

# Revised Common Lectionary Year C

## Understanding the Rhythm of Worship: A Guide to the Revised Common Lectionary Year C

For millions of Christians around the world, the Scripture readings heard each Sunday are not chosen at random by a pastor or worship leader. Instead, they follow an ancient yet ever-renewing pattern known as the lectionary. At the heart of this pattern for many Protestant, Anglican, and Catholic traditions lies the **Revised Common Lectionary**, a three-year cycle of readings designed to guide the faithful through the breadth of the biblical narrative. Of these three years, **Revised Common Lectionary Year C** holds a distinctive place, offering a unique focus that shapes preaching, worship, and personal devotion. This article explores the character, structure, and spiritual riches of Year C, providing a comprehensive guide for clergy, worship planners, and anyone seeking to deepen their engagement with Scripture.

The **Revised Common Lectionary Year C** is primarily identified with the Gospel of Luke. While the lectionary draws from all four Gospels across its cycle, Year C dedicates the majority of its Sunday Gospel readings to Luke's account of the life and ministry of Jesus. This Lukan emphasis brings with it a distinct set of themes: compassion for the marginalized, the role of the Holy Spirit, prayer, joy, and a profound concern for the poor and outcast. Understanding this Lukan lens is essential for grasping the unique character of Year C.

## What is the Revised Common Lectionary?

Before diving into the specifics of Year C, it is helpful to understand the broader system. The **Revised Common Lectionary** (RCL) is a collaborative project, first published in 1992, that built upon the earlier Common Lectionary. It was developed by the Consultation on Common Texts, a body representing major Christian denominations in North America and beyond. The RCL provides a set of four Scripture readings for each Sunday and major feast day: an Old Testament reading, a Psalm (often used responsively), a New Testament reading (usually from an Epistle), and a Gospel reading.

The entire cycle spans three years, conventionally labeled Year A, Year B, and Year C. Each year focuses primarily on one of the Synoptic Gospels:

- **Year A** emphasizes the Gospel of Matthew.
- **Year B** emphasizes the Gospel of Mark.
- **Year C** emphasizes the Gospel of Luke.

The Gospel of John is woven throughout all three years, particularly during the season of Easter and on special feast days. The **Revised Common Lectionary Year C** begins on the First Sunday of Advent in the year preceding a year divisible by three (e.g., Advent 2024 for the liturgical year 2025).

## The Distinctive Voice of Luke in Year C

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The Gospel of Luke has been called the "Gospel for the Outcast" and the "Gospel of Prayer." Both descriptions are apt and define the spiritual landscape of **Year C**. When preachers and congregations engage with the Lukan readings, they encounter a Jesus who is deeply attuned to the socially and economically marginalized. The parables of the Good Samaritan, the Prodigal Son, and the Rich Man and Lazarus all appear in Year C, offering powerful narratives of grace, repentance, and social responsibility.

Furthermore, Luke emphasizes the role of the Holy Spirit in Jesus' life and the life of the early church. The birth narratives of Jesus and John the Baptist are saturated with Spirit-inspired joy and prophecy. This pneumatological focus continues into the Acts of the Apostles, also written by Luke, which provides the first reading during the Easter season in Year C. Thus, **Revised Common Lectionary Year C** invites the church to a life of prayer, empowered by the Spirit, and actively engaged in works of mercy and justice.

## A Season-by-Season Journey Through Year C

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The liturgical year is a journey, and Year C offers a distinct path through each season. Understanding the readings for each period helps in planning worship series and personal Bible study.

### Advent: Anticipation and Justice

The season of Advent in **Revised Common Lectionary Year C** sets a tone of patient waiting and prophetic hope. The Old Testament readings often draw from the prophets, particularly Jeremiah and Malachi. The Gospel readings, from Luke, focus on John the Baptist's call for repentance and preparation. The familiar themes of watchfulness and the coming of the Son of Man are given a distinct Lukan flavor that emphasizes justice for the oppressed and the reversal of worldly power structures. This Advent call is not passive waiting but active preparation for a King who comes in humility.

### Christmas and Epiphany: The Joy of Salvation

Christmas in Year C features the beloved Lukan nativity narrative. The shepherds, the angels, and the humble setting of the manger are central. The season of Epiphany

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moves from Jesus' baptism in the Jordan (a theophany of the Trinity) to his early ministry in Galilee. The first miracle at Cana, the call of the disciples, and the Beatitudes from Luke's Sermon on the Plain are highlighted. This season in Year C emphasizes the public manifestation of Jesus as the Messiah, the one who brings good news to the poor.

### Lent: The Journey to Jerusalem

Lent in **Revised Common Lectionary Year C** is marked by a steady progression toward Jerusalem. The Gospel readings follow Jesus as he sets his face toward the city where he will be crucified. The temptations of Jesus in the wilderness set the stage for a season of spiritual discipline. The parables of the Prodigal Son and the Good Samaritan are often read during Lent in Year C, offering profound meditations on God's mercy and the nature of true neighborliness. This Lenten journey is a call to self-examination and a deeper embrace of God's inclusive love.

### Easter: The Acts of the Apostles

The Easter season in Year C is uniquely characterized by its first reading. Instead of a continuous Old Testament reading, the church turns to the Acts of the Apostles. This provides a powerful narrative of the early church, empowered by the risen Christ and the Holy Spirit, to carry the gospel to the ends of the earth. The Gospel readings from John, while not the focus of Year C, are prominent during Easter, complementing the Acts narratives. The theme of resurrection power transforming ordinary people into bold witnesses is central to this season in **Revised Common Lectionary Year C**.

### Ordinary Time: Walking with Luke

The longest season of the liturgical year is Ordinary Time, also known as the Season after Pentecost. In Year C, these weeks are a sustained walk through the Gospel of Luke. Beginning in early summer and continuing through late autumn, the lectionary guides congregations through Jesus' Galilean ministry, his teachings on discipleship, his parables, and his final journey to Jerusalem. The semi-continuous reading from Luke allows for a comprehensive exploration of his Gospel. The Old Testament readings during this period often follow a semi-continuous track through the prophets and historical books, such as Jeremiah, Hosea, or Kings. The Epistle readings from Galatians, Colossians, and 1 Timothy provide rich theological depth for the Ordinary Time of **Revised Common Lectionary Year C**.

## Thematic Emphases of Year C

Beyond the season-by-season journey, several overarching themes emerge in **Revised Common Lectionary Year C** that can guide preaching and teaching.

### Mercy and Compassion

Luke's Gospel is filled with stories of Jesus showing mercy to those on the margins.

The parable of the Good Samaritan challenges ethnic and religious boundaries. The story of the Prodigal Son is a masterpiece of divine forgiveness. The healing of the ten lepers and the encounter with Zacchaeus all emphasize the breadth of God's compassion. A preacher in Year C will find abundant material to explore the theme of mercy as a defining characteristic of the Kingdom of God.

## Prayer and the Holy Spirit

Luke presents Jesus as a man of prayer. Jesus prays at his baptism, before choosing the twelve disciples, at the Transfiguration, and in the Garden of Gethsemane. The parables of the Persistent Widow and the Pharisee and the Tax Collector teach about prayer. The role of the Holy Spirit is prominent from the very beginning of the Gospel, from the conception of Jesus to his public ministry. The **Revised Common Lectionary Year C** provides a rich opportunity to explore the relationship between prayer, the Spirit, and the life of discipleship.

## Social Justice and the Poor

The Magnificat, Mary's song of praise, sets the tone for Luke's concern for social reversal: "He has brought down the powerful from their thrones, and lifted up the lowly; he has filled the hungry with good things, and sent the rich away empty." This theme echoes throughout Year C. The Beatitudes in Luke are more direct and concrete than in Matthew, pronounced on a level plain and addressed directly to the poor. The parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus is a stark warning about the dangers of wealth and indifference. Congregations engaging with **Revised Common Lectionary Year C** are called to consider their own responsibility toward the poor and marginalized.

## Joy and Praise

Despite the serious themes of justice and sacrifice, Year C is also a year of great joy. The infancy narratives are filled with songs of praise: the Magnificat, the Benedictus, and the Gloria of the angels. The joy of the shepherds, the rejoicing of the disciples, and the joy of the early church in Acts are all prominent. This joy is not superficial or naive; it is the deep joy that comes from knowing that God is faithful and that redemption is at hand.

## Practical Applications for Preaching and Worship

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How can churches and individuals make the most of **Revised Common Lectionary Year C**? Here are some practical suggestions.

### For Preachers

Consider a sermon series that tracks the narrative arc of Luke's Gospel. Focus on the parables unique to Luke, such as the Good Samaritan, the Prodigal Son, and the Rich

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Man and Lazarus. Use the Psalms to complement the Gospel themes. Do not neglect the Epistles, which often provide a theological framework for the Gospel readings. During Ordinary Time, consider a series on the prayers of Jesus or the role of the Holy Spirit. The **Revised Common Lectionary Year C** offers a coherent and compelling narrative that takes the congregation on a journey of discipleship.

### For Worship Planners

Choose hymns and songs that reflect the themes of the day. During Advent, emphasize waiting and prophetic hope. During Lent, focus on repentance and mercy. During Easter, celebrate the power of the resurrection. Consider using dramatic readings or visual arts to enhance the storytelling nature of Luke's Gospel. The lectionary provides a feast of imagery and narrative that can enrich the worship experience.

### For Individuals and Small Groups

Read the daily lectionary readings to follow the narrative arc of the liturgical year. Use a study Bible or a lectionary commentary to deepen understanding. Discuss the readings in a small group, focusing on how the texts speak to contemporary life. The **Revised Common Lectionary Year C** can be a powerful tool for personal spiritual growth and community formation.

## The Ecumenical Significance of the RCL

One of the great gifts of the **Revised Common Lectionary** is its ecumenical character. Congregations from different denominations—Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, United Church of Christ, and others—are reading the same Scriptures on the same Sundays. This shared practice creates a bond of unity across denominational lines. Preachers in different traditions can learn from one another, and Christians traveling or moving to a new community can find a familiar pattern of worship. **Revised Common Lectionary Year C** is part of a global conversation among Christians who are committed to being formed by the Scriptures.

## Conclusion

The Revised Common Lectionary Year C is a rich and rewarding journey through the Scriptures, with the Gospel of Luke as its guide. It invites the church to embrace mercy, practice prayer, pursue justice, and rejoice in the salvation of God. From the hopeful waiting of Advent to the empowering narratives of Acts, from the challenging