

## Early church \_\_\_\_\_

- Where: \_\_\_\_\_
- Met in secret
- Met on \_\_\_\_\_ (the Lord's day)
- Emphasis: Action of \_\_\_\_\_, so as to share the love of Christ with others and the poor  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Celebrant: the \_\_\_\_\_, who wore no special clothes nor spoke a different language
- Order: Kiss of peace, readings from scripture or apostles, prayers of thanks, leaders blessing bread and wine, breaking bread, sharing bread and wine

## Roman Period \_\_\_\_\_

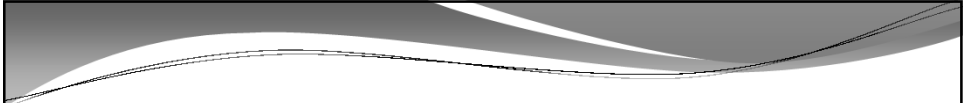
- Now most \_\_\_\_\_ to be Christian
- Eucharist celebrated in large rectangular buildings called \_\_\_\_\_ so all the people can fit in to Mass
- Celebrant: often the \_\_\_\_\_ now. All leaders take on some of the "look" of leaders in the empire.
- Language: \_\_\_\_\_, which most people speak.
- Emphasis: the Eucharist strengthens us, makes us more and more the body of Christ.
- Debates regarding the humanity and divinity of Jesus cause people to see Jesus as \_\_\_\_\_.

## Medieval period \_\_\_\_\_

- Emphasis: the \_\_\_\_\_ makes Him seem \_\_\_\_\_ from the lives of His followers.
- Language: \_\_\_\_\_. Most do not understand this.
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Most do not receive communion or do so only rarely. \_\_\_\_\_ used.
- Most sacred moment: \_\_\_\_\_

## Post Vatican II (current)

- Language: \_\_\_\_\_
- Altar again looks *a bit* more like a table.
- Priest says prayers to the assembly, not to himself.
- People participate by singing, answering the priest in the prayers, actively going to communion.
- Mass is both a meal and a sacrifice.
- We see Christ present in both the Mystical body assembled to celebrate AND in the elements of bread and wine.



Why nothing else between 1250  
and post-Vatican II (1960s)?