Divine Liturgies—human Problems In Byzantium, Armenia, Syria And Palestine

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Divine Liturgy or Holy Liturgy is the Eucharistic service of the Byzantine Rite, developed from the Antiochene Rite of Christian liturgy which is that of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople. As such, it is used in the Eastern Orthodox, the Byzantine Catholic Churches, and the Ukrainian Lutheran Church. Although the same term is sometimes applied in English to the Eucharistic service of Armenian Christians, both of the Armenian Apostolic Church and of the Armenian Catholic Church, they use in old and recent bibliography both of these subsidiary rooms are also named as ipsis pastophories, a term which seems to be quite inappropriate, since it determines the well-known diakoni-kon and martyrion or baptistery and martyrion of the Syrian churches. In the Byzantine liturgical rite, which was dependent upon Syria and Palestine, Revelation is the only book of the New Testament which is never used for liturgical reading. The position of the School of Alexandria, however, expressed in particular by Athanasius and followed, in the eighth century, by John of Damascus, was finally endorsed by the Byzantine Church. In Jesus Christ, therefore, the fullness of Truth was revealed once and for all.