

Most Holy Eucharist Devotional Project

2022-2023

Diocese of Venice Catholic Schools



Jr. Catechist Handbook

*8th Grade Catechetical Training and Directions
for the Diocese of Venice Devotional Project to
The Most Holy Eucharist.*

8th Grade Most Holy Eucharist Devotional Project Training Guide

If you ever lose your lessons, or forget a resource, please go to www.dovblessedsacrament.com/jrc

1. Build your LEGO Mass Set for a visual aid.
2. Familiarize yourself with the lesson, terms, videos, and Catholic Mass Learning Set (3D printed altar pieces)
3. Work with your religion teacher, or assigned teacher, to create a schedule to teach the lessons to each class in the school by March 2023.
4. Present the lessons below:
 - PK-2nd Grade Lesson: What is the Eucharist?
 - 3rd-5th Grade Lesson: What is Adoration?
 - 6th-8th Grade Lesson: What is Transubstantiation
5. You will need to make copies of the work page and coloring sheets prior to teaching a classroom lesson. Make sure you check with the teacher

Slide Presentation Links:

- PK-2nd Grade Slides: www.dovblessedsacrament.com/pk2
- 3rd-5th Grade Slides: www.dovblessedsacrament.com/35
- 6th-8th Grade Slides: www.dovblessedsacrament.com/68

The Most Holy Eucharist

PK-2nd Grade Lesson

1. Introduce yourself to the students

- Explain that you are here to teach the students about the Blessed Sacrament of the Most Holy Eucharist.

2. Prayer:

- **Pass out Divine Eucharist Prayer Cards (Mini)**
- **Say the prayer together:**

*O Sacrament most holy
O Sacrament divine,
All praise and all thanksgiving
Be every moment Thine!
May the Heart of Jesus
in the Most Blessed Sacrament,
be praised, adored and loved
with grateful affection,
at every moment,
in all the tabernacles of the world,
even till the end of time. Amen.*

3. Discuss:

Ask the question: “What is the Eucharist”?

- *You may want to use the whiteboard or smartboard to write down key words the students say they know about the Eucharist. They might not all be right, but see what they already know.*

4. Teach:

- Play the video on the slide about the Eucharist.
- Ask the students after watching the video the same question: “What is the Eucharist”?
 - *You can write down what students are now saying on a new color. Have an open discussion calling on a few students to help define what the Eucharist is.*

5. Draw Connection:

- Ask the students to think about a special holiday or time in their life that they celebrate each year (birthday, Christmas, a sibling’s birthday, Baptism, etc.), and ask them how they remember or celebrate these special events each year.
 - Allow a few minutes for sharing
- Explain to students that Jesus, the savior of our world and son of God did something very special for us and gave us the gift of life and redemption by dying on the cross to save us from our sins.
- Show students a picture of the Last Supper and ask students if they know what it is.

- Read the following passage from the Gospel of Luke about what Jesus said to his disciples at the Last Supper:
 - *Then he took a cup, gave thanks, and said, "Take this and share it among yourselves; for I tell you [that] from this time on I shall not drink of the fruit of the vine until the kingdom of God comes." Then he took the bread, said the blessing, broke it, and gave it to them, saying, "This is my body, which will be given for you; do this in memory of me." And likewise the cup after they had eaten, saying, "This cup is the new covenant in my blood, which will be shed for you."*
- Explain to students that we remember this special moment and celebrate what Jesus did for us at each mass.
- When the Priest at mass says these same words, with the help of the holy spirit, the bread and wine become the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ. This is called the consecration.

6. Tactile Example

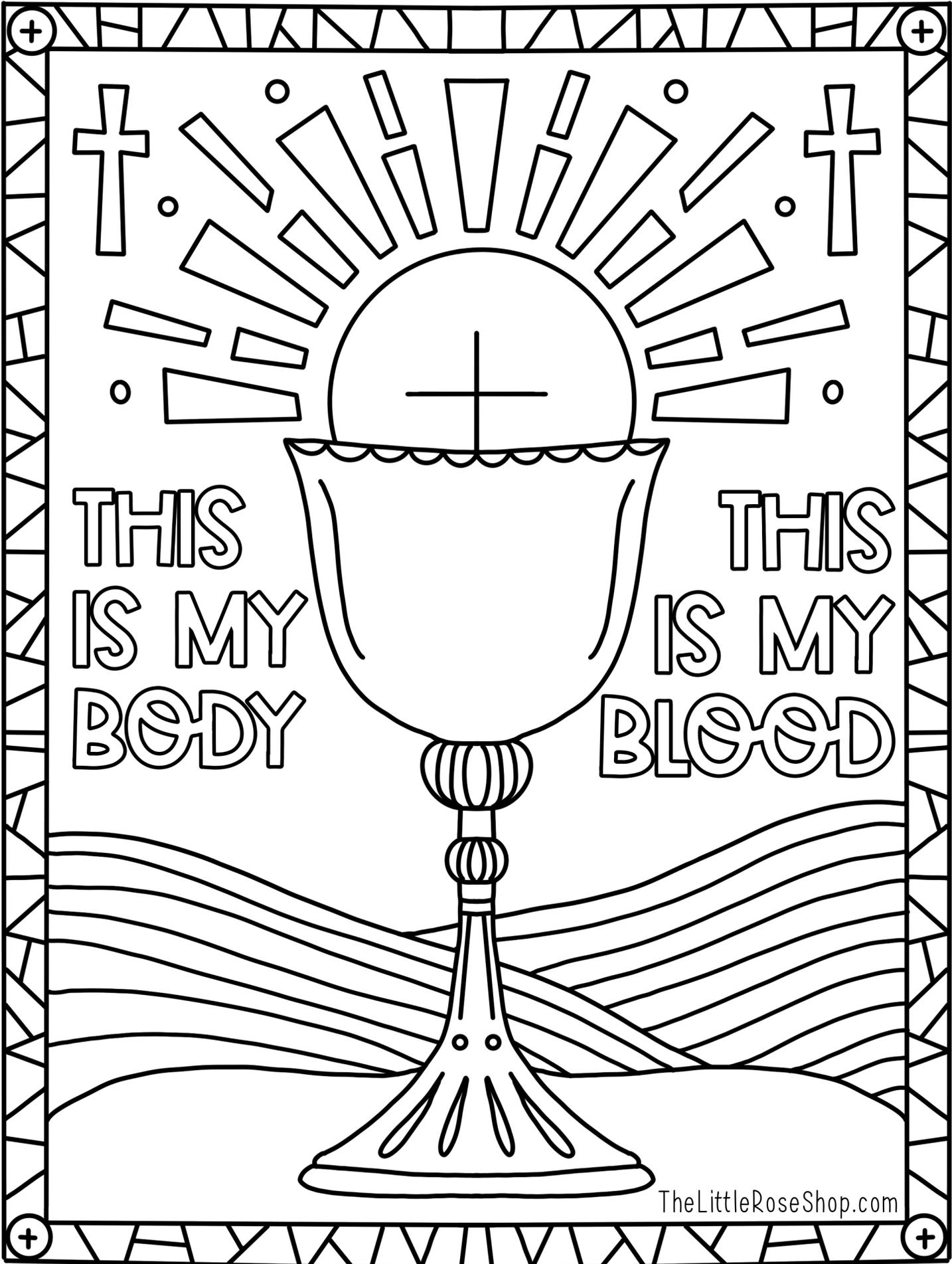
- Ask students if they have ever gone to the Holy Mass ("church").
- Ask students if they know what items the priest uses to turn the bread and wine into the body of Christ.
- Show students the LEGO Example to help them to remember the set-up of church
- Next, show students the set up of the Catholic Church Altar Learning Set. Explain each piece and what it is used for.
 - Explain that once the bread and wine are turned into Jesus Christ, if it is not eaten, the now Blessed Sacrament is kept safe in a tabernacle and can be visited in the church or a small chapel.

7. Closing

- Explain to students that if they do not receive the Blessed Sacrament yet, they can still visit and pay respect to our Lord through adoration.
- Pass out the PURPLE adoration cards if they do not have them already.
- Explain what you do if you go to adoration

8. End activity

- Pass out coloring page and allow students to color and call up two students at a time to come see the LEGO set and Altar Set up close and to ask any questions. Do this with all students as they are coloring their page.



THIS
IS MY
BODY

THIS
IS MY
BLOOD

The Most Holy Eucharist

3rd-5th Grade Lesson

9. Introduce yourself to the students

- Explain that you are here to teach the students about the Blessed Sacrament of the Most Holy Eucharist as part of the Diocese of Venice Most Holy Eucharist All Schools Devotional Project.

10. Prayer:

- **Pass out Divine Eucharist Prayer Cards (Mini)**
- **Say the prayer together:**

*O Sacrament most holy
O Sacrament divine,
All praise and all thanksgiving
Be every moment Thine!
May the Heart of Jesus
in the Most Blessed Sacrament,
be praised, adored and loved
with grateful affection,
at every moment,
in all the tabernacles of the world,
even till the end of time. Amen.*

11. Discuss:

Ask the question: “What is the Eucharist”?

- *You may want to use the whiteboard or smartboard to write down key words the students say they know about the Eucharist. They might not all be right, but see what they already know.*

12. Teach:

- Play the video on the slide about the Eucharist.
- Ask the students after watching the video the same question: “What is the Eucharist”?
 - *You can write down what students are now saying on a new color. Have an open discussion calling on a few students to help define what the Eucharist is.*

13. Draw Connection:

- Ask the students to think about a special holiday or time in their life that they celebrate each year (birthday, Christmas, a sibling’s birthday, Baptism, etc.), and ask them how they remember or celebrate these special events each year.
 - Allow a few minutes for sharing
- Explain to students that Jesus, the savior of our world and son of God did something very special for us and gave us the gift of life and redemption by dying on the cross to save us from our sins.
- Show students a picture of the Last Supper and ask students if they know

what it is.

- Read the following passage from the Gospel of Luke about what Jesus said to his disciples at the Last Supper:
 - *Then he took a cup, gave thanks, and said, "Take this and share it among yourselves; for I tell you [that] from this time on I shall not drink of the fruit of the vine until the kingdom of God comes." Then he took the bread, said the blessing, broke it, and gave it to them, saying, "This is my body, which will be given for you; do this in memory of me." And likewise the cup after they had eaten, saying, "This cup is the new covenant in my blood, which will be shed for you."*
- Explain to students that we remember this special moment and celebrate what Jesus did for us at each mass.
- When the Priest at mass says these same words, with the help of the holy spirit, the bread and wine become the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ. This is called the consecration.

14. Tactile Example

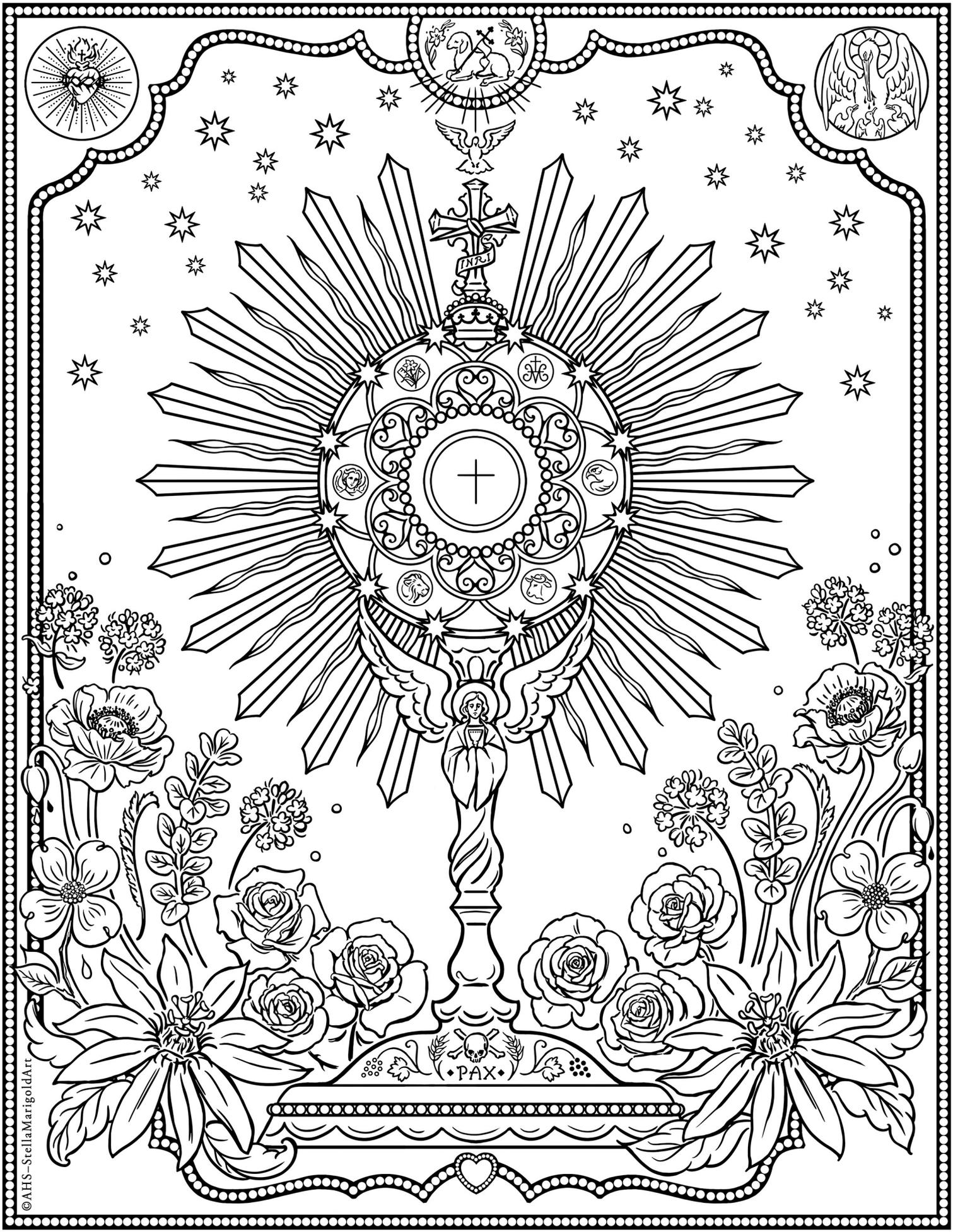
- Ask students if they receive the Blessed Sacrament at Mass.
- Ask students if they know what items the priest uses to turn the bread and wine into the body of Christ.
- Show students the LEGO Example to help them to remember the set-up of church
- Next, show students the set-up of the Catholic Church Altar Learning Set. Explain each piece and what it is used for.
 - Explain that once the bread and wine are turned into Jesus Christ, if it is not eaten, the now Blessed Sacrament is kept safe in a tabernacle and can be visited in the church or a small chapel.

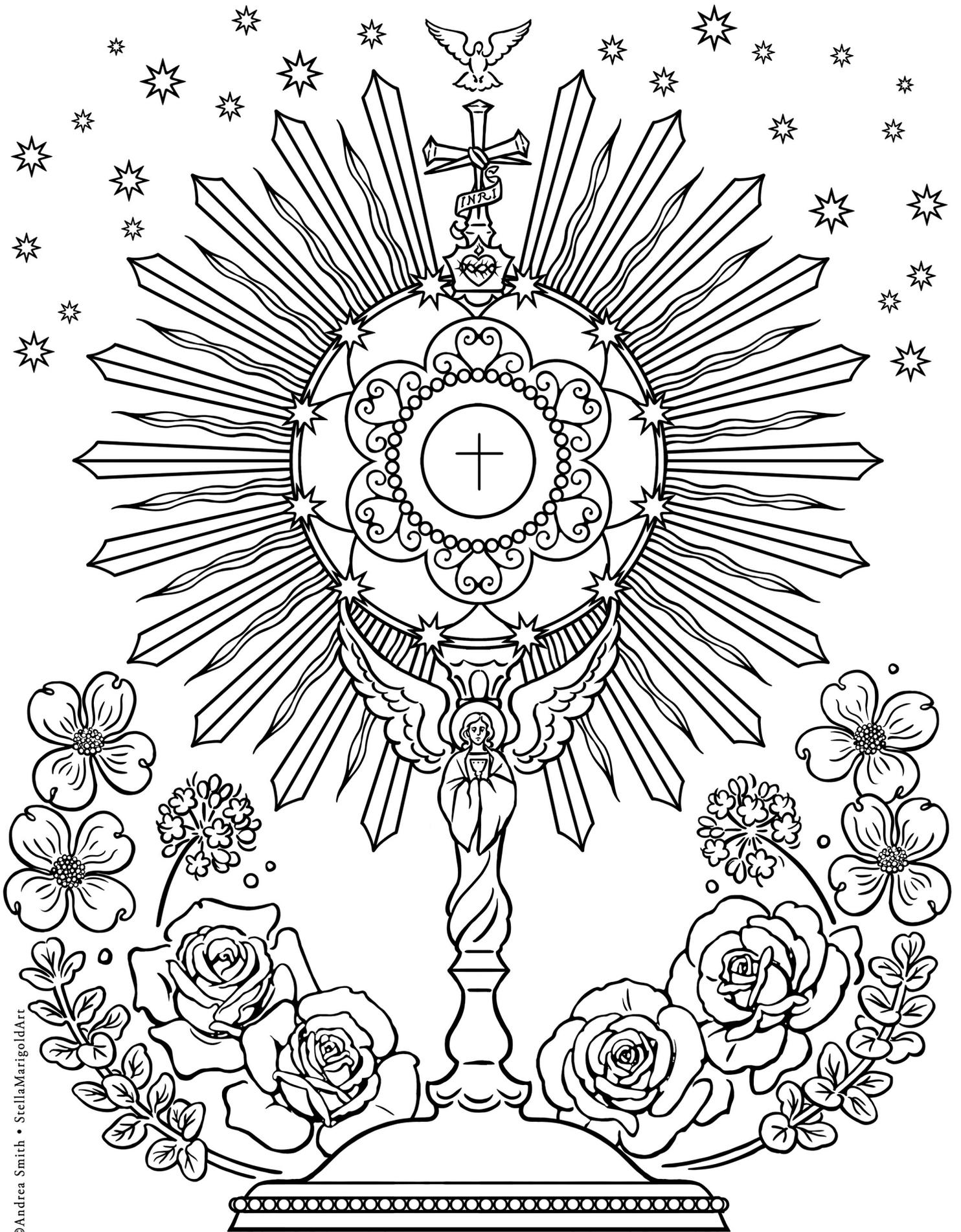
15. Closing

- Explain to students that if they do not receive the Blessed Sacrament yet, they can still visit and pay respect to our Lord through adoration.
- Pass out the RED adoration cards if they do not have them already.
- Explain what you do if you go to adoration

16. End activity

- Pass out the coloring page packet
 - *Call on students to read pages 3 and 4*
 - and allow students to color and
 - call up two students at a time to come see the LEGO set and Altar Set up close and to ask any questions. Do this with all students as they are coloring their page.





Symbols In This Coloring Page



The Lamb of God

Behold the Lamb of God, who takes away the sins of the world! On the first feast of the Passover, the Israelites sacrificed a lamb and anointed the doorways of their homes with its blood. The Angel of Death, seeing the blood, passed by them and did not execute God's just punishment for sin. Jesus is the Lamb of God, who willingly died for us. His blood washes us clean of sin.



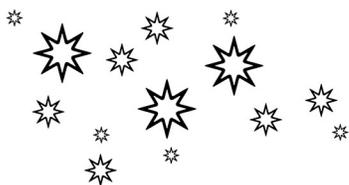
The Sacred Heart of Jesus

Jesus' great love for us is often represented by illustrations of His Sacred Heart. His heart was wounded for us when the soldier took a lance and pierced His side as He hung from the cross. But His heart burns with love for us, and out of His heart flows love and mercy.



The Pelican

A medieval legend told that the pelican, during times of famine, would pierce its own chest so that its children could drink its blood and survive. The pelican therefore became a symbol of Christ's self-sacrificial love for us. He did not hold back even the last drop of his blood to save us.



The Stars

There are fourteen stars on one side of the monstrance and fourteen stars on the other side, representing the fourteen Stations of the Cross.



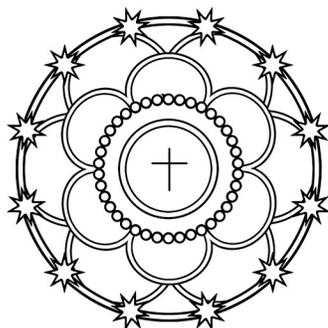
The Holy Ghost

Jesus promised that when He rose into heaven He would send the Holy Ghost to His disciples. The Holy Ghost bestows on us the gifts of Wisdom, Understanding, Fortitude, Knowledge, Piety, Counsel, and Fear of the Lord. He renews our spirits and inspires us to find and follow our vocations in life.



The Cross and Crowns

The cross is assembled of three nails, representing the nails that pierced Jesus' hands and feet. The banner reading "INRI" represents the Latin phrase: "Jesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum," meaning, "Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews." At the Crucifixion, Pilate caused this notice to be written in Hebrew, Latin, and Greek and had it nailed to Jesus' cross. The crowns (different for the two pages) represent Christ's Kingship over Heaven, Earth and all Creation.

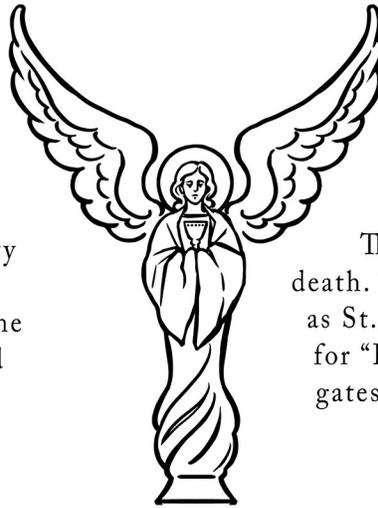


The Arches

There are twelve arches (six inner and six outer) around the host in this monstrance. They, and the twelve stars surrounding the outer circle, represent the twelve tribes of Israel and the twelve Apostles.



The Angel and the Wheat and Grapes
The adoring angel holds a chalice. Every Mass is a reenactment of the sacrifice of Calvary, and when the bread and wine are consecrated, Jesus' Sacred Body and Blood are truly present for us.



The Skull and PAX
The skull represents Christ's victory over death. "Death no longer has power over Him," as St. Paul says (Romans 6:9). "Pax" is Latin for "Peace." Christ's sacrifice has opened the gates of heaven, eternal joy and peace, to us.



The Blessed Mother, St. Joseph, and the Evangelists

Mary, the Mother of God, is represented by the small "M" with the cross. Mary was at Jesus' side when He died, and is with us in all our sufferings. St. Joseph is represented by the carpenter's square and the lily. He protected Jesus during his life, and is always ready to lend us his strength in our trials. The Angel (St. Matthew), Lion (St. Mark), Ox (St. Luke) and Eagle (St. John) represent the Four Evangelists.



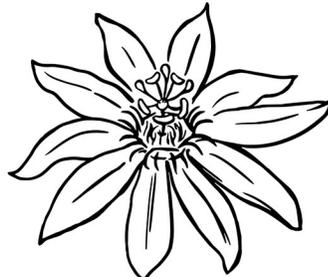
Spikenard



Poppy Flower



Rose



Passionflower



Dogwood



Hyssop

Spikenard was used to make a very expensive and fragrant perfume. We read in the Gospels that a penitent woman took a bottle of this perfume and anointed the feet of Jesus and wiped them with her hair as a sign of love and sorrow for sins.

Poppies are ancient symbols for sleep and death.

Roses are symbols of love, and the groups of three can represent Faith, Hope, and Love.

The Passionflower has a rich symbology relating to the crucifixion. For example: the three nails of the cross are represented by three central stigmas, which are surrounded by five anthers representing the five sacred wounds, and also by many dark spiky filaments representing the crown of thorns.

Dogwood petals have small piercings reminiscent of the wounds in Jesus' hands and feet.

Hyssop (*Origanum syriacum*) is an herb associated in the Old Testament with purification from sin. In John 19:29, at the Crucifixion, hyssop is used with vinegar when Jesus says "I thirst" and the people offer Him a soaked sponge to take a drink.

The Most Holy Eucharist

6th-8th Grade Lesson

17. Introduce yourself to the students

- Explain that you are here to teach the students about the Blessed Sacrament of the Most Holy Eucharist as part of the Diocese of Venice Most Holy Eucharist All Schools Devotional Project.

18. Prayer:

- **Pass out Divine Eucharist Prayer Cards (Mini)**
- **Say the prayer together:**

*O Sacrament most holy
O Sacrament divine,
All praise and all thanksgiving
Be every moment Thine!*

*May the Heart of Jesus
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at every moment,
in all the tabernacles of the world,
even till the end of time. Amen.*

19. Discuss:

Ask the question: “What is the Eucharist”?

- *You may want to use the whiteboard or smartboard to write down key words the students say they know about the Eucharist. They might not all be right, but see what they already know.*

Ask the question: “What is Transubstantiation”?

20. Teach:

- Play the video on the slide about the Eucharist and Transubstantiation.
- Ask the students after watching the video the same question: “What is the Eucharist, and what is Transubstantiation”?
 - *You can write down what students are now saying on a new color. Have an open discussion calling on a few students to help define what the Eucharist is.*
- Explain to students that Jesus, the savior of our world and son of God did something very special for us and gave us the gift of life and redemption by dying on the cross to save us from our sins.
- Read the following passage from the Gospel of Luke about what Jesus said to his disciples at the Last Supper:
- *When the hour came, he took his place at table with the apostles. He said to them, “I have eagerly desired to eat this Passover with you before I*

suffer, for, I tell you, I shall not eat it [again] until there is fulfillment in the kingdom of God.” Then he took a cup, gave thanks, and said, “Take this and share it among yourselves; for I tell you [that] from this time on I shall not drink of the fruit of the vine until the kingdom of God comes.” Then he took the bread, said the blessing, broke it, and gave it to them, saying, “This is my body, which will be given for you; do this in memory of me.” And likewise the cup after they had eaten, saying, “This cup is the new covenant in my blood, which will be shed for you”.

- Explain to students that we remember this special moment and celebrate what Jesus did for us at each mass.
- When the Priest at mass says these same words, with the help of the holy spirit, the bread and wine become the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ. This is called the consecration.

21. Tactile Example

- Ask students if they receive the Blessed Sacrament at Mass.
- Ask students if they know what items the priest uses to turn the bread and wine into the body of Christ.
- Show students the LEGO Example to help them to remember the set-up of church
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 - Explain that once the bread and wine are turned into Jesus Christ, if it is not eaten, the now Blessed Sacrament is kept safe in a tabernacle and can be visited in the church or a small chapel. Explain to students that if they do not receive the Blessed Sacrament yet, they can still visit and pay respect to our Lord through adoration.
- Pass out the RED adoration cards if they do not have them already.
- Explain what you do if you go to adoration

22. End activity

- Pass out worksheet
 - *Call on students to read the top section*
 - Allow students to partner up and work on answering the questions together.
 - Set a timer for 10 minutes.
 - After time is up, read through the questions and call on students to share their answers.

The Eucharist and Transubstantiation

Name: _____ Grade: _____

Read the Following Passage and Answer the Questions

The Eucharist is the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. The priest at Mass, through the Holy Spirit, transforms bread and wine into the actual Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. This transformation is called transubstantiation. Even though the bread and wine look and taste the same as they did before, they have become Christ's true Body and true Blood. The bread and wine are not just symbols of Jesus' Body and Blood. At the Last Supper, Jesus was very clear. When He gave His Apostles the bread, He did not say, "This is a sign of my body." Instead, He said, "This is my body." Similarly, when He gave His Apostles the cup of wine, He did not say, "This is a sign of my blood." Instead, He said, "this is my blood." We can believe what Jesus said because He is God. Therefore, we know that the Holy Eucharist is the Body and Blood of Christ.

When we receive Holy Communion, we grow closer to Christ. The Eucharist helps us avoid sin and strengthens our charity. It helps us see the face of Jesus in the poor. Just as real food nourishes us and gives us strength, the Eucharist nourishes us spiritually and strengthens our souls so that we can live faithfully as Christians. A desire for eternal life is placed within our hearts. When we receive the Eucharist, we are connected to Heaven, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and all the angels and saints. The Catechism of the Catholic Church no. 1394 explains that receiving the Eucharist often increases charity in our daily life. So what does increasing charity in our daily life mean? It means that we grow closer to Christ and see things in a different way — a more positive and hopeful way. Seeing things in this way leads us to practice the values of the Kingdom of God and to avoid activities that go against the Catholic Faith. Catholics are required to receive Communion once a year, but the Church warmly invites us to receive it much more often: every week, even every day!

1. What is the Eucharist?

2. What happens to the bread and wine at Mass?

3. What is transubstantiation?

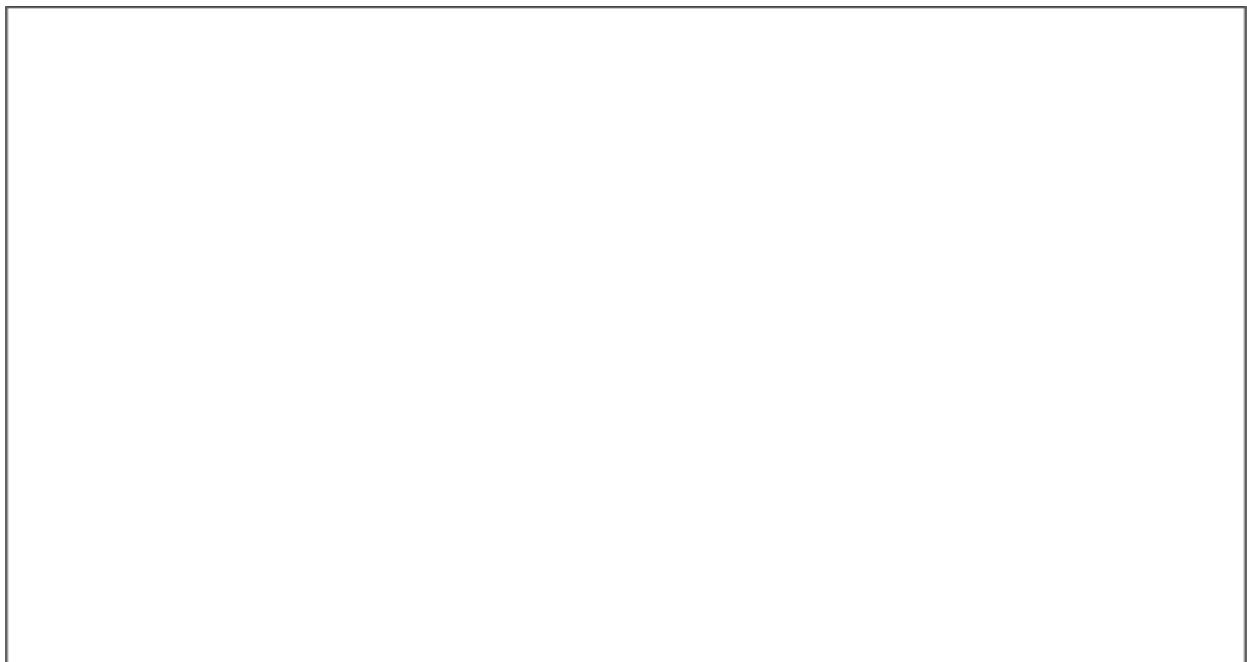
4. Why are the bread and wine not just symbols of Jesus' Body and Blood?

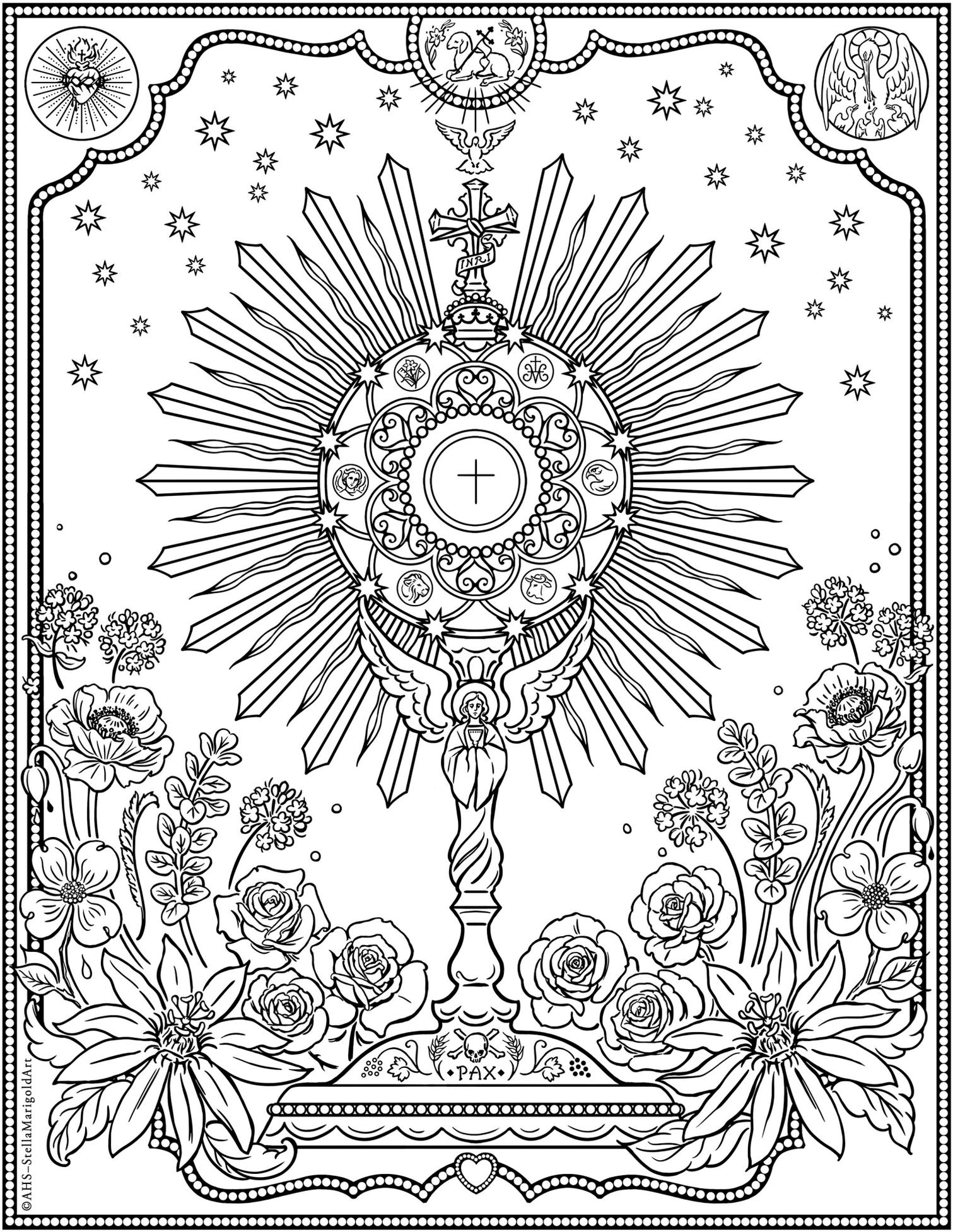
5. What does receiving the Eucharist help us to do?

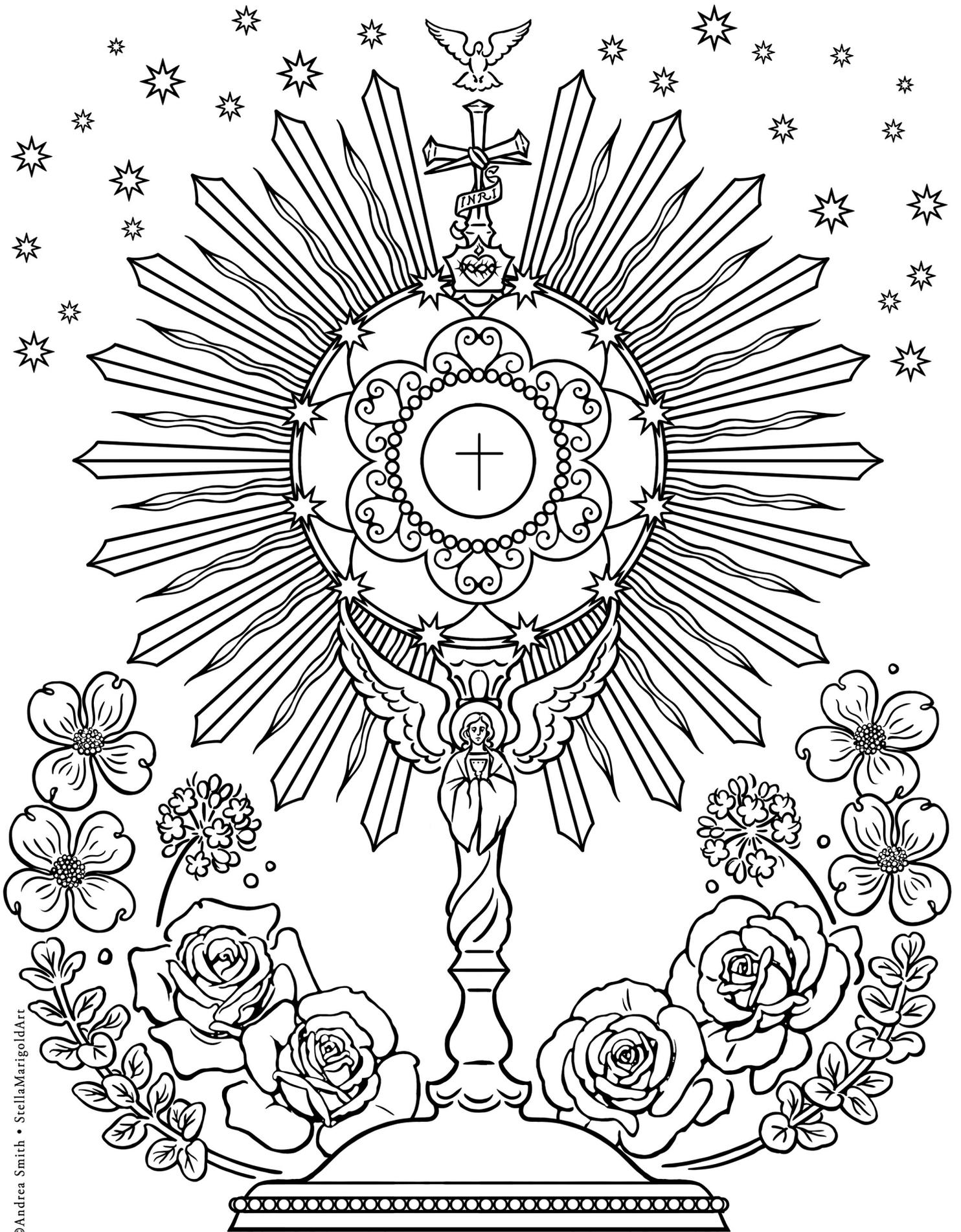
6. What does it mean that the Eucharist is spiritual food?

7. What desire is placed in our hearts when we receive the Eucharist?

Draw a visual representation of Transubstantiation:







Symbols In This Coloring Page



The Lamb of God

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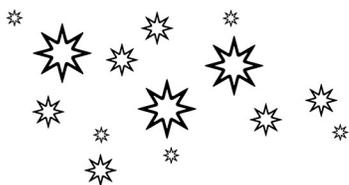
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Jesus' great love for us is often represented by illustrations of His Sacred Heart. His heart was wounded for us when the soldier took a lance and pierced His side as He hung from the cross. But His heart burns with love for us, and out of His heart flows love and mercy.



The Pelican

A medieval legend told that the pelican, during times of famine, would pierce its own chest so that its children could drink its blood and survive. The pelican therefore became a symbol of Christ's self-sacrificial love for us. He did not hold back even the last drop of his blood to save us.



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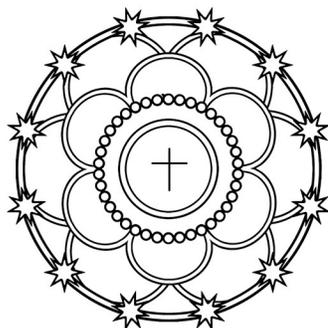
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The Cross and Crowns

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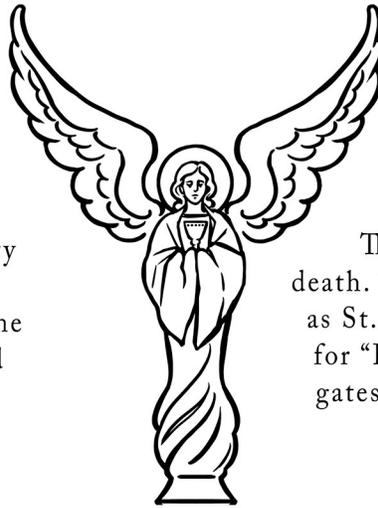


The Arches

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The Angel and the Wheat and Grapes
The adoring angel holds a chalice. Every Mass is a reenactment of the sacrifice of Calvary, and when the bread and wine are consecrated, Jesus' Sacred Body and Blood are truly present for us.



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The Blessed Mother, St. Joseph, and the Evangelists

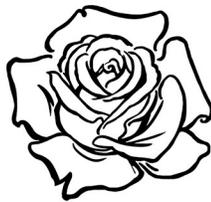
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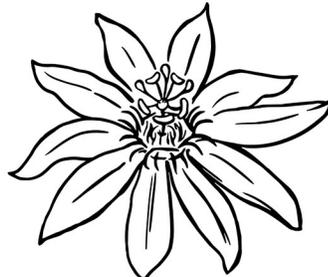
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