

Presented work has in its first part tried to evaluate both textual and theological development of the liturgy in the Czechoslovak (Hussite) church. It has focused on Farsky's translation of the Roman Mass from 1919, first liturgical reforms of the young church, liturgical diversification and unification in newly conceived liturgy by Karel Farsky in 1923. The work further follows development of such liturgy, especially its revision in 1939 and attempts of liturgical renewal in seventies and eighties of the twentieth century.

The final conclusion of the thesis resides in stating that revision was crucial for blurring certain parts of Farsky's liturgy. It was not conciliated with Učení, official doctrinal document of the Church, and also didn't stay in line with its origin.

The main part of the work is focused on analysis of singular parts of Second Liturgy as it was adopted by Assembly in 1991. We attempt to compare this liturgy with earlier versions as mentioned above. This thesis particularly states, that recent version of the Second Liturgy presents two parts of the liturgy of the Word, when the first reading is sharply distinguished from the rest. Furthermore, Opening antiphon (Introit) and Communion antiphon (Communio) are misleadingly placed. In fact, only Offertory antiphon (Offertorium) is located correctly. Songs of the people are not seen as related to those antiphons, but rather as dividers of various parts of the liturgy. Eucharistic prayer is unfortunately also regarded more as a series of singularly varying prayers, than as one long thanksgiving.

The work does not attempt to solely criticise, but to offer a solution. Therefore in the attachment you can find a proposal for adjustment of the Second Liturgy, which has its core in correcting crucial aspects, as they are commented above. This suggestion does not claim any official dimension, it only expresses personal view of the author of this work.