

Diocese of Boise

Office of Religious Education and Catechetical Leadership

The Office of Religious Education and Catechetical Leadership of the Diocese of Boise by assisting the Bishop in carrying out his role as the chief catechist of the Diocese.



Advanced Catechist Certification

Liturgy

Kathy Barkdull, Presenter

Outcomes for Liturgy

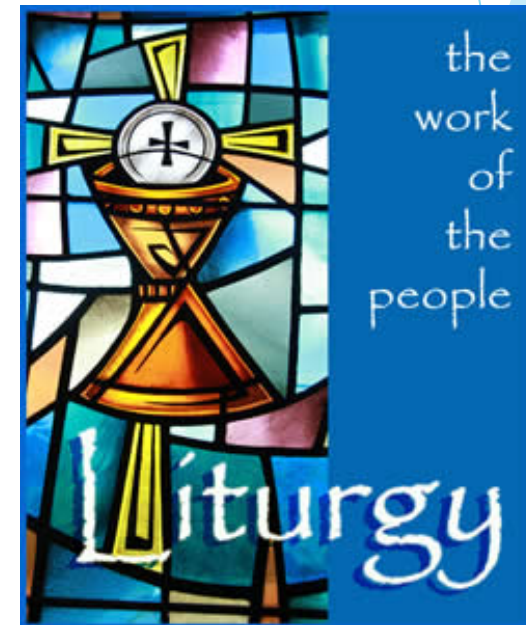
- ▶ To be able to define the word “Liturgy.”
- ▶ Discuss how liturgy is related to catechesis.
- ▶ Understand the liturgical and sanctoral cycle.
- ▶ Identify the origins and purpose of sacred worship.
- ▶ Identify the major ritual elements of liturgies prevalent in the Church.
- ▶ Explain the interdependence between liturgy and Christian living, particularly as a people who are sent.
- ▶ Understand the importance of hospitality and the communal dimensions of worship.

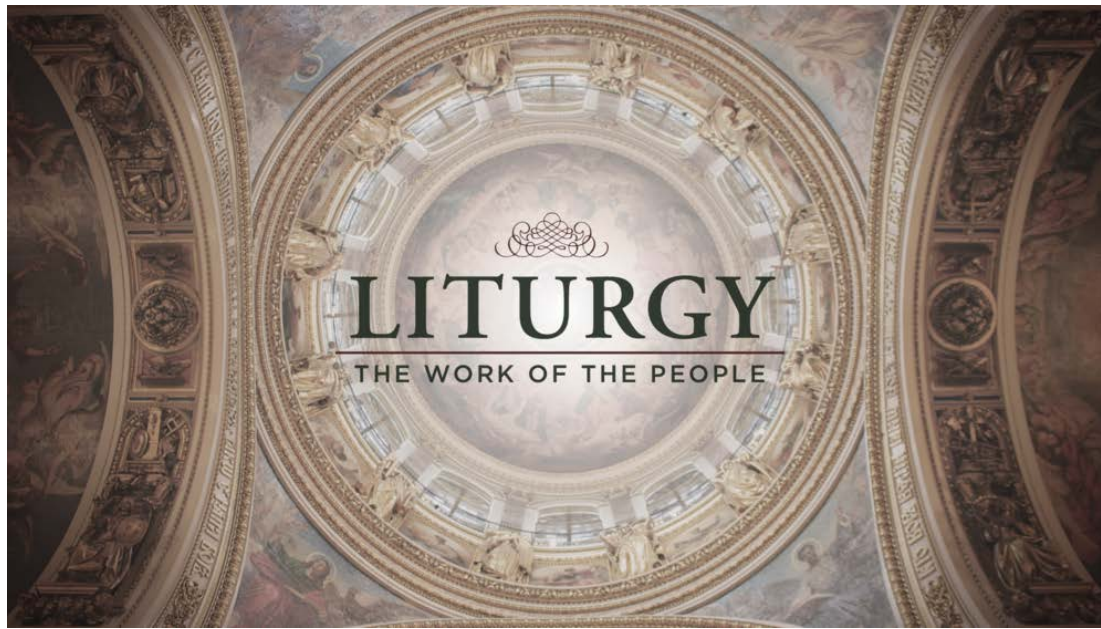
Opening Reflection

How has Liturgy inspired and shaped
your faith?

What is Liturgy?

- ▶ *Leitourgia*
- ▶ The People's Work
 - ▶ A civic duty
 - ▶ The work that all Christians do to make our traditions, our belief, our faith, work in our lives and in the world.
 - ▶ *In us, for us, to us*
 - ▶ *In, for, and to the world*





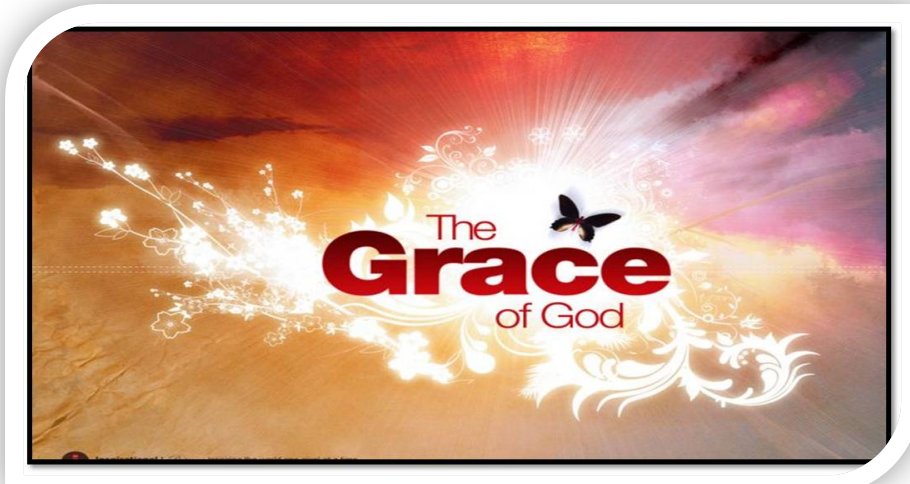
“The liturgy is the work of the whole Christ, head and body. Our high priest celebrates it unceasingly in the heavenly liturgy, with the holy Mother of God, the apostles, all the saints, and the multitude of those who have already entered the kingdom.

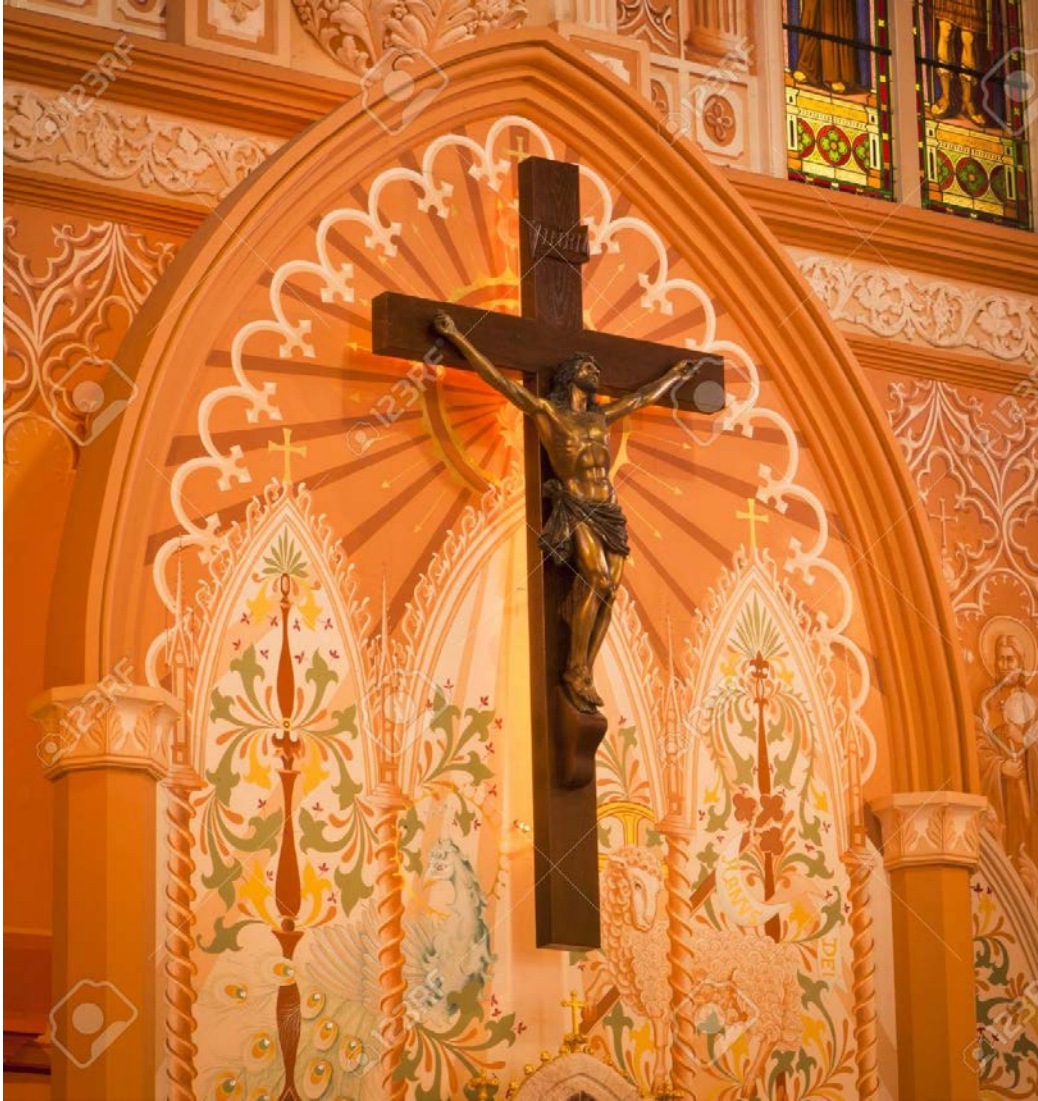
In a liturgical celebration, the whole assembly is *leitourgos*, each member according to his own function. The baptismal priesthood is that of the whole Body of Christ. But some of the faithful are ordained through the sacrament of Holy Orders to represent Christ as head of the Body.”

CCC 1187-1188



GET THINGS DONE





“Through the liturgy Christ, our redeemer and high priest continues the work of our redemption, with, and through his Church.”

CCC 1069

“The liturgy is the summit toward which the activity of the Church is directed; it is also the fount from which all her power flows”

SC 10

Prayer and Liturgy



“The liturgy is also a participation in Christ’s own prayer addressed to the Father in the Holy Spirit. In the liturgy, all Christian prayer finds its source and goal. Through the liturgy the inner man is rooted and grounded in *the great love with which the Father loved us* in his beloved Son.”

CCC 1073

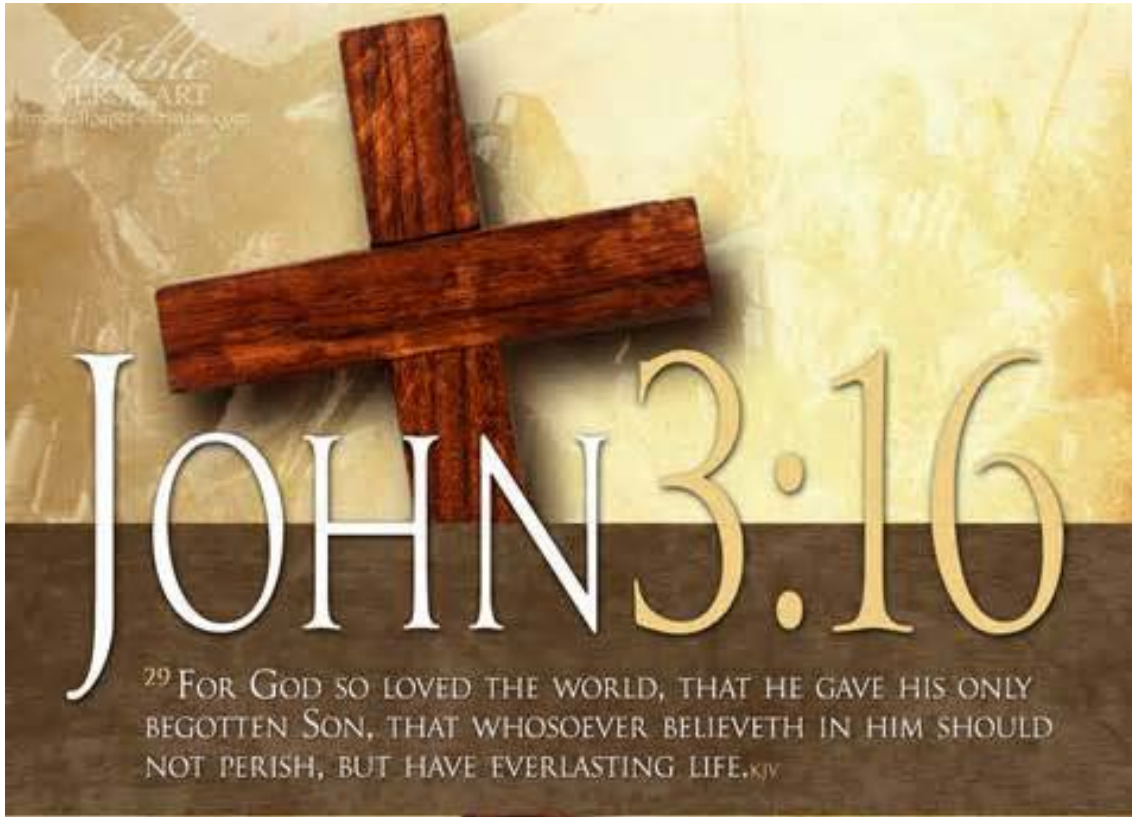


Liturgies are Prayers

- ▶ Listening to and being obedient to God
- ▶ Paying attention
- ▶ Proclaim, Sing, Move, Share, Bless



Fundamental Sacraments



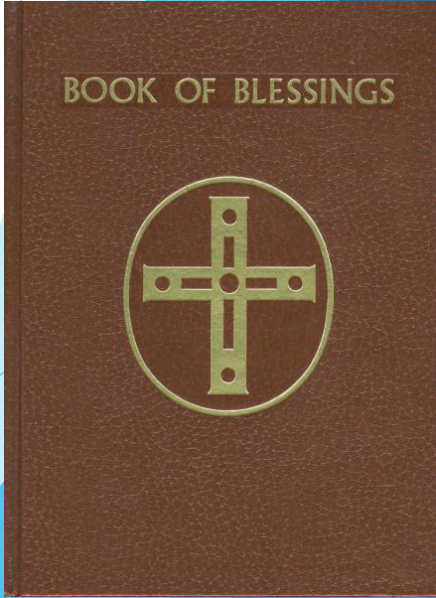
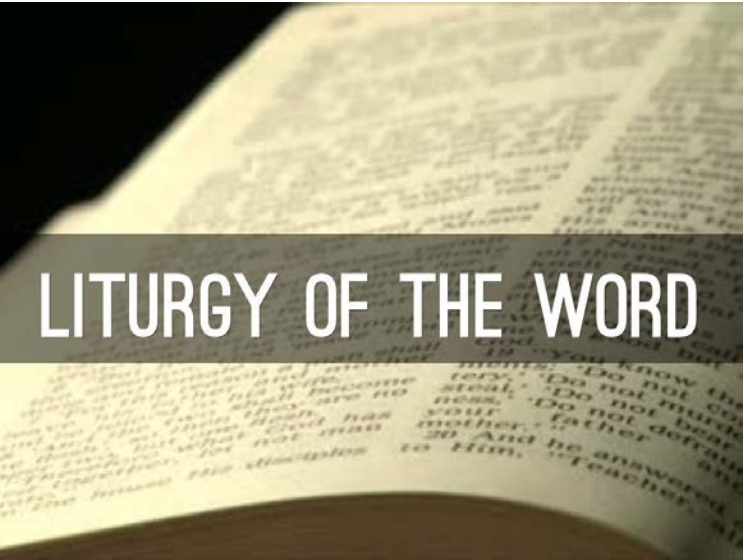
“The mission of the Holy Spirit in the liturgy of the Church is to prepare the assembly to encounter Christ; to recall and manifest Christ to the faith of the assembly; to make the saving work of Christ present and active by his transforming power; and to make the gift of communion bear fruit in the Church.”

CCC 1112



Liturgy, the same as Mass?

- ❖ Rituals
- ❖ Prayers
- ❖ Communal



The Mass

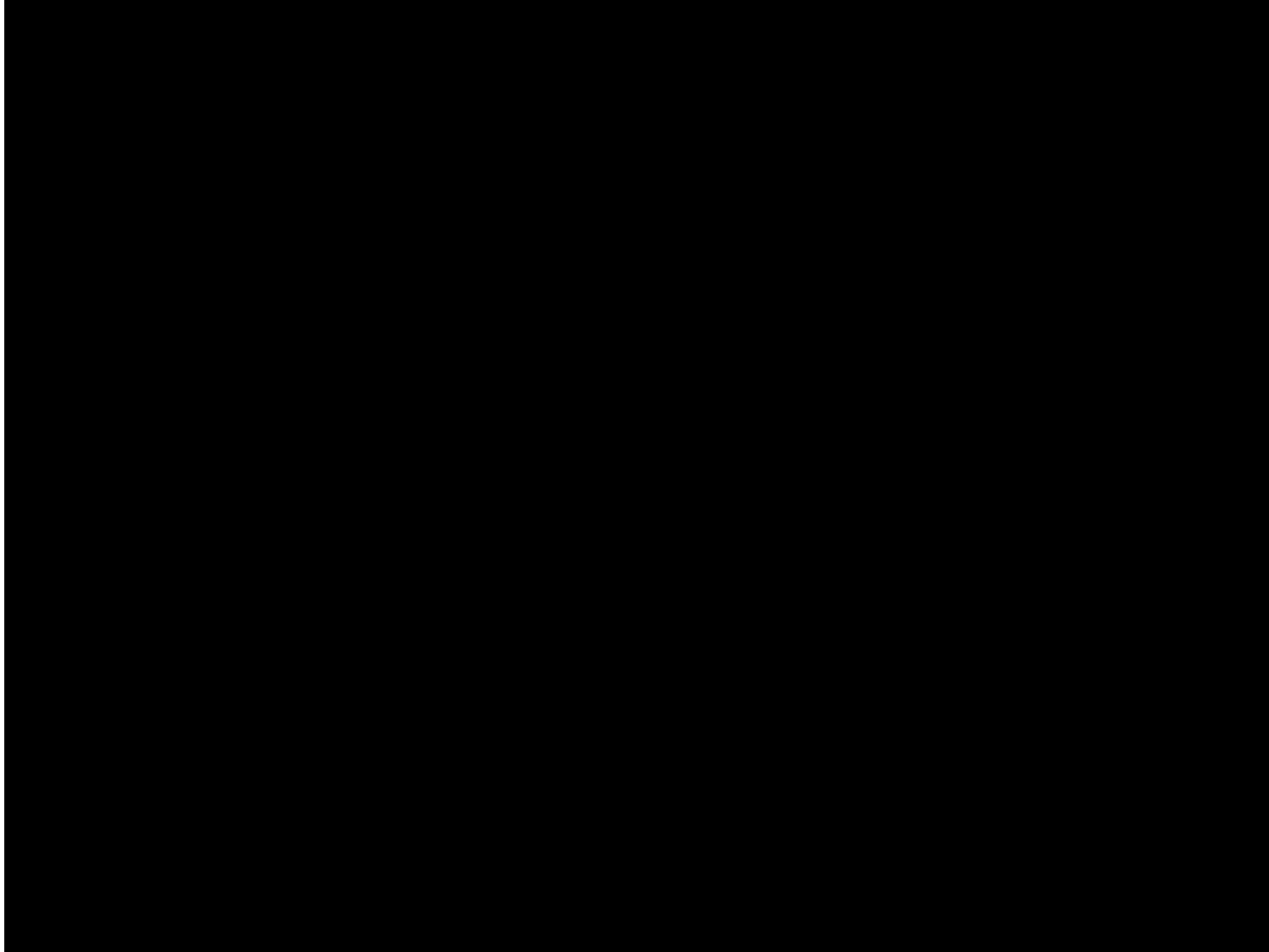


“Is this not the same movement as the Paschal meal of the risen Jesus with his disciples? Walking with them he explained the Scriptures to them; sitting with them at table *he took bread, blessed and broke it, and gave it to them.*”

CCC 1347



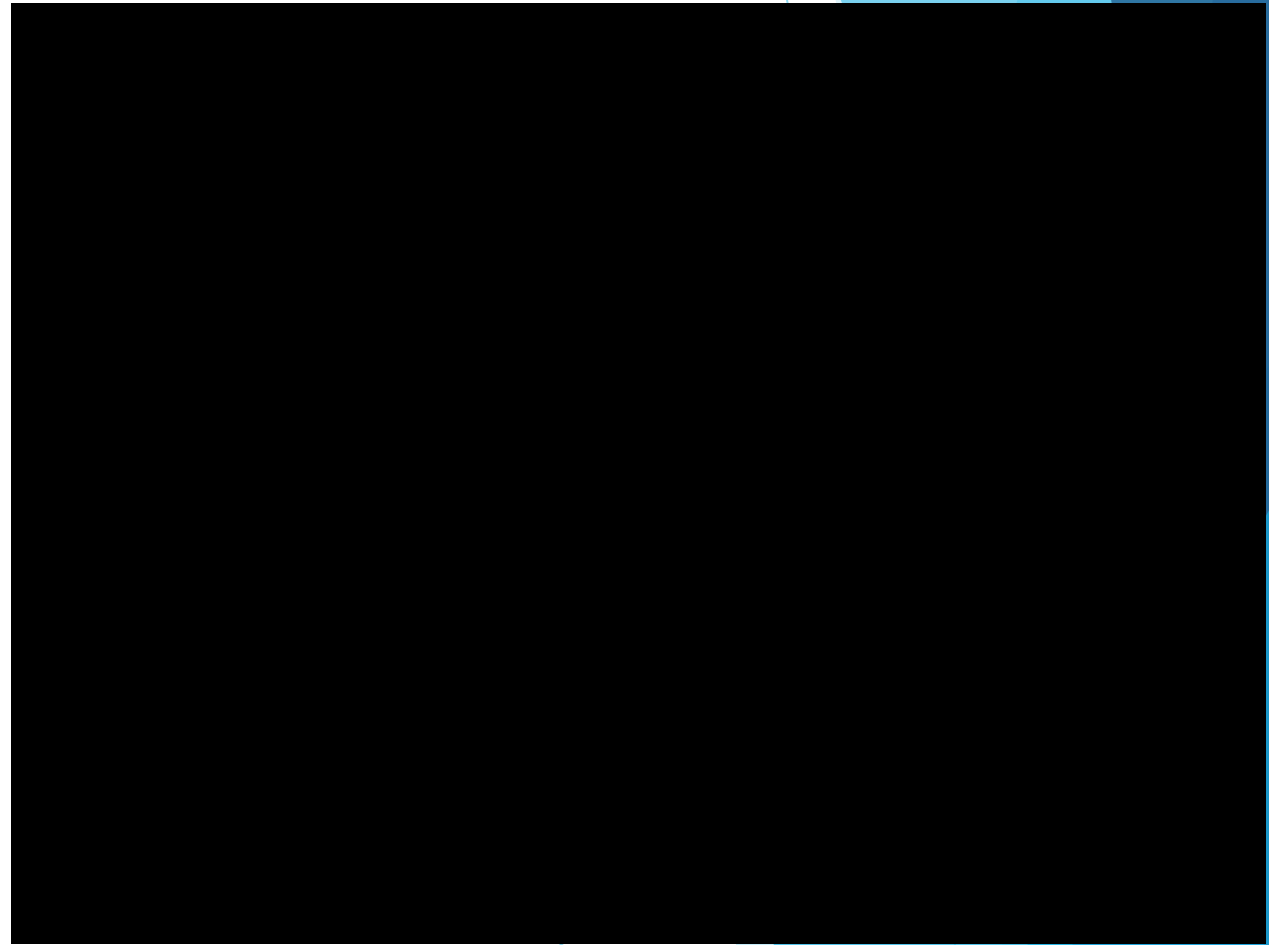
Liturgy of the Hours





Eucharistic Adoration and Benediction

“Because Christ himself is present in the sacrament of the altar, he is to be honored with the worship of adoration. *To visit the Blessed Sacrament is...a proof of gratitude, an expression of love, and a duty of adoration toward Christ our Lord.*”
CCC 1418 (Pope Paul VI, *Mysterium Fidei*)

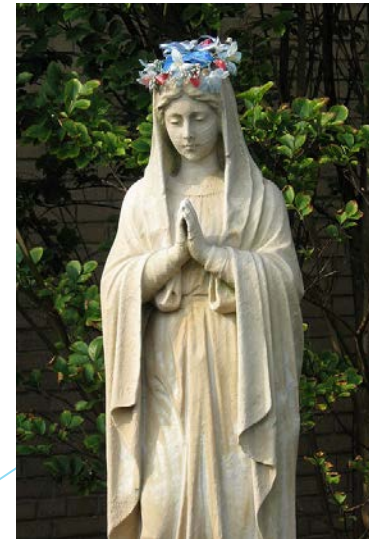
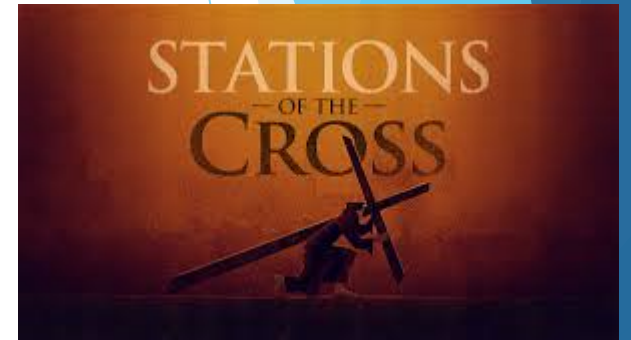
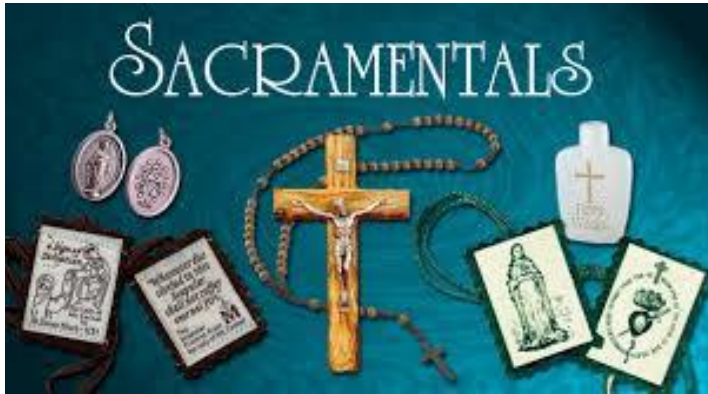




Popular Devotions



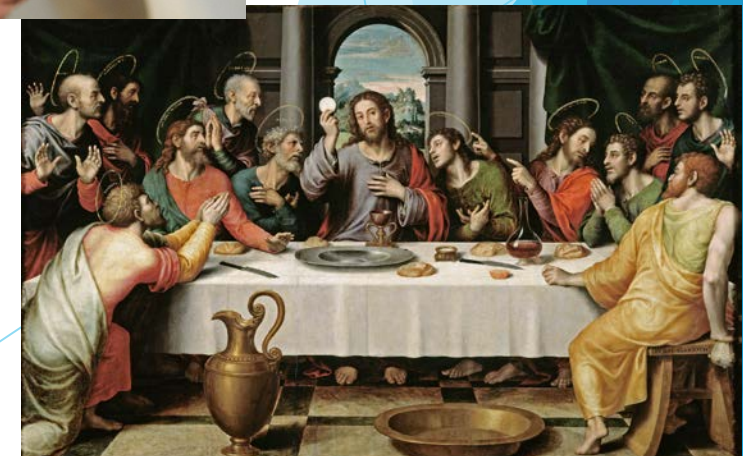
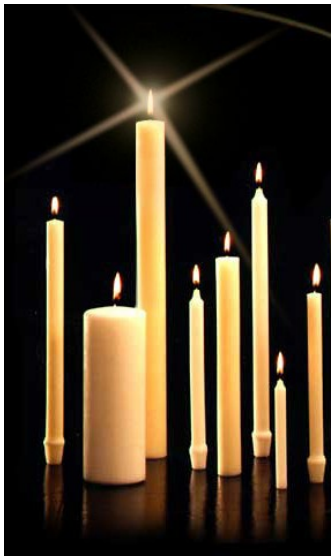
Pray
More
Novenas





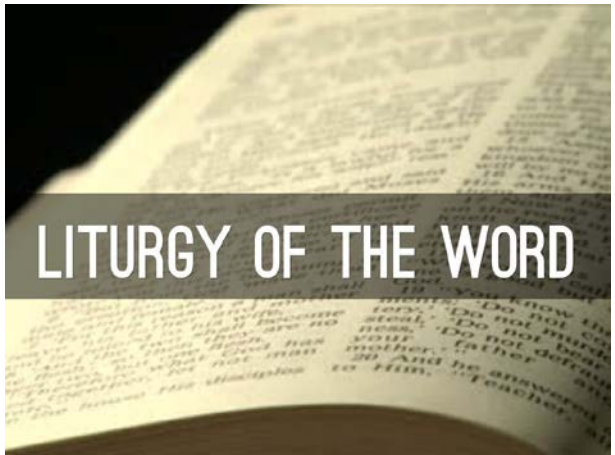
“Integrated into the world of faith and taken up by the power of the Holy Spirit, these cosmic elements, human rituals, and gestures of remembrance of God become bearers of the saving and sanctifying action of Christ.”

CCC 1189





Liturgy is Ritual



How do Symbols Work?



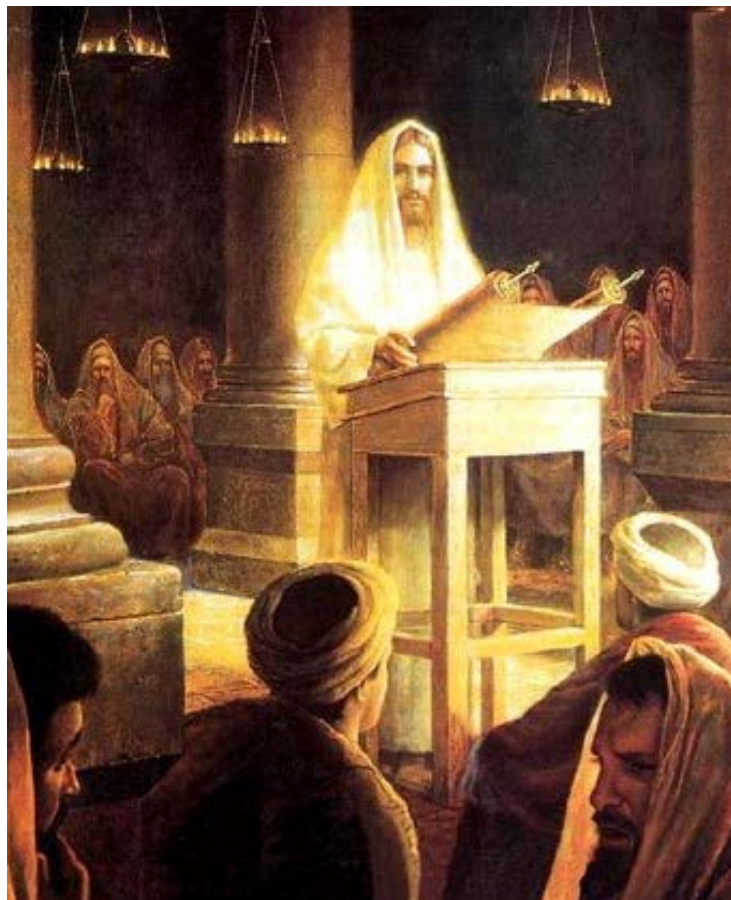


The Origins of the Liturgy



“Now those who had been scattered by the persecution that arose because of Stephen went as far as Phoenicia, Cyprus, and Antioch, preaching the word to no one but Jews. There were some Cypriots and Cyrenians among them, however, who came to Antioch and began to speak to the Greeks as well, proclaiming the Lord Jesus. The hand of the Lord was with them and a great number who believed turned to the Lord.” Acts 11:19-21

The Beginnings of Christian Worship



'The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he has anointed me to bring glad tidings to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim liberty to captives and recovery of sight to the blind, to let the oppressed go free, and to proclaim a year acceptable to the Lord.'

Rolling up the scroll, he handed it back to the attendant and sat down, and the eyes of all in the synagogue looked intently at him. He said to them.

'Today this scripture passage is fulfilled in your hearing.'"

Luke 4:16-21

The Spread of Christianity



“They devoted themselves to the teaching of the apostles and to the communal life, to the breaking of the bread and to the prayers.”

Acts 2:42

“So they, sent forth by the holy Spirit, went down to Seleucia and from there sailed to Cyprus. When they arrived in Salamis, they proclaimed the word of God in the Jewish synagogues.”

Acts 13:4-5

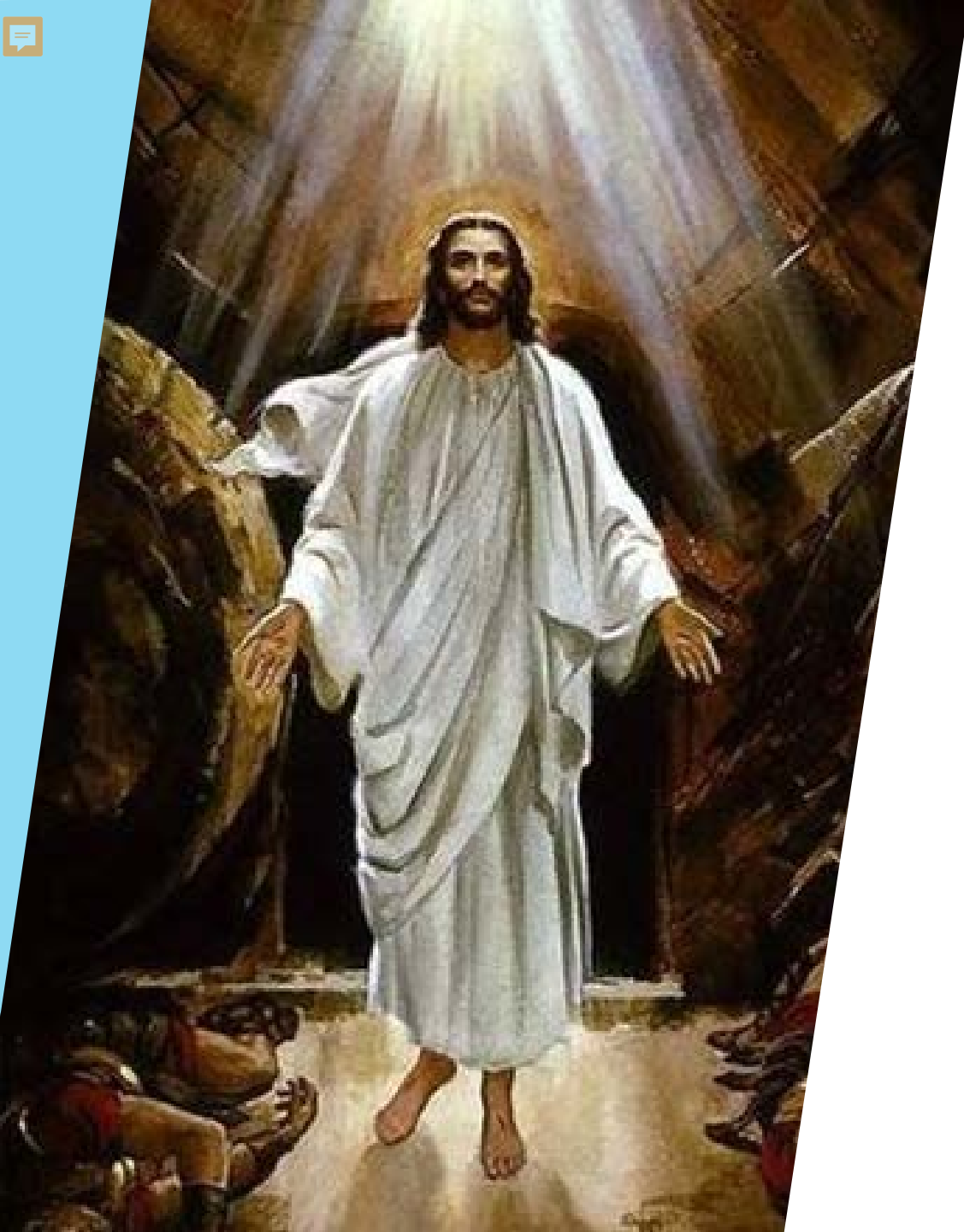
“On the sabbath they entered into the synagogue and took their seats. After the reading of the law and the prophets, the synagogue officials sent word to them. My brothers, if one of you has a word of exhortation for the people, please speak.”

Acts 13:14-15



Contribution of Rome in the Expansion of Christianity

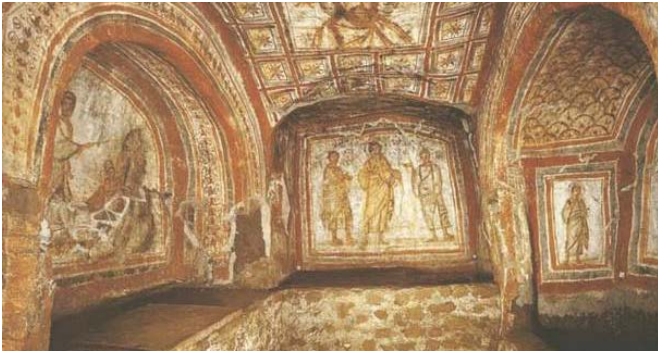




Central Message of Christianity



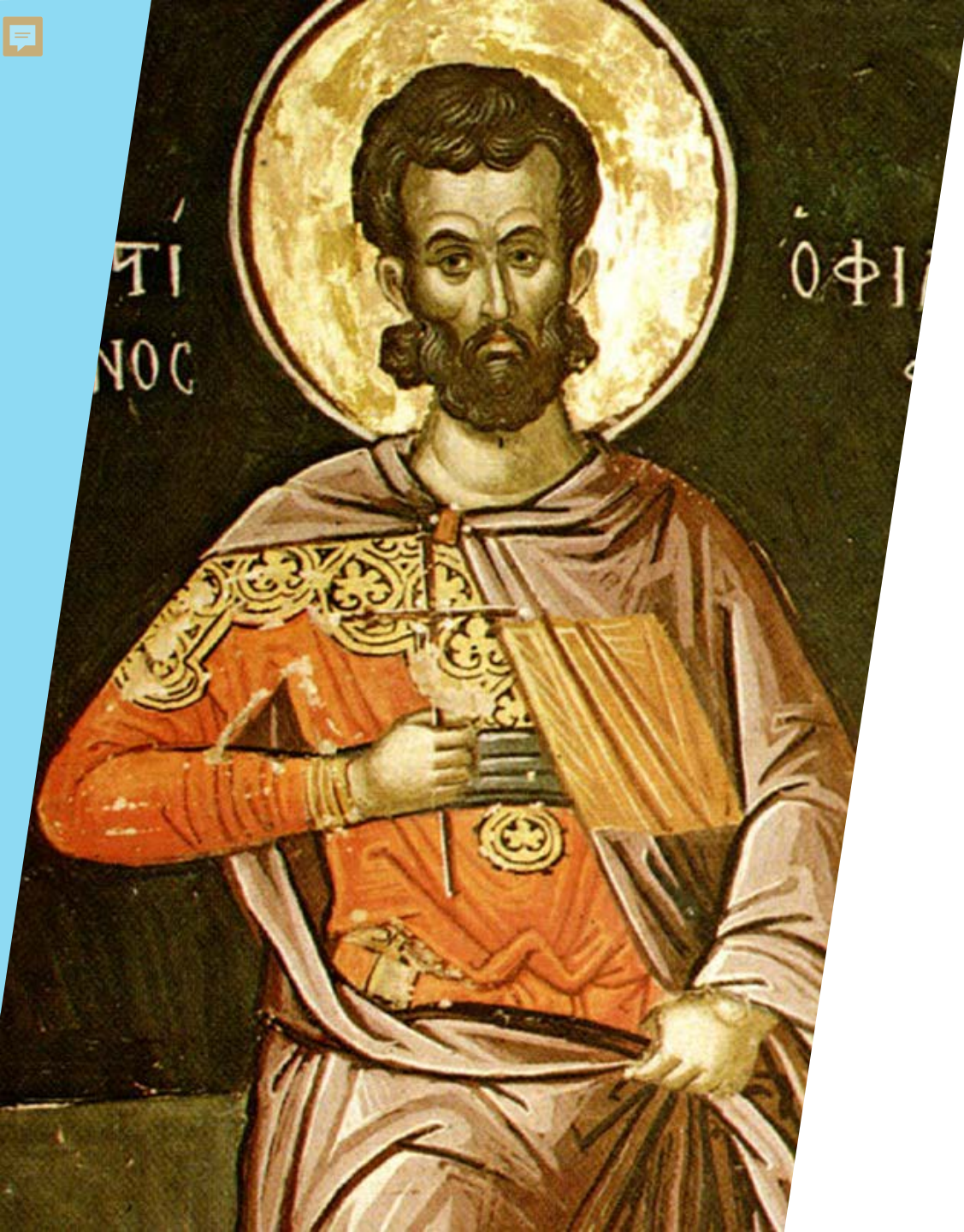
Last Supper



The Early Christian Church

- ▶ The First House Churches
- ▶ “Basilica” like Churches
- ▶ Jewish and Roman Traditions
- ▶ Symbolism





St. Justin Martyr



Jewish Liturgy and Christian Liturgy

“For both Jews and Christians Sacred Scripture is an essential part of their respective liturgies... In its characteristic structure the Liturgy of the Word originates in Jewish prayer. The Liturgy of the Hours and other liturgical texts and formularies, as well as those of our most venerable prayers, including the Lord’s Prayer, have parallels in Jewish prayer. The Eucharistic Prayers also draw their inspiration from the Jewish tradition.

The relationship between Jewish liturgy and Christian liturgy, but also their differences in content, are particularly evident in the great feasts of the liturgical year, such as Passover. Christians and Jews both celebrate the Passover. For Jews, it is the Passover of history, tending toward the future; for Christians, it is the Passover fulfilled in the death and Resurrection of Christ, though always in expectation of its definitive consummation.

CCC 1096





Liturgy and Catechesis



The Liturgy both enables and inspires the faithful to live the Christian faith: dedication to the teaching of the apostles, the communal life, the breaking of the bread, and prayer."

NDC #39



Liturgical Catechesis

- ▶ Originates in the faith of the Church
- ▶ Proclaim the Gospel
- ▶ Initiating believers
- ▶ The Emmaus Story

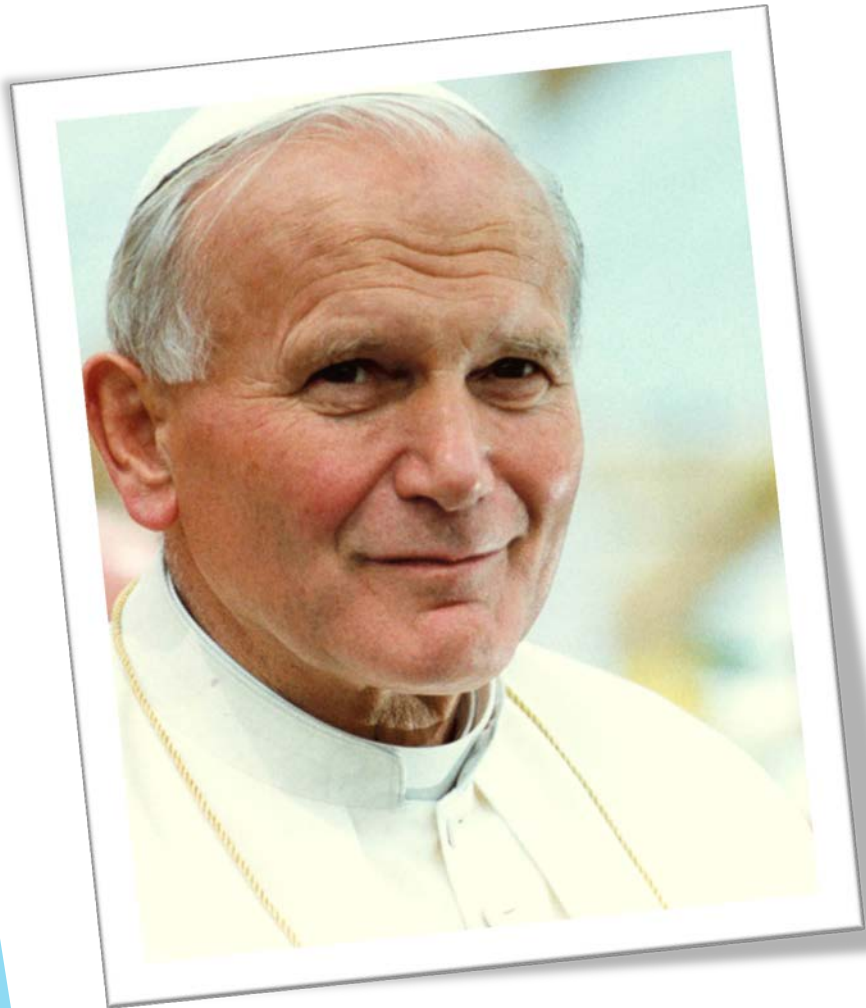


Liturgy is Inherently Catechetical



“Catechesis is intrinsically linked with the whole of liturgical and sacramental activity, for it is in the sacraments, especially in the Eucharist, that Christ Jesus works in fullness for the transformation of men.” CT 23

“The history of salvation, from the creation of the world to its redemption is eschatological fulfillment in Jesus Christ, is celebrated in the sacraments, especially in the Eucharist. That is why the Liturgy is *the privileged place for catechizing the People of God.*” NCD 33



“Liturgical catechesis aims to initiate people into the mystery of Christ...by proceeding from the visible to the invisible, from the sign to the thing signified, from the *sacraments* to the mysteries.

Promotes a more informed knowledge and experience of the liturgy.

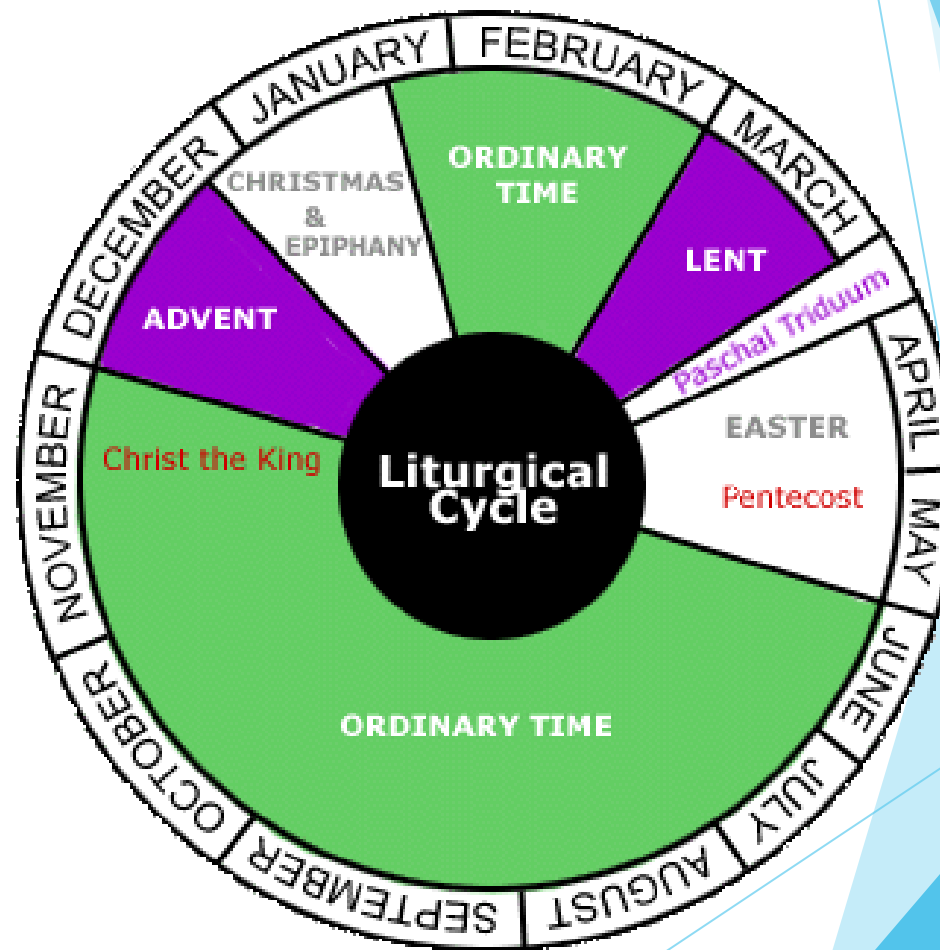
Fosters a deeper sense of the meaning of liturgy and the sacraments.

In other words, sacramental life is impoverished and very soon turns into hollow ritualism if it is not based on serious knowledge of the meaning of the sacraments, and catechesis becomes intellectualized if it fails to come alive in sacramental practice. CT 23

Sacred Time: The Liturgical Year

“In Christianity time has a fundamental importance... *In Jesus Christ, the Word became flesh, time becomes a dimension of God, who is himself eternal.* Because of God’s presence in time in the person of Jesus Christ, time is sacred. Christians mark time itself in relation to Christ.”

The Coming of the Third Millennium
Pope John Paul II





Sunday, The Lord's Day

Seasons of the Church Year

- ▶ Advent
- ▶ Christmas
 - ▶ Baptism of the Lord
- ▶ Ordinary Time
- ▶ Lent
- ▶ Easter Triduum
 - ▶ Holy Thursday
 - ▶ **Good Friday**
 - ▶ Holy Saturday
- ▶ Easter
 - ▶ **Pentecost**
- ▶ Ordinary Time
 - ▶ Feast of Christ the King



The Sanctoral Cycle

- ▶ Veneration of Saints in the Early Church
- ▶ Martyrs
- ▶ Confessors, Monks and Bishops
- ▶ A Universal Sanctoral Cycle



Theology of the Communion of Saints

“Since the Virgin Mary’s role in the mystery of Christ and the Spirit has been treated, it is fitting now to consider her place in the mystery of the Church. The Virgin Mary is acknowledged and honored as being truly the Mother of God and of the redeemer. She is clearly the mother of the members of Christ since she has by her charity joined in bringing about the birth of believers in the church who are members of its head. Mary, Mother of Christ, Mother of the Church.”

CCC #963





Ite Missa Est: Go, you are dismissed



“As the Father
has sent me,
even so I send
you”

Jn 20:21



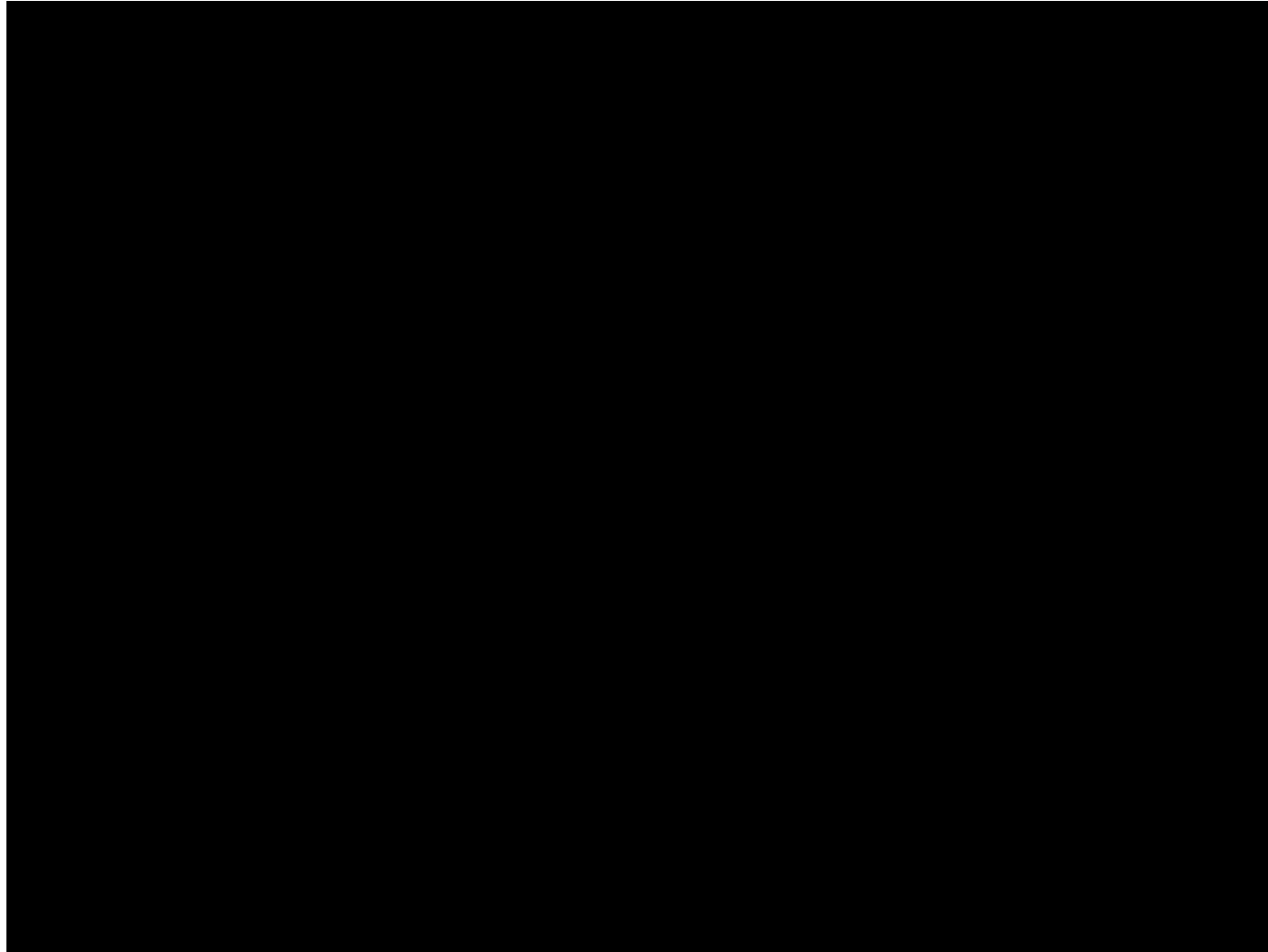
Liturgy and Social Mission



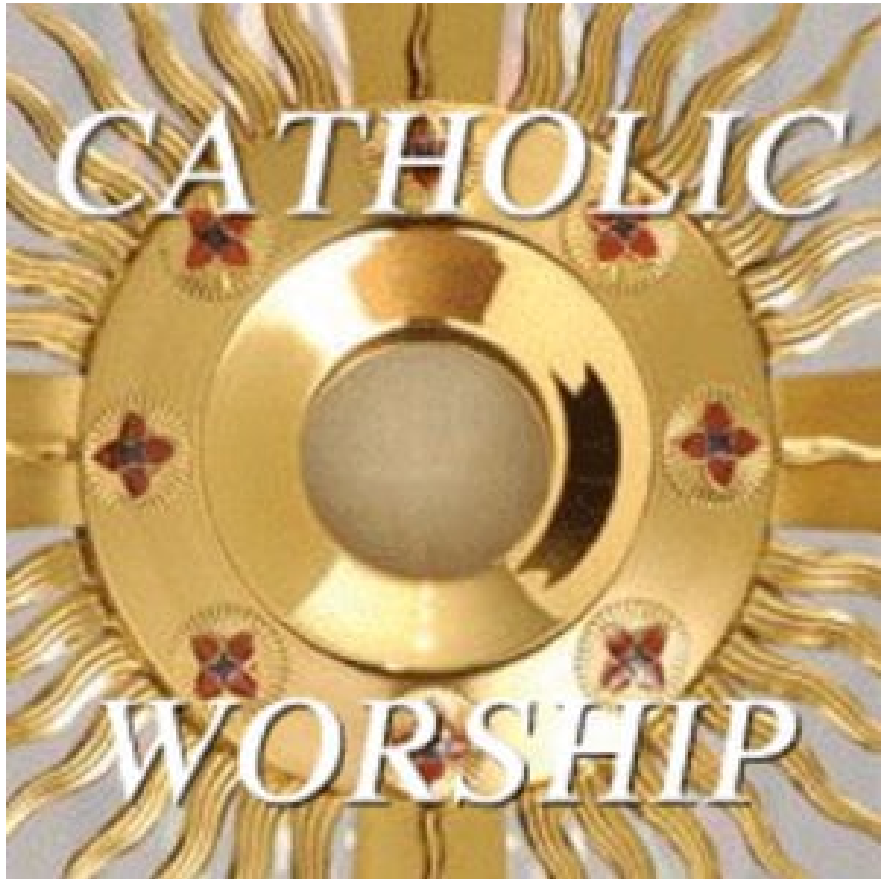
- ▶ Self-Giving Love
- ▶ Missionary Disciples
- ▶ A Community of Disciples and Evangelizers
- ▶ The Church's Social Mission



A People Who Are Sent in Mission



The Purpose of Sacred Worship



“In the *Liturgy of the New Covenant* every liturgical action, especially the celebration of the Eucharist and the sacraments, is an encounter between Christ and the Church. The liturgical assembly derives its unity from the *communion of the Holy Spirit* who gathers the children of God into the one Body of Christ. This assembly transcends racial, cultural, social - indeed all human affinities. CCC 1097



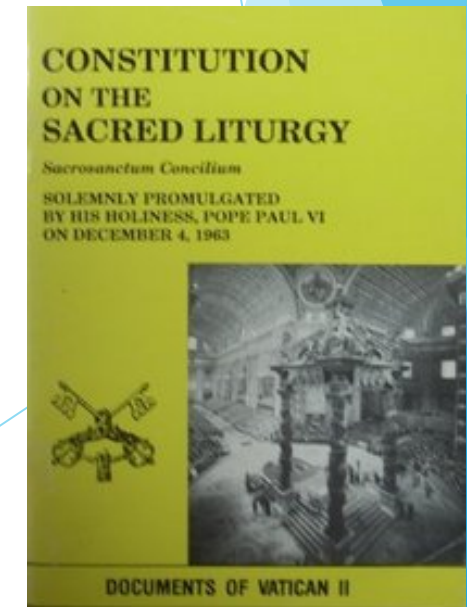
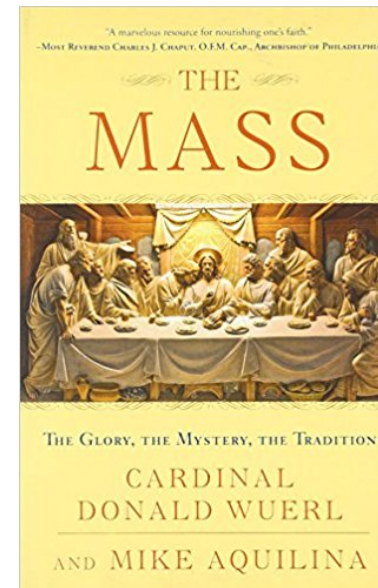
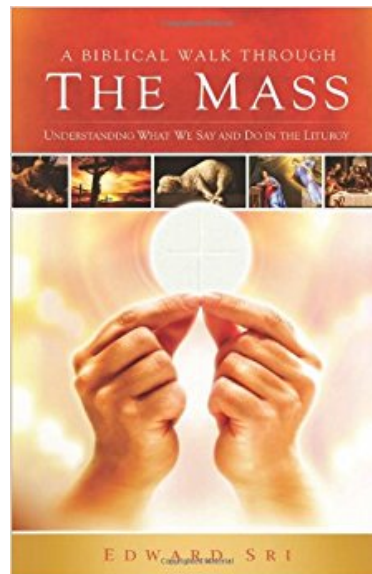
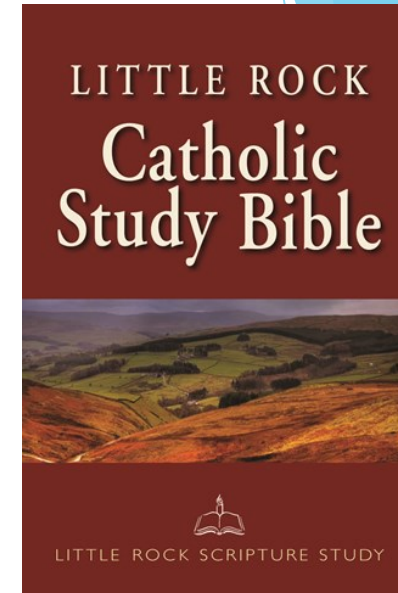
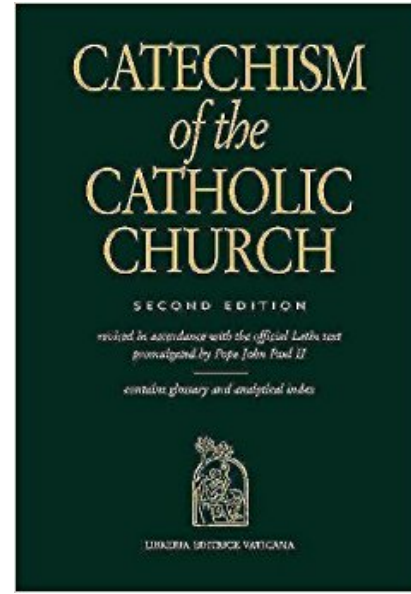
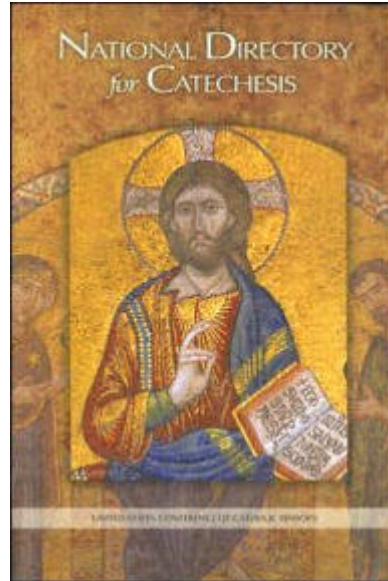
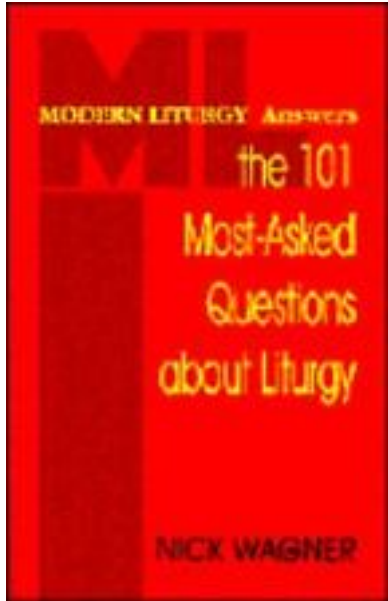
Welcome





The Community Dimension of Liturgy

Liturgy Resources



Diocese of Boise
Office of Religious Education and
Catechetical Leadership



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Closing Prayer

