



ANOINTING OF THE SICK

Group five


THE SACRAMENT'S ESTABLISHMENT

Like all the sacraments, holy anointing was instituted by Jesus Christ during his earthly ministry. The *Catechism* explains, "This sacred anointing of the sick was instituted by Christ our Lord as a true and proper sacrament of the New Testament.

It is alluded to indeed by Mark, but is recommended to the faithful and promulgated by James the apostle and brother of the Lord" (CCC 1511; Mark 6:13; Jas. 5:14-15).



WHAT IS IT?

A photograph showing a priest in a black cassock reading a book to an elderly woman lying in a hospital bed. The woman is wearing a blue and white patterned hospital gown. The priest is holding an open book, likely a Bible or a prayer book, and appears to be performing a religious rite. The background shows a hospital room with a white wall and a telephone.

The anointing of the sick is administered to bring spiritual and even physical strength during an illness, especially near the time of death.

It is most likely one of the last sacraments one will receive.

MATTER

Sacramentals are devotional actions and objects instituted by the (Catholic) Church to assist them in practicing the acts of virtue which obtain God's graces. Unlike sacraments which actually deliver grace, sacramentals prepares one to receive grace.

MATTER

The sacramentals of protection are those actions and objects which turn hearts towards God, always remembering that He is our refuge and our hope. They acknowledge one's helplessness against the snares of the devil and the lures of the world, one's weakness against sin without God's help. And as they need to be, these sacramentals are very powerful.

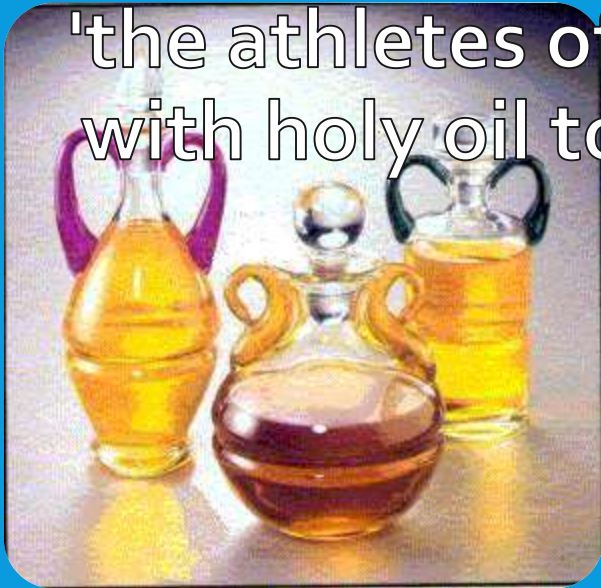
1 – BLESSED SALT

Blessed salt is an instrument of grace to preserve one from the corruption of evil occurring as sin, sickness, demonic influence, etc. As in the case of all sacramentals, its power comes not from the sign itself, but by means of the Church's official prayer of blessing



2 – HOLY OIL

Holy Oil represents strength, sweetness and spiritual activity. Christians are referred to as 'the athletes of Christ' and so are anointed with holy oil to remain spiritually strong.



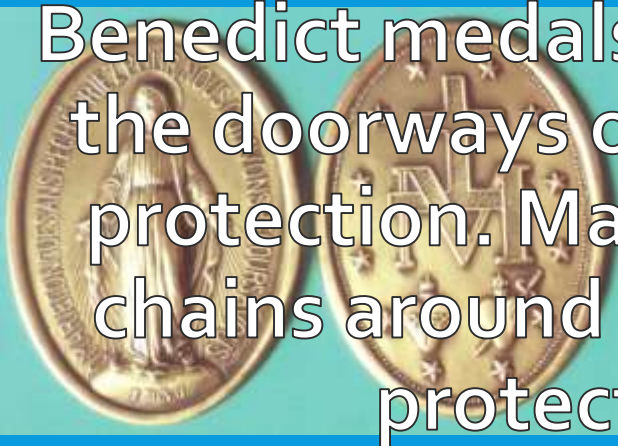
2 – HOLY OIL

The Church uses three oils in its liturgies: the Oil of Catechumens at Baptism and Holy Orders, the Holy Chrism at Baptism, Confirmation and Episcopal Ordinations, and the Oil of the Sick, used in the Anointing of the Sick. None of these oils are appropriate for use in the home.



3 - MEDALS

Medals are also effective protection for our home and family in situations where salt or water will be washed off . The commonest of these sacramental protections are Saint Benedict medals which can be placed above the doorways of your home for safety and protection. Many people wear medals on chains around their necks. These are also protective sacramentals.

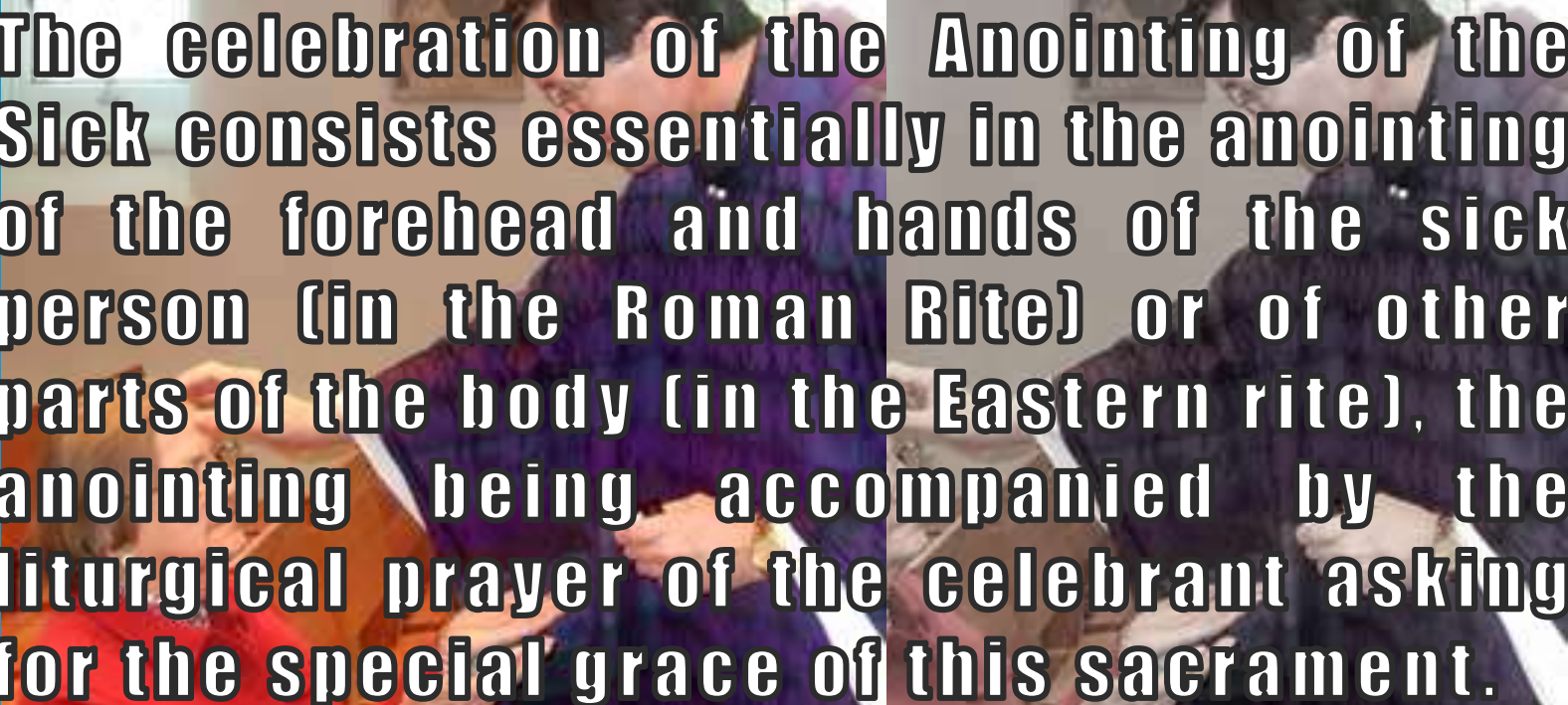


4 – HOLY WATER

Holy Water. This is a very common and well-known sacramental that should be in every home. It can be kept in a holy water font in a prominent place so that members of the family can bless themselves upon entering and leaving the house, and before bedtime. It can be sprinkled on family members during blessings, around the home while invoking the protection of the saints and angels, and even drunk.



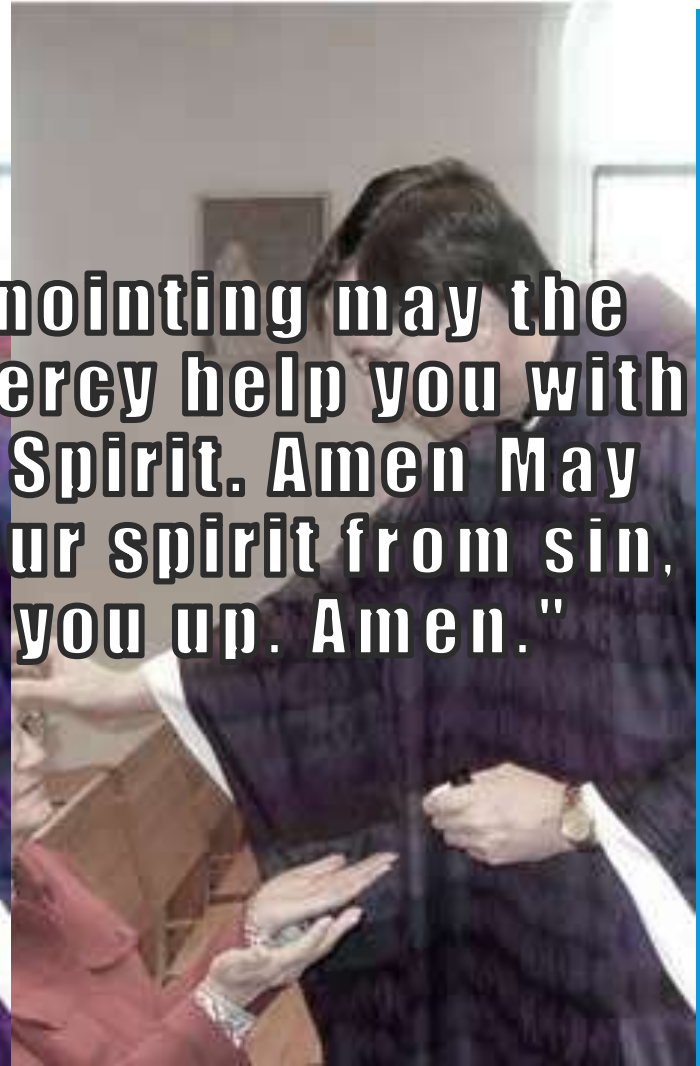
RITES



The celebration of the Anointing of the Sick consists essentially in the anointing of the forehead and hands of the sick person (in the Roman Rite) or of other parts of the body (in the Eastern rite), the anointing being accompanied by the liturgical prayer of the celebrant asking for the special grace of this sacrament.

FORM

• "Through this holy anointing may the Lord in his love and mercy help you with the grace of the Holy Spirit. Amen May the Lord, who frees your spirit from sin, save you and raise you up. Amen."

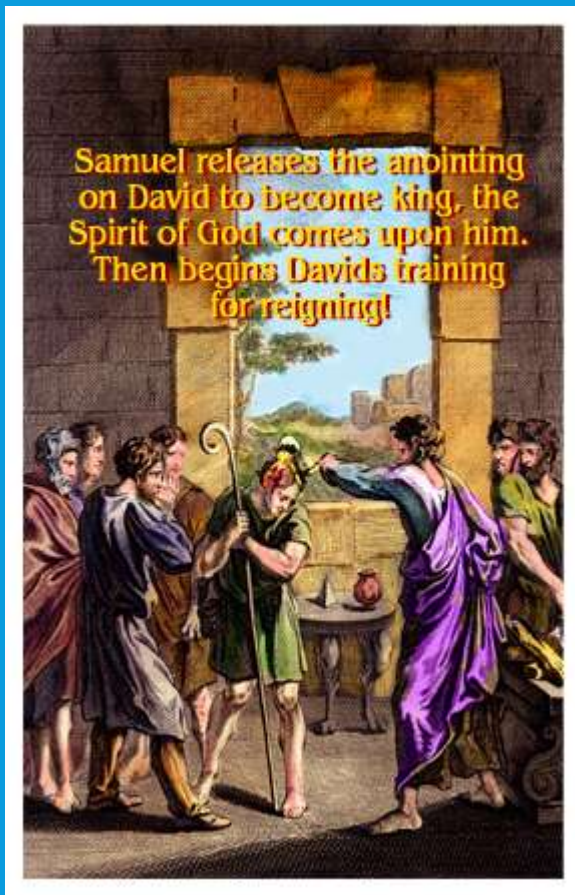


MINISTER



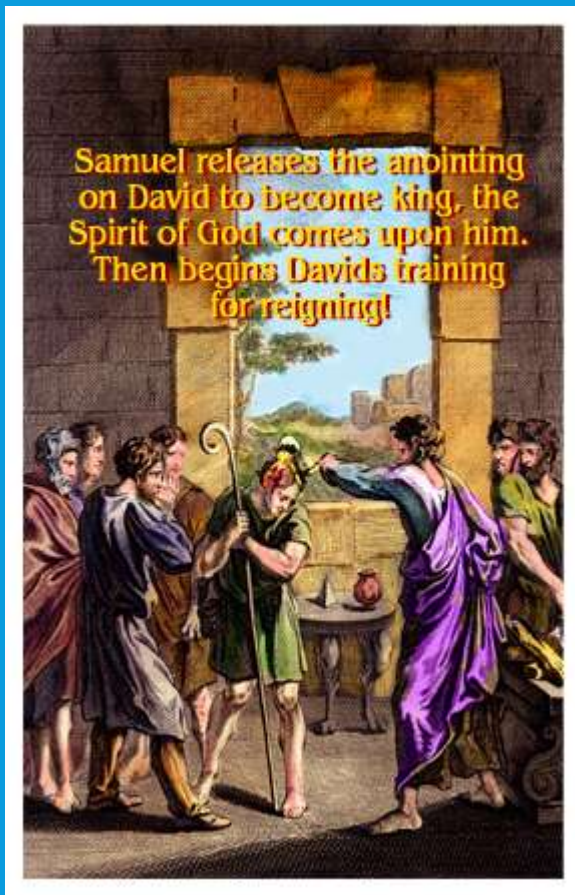
"Neither deacons nor lay persons therefore may exercise such ministry and any action in this connection is a simulation of the sacrament" and would be "invalid," said the dicastery. Canon law provides sanctions for such an action, it added.

ANOINTING OF THE OIL ACCORDING TO A BELIEVER



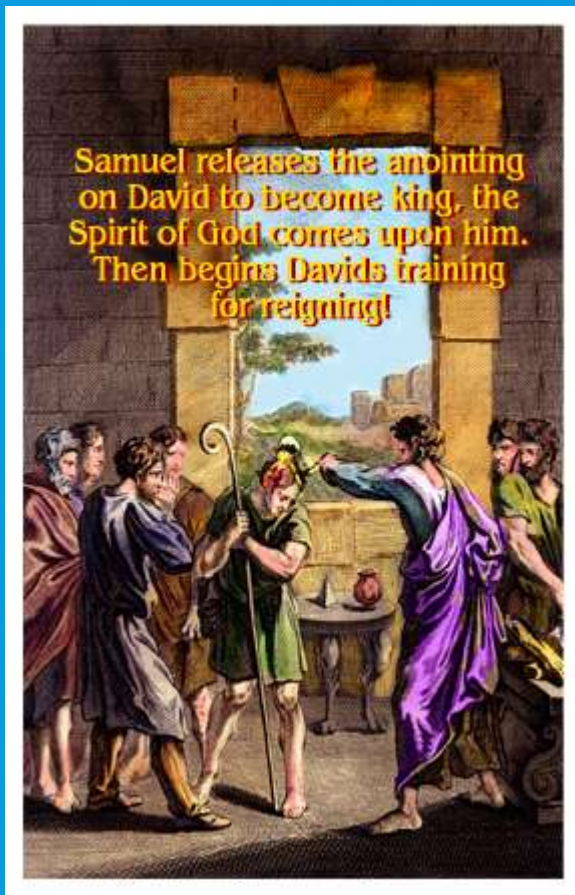
In times past anointing oils were used for healing the sick, casting out devils, consecrating ones self, personal belongings and family members. Formally for the purpose of dedicating that which is sanctified or set apart to God.

ANOINTING OF THE OIL ACCORDING TO A BELIEVER



To anoint something or someone was to come into agreement that the person or object belongs to God. Many feel that because we are under a new covenant that there is no real power in the so called anointing oils and therefore why bother.

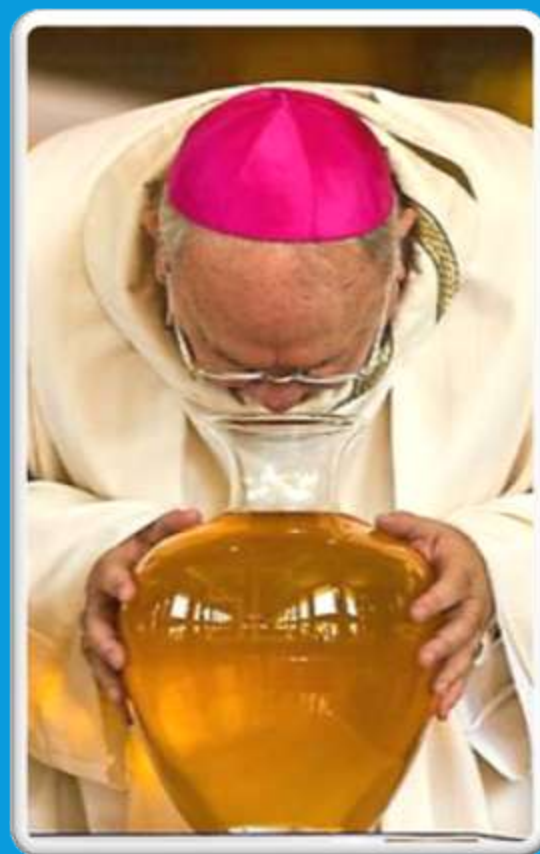
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There was never any power in the oils to begin with, the power was in the obedience. So when the Lord says get baptized in water we get baptised. When he said take communion we take communion. When he said through his is apostles or prophets use anointing oils we choose to obey. When He said "Do this in rememberance of me" we simply do it.

THE OIL IN A MASS

On Holy Thursday morning, the bishop, joined by the priests of the diocese, gather at the Cathedral to celebrate the Chrism Mass. This Mass manifests the unity of the priests with their bishop.



THE OIL IN A MASS

Here the bishop blesses three oils — the Oil of Catechumens ("*Oleum Catechumenorum*" or "*Oleum Sanctorum*"), the Oil of the Infirm ("*Oleum Infirmorum*"), and Holy Chrism ("*Sacrum Chrisma*") — which will be used in the administration of the sacraments throughout the diocese for the year.

