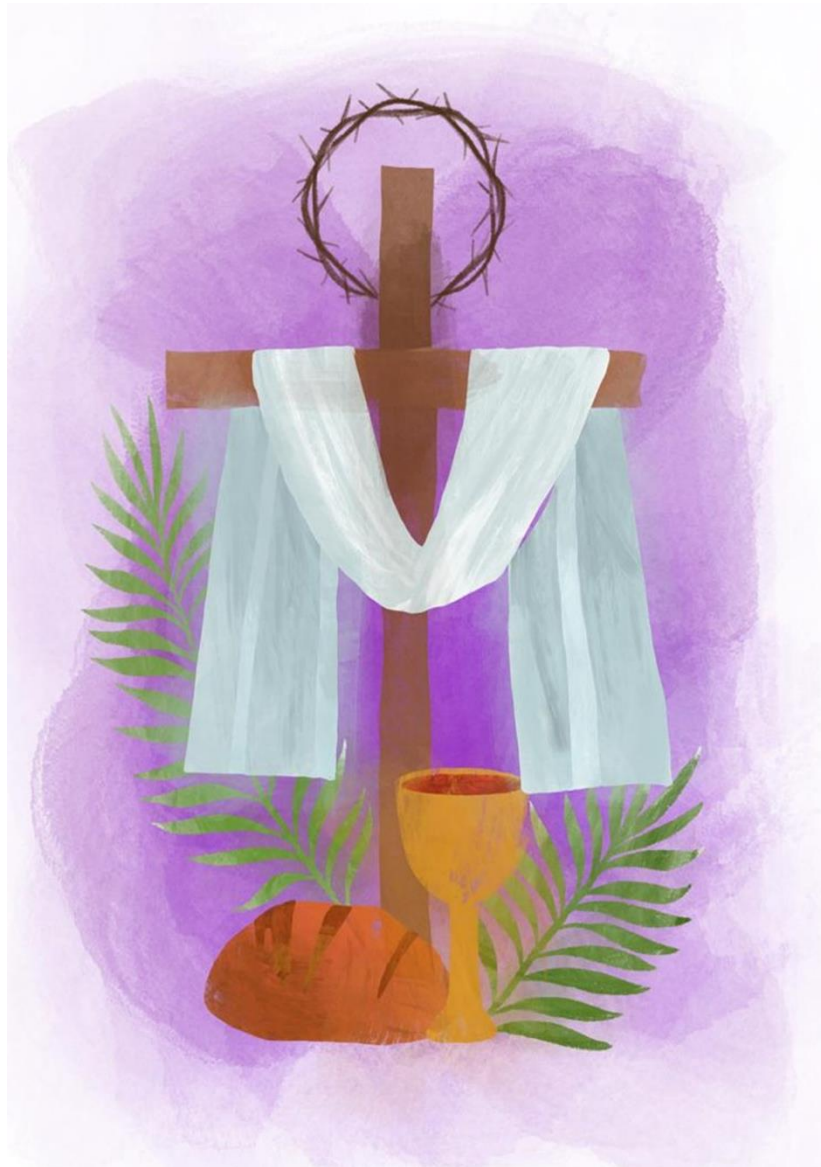


Journeying as a family through

Holy Week



A GUIDE

ON REFLECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
TO CELEBRATE HOLY WEEK AT HOME

Contents

OVERVIEW	3
The Purpose of Holy Week	3
The Family as the Domestic Church	3
Active Participation of the Family: <i>chronos</i> and <i>kairos</i>	4
Creating a Worship Space.....	5
Family Prayer and Worship	5
PALM SUNDAY	6
Procession of Palms.....	6
Suggested Procedures	7
Reflection and Sharing.....	8
HOLY THURSDAY.....	10
Last Supper Meal.....	10
Washing of the Feet	11
Reflection and Sharing.....	13
GOOD FRIDAY	14
Veneration of the Cross.....	15
Reflection and Sharing.....	16
HOLY SATURDAY	17
Service of Light	17
Liturgy of the Word	19
Liturgy of Baptism.....	19
Liturgy of the Eucharist.....	19
Reflections and Sharing	20
Easter Sunday	21
Reflections and Sharing	21
Resources	22



OVERVIEW

The Purpose of Holy Week

The purpose of Holy Week is to re-enact, relive, and participate in the passion of Jesus Christ.

When Christ became incarnate in the Annunciation, God stepped into human time and became man.

As Catholic Christians we remember and relive the mysteries of Jesus earthly life, death, and Resurrection throughout the year.

In Holy Week we relive with Jesus his road to the Cross: the triumphant entry into Jerusalem; the institution of the Eucharist and the ministerial priesthood; his loneliness and agony in the garden as he is betrayed by the disciple Judas; his trial before the Romans and the Jews; his once and forever sacrifice upon the Cross; the emptiness of a world where Christ appears lost; and his glorious Resurrection on Easter.

The Family as the Domestic Church

In many homes, Christmas is the feast that makes the greatest appeal to the heart and which has the most family participation. Yet as Father Antonelli, O.F.M., writes:

"... the rites of Holy Week stand at the center of the whole liturgy, just as the corresponding mysteries of the passion, death and resurrection of the Lord stand at the center of the whole economy of salvation"(Worship, Feb., 1957, p. 145).

Thus, the first task of parents in the home is to guide the children by example and word in the importance of Holy Week. At no other time of the year will religious thought and practice be at such a peak as during this sacred week, and no other family feast or festival should outrank that of Easter.

The good news is that, even under these unusual circumstances, Holy Week can still be one of the most prayerful weeks of the year. The family, which forms the domestic church, can participate more fully in solemn worship even if they are

unable to attend mass in person or as they participate in the online masses and reflections.


This year, more than ever, we can expand and deepen our observance and celebration of the mysteries of the Triduum in our domestic churches, our homes.

The first efforts of all members of the family, then, will be to readjust their schedules at home to enter more fully into worship at their parish church beginning with Passion or Palm Sunday, and for the Easter Triduum on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evening of Holy Week.

Active Participation of the Family: *chronos* and *kairos*

The ancient Greeks had two words for time: *chronos* and *kairos*. *Chronos* refers to the type of time that can be measured by clocks and calendars. *Kairos* refers to a very different type of time altogether: sacred time, God's time. The forty days of Lent allows us to enter into *kairos* (quality) time. One commentator says the difference between *chronos* and *kairos* is quantity time versus quality time. Or, put another way, *chronos* asks "What time is it?" while *kairos* asks "What time is it for?"

When we attend mass in person, *chronos* and *kairos* can seem to be similar in nature. This is because we are keeping to the time while allowing for God's Word to speak to us during the time we are in Church. With the online mass that is pre-recorded, we have the opportunity to differentiate the two. For those attending the online mass, time is asynchronous, which means we do not all attend online mass at the same time (synchronous). We can allow for *kairos* to take precedence. In other words, there is a possibility of pausing at various segments of the mass, especially during the liturgy of the word to allow for God's time to take place.

-  **During readings:** Turn down the volume and/or pause during the readings and instead someone in the family/household can read the readings.
- **For the psalm:** The verses could be taken in turns by parents/children or males/females.
- **Reflection/Sharing:** Consider sharing (lectio divina) on the readings before or after the homily.
- **Family Meal:** The family could have a meal before or after the online mass as a continuation of the 'meal'.
- **Holy Week readings:** The passion readings can be read by different members of the family or family members can respond at the parts meant for the crowds.

Creating a Worship Space

A first step in preparing for Holy Week is to create a prominent prayer space if you have none. If your home is full of religious articles, you may want to consider covering your icons, statues and paintings, to create a more somber or “Lenten” atmosphere as we do in our churches.

Set up a designated worship space in the house such as the living or study room.



- Clear off a table or a space. Place a plain cloth on it.
- Move a chair close by or place big pillows on the floor.
- Add things that draw your heart and mind to Jesus, such as, a Crucifix, bible, the Ash Wednesday Kit and candle.

Family Prayer and Worship

Here are some tips for preparing your family for prayer and worship:

Settling down:

- Spend 5-10 minutes settling down before attending the online mass.
- Identify your cares and concerns. Jot down or take note of a few feeling words.
- Invite God to approach you. Notice His presence, and enter into it.

Lectio Divina:

- Read the daily Scripture passage slowly several times. You may choose just one reading and not all three.
- Highlight words or phrases that stand out to you.
- Notice what rises in your heart: thoughts, emotions, memories, hopes, fears, or dreams. Offer them to God.
- Listen for His response, through Scripture or a stirring in your heart.
- At the conclusion of your prayer time, thank God for this time together.
- Journal your experience, if you so desire.

Other tips:

- Turn Down the “Noise” during this period. Consider limiting secular music, social media, and news programs; instead enjoy sacred music.

The suggestions for the family to participate in the activities during the different mass/service for Holy Week will require some prior planning, such as collection or gathering of palms, getting candles, a crucifix and arranging an appropriate prayer space if you don’t already have one in the home.



PALM SUNDAY

This is the day of the public homage to the kingship of Christ. The procession in church is an impressive act of loyalty to Christ the King. In Jesus' time, palms were symbols of life among the nomadic tribes, who, when crossing the desert, rejoiced at seeing the palm tree as it indicated an oasis with life-giving water was near. Palms have long branches and were considered symbols of victory, success and glory.

As we receive the blessed palm, we renew our pledge to conquer with Jesus, but let us not forget that it was on the cross that He conquered ("Divine Intimacy", Father Gabriel of St Mary Magdalen, O.C.D). Christ reigns as king of our homes.

Procession of Palms

As a family, we now have a wonderful opportunity to walk around our home bearing the palms in a procession. In this procession, pledge to conquer the difficult or painful situations, moments of unforgiveness or selfishness with Jesus as our King. Jesus who gives us the grace to embrace the cross of total self-giving in love and charity, in anticipation of the joy that we experience when Jesus conquers sin on Easter Sunday.



Preparing the palms

- Collect palms from church OR use your own palms/branches from shrubs, OR make your own cut-out palms (*See ideas on real and handmade palms in the [Resources](#) section*)
- Prepare small crosses of palms to be pinned above the doorway of each room
- Weave palms and place them behind the crucifix in each room

Suggested Procedure

1. Timing

- a. The family procession using the palms can be done before participating in the online mass. You might do this before or after the family meal in the living room or any other appropriate space.

2. Reading

- a. The father (or any other member of the family) reads the account of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem from the family Bible (Matt. 21:1-11).
- b. He (or someone in the family) then continues:
“For five weeks of Lent we have been preparing, by works of charity and self-sacrifice, for the celebration of our Lord's paschal mystery. Today we begin this celebration in union with the whole Church throughout the world. Christ entered in triumph into his own city, to complete his work as our Messiah: to suffer, to die, and to rise again. Let us remember with devotion this entry which began his saving work and follow him with a lively faith. United with him in his suffering on the cross, may we share his resurrection and new life.”

3. Prayer

- a. The palms are held by everyone, with the following prayer recited:
“God our Saviour, whose Son Jesus Christ entered Jerusalem as Messiah to suffer and to die, let these palms be for us signs of His victory; and grant that we who bear them in His name may ever hail Him as our King, and follow Him in the way that leads to eternal life; who lives and reigns with You and the Holy Spirit, now and forever. Amen.”

4. Procession

- a. After the prayer, the mother (or any other member of the family), with a lighted candle, may lead a procession from one room to another.
- b. As they proceed, all sing or play the hymn "[All Glory, Laud and Honor](#)" (or any other suitable hymn, like [Hosanna! to the Son of David](#)). During the procession the children joyfully wave their palms.

5. Final Prayer

- a. After the rooms of the house have been visited, all return to the living room. Here the father (or equivalent) reads the final prayer of the procession rite used in church, asking God to bless all the places to which these palms have been carried.

The small palm crosses or a woven palm can be kept visible in the home for the rest of the year as a daily reminder of our loyalty to Christ the King. The palms can also be placed on the door of each room or at an appropriate place in each room as a reminder of Jesus' entry into Jerusalem.

Please note that the palms placed in these places in the home are not meant to be used superstitiously to ward off bad spirits; neither are they meant for magical reasons to bring good luck. The palms serve as a symbol of witness to faith in Jesus Christ, the messianic king, and in his Paschal Victory.

Reflection and Sharing

Palm Sunday or Passion Sunday marks the beginning of Holy Week, the most solemn time of the liturgical calendar. It is a time to reflect more deeply on the Passion and Death of Jesus, in anticipation of our celebration of the Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus.

Immerse yourself in the Passion reading as if you are one of the characters in the scenes. Try to identify with the characters in the account of the Passion - for e.g. the donkey that Jesus rode on; the crowds that welcomed Jesus at the start and the mob that later called for Jesus' arrest; Peter, the disciples, the women of Jerusalem, Mary Magdalene, Mary the Mother of Jesus; whoever you choose, reflect on your relationship with the crucified Jesus in each of these gospel scenes.



Reflection Questions:

Recount how the palms we have pinned around our home are a pledge to conquer sin with Jesus as our King.

- How have we welcomed Jesus as King of our home during the past few weeks of Lent?
- How have we honoured Jesus Christ our Lord as we prayed, fasted and gave alms?

- How will we continue to witness to the joy of Christ's victory at the Resurrection during Easter?
- Decide as a family on how you want to pray, fast and give alms for the rest of the days leading up to the Holy Triduum.



HOLY THURSDAY

Holy Thursday commemorates the Last Supper of Jesus Christ, when he established the Sacrament of the Eucharist and instituted the priesthood. The Eucharist was established within the Passover meal by Jesus with His Apostles. A wonderful way to bring home the richness of this feast is to imitate the Last Supper by recalling some aspects of the Passover meal and a foot washing ceremony with your family in imitation of Jesus.

Last Supper Meal

This a wonderful tradition to start in one's family. If things are rushed on Holy Thursday, move the meal some time before Holy Thursday (Wednesday night, for example) so that the whole family can participate in imitating Christ at the Last Supper.

Holy Thursday is one of the biggest feasts in the Church year, since it commemorates the institution of Holy Orders and of the Holy Eucharist.



- “Sunday-best” may be worn by participants
- Table should be beautifully decorated, with a white tablecloth (in imitation of the white vestments used at Mass) and even the good china and silver.
- For dessert (since this is a special feast day, no Lenten abstaining here), you can even consider serving something special.
- Before or during the dinner, Exodus 12:1-20 is read — the story of the first Passover. Then the New Testament reading about the last Supper and the institution of the Eucharist is read from either Matt 26:17-30; Mark 14:12-26 or Luke 22:7-20.

The children need to be reminded that this meal is different than what the Jews celebrate because Christ had already died and saved us, so we are not still awaiting a Messiah. We are not obliged to follow the directives for the Passover meal; we are merely doing it in imitation of Christ, so we can use all of our senses to know, love and serve Christ.

Washing of the Feet

In Jesus' time, people had to walk everywhere unless they were one of the few people who had a horse or a donkey. Most people wore sandals or went barefoot if they couldn't afford sandals. It was dry and dusty in Jesus' part of the world, and after walking many miles each day their feet would be dirty! When someone entered a house, the host would provide for the guest to have his or her feet washed, usually by a servant.

So, when Jesus washed the feet of his disciples, they were shocked because he was acting like a servant, not like a master or a teacher. He was trying to teach them that we should all be servants to one another. No one should be a master over someone else; we should all take turns serving and being served.

Some have suggested that the word "maundy" comes from the beginning of a phrase towards the end of the Last Supper account in John's Gospel: "Mandatum novum do vobis, ut diligatis invicem, sicut dilexi vos ... ("A new commandment I give unto you, that you love one another as I have loved you."). — Jn 13:24.

1. Preparation

Gather these items in advance (Get the whole family involved in the preparations).

- a. A large bowl with warm, soapy water (or if you have it, add a good-smelling essential oil to warm water).
- b. A pitcher or bottles of water to be used for pouring.
- c. A large towel to put under the bowl of water, and several others for drying hands and feet.
- d. Lotion or oil for foot massage.
- e. You can play some music (such as [No Greater Love](#)) during the washing of feet.

2. Washing of Feet

- a. Parents can wash your children's feet, or, different family members may take turns to wash each other's feet. An alternative is to wash each other's hands.
- b. After drying them off, you can give a brief massage, rubbing in some lotion or oil. Aim for gentle, not ticklish!
- c. After all the children's feet are washed, let each child take a turn washing the adults' feet. Although adults may be more self-conscious about having their feet washed, please allow the children this privilege! They will feel honoured to do this for someone who usually serves them.

Washing of feet is a sign of the Sacrament of penance, showing repentance and forgiveness, of rebirth in grace. This activity brings home the teaching of humility and charity when we later witness the Washing of the Feet at Mass. This should begin a discussion on how this was a little act of charity with our family members, imitating Christ. He has given the commandment to love one another as He loves us. Each of us should now make resolutions to show love for others in specific actions throughout the year.

Reflection and Sharing

After the washing of feet, share about the experience together, using the following points as a guide. (Parents, be sure to share your reflections, too!)



Reflection Questions:

- What did it feel like to get your feet washed? Was it uncomfortable to allow someone else serve you? Did any of you feel a little bit like Peter did?
- This action is an expression of love and service, just like when Jesus did this for his friends. What kinds of actions do you think Jesus was trying to teach us that we should do for others? How can we keep our eyes open for ways we can serve others?
- Share a time when someone showed you an act of service and what that meant to you.
- Brainstorm ways to incorporate the Works of Mercy into your life, especially during this current time of pandemic.
- Consider Jesus' loneliness during this week, but especially as He entered into His Passion. Tonight, spend time with Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane. Unite your loneliness during this quarantine to His loneliness in the Garden.
- Why do you think Pope Francis has [changed the tradition](#) of popes washing feet on this day? Why is he doing this differently?



GOOD FRIDAY

Good Friday commemorates the suffering, crucifixion and death of Jesus. It is a day of fasting and penance and a time to examine all of the places in our lives where we fail to follow Christ and fall into sin. Good Friday is not merely a commemoration of a historical event; rather, Christ's sacrificial death on the cross, along with his glorious resurrection, comprise the heart of the Christian faith.

No Mass is celebrated on this day. Holy Communion that is distributed has been consecrated on Holy Thursday and kept in the tabernacle for adoration.

On Good Friday we stay close to the Cross of Jesus on Calvary. The tone of all things is that of quietness. Gaiety is foregone, and conversation is cut down. We try to eliminate idle and secular talk, though silence should not be made an end in itself or be imposed with threats. Young children cannot be expected to maintain silence, but they are quickly impressed by adult silence and learn the lesson that this is truly a most unusual day.

This is one day of the year in which the family should freely put aside all forms of secular entertainment: reading, movies, TV and radio, and all forms of commercial entertainment. If the silence proves unbearable (it might also be for many of us so used to continuous diversion), it would be appropriate to play sacred music. The sombre quality of this Friday can be shown in many other ways besides that of silence.

The family meals could be eaten quietly, perhaps with one member reading from Scripture about the Passion of Christ or with sacred music in the background. The meal should be the simplest of the entire year, deliberately planned that way. Except for those who are really ill and the aged, it would seem impossible to find any reason to be excused from the fast on Good Friday. Adults and children both should take seriously the observance of the strict fast on this day commemorating the death of Jesus on the Cross.

The importance of the adoration of the Cross in the liturgy at church is reason for us to give special emphasis to the crucifix at home today. We also recognize here in the figure that graces our crucifixes in our churches and homes, and is made truly

present again on the altar, that no matter how bruised or battered we might be because of our own sinfulness or due to challenges we are facing, the Lord's love and mercy is always there for us. The crucifix is given a place of honor in the home to serve as a reminder that this most sacred day will be concluded in quiet respect. The worship space is kept simple, without flowers. A candle could be lit as the family gathers.

The family can also pray the Stations of the Cross at home and make use of the online resources.

The Good Friday service has three parts:

- Liturgy of the Word
- Veneration of the Cross
- Service of Communion

Liturgy of the Word

For the reading of the Passion, the family members may choose to read this in parts based on the different speakers or participate in the parts for the people.

This is followed by the Solemn Intercessions or Intercessory prayers for the Church and the entire world, Christian and non-Christian. The Solemn Intercessions are passed down to us in a form derived from ancient tradition and they reflect the full range of intentions of the Church. Family members may add their own intentions to these if desired.

Veneration of the Cross

Choose a favorite crucifix from your home, and place it on a small table or central area in your home. If you have young children, choose a crucifix that is sturdy enough for your young children to hold and touch.

You may want to set up a small prayer space, with the crucifix and a candle.

In church, there is very little time for individual veneration to take place, where the usual practice is to kiss or touch different parts of the cross. At home, there is opportunity for each member to pass the cross from one member to another. Each member can take their time to venerate the cross as they hold, examine and reflect on the crucified Jesus on the cross.

Reflection and Sharing

During this time after the service, as each one is holding on to the cross, reflect on the experience with your family. Here are some questions you can use as a guide.



Reflection Questions:

- Why do Catholics venerate the Cross?
- Use your senses: What does the Good Friday Veneration Service feel like? Sound like? Look like?
- Consider the crucifix that you used for veneration at home. Will you think of this particular crucifix differently now?
- How would Mary feel at the foot of the cross seeing her son suffering and dying?
- “It is finished.” It’s significant that Jesus said “It is finished” as His last words. What does this mean? What is finished?
- Jesus sacrificed himself on the Cross. We ponder this sacrifice every time we look at the crucifix. In what ways are we able to sacrifice ourselves for others?
- How do you imagine Jesus’ cries sound in his last moments? Hoarse and strained? Powerful despite His weakness? Are they ultimately cries of despair or of trust? Are there times in your life when you have made such cries?
- Is there a “Golgotha” inside of you? A place of memories from the past, hidden fears, feelings of desolation and abandonment? Do you ever visit this place? How might the pain there be resolved or healed?
- How do you picture the face of Jesus? Are you moved to touch his face? How many times do we pause to look at the face of a homeless or helpless person who approaches us for change/help?
- When in your life have you been beaten or broken, struggling under a cross? Who has reached out to you in those times? How have you experienced God as present or absent in those times?



EASTER VIGIL

The Easter Vigil liturgy is the most beautiful liturgy in the Catholic church. Although celebrated Holy Saturday evening, it is the dramatic Easter Vigil liturgy that marks the beginning of Easter. We are awaiting our master's return with our lamps full and burning, so that he will find us awake and seat us at his table (cf. Luke 12:35ff).

Easter Vigil is the event where everyone shows their fellowship and brotherhood for each other. They join together to eat and drink Christ's blood and flesh, followed by a meditating time, where everyone prays together. Christians consider this to be the best time of the night as they feel and learn about Jesus and his Holy deeds.

The Vigil is divided into four parts:

- Service of Light
- Liturgy of the Word
- Liturgy of Baptism
- Liturgy of the Eucharist

As we listen to the online Vigil, the family can participate in the following ways:

Service of Light

This service begins outside the church where the holy waters are all emptied, lights are turned off and the tabernacle is hollowed. A new, blessed fire is lit and a Paschal Candle is prepared. The priest then marks the candle in various cross formations dedicated to the arrival of Christ. Next, the priest inserts five grains of incense into the candle, forming a cross sign that says "By his holy and glorious wounds, may Christ the Lord guard us and protect us. Amen." He further chants the holy lines by lighting the candle from the new fire in a hope that this new light will dispel the darkness from the hearts and minds. The candle is then taken to all the corners of the church with the followers singing the song "The Light of Christ." Followed by this procession, the glorious Easter song "The Exsultet (Easter proclamation)" is sung by all, headed by the deacon.



1. Entering into the darkness

- a. Try to enter into the darkness with which the Vigil begins. This may be as simple as turning out the lights or internet connection in our home and sitting before the TV in the dark. Sitting in the darkness as we prepare for the liturgy to begin, we could enter into the experience of darkness. It connects us to any darkness we may be experiencing. Fear and anxiety are so often related to darkness - to not being able to see, or to know what is ahead of us. That is so very important to get in touch with during this time of crisis in our world, as we begin this powerful liturgy. If we can afford some time to reflect on the darkness we are experiencing (whether we are alone, or with family), it will help us prepare for what comes next.

2. Suggestions for the Service of Light

- a. The family may participate in this Service of Light by using the candle provided by the church to represent the paschal candle. (See resources Page 23)
- b. Place the candle on your prayer table.
- c. One of the children can be tasked to light this candle after the priest has chanted, "Christ our Light", three times.
- d. Every other family member will then take turns lighting each of their candles. (Perhaps, if the baptismal candles of the children in our home have been saved, they could be brought out for this special occasion.)
- e. The lights in the whole room/house could be switched off or kept dim while listening to [the Exsultet](#). Besides holding on to individual candles, candles could be placed at different parts of the room. A few could be lit at a time following the completion of each of the readings.

Liturgy of the Word

The Easter vigil goes forward the next step where nine readings are provided from the Testaments - seven readings from the Old Testament and two from the New Testament. Usually, not all the nine readings are read.

The Gloria is sung just before reading the Epistle of the Romans. And the Alleluia is sung just before the Gospel.

The lights of the room can be fully turned on during the Gloria. Candle lights may be put off at this time.

Liturgy of Baptism

In this third phase of the Vigil, Easter water is sprinkled on the mass as blessings as they enter the Church through baptism, a section of the liturgy is included in the Litany of the Saints. Later, all the people gathered are blessed with water and their baptismal promises are renewed.



At this moment, the family could pass around a small bucket of water to each member of the family.

- Each one can decide what to do with the water, such as make a sign of the cross, use it to splash on others (within limits of course) or even to wipe their own faces with some of this water. It is a reminder of our own baptism.
- During the renewal of the baptismal promises, everyone is invited to stand and participate with the candles lit once again.

Liturgy of the Eucharist

This marks the end of the Vigil, where the mass says special prayers mentioned as Eucharist Prayer. The entire church followers and its members are invited to join at the sacrificial table. This table is believed to be created by The Christ through his death and resurrection.

The Easter Vigil Mass ends with the [final dismissal](#).

The Mass is ended, go in peace, alleluia, alleluia.

Thanks be to God, alleluia, alleluia.

Reflections and Sharing



Reflection questions:

- Easter is a special time of the year for baptisms. Share baptism memories as a family. Tell stories, watch home videos, revisit photos. Water and light are powerful symbols of baptism.
- Give thanks for the gift of your faith community. 'One thing I love about being Catholic is...'
- What does water or light mean to you?
- In what ways have we been water and light for others?
- How can you show your gratitude for the resurrection?
- How can you continue your positive Lenten practices throughout the year?
- Where do you encounter Christ in your daily life?



EASTER SUNDAY

Easter is the feast of feasts, the joy and gladness of all Christians. The readings for Easter Sunday are different from Holy Saturday. For those who did not participate in the Easter Vigil, they may join the Easter Sunday mass online. The family participation and reflection using the bucket of water can be used after the renewal of baptismal promises.

Reflections and Sharing



Reflection questions:

- How have you experienced a conversion of heart?
- How will you share the joy of that conversion? Are you going to continue to welcome Jesus in your home as you celebrate Easter?
- What attitudes, behaviours or good habits and virtues can we embrace so that our home reflects Jesus' victory over sin and death?

Resources

Palm Sunday printable palms and other craft ideas for children:

<https://www.catholicicing.com/printable-palms-for-palm-sunday-free/>

<https://www.catholicicing.com/palm-sunday-crafts-and-ideas-for-kids/>

Other useful sites

<https://holyweek.pastoral.center/>

<https://worship.pastoral.center/day/2020-04-05>

https://holyweek.pastoral.center/easter_sunday

<https://www.catholicculture.org/culture/liturgicalyear/activities/view.cfm?id=511>

<https://www.catholicicing.com/printable-palms-for-palm-sunday-free/>

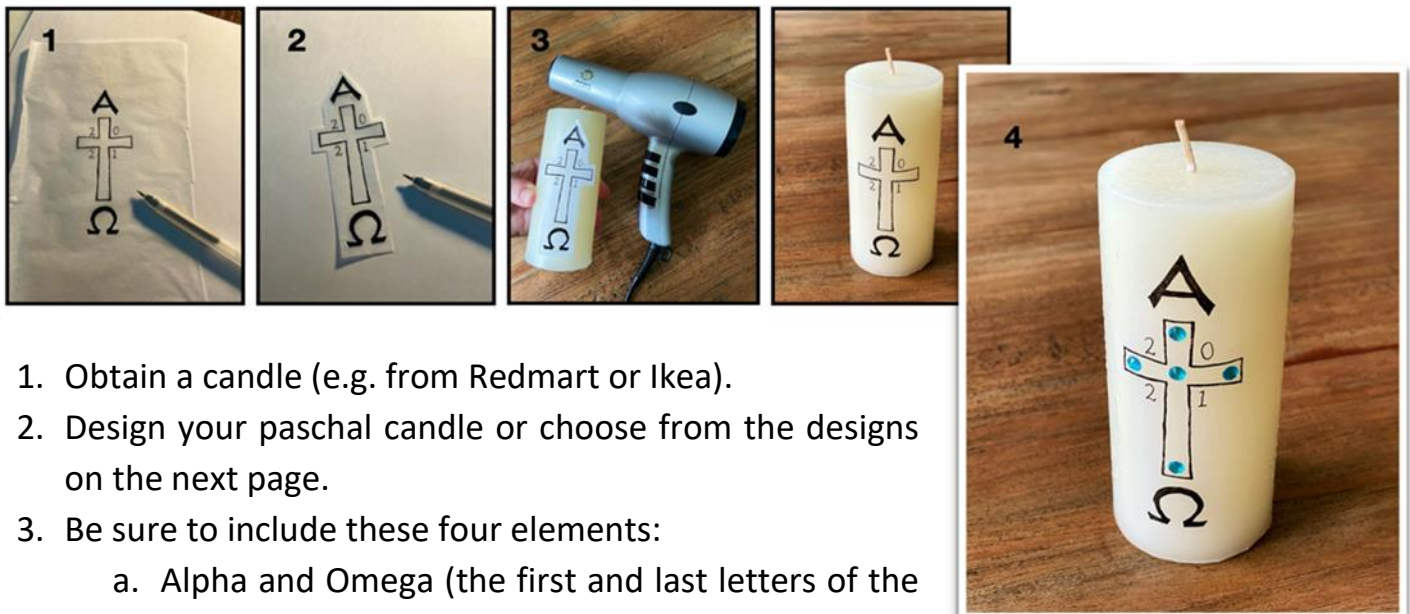
<https://www.catholicicing.com/palm-sunday-crafts-and-ideas-for-kids/>

Preparing a paschal candle

When we were baptised, a large candle stood to the side of the baptismal font, symbolising the light of Christ that dispels the darkness from our lives. The season of Lent is a time when many prepare to be baptised on Holy Saturday and we prepare with them, renewing our commitment to our own baptism.

At the Easter Vigil, the entire church is dark and then a fire is lit and blessed. This fire is then used to light the Easter candle, also called the Paschal candle. This candle is carried into the church to symbolise the light of Christ that dispels the darkness.

We invite you to make your own paschal candle. Your design may be as simple or ornate as you wish.



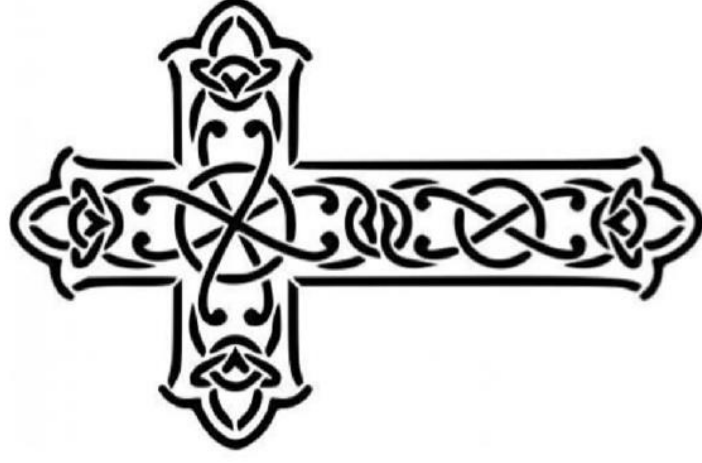
1. Obtain a candle (e.g. from Redmart or Ikea).
2. Design your paschal candle or choose from the designs on the next page.
3. Be sure to include these four elements:
 - a. Alpha and Omega (the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, reflecting on God as the beginning and the end)
 - b. The cross
 - c. The current year
 - d. 5 items (e.g. grains of incense, stick-on jewels, cloves) to symbolise the 5 wounds of Jesus.
4. Trace/print/draw the image on thin paper (e.g. tracing paper, packing tissue).
5. Place the image on the candle and wrap with baking paper.
6. Use a hair dryer to heat the image. As the candle softens, the paper will stick onto it.
7. You may want to watch the process here:

Paschal Candle



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

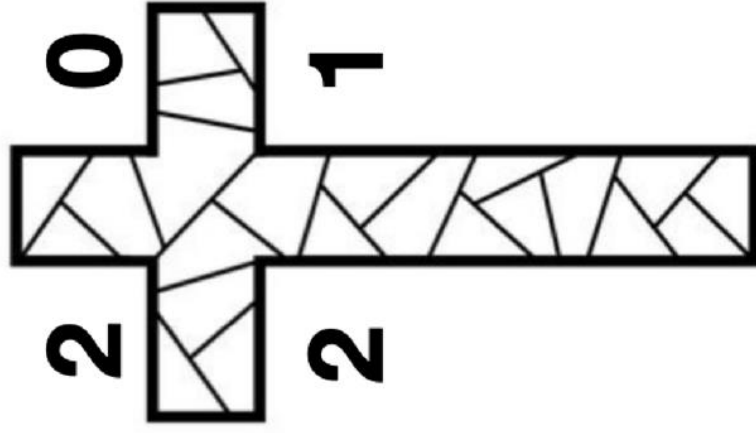
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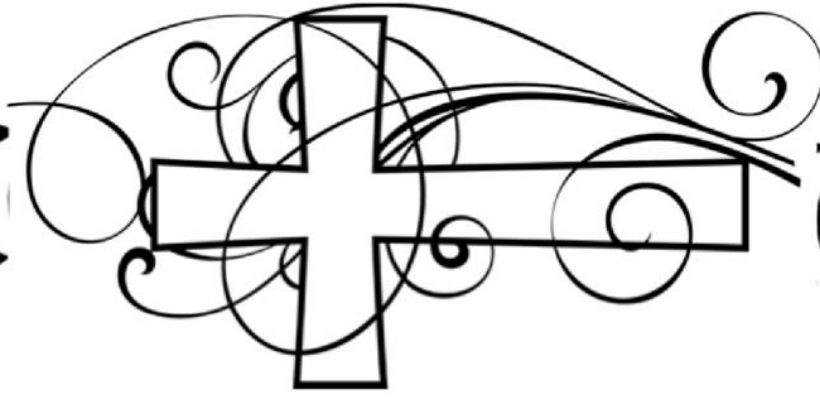
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