

History of Eucharistic Adoration



NATIONAL
**Eucharistic
Revival**

When did the Catholic Church start Eucharistic Adoration?

- Apostolic Times – St. Paul
- 1st/2nd Centuries- Eucharist Reserved For the Sick and Dying and *Fermentum*
- St. Basil – when celebrating the mass, placed 1/3 in a golden dove above the altar.

- 11th Century – St. Pope Gregory VII teaching on the Real Presence
 - “I believe in my heart and openly profess that the bread and wine ... substantially changed into the true and life-giving flesh and blood of Jesus Christ...”
 - “... After the consecration, there is present the true body of Christ which was born of the virgin ... and that there is present the true blood of Christ which flowed from his side....”
- St. Gregory’s teachings started a Eucharistic Renaissance
 - Processions of the Blessed Eucharist
 - Prescribed acts of adoration were legislated

- 11th Century – from this time on, devotion to the Blessed Sacrament reserved in the tabernacle became more and more prevalent in the Catholic World.
- Sept. 14, 1226 – First Perpetual Adoration - Blessed Sacrament Exposed in the Chapel of the Holy Cross
- 13th Century – Pope Urban IV instituted the Feast of Corpus Christ.
 - Thomas Aquinas commissioned to compose the Liturgy of the Hours for the feast of Corpus Christi, adding three hymns.

- 16th Century – Council of Trent
 - Defined every aspect of the Sacrifice of the Mass, Holy Communion and the Real Presence.
 - The most significant development of Eucharistic doctrine since apostolic times.
- End of 16th Century – Pope Clement VIII instituted the Forty Hours Devotion.
 - Thomas Aquinas commissioned to compose the Liturgy of the Hours for the feast of Corpus Christi, adding three hymns
- Eucharistic Adoration continued until 1792 until the French Revolution, and resumed in 1829

Adoration

- Can the Eucharist be left alone in adoration?
 - The exposed Blessed Sacrament must never be left alone.
- What happens to the Eucharist after adoration?
 - The priest incenses the Blessed Sacrament, blesses the congregation with the Blessed Sacrament, and then reposes the Blessed Sacrament in the tabernacle.
- What is the etiquette for adoration?
 - Nothing is to be placed on the altar
 - The Monstrance should not be touched
 - kneel on both knees for a moment as a sign of respect for Our Lord.

Perpetual Adoration

- uninterrupted adoration of the Blessed Sacrament
- someone is always in prayer before the Holy Eucharist.
- only such short interruptions as imperative reasons or uncontrollable circumstances require
- uninterrupted for a longer or shorter period, a day or several days, as in the Forty-Hours devotion
- is uninterrupted in one special church or chapel



The Holy Eucharist

The physical element that has been divinely transformed into the blood or body of Christ; a doctrine Catholics know as transubstantiation.



The Monstrance

The Sun Design

derives from Latin American Catholicism, where missionaries employed a monstrance with the sunburst to appropriate sun imagery to the eucharist, and hence supplant sun worship among the natives



The Monstrance

Gold

Meant to highlight and draw attention to the king of kings, Jesus Christ, present in a real and substantial way under the appearances of bread. This is why a monstrance is typically gold and ornamented in a special way, in recognition of the divine mystery it holds and reveals



The Monstrance

- Why doesn't the priest touch the monstrance?
 - Respect for the sacred vessel
 - Jesus' presence in the Eucharist
- Are you allowed to touch the monstrance?
 - DO NOT TOUCH. .
- Is it okay to have a monstrance at home?
 - Requires bishop's explicit permission
- Why is the monstrance covered during mass?
 - Reverence to Our Lord.

LOSS OF DEVOTION – LOSS OF FAITH

POST VATICAN II CONFUSION

NEW RENASCENCE

EUCCHARISTIC CONSECRATION

33 DAYS TO EUCCHARISTIC GLORY