

Liturgy And Laity

Liturgy of the Hours The Liturgy of the Hours forms the official set of prayers "marking the hours of each day and sanctifying the day with prayer. The laity may oblige themselves to pray the Liturgy of the Hours or part of it by a personal vow. The present official form of the entire Liturgy of the The Liturgy of the Hours (Latin: Liturgia Horarum), Divine Office (Latin: Divinum Officium), or Opus Dei ("Work of God") is a set of Catholic prayers comprising the canonical hours, often also referred to as the breviary, of the Latin Church. Before 1971, the official form for the Latin Church was the Breviarium Romanum, first published in 1568. " The term "Liturgy of the Hours" has been retroactively applied to the practices of saying the canonical hours in both the Christian East and West-particularly within the Latin liturgical rites-prior to the Second Vatican Council, and is the official term for the canonical hours promulgated for usage by the Latin Church in 1971 f13b2b2d91

Liturgy of Preparation Among the Slavic peoples, it is customary for the laity to offer small prosphora in commemoration of those living and the departed The Liturgy of Preparation, also Prothesis (Ancient Greek: Πρόθεσις, lit. commemorated at every Liturgy. 'a setting forth') or Proskomedia (Προσκομιδὴ Proskomidē 'an offering, an oblation'), is the name given in the Eastern Orthodox Church to the act of preparing the bread and wine for the Eucharist

The Presanctified is used on the weekdays of Great Lent, a season of repentance, fasting, and intensified prayer when the more frequent reception of communion is desirable; however, the full Divine Liturgy having a joyful character is not in keeping with the somberness of the season of repentance (Eucharist literally means 'thanksgiving... f13b2b2d91

Liturgy of Saint Basil Two of these liturgies are in common use today: the one used in the Byzantine Rite prescribed to be celebrated ten times a year, and the one ordinarily used by the Coptic Church. The Liturgy of Saint Basil or the Divine Liturgy of Saint Basil or Divine Liturgy of Saint Basil the Great (Coptic: ⲙⲁⲛⲓⲥⲧⲉ ⲡⲓ ⲃⲁⲩⲟⲩⲱⲧⲏ ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁⲛⲁⲗⲟⲩ, The Liturgy of Saint Basil or the Divine Liturgy of Saint Basil or Divine Liturgy of Saint Basil the Great (Coptic: ⲙⲁⲛⲓⲥⲧⲉ ⲡⲓ ⲃⲁⲩⲟⲩⲱⲧⲏ ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁⲛⲁⲗⲟⲩ, Ti-anaphora ente pi-agios Basilios. Koine Greek: Ἡ Θεία Λειτουργία τοῦ Ἀγίου Βασιλείου τοῦ Μεγάλου, Ē Theía Leitourgía tou Agíou Vasileíou tou Megálou), is a term for several Eastern Christian celebrations of the Divine Liturgy (Eucharist), or at least several anaphoras, which are named after Basil of Caesarea f13b2b2d91

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Terms such as lay priest, lay clergy and lay nun were once used in certain Buddhist cultures, especially Japanese, to indicate ordained persons who continued to live in the wider community instead of retiring to a monastery. Some Christian... f13b2b2d91 It is also called a cochlear, Latin for "spoon". In Western Christianity (within traditions such as Anglicanism, Lutheranism, and Methodism) a perforated spoon is used to remove any foreign particulate matter that falls into the wine. It is one of the items, in Western Christian Churches, that lies on the credence table. f13b2b2d91

Laity g. a nun or a lay brother. laity as the "people of God" between those who are ordained priests and those not ordained is one of cooperation in three areas: (1) in the Liturgy, In religious organizations, the laity () — individually a layperson, layman or laywoman — consists of all members who are not part of the clergy, usually including any non-ordained members of religious orders, e f13b2b2d91

Spoon (liturgy) liturgical implement used to distribute Holy Communion to the laity during the Divine Liturgy in some Eastern Christian rites. It is also called a cochlear The Spoon (Greek: Κοχλιάριον, Kochliáron; Slavonic: Лжица, Lzhítza) is a liturgical implement used to distribute Holy Communion to the laity during the Divine Liturgy in some Eastern Christian rites f13b2b2d91

Liturgy of the Presanctified Gifts The Liturgy of the Presanctified Gifts (Greek: λειτουργία τών Προηγιασμένων Δώρων) also referred to as The Divine Liturgy of Saint Gregory the Dialogist The Liturgy of the Presanctified Gifts (Greek: λειτουργία τών Προηγιασμένων Δώρων) also referred to as The Divine Liturgy of Saint Gregory the Dialogist is a Byzantine Rite liturgical service which is performed on the weekdays of Great Lent and the first three days of Holy Week wherein communion is received from Gifts (the Body and Blood of Christ) that are sanctified (consecrated) in advance, hence its name; this Divine Liturgy has no anaphora (Eucharistic Prayer) f13b2b2d91

In secular usage, by extension, a layperson is a person who is not qualified in a given profession or is not an expert in a particular field. The phrase "layman's terms" is used to refer to plain language that is understandable to the everyday person, as opposed to specialised terminology understood only by a professional. f13b2b2d91 Other Christian denominations may employ terms such as Divine Service or worship service (and often just "service"), rather than the word Mass. For the celebration of the Eucharist in Eastern Christianity, including Eastern Catholic Churches, other terms such as Divine Liturgy, Holy Qurbana, Holy Qurobo and Badarak (or Patarag) are typically used instead. f13b2b2d91

Liturgy of Saint John Chrysostom The Liturgy of Saint John Chrysostom is the

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most celebrated divine liturgy in the Byzantine Rite. It is named after its core part, the anaphora attributed to Saint John Chrysostom, Archbishop of Constantinople in the 5th century. It is named after its core part, the anaphora attributed The Liturgy of Saint John Chrysostom is the most celebrated divine liturgy in the Byzantine Rite f13b2b2d91

Catholic liturgy In this sense the arrangement of all these services in certain set forms (including the canonical hours, administration of sacraments, etc.) is meant. Catholic liturgy means the whole complex of official liturgical worship, including all the rites, ceremonies, prayers, and sacraments of the Church, as Catholic liturgy means the whole complex of official liturgical worship, including all the rites, ceremonies, prayers, and sacraments of the Church, as opposed to private or collective devotions. Liturgy encompasses the entire service: prayer, reading and proclamation of the scriptures, singing, gestures, movement and vestments, liturgical colours, symbols and symbolic actions, the administration of sacraments and sacramentals f13b2b2d91

Liturgy of Saint James It is also occasionally used in the Eastern Orthodox Church and Melkite Catholic Church. It is developed The Liturgy of Saint James is a form of Christian liturgy used by some Eastern Christians of the Byzantine rite and West Syriac Rite. The Liturgy of Saint James is a form of Christian liturgy used by some Eastern Christians of the Byzantine rite and West Syriac Rite. It became widespread in Church of Antioch from the fourth or fifth century onwards, replacing the older Basilean Liturgy of Antioch. It is developed from an ancient Egyptian form of the Basilean anaphoric family, and is influenced by the traditions of the rite of the Church of Jerusalem, as the Mystagogic Catecheses of Cyril of Jerusalem imply. It is still the principal liturgy of the Syriac Orthodox Church, the Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church, the Maronite Church, the Syriac Catholic Church, Syro-Malankara Catholic Church and other churches employing the West Syriac Rite f13b2b2d91

Mass (liturgy) The English Mass is the main Eucharistic liturgical service in many forms of Western Christianity. The term is also used in many Lutheran churches, as well as in some Anglican churches, and on rare occasion by other Protestant churches. The term Mass is commonly used in the Catholic Church, Western Rite Orthodoxy, Old Catholicism, and Independent Catholicism. including Eastern Catholic Churches, other terms such as Divine Liturgy, Holy Qurbana, Holy Qurobo and Badarak (or Patarag) are typically used instead f13b2b2d91

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