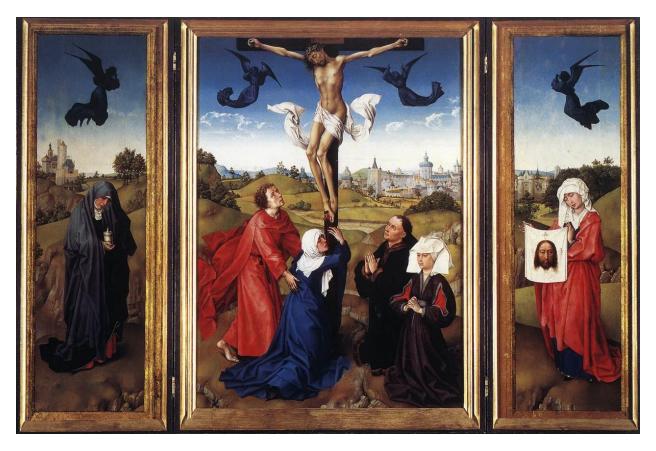
Holy Week



Singing the Mass

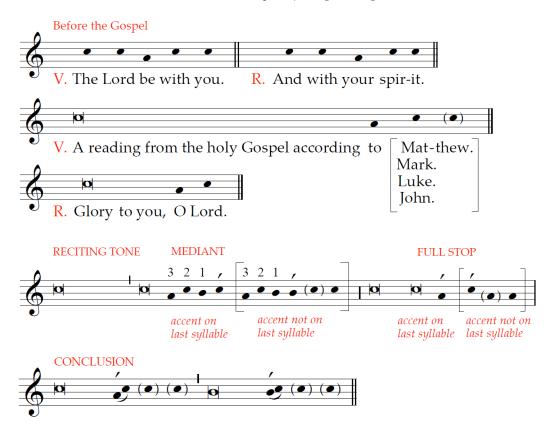


Aside from the regular liturgical sung parts (Presidential Prayers, Prefaces, etc.) there are 3 main areas for our study of Holy Week.

Palm Sunday – Solemn Entrance and Jospel

Jood Friday – Solemn Intercessions, Showing of the Cross

Easter Wigil – Lucernarium, Exsultet, Alleluias



278 PALM SUNDAY

▲ A reading from the holy Gospel according to John.

12: 12-16

- 12 When the great crowd that had come to the feast heard that Jesus was coming to Jerusalem,
- 13 they took palm branches and went out to meet him, and cried out:)

"Hosanna!

Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord, the king of Israel."

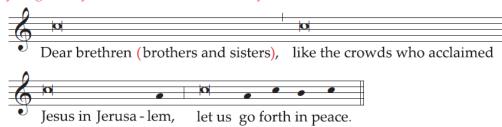
- ¹⁴ Jesus found an ass and sat upon it, as is written:
- 15 Fear no more, O daughter Zion; see, your king comes, seated upon an ass's colt.
- ¹⁶ His disciples did not understand this at first, but when Jesus had been glorified

they remembered that these things were written about him and that they had done this for him.

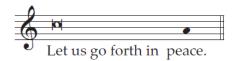
The Gospel of the Lord.

Palm Sunday (con't)

8. After the Gospel, a brief homily may be given. Then, to begin the Procession, an invitation may be given by a Priest or a Deacon or a lay minister, in these or similar words:



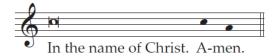
Dear brethren (brothers and sisters), like the crowds who acclaimed Jesus in Jerusalem, let us go forth in peace.



Or:

Let us go forth in peace.

In this latter case, all respond:



FRIDAY OF THE PASSION OF THE LORD

The Solemn Intercessions

The Liturgy of the Word concludes with the Solemn Intercessions, which take place in this way: the Deacon, if a Deacon is present, or if he is not, a lay minister, stands at the ambo, and sings or says the invitation in which the intention is expressed. Then all pray in silence for a while, and afterwards the Priest, standing at the chair or, if appropriate, at the altar, with hands extended, sings or says the prayer.

The faithful may remain either kneeling or standing throughout the entire period of the prayers.

Before the Priest's prayer, in accord with tradition, it is permissible to use the Deacon's invitations Let us kneel — Let us stand, with all kneeling for silent prayer.

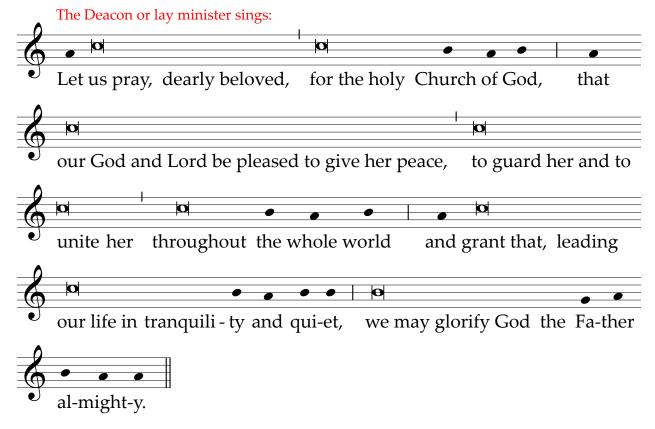


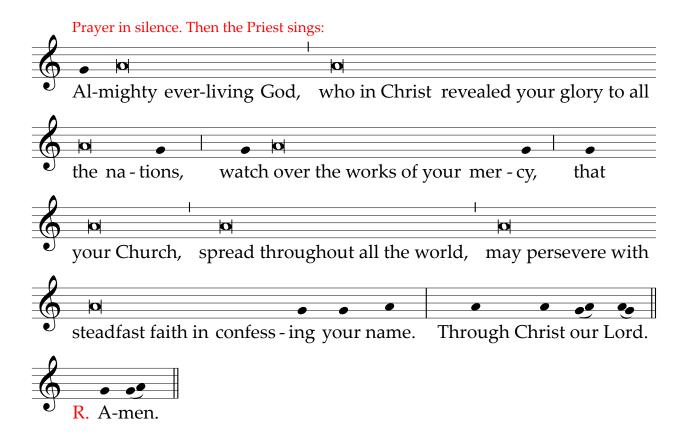
The Conferences of Bishops may provide other invitations to introduce the prayer of the Priest.

In a situation of grave public need, the Diocesan Bishop may permit or order the addition of a special intention.

I. For Holy Church

The prayer is sung in the simple tone or, if the invitations Let us kneel — Let us stand are used, in the solemn tone.

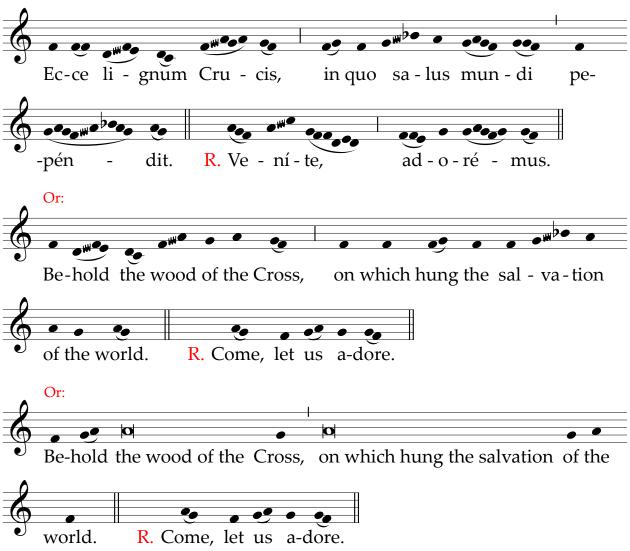




The Showing of the Holy Cross

The Deacon accompanied by ministers, or another suitable minister, goes to the sacristy, from which, in procession, accompanied by two ministers with lighted candles, he carries the Cross, covered with a violet veil, through the church to the middle of the sanctuary.

The Priest, standing before the altar and facing the people, receives the Cross, uncovers a little of its upper part and elevates it while beginning the Ecce lignum Crucis (Behold the wood of the Cross). He is assisted in singing by the Deacon or, if need be, by the choir. All respond, Come, let us adore. At the end of the singing, all kneel and for a brief moment adore in silence, while the Priest stands and holds the Cross raised.



THE EASTER VIGIL IN THE HOLY NIGHT LUCERNARIUM

The Blessing of the Fire and Preparation of the Candle

The Priest lights the paschal candle from the new fire, singing

May the light of Christ ris - ing in glo-ry dispel the darkness of our hearts and minds.

As regards the preceding elements, Conferences of Bishops may also establish other forms more adapted to the culture of the different peoples.

Procession

When the candle has been lit, one of the ministers takes burning coals from the fire and places them in the thurible, and the Priest puts incense into it in the usual way. The Deacon or, if there is no Deacon, another suitable minister, takes the paschal candle and a procession forms. The thurifer with the smoking thurible precedes the Deacon or other minister who carries the the paschal candle. After them follows the Priest with the ministers and the people, all holding in their hands unlit candles.

At the door of the church the Deacon, standing and raising up the candle, sings:









THE PASCHAL PROCLAMATION

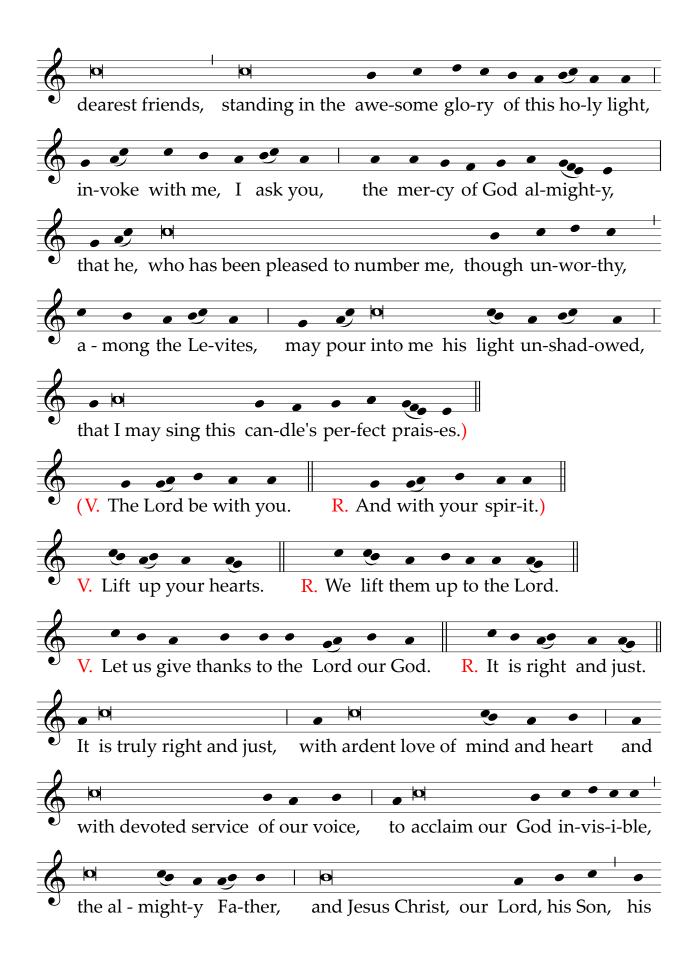
Longer form of the Paschal Proclamation

The Deacon, after incensing the book and the candle, proclaims the Easter Proclamation (Exsultet) at the ambo or at a lectern, with all standing and holding lighted candles in their hands.

The Easter Proclamation may be made, in the absence of a Deacon, by the Priest himself or by another concelebrating Priest. If, however, because of necessity, a lay cantor sings the Proclamation, the words Therefore, dearest friends up to the end of the invitation are omitted, along with the greeting The Lord be with you.

The Proclamation may also be sung in the shorter form.







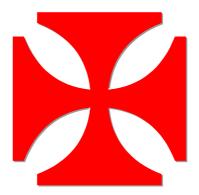






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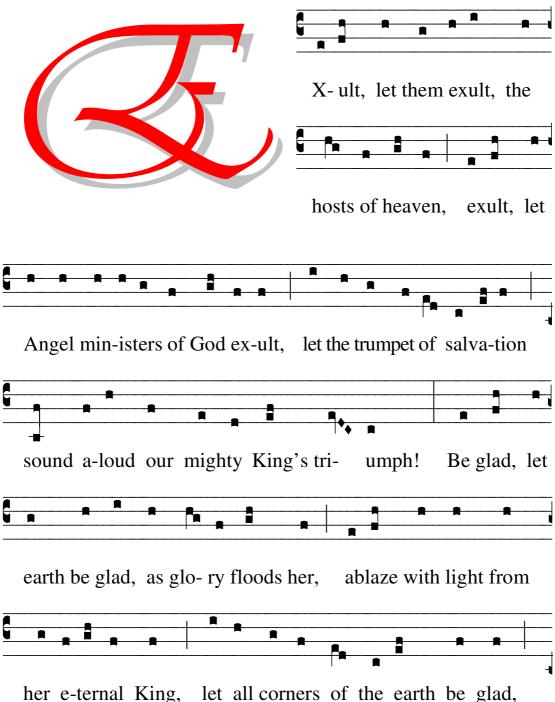
The Easter Vigil In the Holy Night



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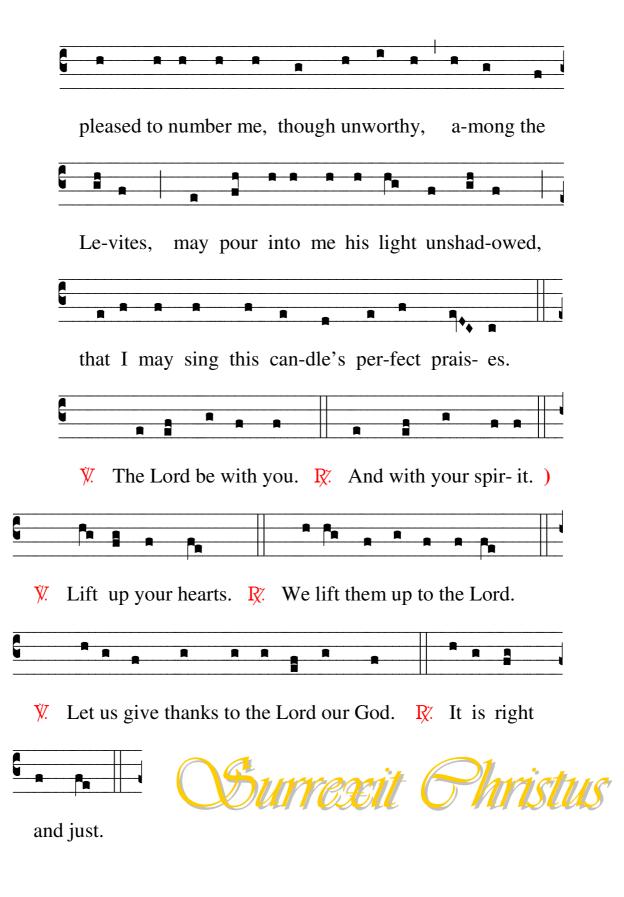
Easter Proclamation

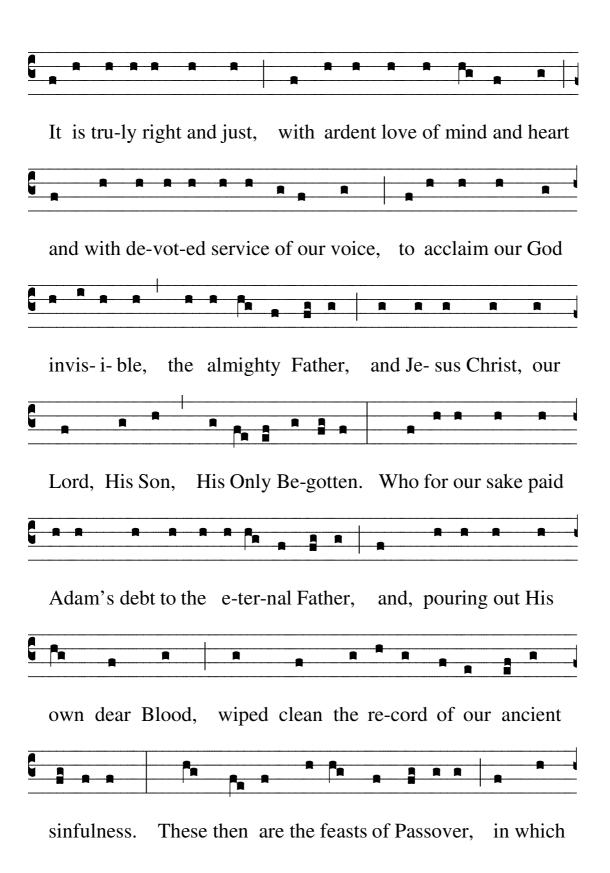
Longer Form

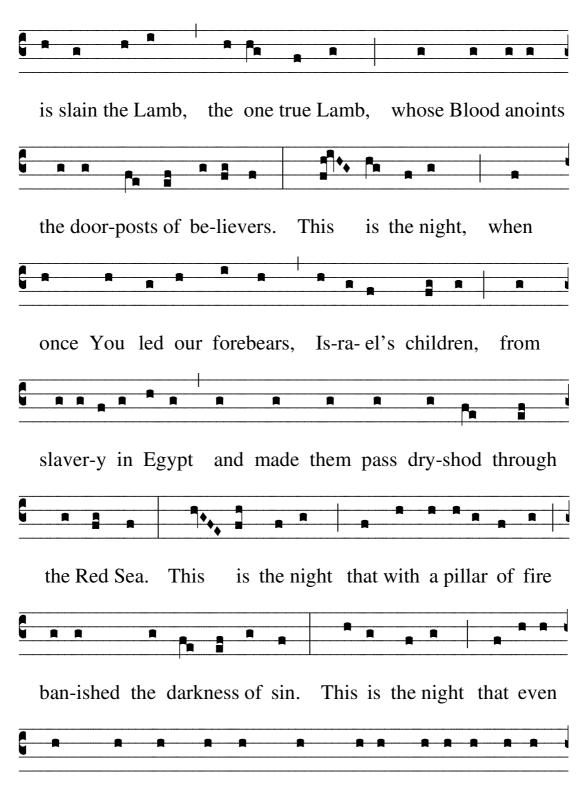


her e-ternal King, let all corners of the earth be glad,

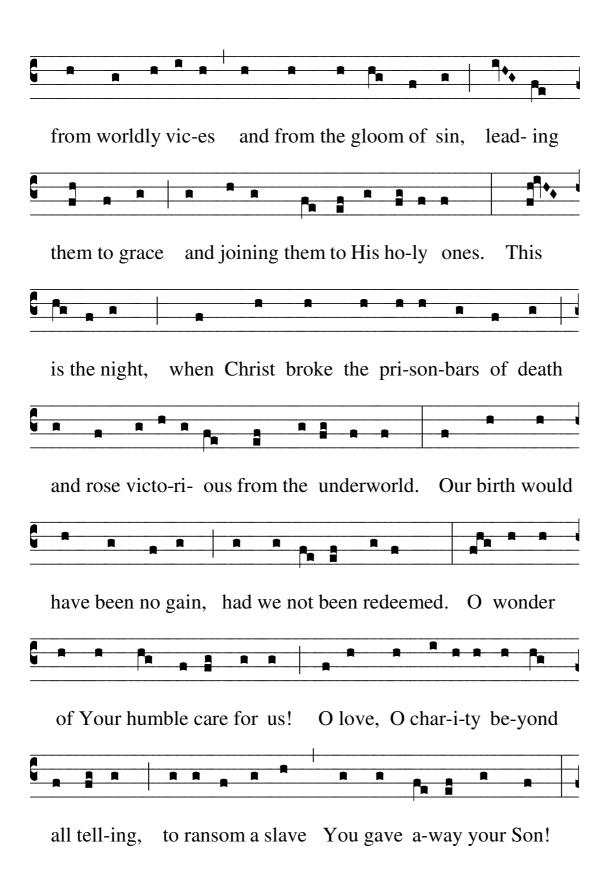


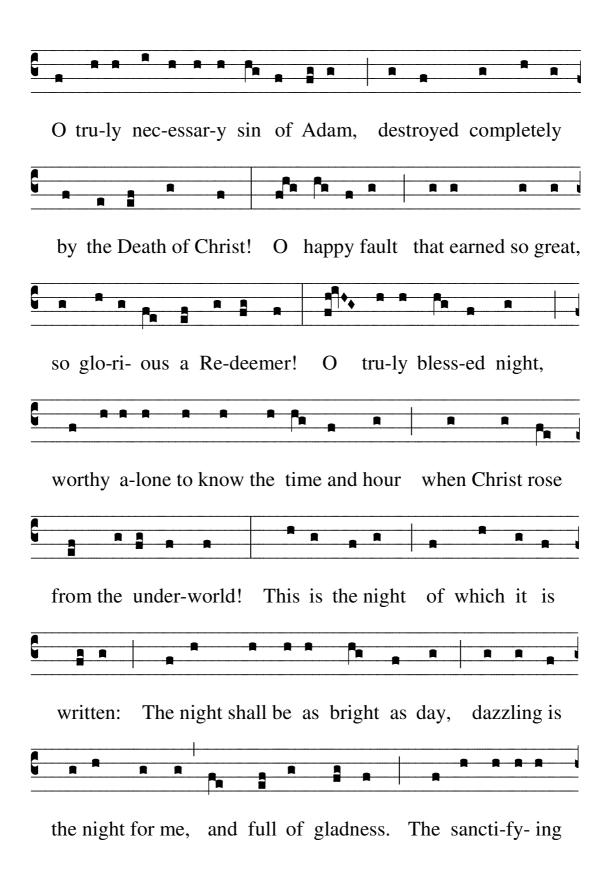


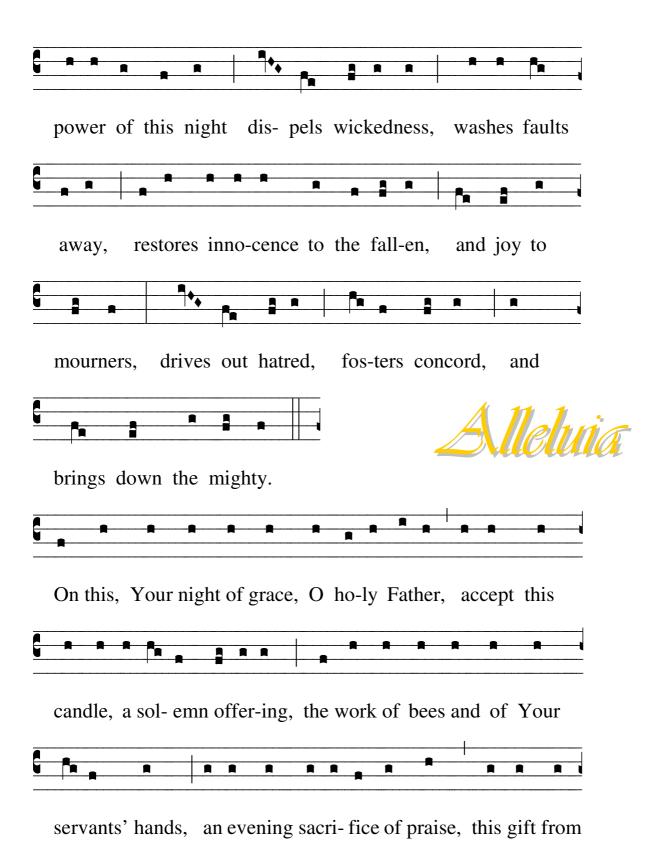


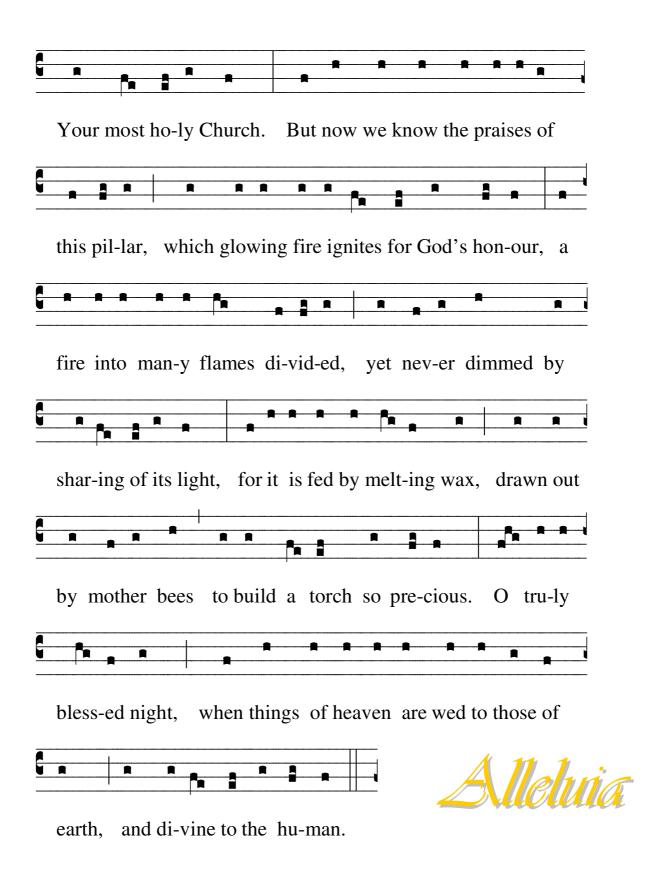


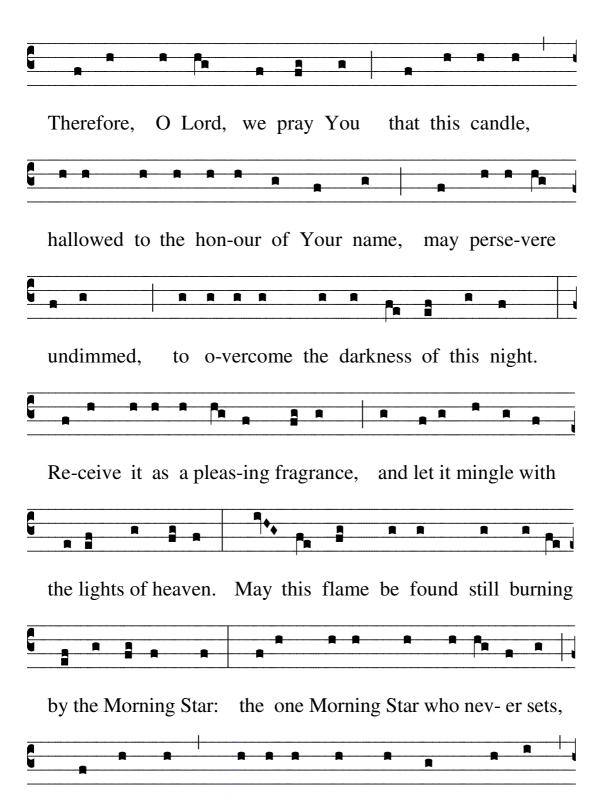
now, throughout the world, sets Christian be-lievers a-part



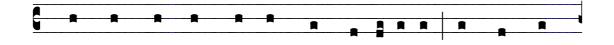




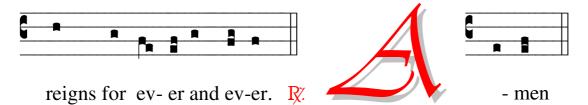




Christ Your Son, Who, coming back from death's do-main,



has shed His peaceful light on human-i-ty, and lives and



To dismiss the people the Deacon or, if there is no Deacon, the Priest himself sings: Go forth, the Mass is end-ed, al-le-lu-ia, al-le-lu-ia.



This is observed throughout the Octave of Easter.

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