

SLIDE OVERVIEW – THE LITURGICAL YEAR TE TAU ME ONA RITENGA TAPU

HOLY WEEK

LEVEL 3 Year 6 Resource 02

Print off this slide overview to supplement your planning.

Refer to Teacher's Notes for background information related to the resource content and suggested Teaching and Learning Experiences in the Teacher's book or in the Teacher's material under Resource Notes on the Resource Home Page.

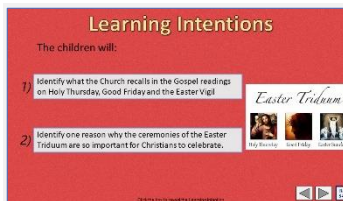
If worksheets are used in this resource these can be printed from PDF files that are available on-line in the (Lesson) Resource Documents.



Slide 1 The Days of the Easter Triduum

Use this slide as a focussing strategy to introduce the resource. Read the title together and invite students to share something they know about the Easter Triduum and the events that are celebrated during it.

Teacher's Notes



Slide 2 Learning Intentions

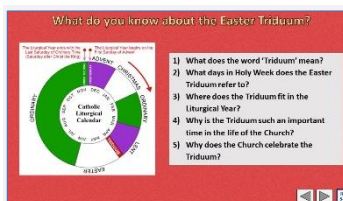
Read through the Learning Intentions with the class and identify some ideas/questions that might be explored in the resource.

Recap the readings from Resource 1.

Remember to add some new symbols to the prayer focus - wine glass, bread, bowl, water and towel, bible open at the John 13:1-15. Try to create a reflective mood for children to get a sense of moving towards Good Friday. Remind them about trying to recall what Jesus went through on these days and try to keep him company as he enters the last week of his life.

Please Note that on Slide 4 The Mass of the Chrism there is some information you will need to source related to your diocese regarding the celebration of this Mass. Your Parish priest would be able to help with this. You may like to invite him to talk to the children about this Mass and why it is special for the priests.

Teacher's Notes



Slide 3 What do you know about the Easter Triduum?

Read each item and discuss its meaning. Refer to information below.

1) What does the word Triduum mean? – Triduum is Latin for 'three days'.

2) What days in Holy Week does the Easter Triduum refer to?

In Judaism, a day commences at dusk and lasts until the following dusk, thus in the Jewish calendar the first day of Passover begins after dusk on the 14th day of Nisan and ends at dusk on the 15th day of the

month of Nisan.

In Christian Churches **The Triduum** – the ‘three days’- refers to the time from:

Day 1 - Holy Thursday evening (dusk) of the Last Supper, until Good Friday evening

Day 2 - from Good Friday evening until Holy Saturday evening;

Day 3 - from the Holy Saturday evening Easter Vigil until vespers (evening prayer) on Easter Sunday.

Where does the Triduum fit in the Liturgical Year?

The Triduum comes at the end of Holy Week which is the last week of Lent and leads into the Easter season.

3) Why is the Triduum such an important time in the life of the Church?

The Triduum recalls the most important events in the life of Jesus and reminds his followers of what he has done for them.

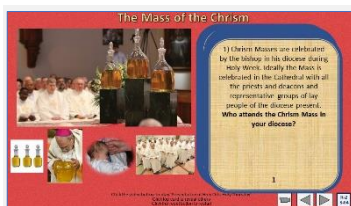
4) Why does the Church celebrate the Triduum?

The Church celebrates the Triduum to make the events of Jesus’ life, death and resurrection present again for Christians through the liturgy that includes the Scripture readings, prayer, symbols and rituals, music and gesture. The Triduum marks the 3 holiest days in the year for Christians.

Please Note Slide 4

The information about the blessing of the holy oils, at the Chrism Mass, anointing and what it means and what Sacraments it is used in will be useful when the children work on the Sacrament Strand which focuses on the Sacrament of Confirmation. The next slide is about the Chrism Mass which is celebrated before Holy Thursday.

Teacher’s Notes



Slide 4 The Mass of the Chrism

Read the Flip Cards

Watch the clip

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PLbOtMjwGYU>

Presentation of Holy Oils-Holy Thursday (3:31 minutes)

If there is a Chrism Mass in your area it would be valuable for the children to attend to help them gain a deeper understanding of the use of oils and anointing in the life of the Church. Use this resource before the Mass.

Some responses to the questions on the Flip Cards

1) Who attends the Chrism Mass in your diocese?

Bishop ... , Fathers, Deacon ... names of people in their community.

2) Where is/are the Chrism Mass/es in your diocese celebrated?

The Chrism Mass/es are held in the Cathedral ofbecause it is the ‘mother’ church of our diocese and in the Churches of ...

3) Do you know what anointing means and how it came to be used?

Anointing with oil is an action to symbolise a person has been chosen for a special purpose e.g. a king, a priest, a child of God. It is God who anoints a person not the oil – the oil is a symbol of what God is doing. Oil is also a symbol used to strengthen people. Jesus Christ was anointed by God with the Holy Spirit to spread the Good News and free those who have been held captive by sin (Luke 4:18-19). This is the Gospel reading at the Holy Thursday Mass of the Last Supper.

4) Do you know what oils are used for anointing?

The Oil of the Sick and the Oil of Catechumens are plain olive oil – the Oil of Chrism is perfumed with balsam.

5) Can you name the Sacraments in which people are anointed?

The Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Orders. See cards 8,9,10

6) Who presents the holy oils to the bishop?

The Oil of Catechumens is presented by a catechumen who is about to be baptised.

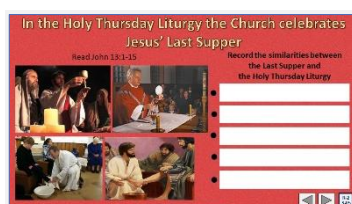
7) The Oil of the Sick is presented by a medical professional.

8) The Oil of Chrism is presented by young people who are about to be ordained or confirmed.

9) Why does the bishop breathe on the oils?

The bishop breathes on the open glass containers filled with fragrant chrism oil at the annual Chrism Mass as a reminder of Christ breathing on the Apostles after his resurrection, telling them to “receive the Holy Spirit.”

Teacher’s Notes



Slide 5 In the Holy Thursday Liturgy the Church celebrates Jesus' Last Supper

Holy Thursday is sometimes referred to as Maundy Thursday. The word Maundy comes from a Latin word “mandatum,” which means “commandment.” The ceremony is called the mandatum because it was at the washing of his disciples' feet before the Last Supper that Christ gave us the new commandment (novum mandatum) to love one another as he has

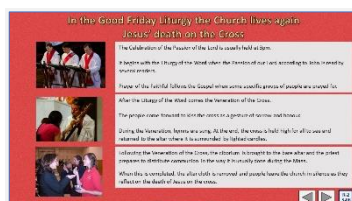
loved us (John 13:4-17).

Remind the children that the school is part of the Church and that the purpose of the liturgies the school does to mark the events of Holy Week help children and the whole school community to recall the events. These liturgies usually include Gospel accounts of the events adapted for children.

Suggested ideas to record on the slide

- The events take place in the evening and preparations have been made for the gathering.
- Those present gather together for a special meal around the table.
- The feet of the followers of Jesus are washed by Jesus as a sign of service to others.
- The rituals of the Last Supper are repeated today because it was in fact the first Mass.
- Jesus is at the centre of the celebration and he shares himself with those who are present.
- They share stories, eat bread and drink wine which has been changed into Jesus' body and blood.
- Jesus is truly present— in his word, his priest, his people and in the gifts of bread and wine.
- After the meal, the followers of Jesus are invited to spend quiet time with him – there is usually a special space set aside for this in the church for people to do this.
- When the Last Supper was over the room was left empty. At the end of the Mass the altar is stripped bare and the door of the tabernacle is left open.

Teacher’s Notes



Slide 6 In the Good Friday Liturgy the Church lives again Jesus' death on the Cross

Read the revealed text and use it to start a discussion about the Good Friday Liturgy.

The mood of the Good Friday liturgy is of quiet, sadness and remembering the crucifixion and death of Jesus. Mass is not celebrated on Good Friday. The

Good Friday Liturgy is normally celebrated at 3pm, the time believed to be when Jesus died.

It is in 3 parts: The Liturgy of the Word, The Veneration of the Cross and Communion.

In some places other services such as the Stations of the Cross are held in the evening of Good Friday to mark the day.

Some local communities join with other Christian Churches in the area for a joint service to mark this day – the holiest day in the year. They arrange ecumenical ceremonies based around the passion according to St John. These can involve carrying a large cross through the streets, stopping at churches on the way and marking special moments in the story on the way. These services can also focus on the seven last sayings of Jesus as recorded in the Gospels.

FAQ Why is the day Jesus died called “Good Friday”?

We call the day we remember the death of Jesus Good Friday because it was good for all humanity because it led to the Resurrection of Jesus and his victory over death, sin and suffering. Easter Sunday celebrates Jesus’ new risen life which those who believe in him can share in at the end of their lives. Easter brings new life and is the highest point in the whole Christian year.

Teacher’s Notes



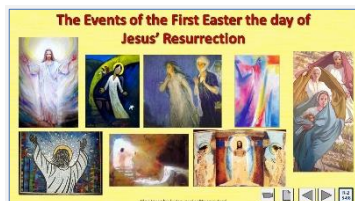
Slide 7 Holy Saturday is a day of quiet waiting

Look closely at the images – who is in each one, what they are doing and how they are feeling.

Read the PINs and add to the comments made earlier.

Some children may have experienced the same sense of quiet sadness if they have had someone die in their family.

Teacher’s Notes



Slide 8 The Events of the First Easter the day of Jesus’ Resurrection

Make a copy of the worksheet for each child to complete and add to their RE Learning Journal.

Look at the Resurrection Images. Notice how different the artist’s styles are. Choose your favourite and imagine you are in the picture. What would you say to the people in the image? Can you imagine what it would feel like to

witness the Resurrection of Jesus?

To actually see the only person in human history to return from death to life?

Watch the clip

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KDICFqy7KG4>

Resurrection 1:48 minutes

The clip is suitable for prayer, interpretive movement or silent listening, reflecting and imagining.

Teacher’s Notes



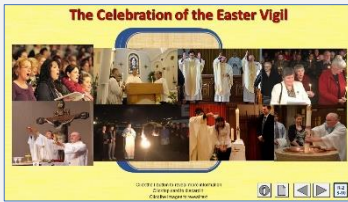
Slide 9 On Easter Saturday Evening the community gathers to celebrate the Easter Vigil

Read the statements on the blind reveal and use them to add to children’s knowledge of the Easter Vigil and what Catholics believe about the Resurrection.

Watch the clip: Catholic - Easter Vigil (5:04 minutes)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gO5romstsQY>

Teacher’s Notes



Slide 10 The Celebration of the Easter Vigil

Use the matching activity on the slide to help children to recognise the parts of the Easter Vigil.

Can you put them in order as they occur in the liturgy?

Print off a copy of the worksheet for each child to complete and add to their RE Learning Journal.

Teacher's Notes



Slide 11 Check Up

This formative assessment strategy will help teachers to identify how well children have achieved the Learning Intentions of the resource.

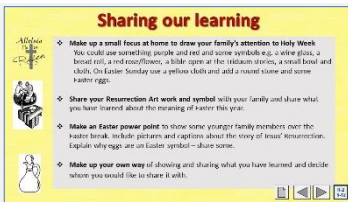
Teachers can choose how they use the slide to assess each item.

A worksheet of this slide is available as an option for children to complete.

The last two items are feed forward for the teacher.

Recording the children's responses to these items is recommended as it will enable teachers to adjust their learning strategies for future resources and target the areas that need further attention.

Teacher's Notes



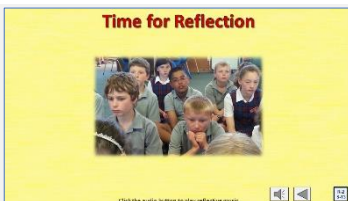
Slide 12 Sharing our learning

This slide provides some choices for children to show and share what they have learned. Examples could be photographed as evidence. Add a copy of the Sharing our Learning page in children's RE Learning Journals. You could talk through the choices using the slide and let children make their choice from their own copy.

Children could work on their choice at school and/or at home and you may like to set a day for sharing. Please let parents and whānau know what you expect them to do with this.

The slide is focussed on Year 6 HOLY WEEK Achievement Objective which is covered Resource 1 and 2. HOLY WEEK AO) Children will be able to: recognise Holy Week and Easter as the most significant time in the year for Christians and its importance as an event in history and in the life of the Church.

Teacher's Notes



Slide 13 Time for Reflection

The MP3 is played to help create a reflective atmosphere and bring the children to stillness and silence as the teacher invites them to *reflect on the changing moods of the days of the Easter Triduum – Holy Thursday, Jesus sharing his last meal and messages with his friends. Good Friday, the sadness of Jesus' betrayal and Peter's denial, being tried and sentenced to death on the cross. Holy Saturday, quiet waiting in sadness at what had happened to Jesus. Easter Sunday, the joy of Jesus' resurrection and what it means for them.*

Teacher's Notes

