

Getting Ready for Chapter 14

Take Home



Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick

Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick are called the Sacraments of Healing. In the Sacrament of Reconciliation, we receive God's forgiveness and mercy, which bring healing to our souls. In the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick, we receive healing for our bodies or the strength to endure our physical sufferings.

ACTIVITY

A Reconciliation Tree Have a family discussion on the importance of asking for forgiveness. Make a reconciliation tree on which family members can hang notes of apology for each other.

WEEKLY PLANNER

On Sunday

Pray for someone who needs to experience God's healing love.

On the Web

www.blestarewe.com



Visit our Web site for the saint of the day and the reflection question of the week.

Saint of the Week



Saint Anne
(1st century B.C.)

According to legend, Anne and her husband, Joachim, prayed to God for many years for a child. An angel appeared to Anne and told her she would have a child who would be blessed by the world. Anne gave birth to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Patron Saint of: Quebec, grandparents
Feast Day: July 26



We lean on you when we are sick and afraid, Lord. Help us to remember to seek you when all is well, for you are always with us. Amen.



Scripture Background

In the Time of Jesus

Experiencing Jesus' Healing During his ministry, Jesus performed many healing miracles. Among these were the healing of the blind Bartimaeus (Mark 10:46–52) and that of the centurion's paralyzed servant (Matthew 8:5–13). Common to all who were healed by Jesus was their faith in him. Today, Jesus continues his healing work through the sacraments. In the Sacrament of Reconciliation, Jesus heals our souls and restores us to his grace. In the Anointing of the Sick, the sick experience Jesus' healing and are given the strength to endure their suffering.

OUR CATHOLIC TRADITION in Art

The Crucifixion *The Crucifixion* by Matthias Grünewald, painted in the early sixteenth century, is a compelling depiction of Christ's sacrifice. It was originally the centerpiece of the altar of the monastery chapel of St. Anthony at Isenheim, in Alsace, France.

The plague, or black death, spread throughout Europe during this period, and plague victims were cared for by monks in the monastery. The sick had no hope of recovery, and this image of Christ, who has sores like the plague victims, was intended to give them comfort and to reinforce their faith. This painting is considered one of the world's great masterpieces.