hands for the praise and glory of his name, for our good and the good of all his holy Church.

The people make the prayer their own with the acclamation, Amen