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Insights in Liturgy By Msgr. William H. Shannon Part II

the understanding of the

The Mass: Eucharist, Epiphany

We have seen, in last week's article, that for nearly a thousand years the Mass was looked upon as the action of God's people offering Eucharist (praise and thanks) with Christ to the Father. In the ninth and tenth centuries a radical change occurred in the way in which people understood the central act of Christian worship. The history is very complicated; obviously only a simplified summary can be given in a short article.

Church moved from Rome

to Gaul or more specifically

to the Empire of Char-

lemagne, who in order to

unify the diverse people in

his empire, forced them to be

baptized Catholic and then imposed the Latin Roman

liturgy on them. These "converts" had little idea of

what it meant to be a

Christian. They went to a

liturgy which, instead of

helping them to understand

the significance of their

"conversion", had little

meaning for them. It was in

Latin, a language they did

not understand. It was a

liturgy that came to be, more

and more, dominated by the

clergy, with the laity as

reacted strongly against the

Arian heresy that denied the

divinity of Christ. In fact so

The Church in Gaul had

silent spectators.

between God and man Who acts in and through the Christian community was all but forgotten. People began to think of the Mass as an occasion when they were allowed for a short time to be in the presence of Christ, now thought of almost exclusively as the All-Holy God. Confessions of sin were inserted in the Mass to express the sense of unworthiness in the presence of the All-Holy. The altar, was pushed to the wall of the Church; the priest faced toward God, rather than toward a people he was to lead in praise and worship of In the ninth century God. Altar rails were added liturgical initiative in the to emphasize the separation

of people from the "Holy of Holies. The basic understanding of the Mass was changed: it was Christ descending as the remote Son of God at the consecration. What had

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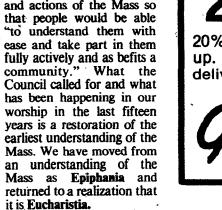
been the joyful, happy spirit. of the Christian community became an atmosphere of awe and fear. People now knelt for Communion and received the Host on their tongues-that is those who received. Many did not, because of an exaggerated fear of the awful majesty of God and their own unworthiness. In the 12th century the custom was introduced of elevating the Host and the Chalice at the time of the consecration, so that people could see and adore what they were no longer receiving. In the Middle Ages the

Mass had become what it was to remain until the 20th century: an action dominated by the clergy who said the words that brought about the Epiphania of the Lord, with the laity kneeling in their places watching the action and adoring Christ when He The Mass came. became Epiphania rather than Eucharistia.

The whole thrust of the Liturgical Movement in the 20th century, which was embraced by Vatican II and

made the Movement of the whole Church, has been to restore to the Mass the meaning it had in the beginning. Vatican II called for a reform of the words and actions of the Mass so

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