

Liturgy: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow
Session 9
The Lutheran Liturgy – 1941 and 1982 and Beyond

1. In what year did the Barbarians from the North invade and begin to wreak havoc in the Roman Empire?
A. D. _____
2. The Historic Liturgy, being used in the Roman Empire, was sophisticated, crisp, clean, simple, elegant, and beautiful. Though the Barbarians embraced that liturgy, they also demanded _____ ceremony, more of what was already there.
3. How much did the liturgy change from A. D. 400 – 1500?
 - a. Small amount
 - b. Medium amount
 - c. Drastic amount
4. The decline and abuse of the liturgy during the Medieval Church:
 - a. It demonstrated a _____ between the clergy and the laity. Though the ordinaries (_____, _____, _____, and _____) had been sung by all the people in response to God's gifts, now the ordinaries were sung only by the _____; in other words, by the _____ Christians.
 - b. It diminished the reading of the word of God by adding the _____ and _____ of the saints to the reading of the Bible. Also, _____ itself began to diminish.
 - c. It brought about some drastic changes in the Sacrament part of the liturgy:
 - i. How was the Eucharistic Prayer taken away from the people? _____

 - ii. Why was a bell rung during the words of institution? _____

 - iii. Why did the pastor elevate the Sacrament? _____

 - iv. Transubstantiation, the teaching that the bread and wine are _____

(What do we believe we are receiving in the Lord's Supper? See 1 Corinthians 10:16
_____)
 - v. How did the clergy prevent the laity from spilling any wine during the distribution?

 - vi. Why were the people finally required to receive the bread into their mouths? _____

5. When Luther came along, in approximately A. D. _____, God worked through him to reform both the _____ and the _____.
 - a. Luther sought to restore the liturgy back to the _____, so the people of God could _____.
 - b. Name the fundamental principle used by Luther: _____
(If you were asked to show someone that principle in the Bible, what verse/s would you use?
_____)

c. What did Luther do to restore these parts of the liturgy?

- i. The word: _____
- ii. Preaching: _____
- iii. Eucharistic Prayer: _____
- iv. Ordinaries: _____

6. Luther's Order of Service:

a. Preparation:

- i. Invocation
- ii. Confession and Absolution

b. Entrance Rite:

- i. Introit Psalm
- ii. Kyrie Luke 16, 17, 18
- iii. Gloria in Excelsis Luke 2
- iv. Collect

c. Service of the Word:

- i. Old Testament -- Gradual
- ii. Epistle -- Verse
- iii. Gospel -- Hymn of the Day
- iv. Sermon
- v. Nicene Creed
- vi. Prayers

d. Service of Holy Communion:

- i. Preparation of bread and wine (Offertory/Offering) Psalms
- ii. Preface and Proper Preface Luke 1
- iii. Sanctus Is. 6/Ps. 118
- iv. Prayer & Lord's Prayer Matt. 6/Luke 11
- v. The Words of Institution 1 Cor. 11:23
- vi. The Peace of the Lord John 14:27
- vii. Agnus Dei John 1:29
- viii. Distribution
- ix. Post-Communion Canticle Luke 2:29 ff.
- x. Post-Communion Collect Ps. 107:1/118:1
- xi. Benediction Number 6:24

7. Confession and absolution:

- a. When was it added to the liturgy? _____
- b. Technically, is it a part of the Divine Service? Y N

8. The Entrance Rite used to be a time of _____, as we indicated in lesson 8 with the shape of an oval; however, now its shape is a _____ and its part of our preparation to *hear* the _____ of God.

9. Is the order of our Lutheran Liturgy today very similar to both the Historic Liturgy and the liturgy used at the time of Martin Luther? Y N

10. The Lutheran Liturgy of today is a wonderful expression of the ancient church's understanding built on the precedence of the _____ origins and the early _____ origins of how it is that the body of Christ, the Lord's _____ comes together on the Lord's _____ to receive the Lord's _____.