

CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY CHURCH

Catholics believe that Christ is really present in four ways at the Eucharist

- > in the consecrated Bread (hosts) and wine
- > in the word proclaimed in the reading from the bible
- > in the priest, working through him - especially at the consecration
- > in the worshippers together, as the body of Christ (the church)

Facts

- Catholic places of worship were first built after the Roman Empire legalised Christianity in 313 CE. Not long after this, in 380 CE Christianity became the state religion of the Roman Empire.
- The word 'Catholic' refers to the shape of a cross

The central part of the building in a Catholic church is called the nave. The transepts sit on either side of the main body to give a church a cruciform floorplan

The Lectern: Christians believe that as Jesus is the word of God made flesh, Christ is truly present when the word of God is proclaimed. The lectern should be in a prominent place in the church where people can see and clearly hear the word of God.

The tabernacle: The tabernacle houses the real presence of Christ in the church so many Catholics like to pray quietly in front of it. This prayer can give a deep sense of peace to believers, knowing that Christ is still there caring for them.

The Crucifix:

The crucifix is a cross that bears an image of Jesus usually of him dying in pain.

The tabernacle:

Catholics believe that at the words of consecration in the Eucharist, the bread and wine become the body and blood of the Christ.

The Altar:

The altar is the place of sacrifice. At Mass, people offer God bread and wine in thanksgiving.

The Lectern:

at every mass there are at least two readings that are given from the lectern. The Old Testament reading is a reminder of how God has guided his people since the beginning and of the promises God has made.

