

**The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass & Celebration in the Early Church**  
**Thursday, November 06, 2014**

Name Instructor \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_

Read *Sacrament Textbook*, p. 79b (bottom half page) to p. 87 and answer the following questions.

1. What is the mystery of the Real Presence? (just explain it).

The bread and wine really become the Body and Blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and only the appearance of the bread and wine remain.

2. How does St. Paul speak of the Eucharist in I Corinthians 10:16?

The Eucharist is a cup of blessing and a participation in the Blood of Christ...it's a participation in the Body of Christ.

3. What did St. Paul mean by the word *participate*?

In both the OT and pagan religions, a person participated in the sacrifice when he or she ate something of what was sacrificed.

4. What does CCC §1376 say about the word *substance*?

The substance of the bread is changed into the substance of Christ's Body (same with the wine). Christ is present whole in each species (wine or bread).

5. What does transubstantiation mean?

It is a technical term that explains what happens to the bread and wine at the moment of consecration.

6. How did Melchizedek foreshadow the Mass?

He offered a sacrifice of bread and wine with Abram in thanksgiving for Abram's defeat of four kings.

7. What are the four requirements of a sacrifice in the Old Testament?

1. The sacrifice is offered by a priest.
2. The victim is an unblemished male.
3. The sacrifice is offered in remission for sin.
4. The sacrificed is destroyed in some manner, intended for God.

8. List how each of those four things listed above are fulfilled in the Eucharist.

1. The sacrifice is offered by a priest.
2. Christ offers Himself, who is sinless.
3. The sacrifice of Christ is re-presented for our sins.
4. The sacrificed is Christ, who died and is offered to God.

9. How did the *Didache* in the first century understand the Mass as a sacrifice?

They were told to confess their sins and reconcile with their neighbors before coming together so their sacrifices would be pure.

10. When the first Christians met, why did they tell stories about Christ instead of read the Gospels aloud?

None of the NT books had been written, only the oral Tradition existed.

11. Why did Saturday worship end for the early Christians?

Being expelled from the Temple, and with the influx of Gentiles who had no connection to the Sabbath, the day of worship was moved to the day of Christ's resurrection.