**Glossary to support the K.S 2 unit:**

**Why is liturgy important to many Christians?**

**Altar -** The table in the sanctuary at which the bread and wine are prepared.

**Ambo (Lectern/Pulpit)** – The platform where the readings and sermon take place**.**

**Baptismal Font** – A stand with a basin or pool containing water in the area of church where Baptism takes place.

**Bells** – Rung during the consecration of the Eucharist/Mass.

**Book of Gospels** – The book which contains the Gospel readings.

**Chalice** - The metal cup (either gold or silver) used to hold the wine that will be consecrated and distributed to the assembly at the Eucharist/Mass.

**Ciborium** - A metal container with a lid used to store consecrated hosts in the tabernacle.

**Corporal** – The large, square white cloth which is placed on the altar underneath the chalice and platen.

**Credence Table** – The table located to the left of the Altar, used to hold the purificators, chalices, and other items needed for the celebration of Eucharist/Mass.

**Cruets** – Water and wine containers.

**Finger Bowl and Towel** – Used for the rite before the Eucharistic prayer is said.

**Flagon (Pitcher)** - The pitcher used to hold the wine which will become the Blood of Christ during the consecration.

**Gift Table** – The table in the back of the centre aisle where the bread and wine are placed before the Eucharist/Mass begins.

**Lectionary** – The book which contains the Scripture readings.

**Pall** – A piece of cardboard or plastic which is covered by linen and used to cover the chalice.

**Paschal Candle** – The tall candle which is blessed and used during the Easter season, baptisms, and funerals.

**Paten** - The plate used to hold the large hosts which will become the consecrated body of Jesus.

**Pews** – The bench-like seats in the main body of the Church.

**Purifcator** – A long narrow piece of folded linen cloth, which sometimes has a small cross sewn on. It is used by the priest, and those distributing the wine, to wipe the chalice after a person has taken a drink from it.

**Sanctuary -** The raised area in the front of the church. It is considered a holy and special area because this is where the sacrifice of the Eucharist/Mass is offered and where the word of God is read. It should be approached with great respect.

**Tabernacle** – The gold “safe” in which the Blessed Sacrament (Consecrated Host) is stored.

**Thurifer** – The person who carries the censer and incense boat.

**Vestments:**

Vestments are what the priest and altar servers wear during the Eucharist/Mass.

**Alb** - A long white linen robe worn by the priest and altar servers.

**Cincture** - A cord made of silk or cotton with tassels on the ends. It is used around the waist to secure the alb so that it will not interfere with walking.

**Stole** - A long strip of cloth worn by the priest around his/her neck and shoulders.

**Chasuble** – Coloured vestment worn only by the priest.

**Colour of vestments and altar cloth:**

**The colour of vestments indicates the liturgical season the church is in.**

**White –** Eucharists**/**Masses of Easter, Christmas season, Feasts and Memorials of Jesus, Mary, the Angels, Saints who were not martyrs, Weddings, and Funerals, symbolises Purity, Holiness, Joy, Triumph, and the Resurrection.

**Red** - Used on Passion Sunday (Palm Sunday), Good Friday, Pentecost, feasts of the Apostles, Evangelists and Martyrs. Red symbolises the Holy Spirit and the blood of martyrs.

**Green** - Used during Ordinary time, symbolising life, growth and hope.

**Violet** - Used during Lent and Advent, symbolising penance, atonement and expiation.

**Gold** - More festive than white, which may be used on more solemn days such as Easter and Christmas, and also symbolises joy, triumph and the resurrection.