

# RCIA AT SAINT SYLVESTER

WHAT YOU WILL SEE IN A CATHOLIC CHURCH

four marks review too



# For Tonight

Opening Prayer

Four Marks Review

What Will I See in a Catholic Church?

Vessels

Linen

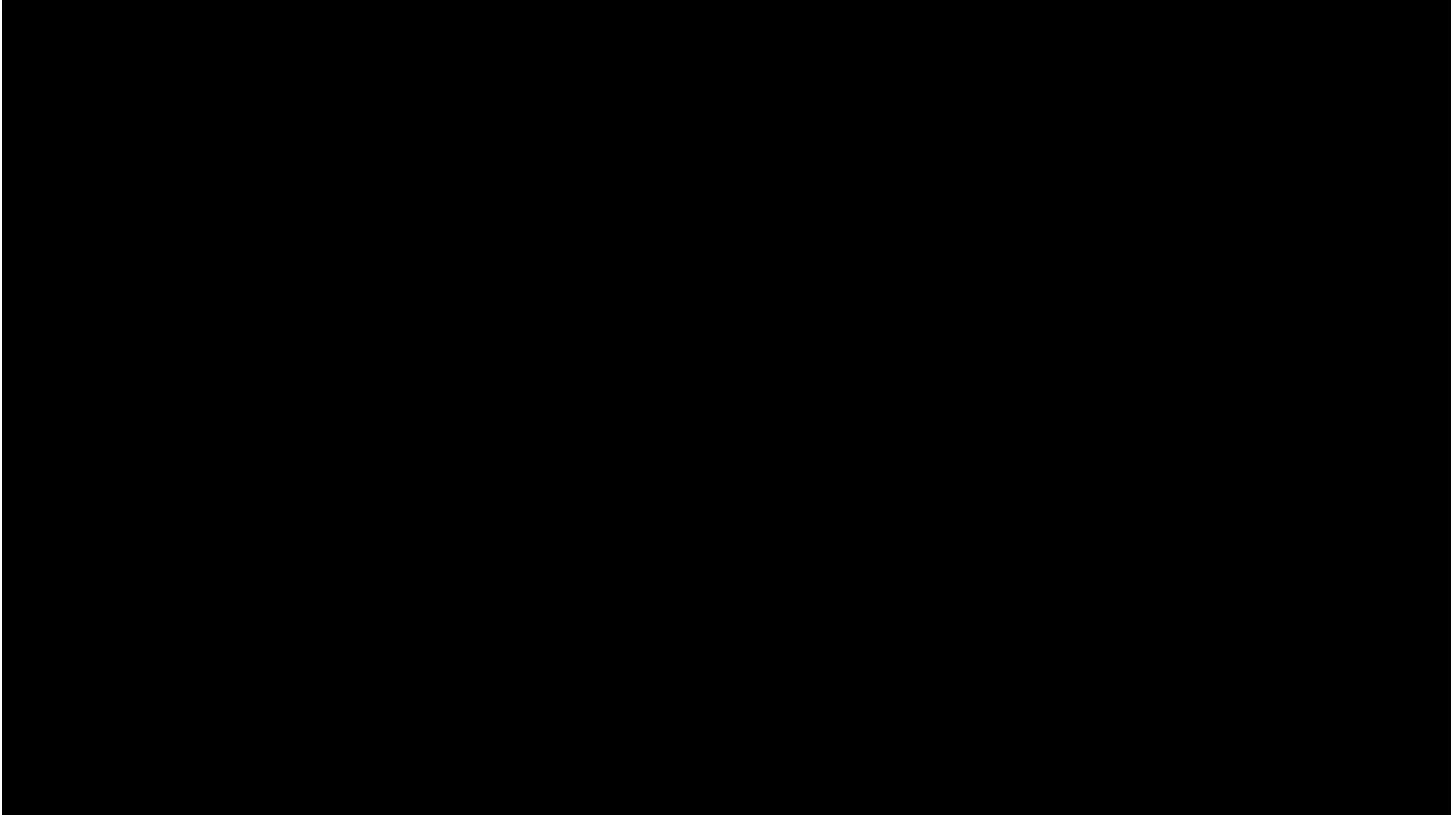
Vestments

Closing Prayer



# Prayer

- Father, you entrusted our Savior to the care of Saint Joseph. By the help of his prayers may your Church continue to serve its Lord, Jesus Christ, who lives and reigns with you and the Holy Spirit, one God, for ever and ever. Amen



## Four Marks of The Church

- One
- Holy
- Catholic
- Apostolic



# Four Marks



## THE FOUR MARKS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

It is CHRIST who, through the Holy Spirit, makes His Church ONE, HOLY, CATHOLIC and APOSTOLIC and it is He who calls Her to realize each of these qualities.

*(Catechism of the Catholic Church 811)*



### ONE

- † Faith (*Eph. 4:5*)
- † Sacrifice (*1 Cor. 5:7-8*)
- † Sacramental System (*1 Cor. 4:1*)
- † Head (*Jn. 10:16*)



### HOLY

- † In her Founder (*Mt. 16:18*)
- † In her Teachings (*Eph. 4:11-12*)
- † In her Means of Grace (*2 Pt. 1:3-4*)
- † In her Members who follow the Teachings and use the Means of Grace provided, to participate in the Divine life of God now & forever (*1 Pt. 2:9*).



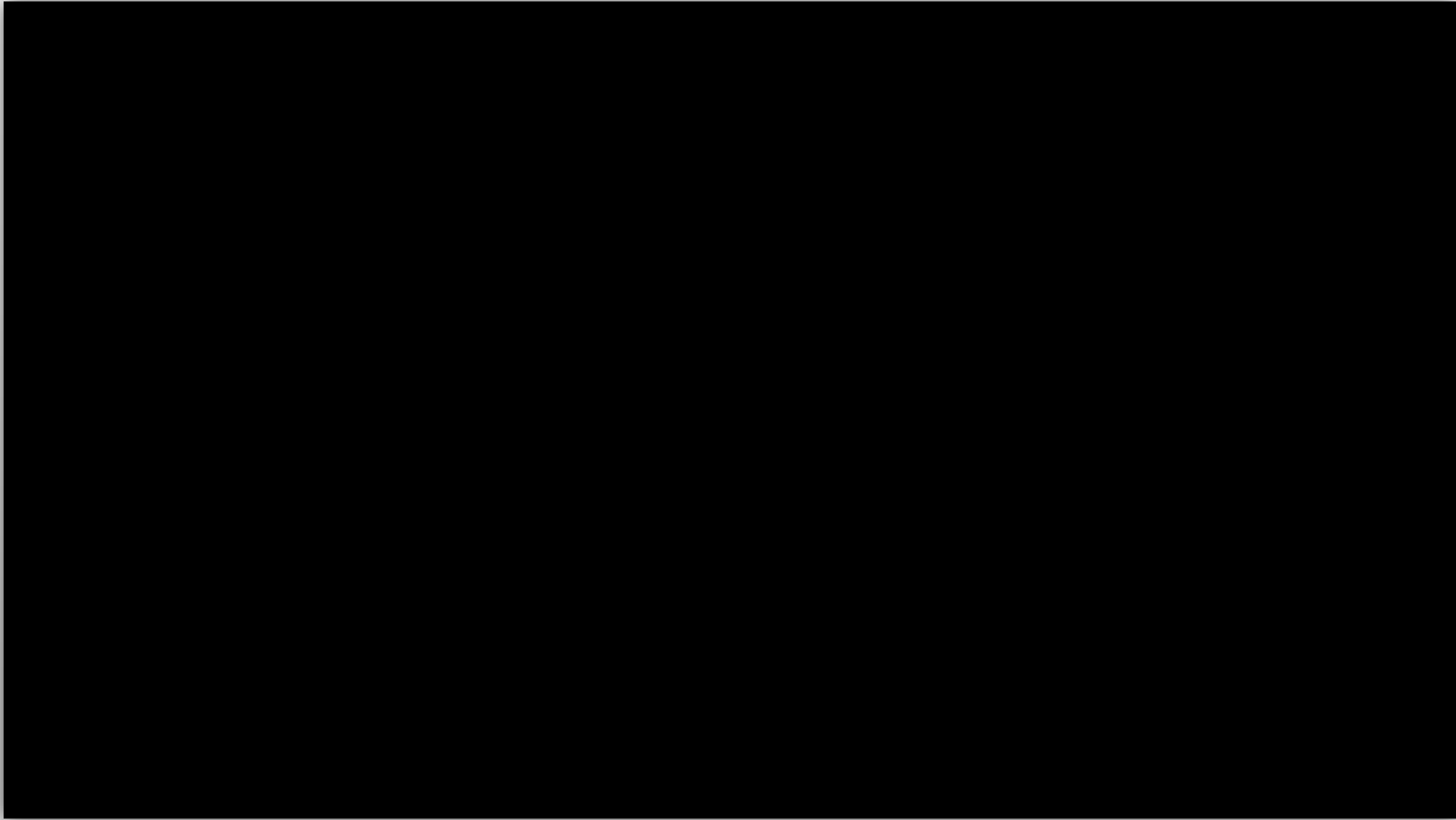
### CATHOLIC

- † She is not the Church of one nation or one race but the Mother of all nations and all races (*Gal. 4:26*) teaching the complete & correct Faith for all times, places, and peoples (*Mt. 28:18-20*).



### APOSTOLIC

- † She can trace her origin in unbroken lineage back to the Apostles upon whom Christ founded the Church (*Eph. 2:20*).



The church building is used for many different types of prayer, public and private.

The church is primarily used for the celebration of the *sacred liturgy*, the official public prayer of the Church

- The Sacrifice of the Mass
- Sacraments: Baptism, Confession, Matrimony...
- Adoration
- Funeral Rites
- Blessings
- Liturgy of the Hours



Also used for  
the  
celebration of  
*devotions*

Public or private expressions of prayer  
accepted and endorsed by the Church

The Rosary

Stations of the  
Cross...



Available for people to come for *private  
prayer* before the Blessed Sacrament  
reserved in the tabernacle

A photograph of a modern church building at dusk. The building is a light pinkish-orange color with a prominent gabled roof and arched windows. To the right, there is a tall, slender steeple with a cross on top. The sky is a deep blue with some clouds. The foreground shows a paved walkway leading towards the church.

# House of God

- The church building itself can be considered the *house of God* and the *house of the Church*, God's holy people, a spiritual temple (1 Pet. 2:4–5).
  - *Come to him, a living stone, though rejected by mortals yet chosen and precious in God's sight, and like living stones, let yourselves be built into a spiritual house, to be a holy priesthood, to offer spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God through Jesus Christ.*

# What will I see in a Catholic Church?

- *The Sanctuary*: The elevated portion of the church where the clergy and other ministers perform their proper functions in the worship of God. The sanctuary symbolizes heaven.
- *The Nave*: The main body of the church where the congregation gathers.
- *The Narthex*: The lobby or “gathering space” outside of the church proper.
- *The Blessed Sacrament Chapel*: The chapel where the tabernacle is located for the faithful to come and pray.

The image shows the interior of a church, specifically the nave. The space is filled with rows of dark wooden pews arranged in a central aisle. The walls are made of brick and feature a series of tall, narrow, arched windows that allow natural light to enter. At the far end of the nave, the altar area is visible, featuring a large, illuminated cross mounted on the wall. To the right, a statue of a religious figure stands on a pedestal. The overall atmosphere is quiet and solemn.

The Nave

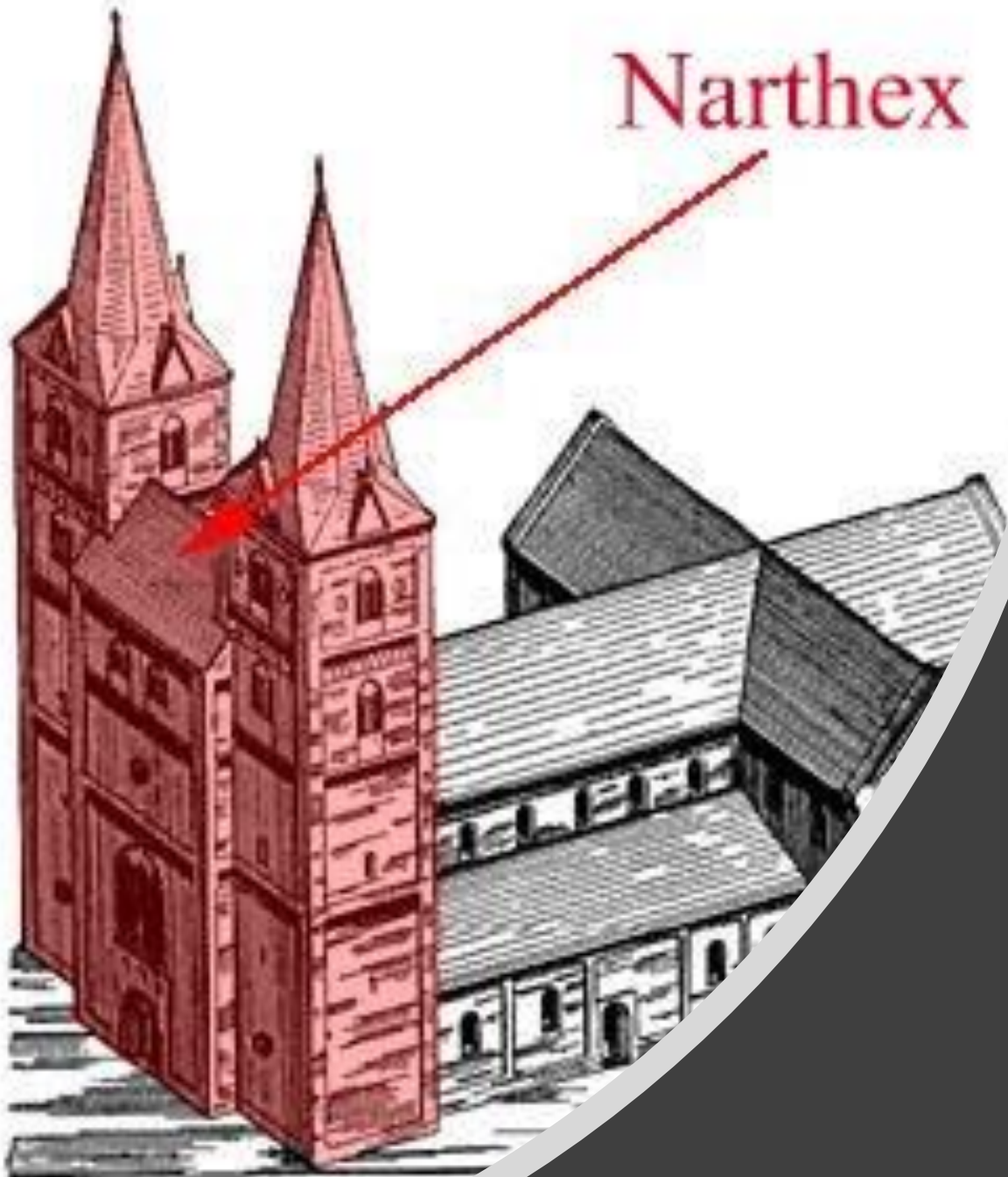
# Sanctuary

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Blessed Sacrament Chapel



Narthex

Narthex



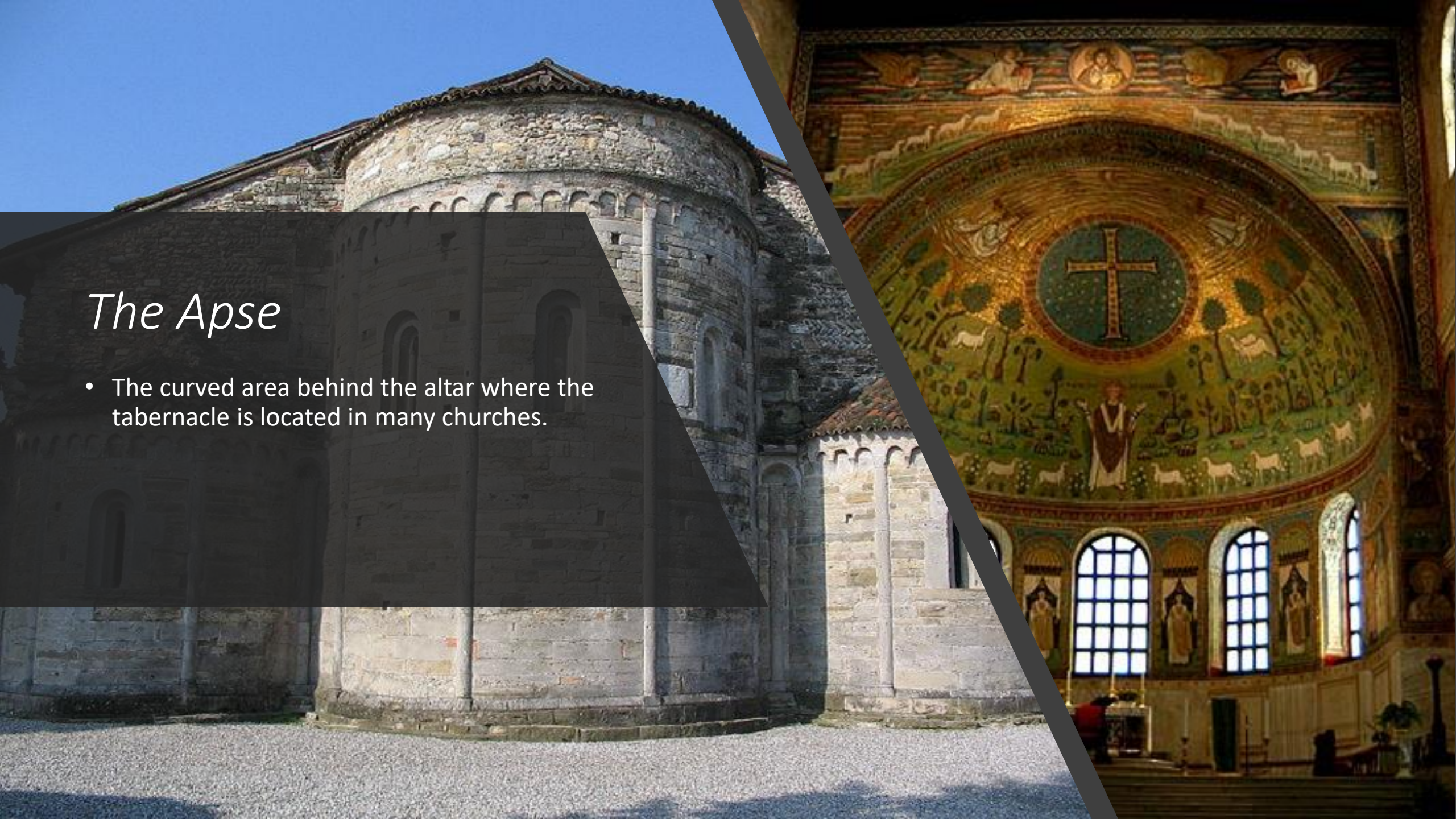
- The room where the sacred vestments, vessels, and other items used in the celebration of the liturgy are stored and prepared.


## *The Sacristy*



## *The Apse*

- The curved area behind the altar where the tabernacle is located in many churches.





## *The Altar*

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- The sacred table on which the sacrifice of the Mass is offered to God; the table from which the faithful receive the Blessed Sacrament

# What will I see in a Catholic Church?

- *The Ambo*: The lectern from which the readings are proclaimed.
- *The Presider's Chair*: The chair on which the priest sits during Mass.
- *The Credence Table*: The table on which objects are kept during the celebration of Mass.



# What will I see in a Catholic Church?

- *The Tabernacle:* (Latin: *tabernaculum*, “tent”) The golden container in which the Blessed Sacrament is reserved. The name derives from the Old Testament tent in which God dwelt among his people.
- *The Pews:* The benches on which the congregation sits.
- *The Ambry:* The cabinet in which the three holy oils are kept.



# The Sacred Vessels and Other Vessels

- *The chalice*: The vessel which holds the wine that becomes the Precious Blood of Christ.
- *The paten*: The golden “plate” that holds the bread that becomes the Sacred Body of Christ.
- *The Communion paten*: The golden “plate” that is used at the Communion of the faithful to catch any particle of the Host that may accidentally fall at that time.





# The Sacred Vessels and Other Vessels

- *The ciborium*: A golden vessel with a lid that is used for the distribution and reservation of Hosts.
- *The pyx*: A small, closing golden vessel that is used to bring the Blessed Sacrament to those who cannot come to the church.
- *The monstrance*: An ornate vessel used to display the Blessed Sacrament for public adoration.

# The Sacred Vessels and Other Vessels

- *The ablution cup*: A small container of water that sits near the tabernacle or on the credence table for the priest to wash his fingers of any particles of the Host after the distribution of Holy Communion.
- *The cruets*: The cruets hold the wine and the water that are used at Mass.
- *The lavabo dish*: The dish that is used for washing the priest's hands. Its name comes from the psalm (Ps. 26:6: *Lavabo* = "I will wash") that was recited in the older form of Mass during the washing of the hands.





# The Sacred Vessels and Other Vessels

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- *The aspersorium*: The bucket used to carry holy water for sprinkling.
- *The aspergillum*: The sprinkler for casting holy water on people, places, or objects.

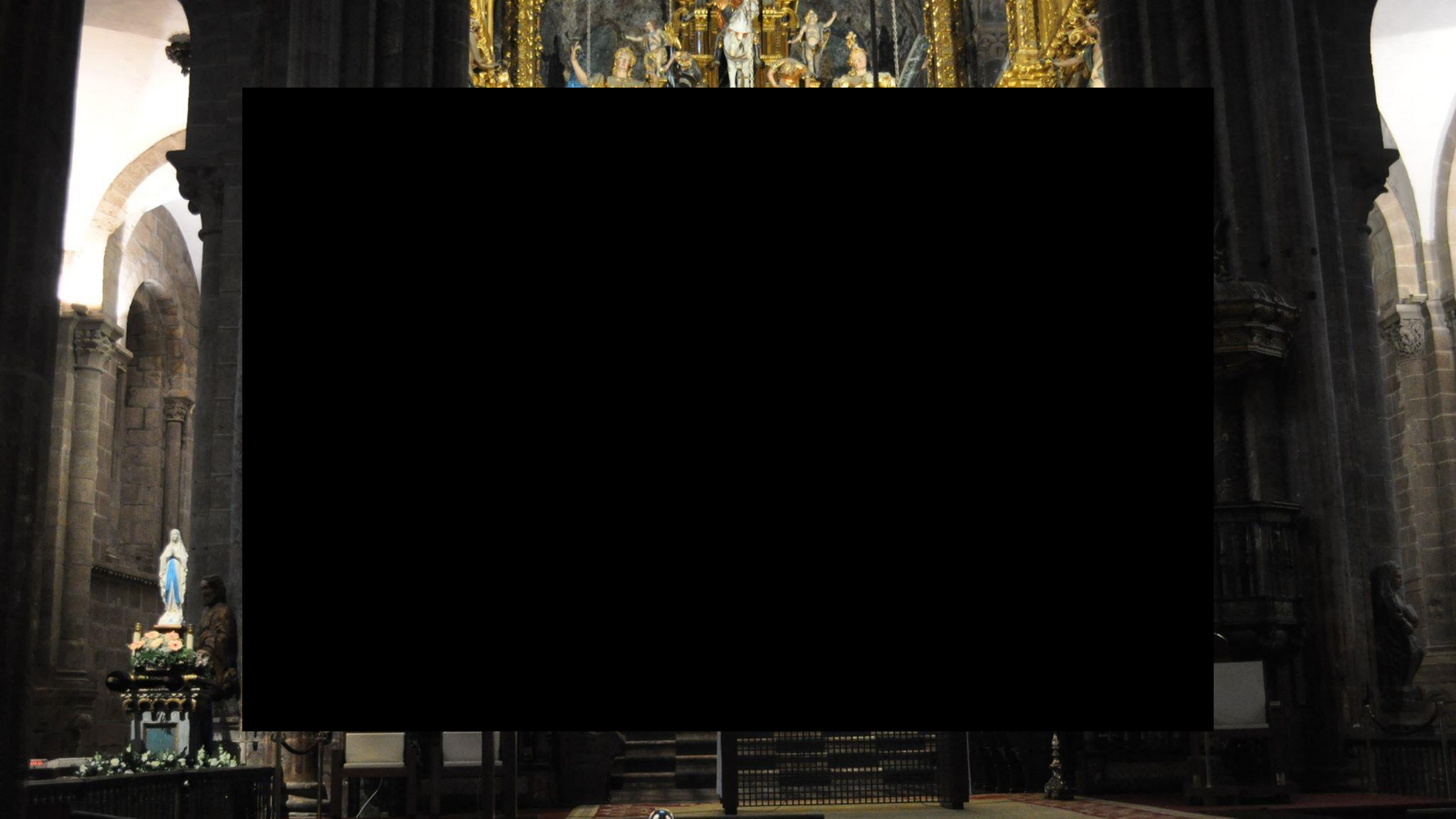


# Thurible

- The censer or vessel in which incense is burned at liturgical services. It consists of a cup-shaped metal body for holding charcoal and incense, with a separate lid for controlling the smoke and fire, and a chain, or chains, allowing the censer to swing safely without spilling its contents.







# The Altar Linens

*The corporal:* The corporal (Latin: *corporale* from *corpus*, “body”) is a square cloth placed on the altar beneath the chalice and paten. It is folded so as to catch any particles of the Host that may accidentally fall.

*The purificator:* The purificator (Latin: *purificatorium*) is a small rectangular cloth used for wiping the chalice.

*The pall:* The pall (Latin: *palla*, “cover”) is a stiff square cloth used to cover the chalice during Mass to prevent dust from settling in it or anything from falling into it.

*The lavabo towel (Finger towel):* The towel with which the priest dries his hands after washing them during the Mass.

*The altar cloth:* A rectangular white cloth that covers the altar for the celebration of Mass.

# Corporal & Purificator





Pall & Lavabo Towel



Altar Cloth

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WHERE DOES A PRIEST PUT  
HIS MONEY?



# (In) Vestments

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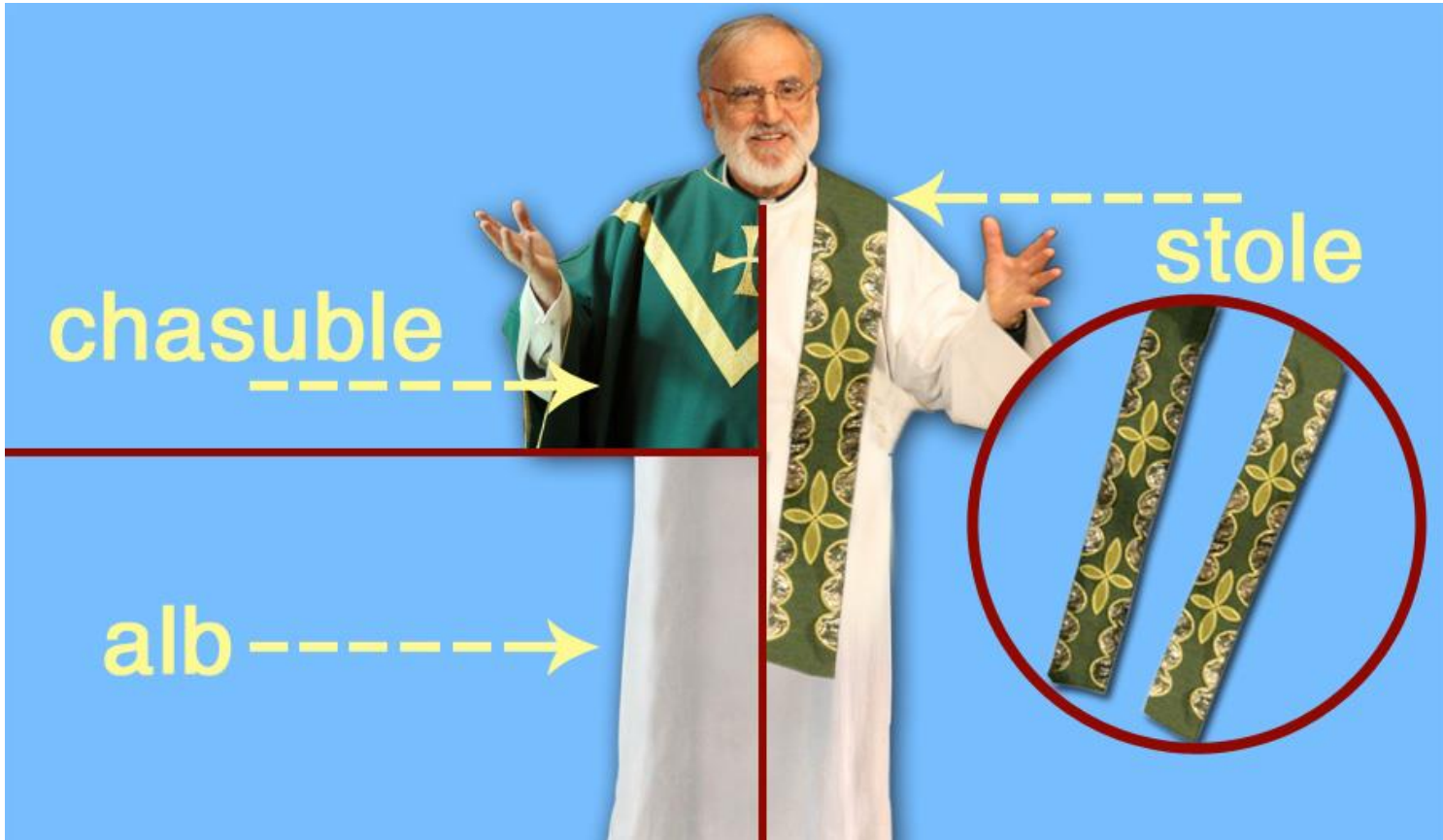




**COLUMBIA**  
CATHOLIC MINISTRY

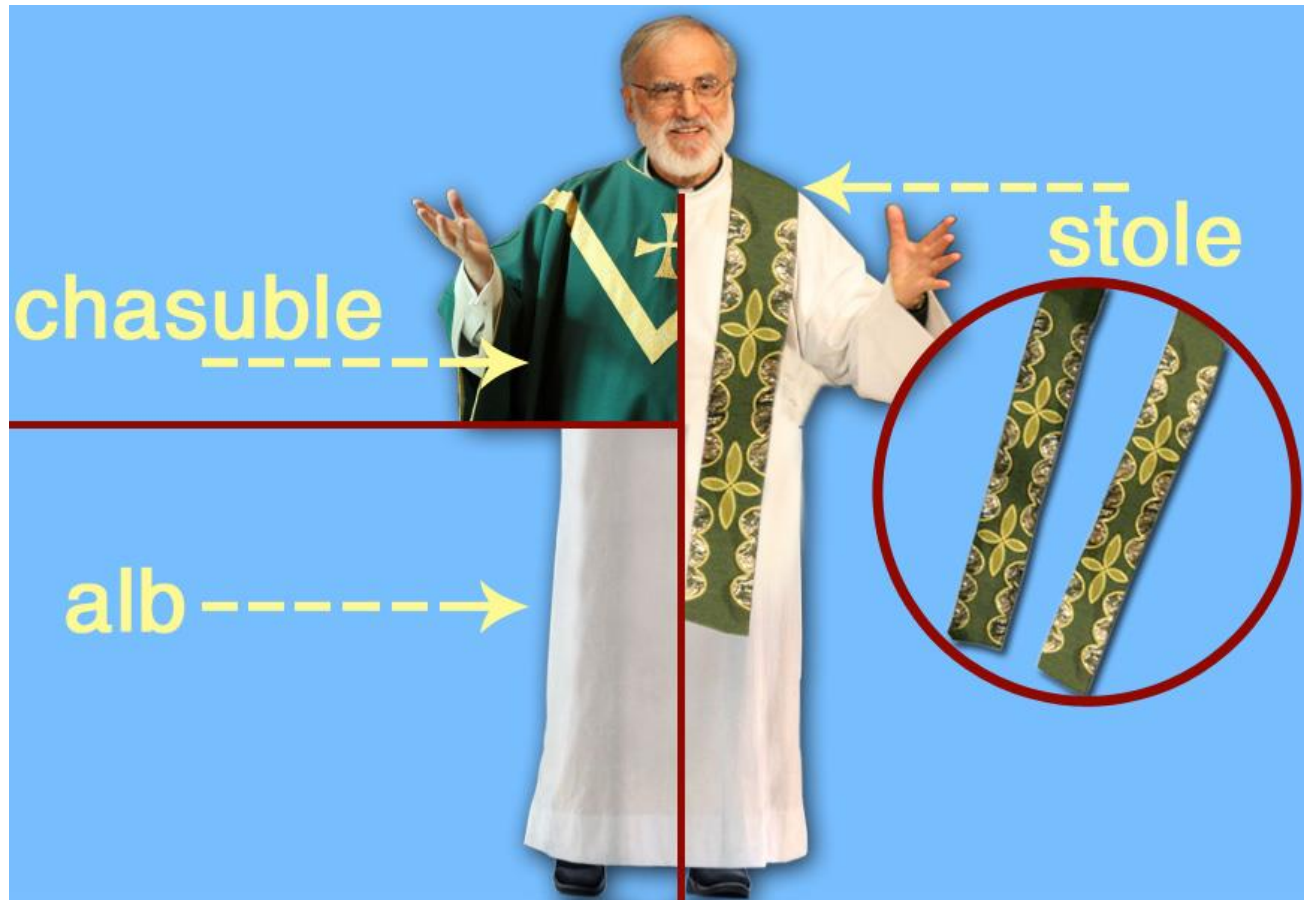
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IN LUMINE TUO VIDEBIMUS LUMEN



- *The alb*: (Latin: *alba*, “white”) is a full-length white garment worn by the priest and deacon. In some places, it is also worn by others, e.g., servers or lectors. It symbolizes purity of heart as well as the white garment given in baptism.

# Vestments



- *The chasuble*: The chasuble (Latin: *casula*, “little house”) is worn by the priest over his other vestments. It symbolizes the yoke of Christ and of the priesthood.
- *The stole*: The stole (Latin: *stola*, “robe”) is a long strip of fabric worn around the neck. It matches the color of the day. Priests wear the stole around the neck and over the breast. Deacons wear the stole diagonally from the left shoulder to the right side. The stole indicates the office or rank of the one wearing it as well as symbolizing sanctifying grace.

## Still More

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*The dalmatic:* The dalmatic (Latin: *dalmatica*) is the distinctive vestment of the deacon. It seems to have developed in Dalmatia, hence the name. Unlike the chasuble, the dalmatic has sleeves.

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*The surplice:* The surplice (Latin: *superpelliceum*, “over fur”) is a short white garment worn only over the cassock. It takes the place of an alb.

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*The cope:* The cope (Latin: *pluviale*, “rain coat”) is a cape-like vestment that may be worn during processions and liturgical celebrations outside of Mass.

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*The cassock:* The cassock (Latin: *vestis talaris*, “ankle-length garment”) is not a vestment but the ordinary garment worn by the clergy. The cassock varies in color according to the rank of the cleric who wears it.



**The Church has long understood that the use of color can help to appreciate the mood and spirit of a season or feast.**

# WHAT ARE THE LITURGICAL COLORS?

Liturgical colors refer to the practice dating back to the fourth century of using different colored vestments and altar decor during the celebration of the Mass and other Sacraments.

## PURPLE

Penance,  
Sorrow,  
Preparation,  
Repentance

USED  
DURING THE  
LITURGICAL  
SEASONS OF  
ADVENT  
AND LENT



## RED

God's Love,  
Fire, Blood,  
Martyrdom,  
Sacrifice

USED DURING  
LITURGY FOR  
THE PASSION,  
THE APOSTLES,  
EVANGELISTS,  
MARTYRS &  
PENTECOST



## ROSE

Joy,  
Anticipation,  
Repentance

USED ON  
GUADETE SUNDAY  
(3RD WEEK OF  
ADVENT) AND  
LATAERE SUNDAY  
(5TH WEEK OF LENT)



## GREEN

The Holy Spirit,  
Life,  
Eternity,  
Hope

USED  
DURING  
ORDINARY  
TIME



## WHITE

Light,  
Purity,  
joy,

WHITE AND GOLD CAN BE USED  
INTERCHANGEABLY DURING  
THE CHRISTMAS AND EASTER  
SEASONS, CELEBRATIONS OF  
SOLEMNITIES, OR USED TO HONOR  
MARIAN FEASTS, ANGELS AND THE  
SAINTS WHO WEREN'T MARTYRED



## GOLD

Triumph,  
Glory,  
Innocence

## BLACK

Sorrow,  
Mourning

USED TO DURING  
ALL SOULS DAY  
OR MASSES TO  
HONOR  
THOSE WHO  
HAVE PASSED





# Closing Prayer

- We pray You,  
O almighty and eternal God!  
Who through Jesus Christ  
hast revealed Your glory to all nations,  
to preserve the works of Your mercy,  
that Your Church,  
being spread through the whole world,  
may continue with unchanging faith  
in the confession of your name.

Amen.