

EVANGELIZATION/PRECATACHUMENATE

n. 36-40, Ap. III, n.1

“Although the Rite of Initiation begins with admission to the Catechumenate, the preceding period or Precatechumenate is of great importance and as a rule should not be omitted.” n. 36. “The first period consists of inquiry on the part of the candidates and of evangelization ... on the part of the Church.” n. 7.1. All participants during this period, therefore, may be called inquirers. “

Pastoral Aspects	Catechetical Aspects	Liturgical Aspects
<p>“In preparation for the Rite of Acceptance, inquirers should show...”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Evidence of ... an initial conversion and intention to change their lives and to enter into a relationship with God in Christ.❖ Evidence of the first stirrings of repentance,❖ A sense of the Church,❖ An inclination to follow supernatural inspiration in their deeds,❖ Some experience of the company and spirit of Christians through contact with a priest [and/or deacon] and with members of the community.” (n. 42)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ “During this period priests and deacons, catechists and other laypersons are to give the [inquirers] a suitable explanation of the Gospel.” (n.38)❖ From evangelization, completed with the help of God, come the faith and initial conversion that cause a person to feel called away from sin and drawn into the mystery of God’s love. (n.37)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ During the Precatechumenate period, parish priests [and deacons] should help those taking part in it with prayers suited to them ... for their spiritual well-being (See Prayers of Blessing beginning in n.97).