**Church, Chapel, Altar Area, Reconciliation Room & Offertory Table**

- Greet children & introduce yourself.

Bow – we bow in front of the Altar because it reminds us that this is a special place in Church.

Genuflect – kneel down on your right knee – in the Chapel, the Sanctuary Light is lighted, we genuflect as a sign of reverence and respect. Actually demonstrate or have a child demonstrate.

Sanctuary – sacred / holy place (part of the Church where the Altar is placed). Main teaching point is reverence for the Presence of the Blessed Sacrament and why we genuflect. It is a quiet place for prayer and ‘talking’ to Jesus.

Music / Choir / Organ / Piano – singing is praying twice.

Ambo / Lectern – place where the Word of God is read and ‘proclaimed’.

 Lectionary – book which contains Mass readings. The readings in the Lectionary come from the Bible. The words are inspired by God so we listen carefully as they are proclaimed to us.

 Advent wreath – we light one candle and then each week light an additional candle-three purple and one pink candles as we wait in joyful hope during Advent.

Presider / Celebrant Chair – where priest or bishop sits during Mass.

Crucifix - we remember that Jesus suffered and died for each and every one of us.

Altar – sometimes shaped like a table as a reminder that the Eucharist / Communion is a meal. During Mass the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ. Sometimes Altars are shaped more like tombs and this reminds us that the Mass is also a sacrifice.

 Altar Cloth – is like a table cloth.

 Altar Candles – lighted during Mass and are made of beeswax, which is at least 51% (most pure).

 Roman Missal – book which contains all the Mass prayers and blessings.

 Corporal – linen square placed on the Altar cloth during Mass, like a placemat.

Sanctuary Lamp / Light / Candle – is always lighted when the Body of Christ / Blessed Sacrament is in the Tabernacle in the Chapel.

Tabernacle – in the Chapel, a very special place covered in gold where we keep the Blessed Sacrament so it is available for people who are sick at home or in the hospital and can’t come to Mass. The priest, deacons and Eucharistic ministers take Communion to those who are unable to come to Mass.

Ciborium with Consecrated Hosts - a container with a cover, usually gold-plated that has sacred bread and is stored in the Tabernacle.

Blessed Sacrament – Communion bread that has been consecrated at Mass, is now the Body of Christ.

Luna – small round glass vessel with a hinged cover. The Host used during Benediction is placed in it and then the Luna fits into the center of the Monstrance.

**Church, Chapel, Altar area, Reconciliation Room & Offertory Table – page 2**

Sanctuary / Credence Table – sacred vessels used during Mass are placed on this table.

 Water Cruet / Bowl / Towel – an Altar Server holds the bowl in one hand with the towel on

 their arm and pours the water with the other hand over the priest’s fingers.

 Chalice – was originally an ordinary cup used at dinner meals. Now it is usually made of gold or other precious metal. It is used to hold the sacred wine.

 Ciborium – a container with a cover, usually gold-plated. It holds the sacred bread and is stored in the Tabernacle in the Chapel.

 Communion Cup – people receiving the precious blood / consecrated wine drink from a Communion Cup.

 Pyx – a small round container with a hinged lid that looks like a watch case and usually made of gold. It is used to bring the Body of Christ to those who are sick at home or in the hospital.

 Purificator - a linen napkin used to wipe the edge of the Chalice and Communion Cup.

 Carafe - a large crystal vessel / container for wine.

Servers Chairs – where Altar Servers sit during Mass. Girls and boys who have received Holy Communion and are in grades 4-12 may be Altar Servers (Acolytes).

Processional Cross stand – Processional Cross is placed in the stand during Mass.

Ushers – those who help at Mass: welcome, take up collection, with Communion, give out bulletins.

Stations of the Cross - 14 wall plaques (on the wall in the Chapel and Church) that show how Jesus suffered for each one of us. If you have time show a few of the stations.

Reconciliation Room – the first time we receive the Sacrament of Penance, our parents present us to the priest just like they presented us for Baptism. We either sit in the chair across from the priest or kneel down in front of the screen next to the priest. The priest listens and in God’s name forgives us. After the priest blesses us we go up near the Altar to pray our penance. Let children walk in and look around.

Baptismal Font – we bless ourselves when we enter the Church. Holy Water reminds us of our Baptism. We draw a cross when we bless ourselves.

Paschal Candle / Baptismal Candle / Easter Candle – is by the Baptism Font and lighted when there is a Baptism. During the Easter season the candle is next to the Ambo / Lectern in the Sanctuary (after the 50 days of Easter, the candle is kept by the Baptism Font).

Hymnals – books that have the songs we sing at Mass.

Bulletins – weekly information about what’s going on at St. Luke, also on our website.

Food Cart – non-perishable food we bring that is taken to the area food banks for those who are hungry in our community.

**Vestments and Sacred Vessels** - Greet the children and introduce yourself.

Processional Cross – carried by an Altar Server at the beginning and end of Mass in the Church.

Alb – from the Latin word meaning white. A long white tunic worn by Romans and Greeks until about 400 A.D. It is the symbol of purity. Priests and deacons wear an alb.

Stole – from the Latin work meaning scarf. In Rome the scarf was used as a symbol of authority. It represents the priest’s authority to carry out the work of his priesthood. A priest wears his stole around his neck with the two ends coming down the front. A deacon wears his stole on his left shoulder falling across his chest (heart) and back to the right hand side.

Chasuble – from the Latin word meaning ‘little house’. It was originally a cone shaped all weather cloak in Roman times, with only an opening for the head and a little hood. In later years chasubles became heavy with decorations, so the sides were cut out. Now Chasubles are the color of the season or feast being celebrated. What color Chasuble did Father wear last week?

Colors:

White – expresses purity, joy and glory. White is used for celebrations of the joyful and glorious mysteries of the life of Jesus, feasts of Mary and of the saints who are not martyrs. White is also worn at a Funeral Mass. (Gold – expresses honor and praise. Gold is sometimes used in place of white.)

Red – expresses love. Red is used on all feasts of the Lord’s Passion and of the Holy Cross. It is used for the feasts of the apostles and martyrs. Red is also used for the Feast of Pentecost.

Purple – expresses penance, sorrow, and/or waiting. Purple is used during the season of Advent to remind us about the hope-filled wait for the coming of Jesus. It is used during Lent as a sign of penance.

Green – expresses hope or trust. Green is used during Ordinary Time of the Church Year to show that we are a people of faith and hope.

Rose – expresses joy. Rose is worn in place of purple on the Third Sunday of Advent to express the joy of Christ’s coming. It is used on the Fourth Sunday of Lent to show that we are on our way to Easter joy.

 This week the priest wore a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vestment.

Dalmatic – a wide sleeved overgarment with slit sides worn by a deacon.

Ciborium – a container with a cover, usually gold-plated. It holds the sacred bread and is stored in the Tabernacle in the Chapel.

Hosts – before consecrated - bread that is kept in ordinary plastic storage containers. Consecrated, the Body of Christ is kept in the Tabernacle in the Chapel. The priest holds up a large host during Mass so everyone can see it.

Chalice – was originally an ordinary cup used at dinner meals. Now it is usually made of gold or other precious metal. It is used to hold the sacred wine.

**Vestments and Sacred Vessels – page 2**

Communion Cup – people receiving the precious blood / consecrated wine drink from a Communion Cup.

Purificator - a linen napkin used to wipe the edge of the Chalice and Communion Cup.

Paten – a round, gold plate that holds the large Host.

Corporal – linen square placed on the Altar cloth during Mass, like a placemat.

Pall – cardboard like material covered with fabric, keeps flying bugs out of the wine.

Cruets – glass containers for water and wine.

Water Cruet / Bowl / Towel – an Altar Server holds the bowl in one hand with the towel on their arm and pours the water with the other hand over the priest’s fingers.

Bowl – server pours water over priest’s hands into the bowl.

Towel – priest uses towel to dry his fingers.

Bread and Wine – ordinary items the priest uses to consecrate into the Body and Blood of Christ.

Pyx – a small round container with a hinged lid that looks like a watch case and usually made of gold. It is used to bring the Body of Christ to those who are sick at home or in the hospital.

Monstrance – comes from the same word as demonstrate - to show, a large sacred vessel used to show the consecrated Host for adoration. A hinged glass cover holds the Host in the center. It ‘shows’ the Blessed Sacrament.

Luna – small round glass vessel with a hinged cover. The Host used during Benediction is placed in it and then the Luna fits into the center of the Monstrance.

Censer Stand / Censer / Thurible / Thurifer / Boat – used for incense – charcoal is lighted, scented incense is sprinkled on the hot coals and the smoke rises, like our prayers, to heaven.

Torchiere / Candle Lighter – used to light and extinguish Altar candles.

Holy Oils – blessed by the bishop for anointing and used in the parish for Baptism, Anointing of the Sick and Confirmation.

Ambry – cabinet where the Holy Oils are stored.

Baptism Candle – candle given to godparents to light from the Paschal Candle during Baptism, a reminder for us to be a ‘light to the world’.

Baptism Garment – white garment given to children when they are baptized as they ‘put on Christ’.

American Flag – reminds us of the United States of America.

Papal Flag – reminds us of the pope.

Water Pot and Sprinkler (Aspergillum) – used by the priest during a Sprinkling Rite, ‘sprinkles’ us with water reminding us our Baptism. Used during the Easter season.