Study **unit 4**:  
**Chapters 13-16, pages 198-236**

Please watch two short movies about Our Lady of Fatima. We celebrate the feast of **Our Lady of Fatima** on **May 13th**. Here are the links:

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mi6kbETV8wI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mi6kbETV8wI)
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JO4OWql-DDM&t=31s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JO4OWql-DDM&t=31s)

Please also study the 7 Sacraments.

Scroll down for activities.
The Latin word *sacramentum* means “a sign of the sacred.” The sacraments are efficacious signs of grace, instituted and given to the Church by Christ. In the sacraments, we meet Christ, and He gives us SANCTIFYING GRACE. Sanctifying grace is a free gift of God which allows us to become children of God, to share in the divine nature, and to inherit eternal life.

The **Sacraments of Christian Initiation** welcome us into the Church, strengthen us to be followers of Jesus, and nourish our faith.

1. **Baptism**
   Baptism is necessary before one can receive any other sacrament. It is the first sacrament of Christian initiation which is completed with the sacraments of Confirmation and the Holy Eucharist. Baptism removes all sin: original sin and any other sins. Baptism also makes us children of God, members of Christ, members of the Church, and heirs to the Kingdom of Heaven. Anyone not baptized may receive Baptism. The water of Baptism symbolizes both death with Christ and life with Him. Baptism was instituted by Christ when He was baptized by St. John the Baptist and when He commanded His apostles to go and baptize all nations in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.

2. **Confirmation**
   Confirmation is the second sacrament of initiation. It was instituted by Christ when He conferred the Holy Spirit on His apostles on Easter Sunday and then more strikingly on Pentecost. Confirmation is the full outpouring of the Holy Spirit, increases and deepens baptismal grace, unites more firmly to Christ, increases seven gifts of the Holy Spirit (wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, fear of the Lord).
**3. Eucharist**  
Christ instituted the Holy Eucharist at the Last Supper. The Holy Eucharist is a sacramental sacrifice of thanksgiving and praise, of Christ’s death on the cross and resurrection from the dead, and of Christ’s presence. The Holy Eucharist is also the paschal banquet.

The **Sacraments of Healing** offer us God’s forgiveness, peace, and healing touch. They strengthen and encourage us.

**4. Penance and Reconciliation**  
The sacrament of Penance forgives the sins of the baptized person committed after Baptism. It has three elements: conversion, confession and celebration. In it we find God’s unconditional forgiveness; as a result we are called to forgive others. Christ instituted the sacrament of Penance on Easter Sunday evening when He breathed on the Apostles and said to them, “Receive the Holy Spirit. Whose sins you forgive are forgiven them, and whose sins you retain are retained.” (see Jn 20:22-23).

**5. Anointing of the Sick**  
The Catholic Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick, formerly known as Last Rites or Extreme Unction, is a ritual of healing appropriate not only for physical but also for mental and spiritual sickness. The sacrament of Anointing of the Sick is the continuation of the Lord’s compassion for the sick. Christ so identified with the sufferings of the sick that He made their sufferings His own.

The **Sacraments of Service** celebrate particular ways of serving God and the Church. They strengthen those who receive them to be faithful.

**6. Holy Orders**  
In the sacrament of Holy Orders, or Ordination, the priest being ordained vows to lead other Catholics by bringing them the sacraments (especially the Eucharist), by proclaiming the Gospel, and by providing other means to holiness. The sacrament of Holy Orders was instituted by Christ at the Last Supper.

**7. Matrimony**  
The sacrament of Marriage, or Holy Matrimony, is a public sign that one gives oneself totally to this other person. It is also a public statement about God: the loving union of husband and wife speaks of family values and also God’s values. The sacrament of Matrimony establishes an indissoluble bond between a man and a woman. Christ instituted the sacrament of Matrimony when He attended the wedding feast of Cana and through His preaching when He taught that the union of man and woman in marriage should be permanent until death.
The Seven Sacraments of the Catholic Church

Please answer the following questions:

1. What is a sacrament?

2. The 7 Sacraments are:

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3. Which of the 7 Sacraments have you received so far?

4. Which of the 7 Sacraments have you seen others receive? When?

5. Which of the 7 Sacraments are you looking forward to receive? Why?