

Summary of Sacrosanctum Concilium – The Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy

CONSTITUTION

ON THE SACRED LITURGY

SACROSANCTUM CONCILIIUM

SOLEMNLY PROMULGATED BY

HIS HOLINESS

POPE PAUL VI

ON DECEMBER 4, 1963

The very first line of Sacrosanctum Concilium quantifies the main goals of the Council: reinvigorate Catholics, modernize the Church in a meaningful way, promote unity of all Christian denominations, and reach out to the whole world. This document reveals that God's love created a perfect way for us to worship God by a divine means, all for our good.

If we know what true liturgy is and participate fully in it, liturgy allows us to be drawn closely to God's love. Liturgy is a means of seeking and finding perfect truth and love. Participating in liturgy is a response to Christ's presence in his Church. Liturgy is the official worship of the Church. Liturgy consists of the Seven Sacraments and the Liturgy of the Hours.

Chapter One: The Mass is referred to as The Sacred Liturgy. The Mass allows us to participate in the Paschal Mystery of Christ's Passion, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension, for Christ is present in Liturgy.

Christ's love flows to us in a special way from the Eucharist and The Word of God.

Christ is present to us in the priesthood, diaconate, and in the people of God.

Through baptism we are called to actively share in Liturgy. Liturgical services are never private in nature. Liturgy is a Celebration of the Church, and it signifies our unity in Christ!

There is never to be random modification to Liturgy without the consent of the Holy See. The bishop of a diocese is the one who leads the diocese liturgically. He is meant to ensure that liturgy conforms to the approved norms set in place by the Vatican and laid down by him.

Although private prayers and devotions are meaningful, the Sacred Liturgy is The Source and Summit of life: the beginning and the end of who we are and who we can become.

Chapter Two: The Eucharist Celebration is to foster more profound love of God as well as love for each other. The Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy makes it clear that God's Word was to become a more dynamic part of liturgy.

The Council ordered a change in the Sunday readings at Mass.

They prescribed set readings over a three year cycle, so Catholics would become more familiar with the Bible.

The homily provided at Mass is to reveal the eternal truth of the Gospel. The Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist form a single act of worship, because they both provide the living presence of Christ. They are not separate from one another.

Chapter Three: Other Sacraments and Sacramentals. The Council Fathers proposed the restoration of the Catechumenate for Adults.

A time was to be set aside for formation and instruction. The Rite of Confirmation was to be revised, making the strong connection with Baptism clearer. The Sacrament of Extreme Unction received a more modern name: Anointing of the Sick. It was made clear that this Sacrament was to be reserved for those near death. The purpose of the Sacraments is threefold: give worship to God, build up the Body of Christ, and sanctify humanity.

Chapter Four: Divine Office The Divine Office (Liturgy of the Hours), is a sacred prayer, meant to help us remember that every day, every hour, and every minute are holy. To promote this, certain times of the day are set aside for God to be officially praised throughout the day.

The Office is an ancient tradition and prized possession, which unites the Church to God. To pray the Office is an honour and a duty of the ordained, given to them to praise God on behalf of the entire Church.

However, all people are encouraged to pray it (most religious communities do). It is a requirement for all priests and deacons to do so. The premise for the prayer is rooted in Scripture: without prayer we can do nothing. The Divine Office is an official liturgy in and of itself. Lauds (Morning Prayer) and Vespers (Evening Prayer) are the chief hours to be celebrated. The Divine Office is the public prayer of the Church. It is a powerful source to help one remain faithful and be fed.

Chapter Five: Liturgical Year - The Church regards the whole mystery of Christ as important and this is why it is formed as a Liturgical Year.

It is a set calendar commemorating and recalling the mysteries of redemption. The three year liturgical cycle is meant to celebrate the fuller story of Jesus, from birth and life, to death and resurrection, to ascension and the promise of his return. The purpose of a liturgical calendar is about centering people on Christ.

Chapters Six & Seven: Music and Art - The Council Fathers said that all music and art incorporated into the liturgy should be committed to directing minds to see God prayerfully.

They should promote faithfulness and lift hearts to want to pray and be one with God. Church structures to be constructed are to be designed specifically with liturgy in mind. The design inside should be laid out in such a way that it helps promote active participation.

Conclusion On February 16, 1964, the first Sunday of Lent, the decrees of the Constitution on Sacred Liturgy went into effect. Vatican II stipulated that it was necessary for liturgical reform to give the clergy a new look. It had become evident that it was necessary to add more structure and hold priests accountable to adhering to prescribed norms.

We realize that the word Catholic means Universal.

The Church is to be universal in the sense that the Church belongs to Christ and all should have access to him. The Church is to provide glory to God the Father. This is one of the main reasons Jesus set it into motion.

The word Eucharist means thanksgiving. The Eucharistic Celebration is a sacrament of thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving for the love revealed in the mysteries celebrated at Mass in God's Word and in Jesus' Suffering, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension. Thanksgiving for the very mystical way he still loves us, as he comes to us and is literally present in the consecrated host.

The nourishment we receive from the Eucharist and God's Word should have a profound effect on the way we live our life. If we honestly encounter Christ in the Eucharist, it causes us to become someone more authentic.

There is a strong connection to God's holiness through liturgy and when we come together and truly celebrate liturgy, our commonness in need of God does have a profoundly unifying effect.

Recent studies show the most frequent explanation offered by former Catholics who have joined other churches is they left because they didn't feel like they were getting the spiritual nourishment they desired in the Catholic Church.

It is significant to understand that Christ set up a Church, through the Apostles, which was to be universal. Salvation would rest in him through this Church. Worship would belong to the Church, not individuals.

Although struggles would exist in the Catholic Church, worship belonged in it, and it remained unified for hundreds of years, before some would break away and form their own church, because of diverse reasons.

Diversity is good in that it reveals the many gifts and blessings of God, but I think St. Paul said something that we should all try to understand more fully: maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.

Within a few hundred years after Christ instituted his Church, one of the very earliest Church Fathers, St. Clement of Alexandria, made this theological statement about the Church: **What an astonishing mystery! There is one Father of the universe, one Logos of the universe, and also one Holy Spirit, everywhere one and the same; there is also one virgin become mother, and I should like to call her "Church."**

It isn't spoken of much, but Pope, Benedict XVI and his predecessor Blessed John Paul II shared the belief of preaching the truth before freedom.

To this point: it is in the Catholic Church where we profess one correct and complete confession of faith, received from the Apostles.

There is one common celebration of divine worship, there is full sacramental life, and directly through apostolic succession the legitimacy of the Sacrament of Holy Orders is maintained, and by this grace given, as we share in the oneness of the Eucharist.

The Eucharist is Jesus. He is the source of it all: life, salvation, and worship.

Through Liturgy in the Catholic Church we are provided the ability to give the greatest gift of self in Christ to the Father, through the Spirit.

Most people don't realize that since Vatican II there has been significant progress made regarding doctrinal differences.

However positive this is, we will need the help of the Spirit in a profound way, because a significant divide does exist.

The good news though is there is a partial communion that exists.

What is most important, we still have a command from Jesus that will be eternal – I have given them the glory you gave me, so that they may be one, as we are one... We are to become one.

The keys to the kingdom rest in the Catholic Church's hands. If this is true, we must never cease trying to keep doors unlocked. Let us long remember these words from Sacrosanctum Concilium: **All the activities of the Church are directed, as toward their end, to the sanctification of men in Christ and the glorification of God.**