Summary

The article discusses the construction of the altar area for the liturgy of the Eucharist in churches after Vatican II. It takes up the issue of the tabernacle’s place in the space of the church building and the legitimacy of constructing two altars, one general for the whole of the nave and the other belonging to the chapel for the celebrations on weekdays. The author shows the need to consider both the theological expression and artistic sensibility in creating sacred space. It is a symbiosis of architecture and liturgy, which together are responsible for the spiritual harmony of the church interiors of bygone eras and the modern period.