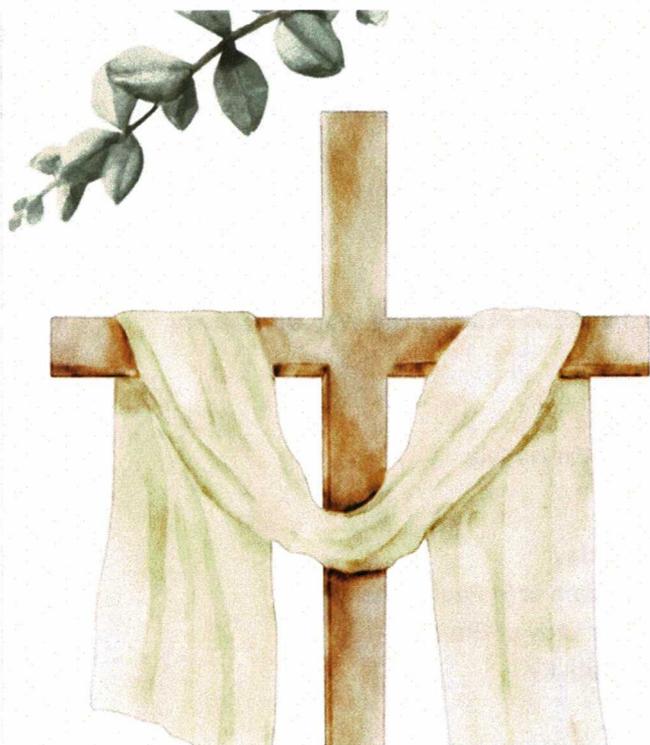


JOURNEY TO
EASTER



Easter Services

2nd Rite of Reconciliation

Tuesday 24 March at 7pm at Nativity

Saturday 28 March at 10am at Our
Lady of the Way



Palm Sunday

Saturday/Sunday 28/29 March at 6pm at Nativity

9am at Our Lady of the Way

11am at Nativity

Holy Thursday

2 April at 7pm at Our Lady of the Way

Stations of the Cross

3 April 9.30am-11am self-guided in the garden at Nativity using your phone and QR codes attached to the posts or using the booklets provided.

9.30am – 11am digital presentation on a loop inside the church at Nativity which restarts each 40 minutes

10am at St Paul of the Cross

Good Friday

3 April 3pm at Our Lady of the Way **OR** Nativity

Easter Vigil

4 April 7pm at Nativity

Easter Sunday

5 April 7.30am at St Paul of the Cross

9am at Our Lady of the Way

11am at Nativity

His story...

our journey...

"How different the cries, 'Away with him, away with him, crucify him' and then, 'Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord, hosanna, in the highest!' How different the cries that now are calling him 'King of Israel' and then in a few days' time will be saying, 'We have no king but Caesar!' What a contrast between the green branches and the cross, the flowers and the thorns! Before, they were offering their clothes for him to walk upon, and so soon afterwards, they are stripping him of his, and casting lots upon them."

St Bernaud of Clairvaux

Palm Sunday

- Palm Sunday or Passion Sunday marks the start of Holy Week. It is distinct for starting outside of the church with a solemn blessing of palms and the Gospel reading of Jesus' entry into Jerusalem. We are reminded that we have been preparing throughout the season of Lent to accompany the Lord through his Passion, Death, and Resurrection.
- ***The Passion of Christ is read with the faithful participating in the narrative as the crowd, "Crucify him, crucify him!"***
- The liturgical colour is red, representing Christ's blood and His Passion.
- The palms received by the faithful are considered 'sacramentals.' They have been blessed and cannot be disposed of in the same way as other greenery. They must be returned to the parish and will be burnt the following year; the ashes are used on Ash Wednesday.
- ***Project Compassion boxes and envelopes are returned prior to being a part of the Offertory on Holy Thursday.***



Chrism Mass

In the Archdiocese of Adelaide, the Chrism Mass is celebrated on the Monday of Holy Week in the St Francis Xavier Cathedral.

The bishop blesses the holy oils for each church – the Oil of the Sick and the Oil of Catechumens and consecrates the Sacred Chrism (a mixture of olive oil and balsam). The oils are used in sacraments throughout the year. The oils from the previous year are disposed of by the priest by burning or burying them in the earth.

- Priests from the Diocese gather to renew their priestly vows of ministry, celibacy, and obedience.
- Representatives from all parishes attend, to receive the newly blessed oils, symbolizing their union with the bishop, the diocese, and the wider Church. The oils are then presented to the parish at the Holy Thursday Mass

What is the Easter Triduum?

The Paschal Mystery – the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus – is the heart of the Church's life. We celebrate this mystery throughout the liturgical year. The Triduum is the most solemn part of the year and is one liturgy with three moments. It starts on the evening of Holy Thursday, goes through Good Friday, and finishes on Holy Saturday with the Easter Vigil. Then the celebration of Easter continues with Easter Sunday Mass.

Holy Thursday

We come together to celebrate the Mass of the Lord's Supper, in remembrance of the last meal Jesus had with his disciples.



- The liturgical colour is white symbolizing the institution of the Eucharist.
- Washing of the Feet (Mandatum) - Reenacting the Lord's Supper, the priest washes the feet of parishioners, symbolizing humility, and service.
- We sing the Gloria usually with bells and then the bells are silent until the Gloria is sung at the Easter Vigil. During the Liturgy of the Eucharist, a 'rattle' or 'clapper' is used instead of bells.
- There is no formal blessing. Instead, the Mass concludes with a procession to the Altar of Repose, as the Priest carries the Blessed Sacrament. This represents Jesus' journey to Gethsemane. ***We turn to face the Altar of Repose as the Blessed Sacrament is carried out.***
- Once on the Altar of Repose, the Blessed Sacrament is incensed. This now becomes a time of silent vigil, prayer, and reflection, commemorating the time Jesus spent in the Garden of Gethsemane. We are invited to join in the Eucharistic Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament, just as the disciples kept a vigil with Christ.
- ***We leave the church and grounds in silence.***
- Following the Mass, the altar is stripped bare of altar cloths and candles. In the church, statues and crucifixes are covered in purple. The tabernacle is left open and the light symbolizing the presence of Christ is turned off. This symbolizes the abandonment of Jesus and his stripping before the Passion.

Stations of the Cross on Good Friday

- Join in the ancient devotion of Stations of the Cross. This is a journey to the heart of Jesus' Passion and Death on the cross, drawing us into a deeper relationship with Jesus.
- Holy Family Catholic Parish has three ways that you can participate in this devotion, as described in the times of Easter services in this booklet.

Good Friday



- It is not a Mass as there is no consecration.
- We do not genuflect upon entering, as Jesus is not present in the Blessed Sacrament in the church. **We bow to the altar.**
- The liturgical colour is red, symbolizing the blood of Christ and the Passion of our Lord.
- The altar is bare.
- The service begins and ends in silence.
- The celebrant prostrates himself in silence at the beginning of the service.
- The Prayers of the Faithful on Good Friday are ancient prayers that are prescribed and structured. These are called the Solemn Intercessions. The faithful are invited to pray individually for each intention, then kneel to pray for that intention and finally to join in a common prayer for that intercession as offered by the celebrant. The prayers expand outwards starting with the Church, then the Pope, clergy, and laity, followed by prayers for the catechumens who are preparing to be baptised, especially those at the Easter Vigil. We then pray for Christian unity, for the Jewish people, for those who do not believe in Christ, and for those who do not know God. The Solemn Intercessions end with prayers for those in public office and for those in tribulation.
- Veneration of the cross - The celebrant enters in procession with a veiled cross which he progressively uncovers as he reaches the altar. Three times, the celebrant will sing, 'Behold the wood of the cross' **to which the faithful respond singing, "Come let us adore."** Then the cross is placed in a position **where the faithful may venerate it by bowing, touching, or genuflecting (not kissing).**
- The Passion according to St John is read with **the faithful participating as the crowd.**
- Communion follows using hosts that were consecrated on Holy Thursday. Altar cloths and candles are laid down on the altar. After communion, the Blessed Sacrament is stored in ciboria and reserved outside the church.
- Again, there is no dismissal. The priest prays an invocation to bless those gathered, then leaves.
- **We all leave the church and grounds in silence.**

Easter Vigil



- The liturgical colour is white, symbolizing the resurrection of our Lord.
- The church is decorated but in darkness.
- The faithful collect a candle before they enter the church.
- Lighting of the Candle – ***The faithful are invited to leave the darkened church and gather outside to begin the Lighting of the Paschal Candle.*** The priest carves the sign of the cross into the new Paschal Candle, adds nails to symbolize the five wounds of Christ, lights it, and then proceeds into the church. The newly lit candle is processed into the darkened church, serving as a symbol that Christ is the Light of the World.
- ***All gradually light their candles as we follow the Paschal Candle in procession, as the celebrant sings, ‘The Light of Christ’ three times. The faithful respond, singing ‘Thanks be to God’.***
- Once the Paschal Candle is in place, the Exsultet is sung.
- In the Liturgy of the Word, we trace the story of the world from God’s creation to Jesus’ resurrection. A Psalm follows each reading. ***The faithful stand after each psalm as the priest says, ‘Let us pray...’ and sits after ‘Amen’ for the next reading.***
- After the last Reading, responsorial psalm and prayer, the altar candles are lit and the Gloria is sung with bells ringing.
- Before the Gospel, the priest intones ‘Alleluia; three times. This is the first time the Alleluia has been heard since before Lent.
- The Liturgy of Baptism follows. The lityany is sung and the baptismal water is blessed. The faithful renew their baptismal promises with the Catechumens and are sprinkled with holy water. The adult catechumens are baptised and then confirmed.
- The Liturgy of the Eucharist takes place with bells being rung during the consecration as happened before Lent.
- Deacon will give the the Easter dismissal and ***we respond with ‘Thanks be to God, alleluia, alleluia.’***

Easter Sunday



baptismal promises, the recitation of the litany and sprinkling the faithful with holy water.

- This begins the Easter season and the liturgical colour is white, symbolizing Christ's resurrection.
- ***The faithful collect a candle before they enter the church.***
- We genuflect towards the tabernacle again as Jesus is present in the Blessed Sacrament, reserved in the now closed tabernacle.
- We celebrate the Sunday Mass with the inclusion of the renewal of

Easter does not finish here as the faithful celebrate new life in the risen Christ. It continues for fifty days, culminating with Pentecost when we remember the apostles receiving the Holy Spirit as Jesus had promised.