



# THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

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**MAIN EXAMINATION**

**SEPTEMBER – DECEMBER 2019 TRIMESTER**

**FACULTY OF THEOLOGY**

**DEPARTMENT OF SACRED LITURGY**

**REGULAR PROGRAMME**

**L-SL 201: EUCHARIST: THEOLOGY AND ITS CELEBRATION (ORAL)**

**Date: DECEMBER 2019**

**Duration: 3 Hours**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Q1. Jesus did not leave a structure on the celebration of the Eucharist and the format of the Eucharistic sacrifice, the Mass, developed over time. The earliest Christians, organized in scattered house churches, celebrated with a joyful agape followed by 'the breaking of the bread'. Basing yourself on this statement discuss the Eucharistic celebration as stipulated in the Didachè, Apostolic Tradition and Justin the Martyr and the changes that came with the reign of Emperor Constantine in the 4<sup>th</sup> century.
- Q2. The Old Testament is a prefiguration of the New Testaments understanding of the Eucharistic Sacrifice as Offered once and for all by Christ. Make an analysis of the sacrificial elements of the Old Testament that were fulfilled in the New Covenant by the person of Christ.
- Q3. The Period between 6<sup>th</sup> Century to 16<sup>th</sup> Century is generally called the middle ages and the understanding of the Eucharistic theology of this period needs a brief description of the evolution of the practice of Eucharist especially in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. Analyze this statement.
- Q4. The Protestant reformers were directed by a fundamental consciousness of the power of the *Word of God, Faith and forgiveness of sins*. They tried to restore the original meal setting of the Eucharist, and prefer to call the Lord's Supper. In light to this statement compare the persons of Martin Luther and John Calvin teaching about the presence of Christ in the Eucharist.

- Q5. The 13<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> sessions of the Council of Trent came up with various canons and decrees concerning the Eucharist as disputed by the reformers. Briefly discuss how the Council of Trent viewed the doctrines of Real Presence, Transubstantiation as opposed to Consubstantiation and how the decrees of the Second Vatican Council on the Eucharist are a replica of the Council of Trent's discussion on the Eucharist.
- Q6. The Eucharist is the "mystery of faith", which is "the sum and summary of our faith". Our faith is Eucharistic and is nourished by the Blessed Sacrament. Faith and the sacraments are complimentary, as "faith is expressed in the rite, while the rite reinforces and strengthens faith." Basing yourself in this statement discuss how the papal documents *Ecclesia de Eucharistia*, *Redemptionis Sacramentum* and *Sacramentum Caritatis* have addressed the issue of the abuse of the Eucharist and how they offer a deeper reflection on the mystery of the Eucharist in its relationship with the Church.

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