WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

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SOLEMNITIES FEASTS MEMORIALS CATS	
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JONATHAN TEIXEIRA FO	OCUS BLOG - FOCUS.ORG/BLOG

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Nearly 2,000 years of Catholicism has given us plenty to celebrate. In order to organize all our special days and highlight their relative importance, the Church has developed a universal liturgical calendar.

After numerous revisions throughout the centuries, today's liturgical calendar categorizes celebrations into three classifications: solemnities, feasts, and memorials, each with a different level of importance. This guide provides a quick overview of each.

PLEASE NOTE

This guide provides only a simple overview. For a more complete understanding of liturgical nuance, please consult the sources and/or your local liturgical authority.

The classification of a particular celebration can change depending on location. For example: St. Benedict is celebrated with an obligatory memorial in the universal calendar, but with a feast in Europe since he is one of its patrons. Even more, it's a solemnity in the diocese and abbey of Montecassino where he is buried.

Personal devotion can also inform one's private celebration of the day. For instance, one's patron saint's day may be a memorial, but could be personally celebrated closer in style to that of a solemnity. (i.e. cake, party, no fasting, etc.)

SOLEMNITIES

RANK CELEBRATION

01 OBLIGATORY BEGIN

BEGINS EVENING PRIOR

REQUIRED MASS PARTS

GLORIA CREED PRAYERS OF THE FAITHFUL

MASS READINGS

3 READINGS SPECIFIC

NOTES

The easiest way to remember what a solemnity looks like is to think it's just like a Sunday.

Solemnities that fall on Sundays are celebrated during Ordinary Time and Christmastide, but are usually moved to the following Monday the rest of the year.

Sundays and Holy Days of Obligation are considered Solemnities.

Some Solemnities are "fixed," celebrated on the same date every year (St. Joseph on March 19), while others are "movable" and are celebrated on dates relative to other liturgical events (Pentecost is 50 days after Easter).

MASS TEXTS

SPECIFIC ORDINARY

NOTABLE SOLEMNITIES

Mary, Mother of God January 1

St. Joseph, Husband of Mary March 19

Easter

First Sunday after the calendrical Paschal full moon

Assumption of Mary
August 15

All Saints' Day November 1

Immaculate Conception 8 December

Christmas

25 December

What's the Difference? An Illustrated Guide to Solemnities, Feasts, and Memorials by Jonathan Teixeira. Published on the FOCUS blog at focus.org/blog. Contact Jonathan at jonathan.teixeira@focus.org or on twitter @jonteixeira.

FEASTS RANK **CELEBRATION ™** OBLIGATORY **BEGINS EVENING PRIOR** REQUIRED MASS PARTS **MIGLORIA** PRAYERS OF THE FAITHFUL CREED MASS READINGS MASS TEXTS 2 READINGS SPECIFIC SPECIFIC ORDINARY NOTABLE FEASTS NOTES Since Sundays are treated as Baptism of the Lord Solemnities, feasts are not January 11 celebrated when they fall on a Sunday. Transfiguration August 6 Feasts of the Lord (e.g. Transfiguration) are celebrated Nativity of Mary September 8 when falling on a Sunday. When this happens, they resemble a Solemnity (3 readings, creed, Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael, begins with the previous days Archangels evening prayer, etc). September 29 While specific texts are used in All Souls November 2 the Mass like on a Solemnity, fewer parts of the Mass use Dedication of St. John Lateran special texts. November 9 All the Apostles' feast days are feasts, except for Peter and The Holy Innocents December 28 Paul (June 29), which is a solemnity.

MEMORIALS

RANK

CELEBRATION

03

◯ OBLIGATORY

BEGINS EVENING PRIOR

REQUIRED MASS PARTS

GLORIA

CREED

PRAYERS OF THE FAITHFUL

MASS READINGS

🛂 READINGS 🔀 SPECIFIC

same fashion.

MASS TEXTS

■ SPECIFIC ORDINARY

NOTABLE MEMORIALS

André Bessette

January 6

Thomas Aquinas

January 28

Paul Miki and Companions

February 6

Perpetua and Felicity

March 7

St. Patrick

March 17

St. Isadore

April 4

Our Lady of Fatima

May 13

Ignatius of Loyola

July 31

Queenship of Mary

August 22

Padre Pio

September 23

Thérèse of Lisieux

October 1

John Paul II

October 22

Francis Xavier

December 3

NOTES

The celebration of memorials can either be obligatory or optional, and depends on what/who is being celebrated. Despite it's obligatory status, all feasts are celebrated in the

Memorials have specific opening prayers for Mass. The rest of the Mass texts are taken from a set of texts tailored to the state in life of the saint (pastor, martyr, etc), and are used for all similar memorials.

While specific readings for Mass are available, they aren't often used so as not to disrupt the cycle of daily readings. If a saint or event appears in the Scriptures, that is usually the reading, and it is usually used.

Memorials during Lent and December 17-24 are celebrated as commemorations, meaning the opening prayer is used, but everything else comes from the regular texts of the day. This also means they don't interrupt your Lenten penances, unless a special dispensation is given by the local Bishop. This might happen on the feast of a diocesan or parish patron, such as St. Patrick, but isn't always the case. If if doubt, check your diocese's website.

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