

## Vatican II and the Liturgy

- 1) Do you remember the change after Vatican II? Name 3 things that changed in the Liturgy after Vatican II
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
- 2) How different was the experience of Mass before and after the Council?
- 3) How would you explain Vatican II to someone in one or two sentences?
- 4) What was the goal of Vatican II?

### *Adsumus, Sancte Spiritus*

We stand before You, Holy Spirit,  
as we gather together in Your name.  
With You alone to guide us,  
make Yourself at home in our hearts;  
Teach us the way we must go  
and how we are to pursue it.  
We are weak and sinful;  
do not let us promote disorder.  
Do not let ignorance lead us down the wrong path  
nor partiality influence our actions.  
Let us find in You our unity  
so that we may journey together to eternal life  
and not stray from the way of truth  
and what is right.  
All this we ask of You,  
who are at work in every place and time,  
in the communion of the Father and the Son,  
forever and ever. Amen

# Vatican II and the Liturgy

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January 25, 2023

## I. Introduction

- A. Opening Prayer (from Sessions of Vatican II) Adsumus, Sancte Spiritus
- B. Questions from last time?
- C. SC 1: Four things Vatican II sought to do
- D. Acts 2:42-48

## II. Vatican II Document Preparation

- A. Working Commissions
- B. Schema
- C. Bishops formally and informally in dialogue

## III. Liturgical Renewal

- A. Lex Orandi Lex Credendi (Lex Vivendi)
- B. What is the origin of the word “liturgy”? (CCC 1069)
- C. The experience of the Mass before the Council in USA was not universal
- D. Was Vatican II a break from the past?
- E. The modern Liturgical movement
  - i. Monasteries – late 1800s
  - ii. Liturgy reform of Pope St. Pius X active participation, music secularization  
<https://smarmag.org/blog.php?month=201710&id=1003618740&cat=&pg=2&title=Pope+St.+Pius+X+and+Liturgical+Reform> [Google: Pius X participation secularization]
  - iii. Pope Pius XII, reintroduced the Easter Triduum 1951, 1955
  - iv. 1962 Missal of Pope St. John XXIII
- F. Why Liturgical Renewal?
  - i. Trent – reaction to the errors of Protestant Reformation
  - ii. Baptism into the Paschal Mystery
  - iii. Legalism
  - iv. Liturgical minimalism

## IV. *Sacrosanctum Concilium*

- A. Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy – approved Dec 4, 1963

- i. Introduction
    - a) SC 2 – express in their lives and manifest to others
  - ii. General Principles for the Restoration and Promotion of the Sacred Liturgy
    - a) The Nature of the Sacred Liturgy and its Importance in the Life of the Church
      - SC 6 – Baptized joined into Paschal Mystery
      - SC 10 – Liturgy is the Fount and Summit
    - b) The Promotion of Liturgical Instruction and Active Participation
      - SC 14 – Desire for full, conscious, and active participation
      - The nature of the liturgy demands
      - Right and obligation by their Baptism
    - c) The Reform of the Sacred Liturgy
      - Greater Proclamation of the Word (SC 51)
      - Noble simplicity (SC 34)
  - iii. The Most Sacred Mystery of the Eucharist
  - iv. The Other Sacraments and Sacramentals
  - v. The Divine Office
  - vi. The Liturgical Year
  - vii. Sacred Music
  - viii. Sacred Art and Sacred Furnishings
- V. How things have changed with Vatican II
- A. Full, Conscious and Active Participation
    - i. Do this in remembrance of me
    - ii. Reading/Hearing vs Celebrating
    - iii. Responses
    - iv. Praying the Lord's Prayer
  - B. Latin in the Mass
    - i. Why Latin was used
    - ii. Why the Kyrie?
    - iii. The use of the vernacular (Cyril and Methodius, 869)
  - C. Scripture
    - i. Expanded exposure to Scripture
      - a) Old testament about 10% (up from 1%)

b) Gospel about 90% (up from 22%)

c) Remaining New Testament about 55% (up from 11 %)

### NT Summary:

NT Section	NAB		Pre-Vatican II Missal: Sundays & Major Feasts		Current Lectionary: Sundays & Major Feasts		Current Lectionary: Sundays & Weekdays	
	# Chap.	# Vv. Total	Vv. Used	% Used	Vv. Used	% Used	Vv. Used	% Used
<b>Gospels (4)</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>3779</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>22.4 %</b>	<b>2184</b>	<b>57.8 %</b>	<b>3393</b>	<b>89.8 %</b>
Acts	28	1007	35	3.5 %	165	16.4 %	492	48.9 %
Pauline Letters (7)	61	1493	270	18.1 %	468	31.3 %	846	56.7 %
Deutero-Paulines (6)	26	539	82	15.2 %	201	37.3 %	349	64.7 %
Hebrews	13	303	17	5.6 %	84	27.6 %	188	62.0 %
Catholic Epistles (7)	21	432	57	13.2 %	107	24.7 %	292	67.6 %
Book of Revelation	22	404	0	0 %	38	9.4 %	129	31.9 %
<b>NT w/o Gospels</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>4178</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>11.0 %</b>	<b>1063</b>	<b>25.4 %</b>	<b>2296</b>	<b>54.9 %</b>
<b>NT Grand Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>7957</b>	<b>1309</b>	<b>16.5 %</b>	<b>3247</b>	<b>40.8 %</b>	<b>5689</b>	<b>71.5 %</b>

D. Vestments

E. Environment

#### VI. Dei Verbum

A. Chapter I “Divine Revelation itself”

B. Chapter II “The Transmission of Divine Revelation” Scripture and Tradition

C. DV 9 “flowing out from the same divine well-spring...

D. DV 10 “single sacred deposit of the Word of God, which is entrusted to the Church”  
Scripture, Tradition, and Magisterium – one can not stand without the others.

E. Chap III Sacred Scripture: “Its divine Inspiration and its interpretation” Authorship  
DV 11

F. Chapter IV “Old Testament”

G. Chapter V “New Testament”

H. Chap VI “Sacred scripture in the Life of the Church” DV 22

#### VII. Conclusion

A. Our participation in the Paschal Mystery (Christ)

B. Our more fervent living of the Christian life

C. Our promoting of Ecumenism and Evangelization