

Name _____

The Easter Vigil Liturgy

Date _____

A _____ is the liturgical commemoration of a notable feast, held on the evening preceding the feast.

The E _____ **V** _____ **takes place after s** _____ on Holy Saturday, to highlight the Church's vigil, or waiting, for the Resurrection of Jesus. The Liturgical colours of gold, yellow or white are used to express the great celebration of the Resurrection.

The E _____ **F** _____ is lit outside the doors of the church. The Liturgy begins with the blessing of this paschal fire and the lighting of the paschal candle from the fire. (*Paschal* is a Latin word meaning "Easter").

The P _____ **of the Paschal Candle.** The paschal candle, representing the light of Christ rising from the tomb, is brought into the darkened church. The smaller candles held by the community are lit from the paschal candle as they make their way into the Church, symbolising the new life each of us receives from Christ. Point out to children that just as the church brightens as the light of Christ spreads from person to person, so too is the world transformed when we spread the light of Christ in it.

The E _____ is an ancient hymn of praise for God's saving work in human history especially in the Resurrection of Christ.

The L _____ **of the Word can** include up to seven readings, five from the Old Testament and two from the New Testament, and each is followed with a sung psalm. Each of the readings relates to another stage of salvation history, that is, the history of God's saving work among his people.

The B _____ **of the B** _____ **Water** the water is blessed and sprinkled on the community.

Rites of I _____ People who have been preparing to become part of the Church (catechumens) are usually received at the Easter Vigil. This includes being baptised, confirmed and receiving communion.

Liturgy of the E _____ follows the usual pattern.

Concluding Rites include a solemn blessing and Alleluia.

