

HOLY WEEK

Its Meaning and Practice





LENT DEVOTIONALS



PALM SUNDAY

HOLY THURSDAY

GOOD FRIDAY

HOLY SATURDAY

EASTER

MATTHEW	MARK	LUKE	JOHN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus eats the Passover meal with his disciples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus eats the Passover meal with his disciples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus prepares to eat the Passover meal 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lord's Supper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lord's Supper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lord's Supper The argument about greatness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus washes his disciples' feet Jesus predicts his betrayal The new commandment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus predicts Peter's denial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus predicts Peter's denial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus predicts Peter's denial Purse, bag, and sword The Last Supper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus predicts Peter's denial Jesus the way to the Father The promise of the Holy Spirit Jesus the real vine The world's hatred The work of the Holy Spirit Sadness and gladness Victory over the world
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus prays in Gethsemane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus prays in Gethsemane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus prays on the Mount of Olives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus prays for his disciples
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The arrest of Jesus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The arrest of Jesus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The arrest of Jesus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The arrest of Jesus

PALM SUNDAY

PASSION SUNDAY



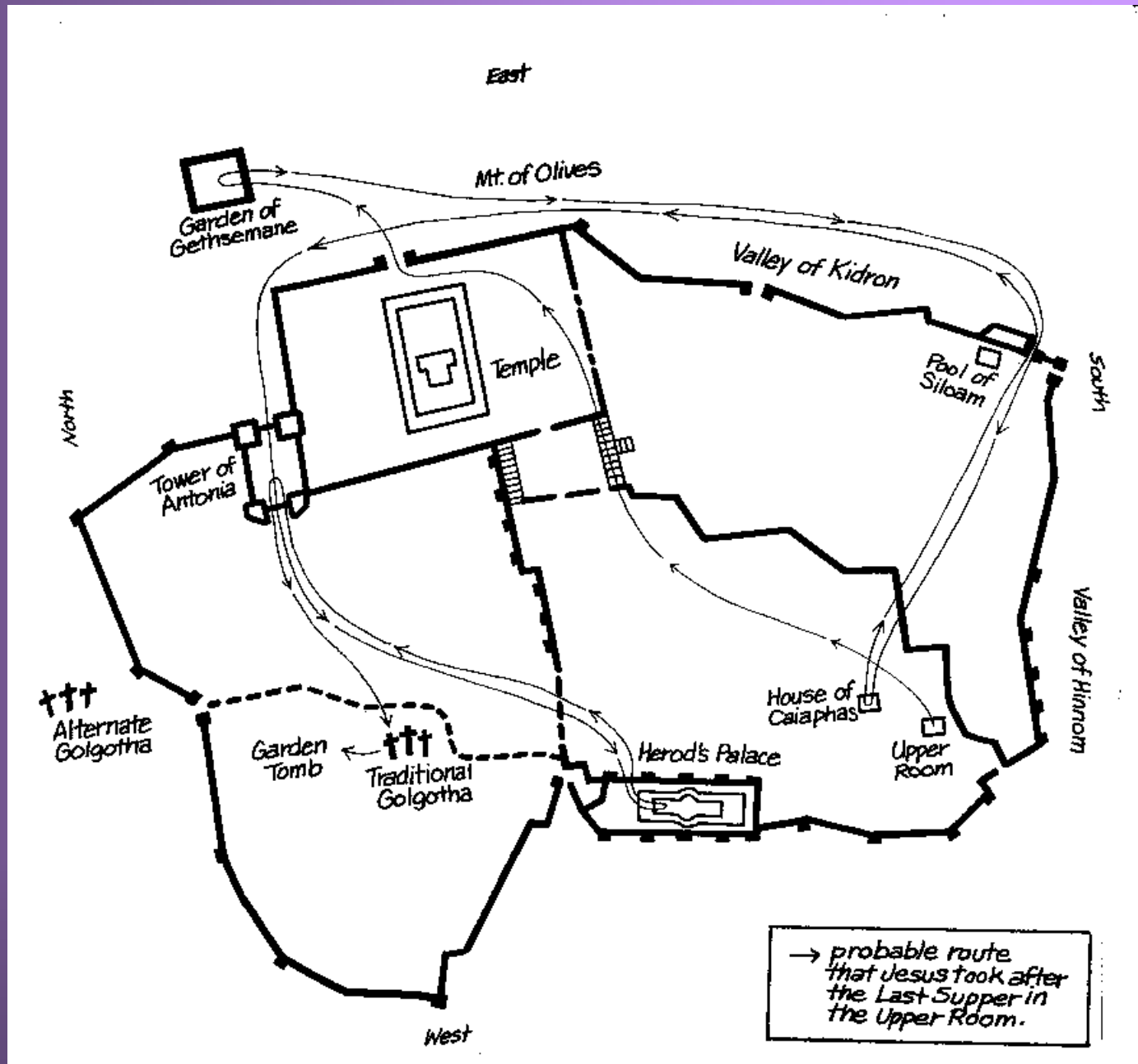
Jesus rides into Jerusalem on a colt. The people greeted him as though he were an earthly king; they were sure he would end the Roman occupation and Jerusalem would again be a Jewish city. They shouted, "Hosanna," which means "save us,"

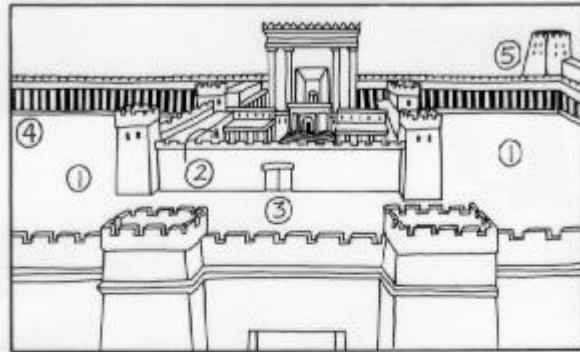


Palm Sunday, in the Christian calendar, the Sunday before Easter, sixth and last Sunday in Lent, and the first day of Holy Week. It recalls the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem riding upon an ass, when his followers shouted “Hosanna” and scattered palms in his path. In the Roman Catholic and some Protestant churches, ceremonies of the day are the blessing and distribution of crosses made from palm leaves and the recitation of one of the three synoptic accounts of the Passion. In some countries many wear crosses made of the palm.



JERUSALEM





Herod's Temple

③ Gate Beautiful	
① Court of Gentiles	④ Solomon's Porch
② Court of Women	⑤ Fortress of Antonia



Jesus loved Jerusalem, but he knew that the people of Jerusalem would kill him, and he wept for them and for the city. When Jesus tells his disciples that the Temple will be destroyed, he may be talking about his own death.

Jesus chased the money-changers out of the Temple and angered the Temple Authorities, the Priests and the Scribes.

HOLY THURSDAY

- Chrism Mass in Cathedral
- Celebration of Lord's Supper
- Washing of Feet
- Remembrance of 1st.Eucharist and Ordination of Apostles.
- Eucharistic Adoration.



HOLY THURSDAY was the day on which Jesus celebrated the Passover with his disciples, sharing a meal with them which we call the Last Supper.

In those days it was usual for a servant to wash the guests feet on arrival.

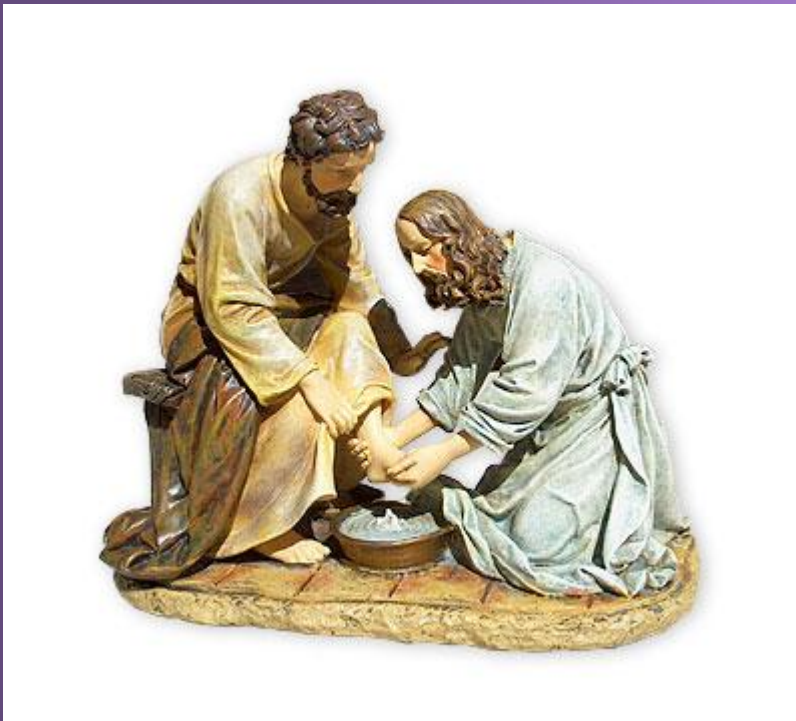


On this occasion there was no servant present and none of the disciples volunteered to do the menial task. Instead, Jesus got up and washed his disciples feet, giving them an object lesson in humility and service.



This painting of the Last Supper includes 6 women and 2 children, as well as Christ and His 12 apostles. Most classic paintings of the Last Supper (like Leonardo DaVinci's Masterpiece) only show Christ and His 12 male apostles. But we know from scripture that Christ's women disciples and His mother Mary had followed Him from Galilee up to Jerusalem, and the next day it was the women who were at the foot of the cross when the men ran away. This painting also shows a traditional Jewish Passover meal, with all the men wearing prayer shawls, eating with their right hands and reclining around a low table on cushions and rugs. In the front of the painting can be seen the basin and a towel from the washing of the feet.

JESUS WASHING DISCIPLES' FEET

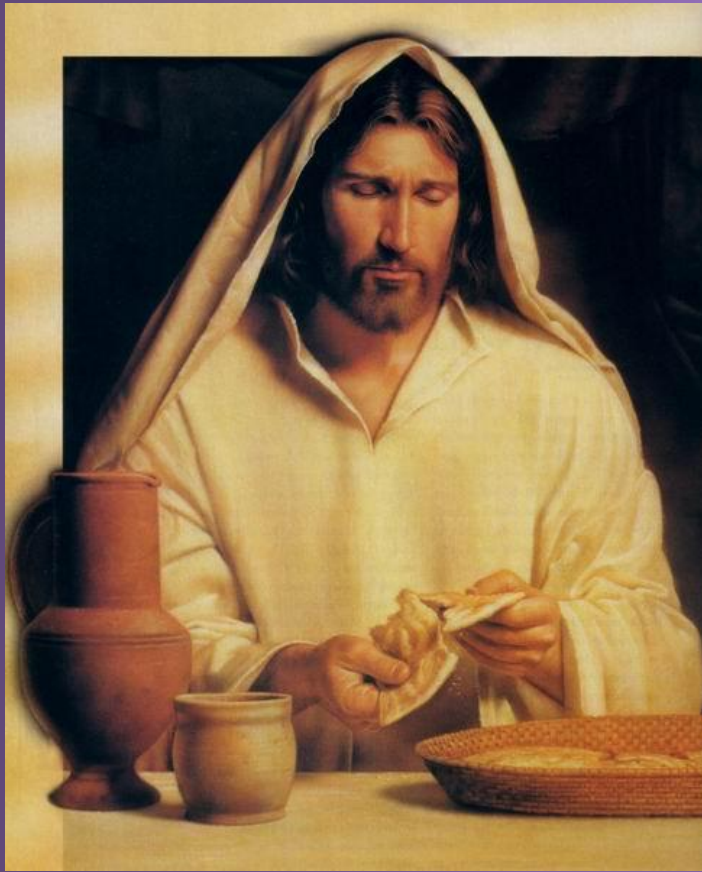


"You call me Teacher and Lord; and you are right, for so I am. If I then, your Lord and Teacher have washed your feet, you also ought to wash one another's feet. For I have given you an example, that you also should do as I have done to you"



OUR SEDER FEAST

In Exodus 12:8 God instructed the Israelites to eat 3 foods ~ Roasted Lamb (Pesah), to be eaten with bitter herbs (Maror) and unleavened bread, or bread made without yeast (Matzah).

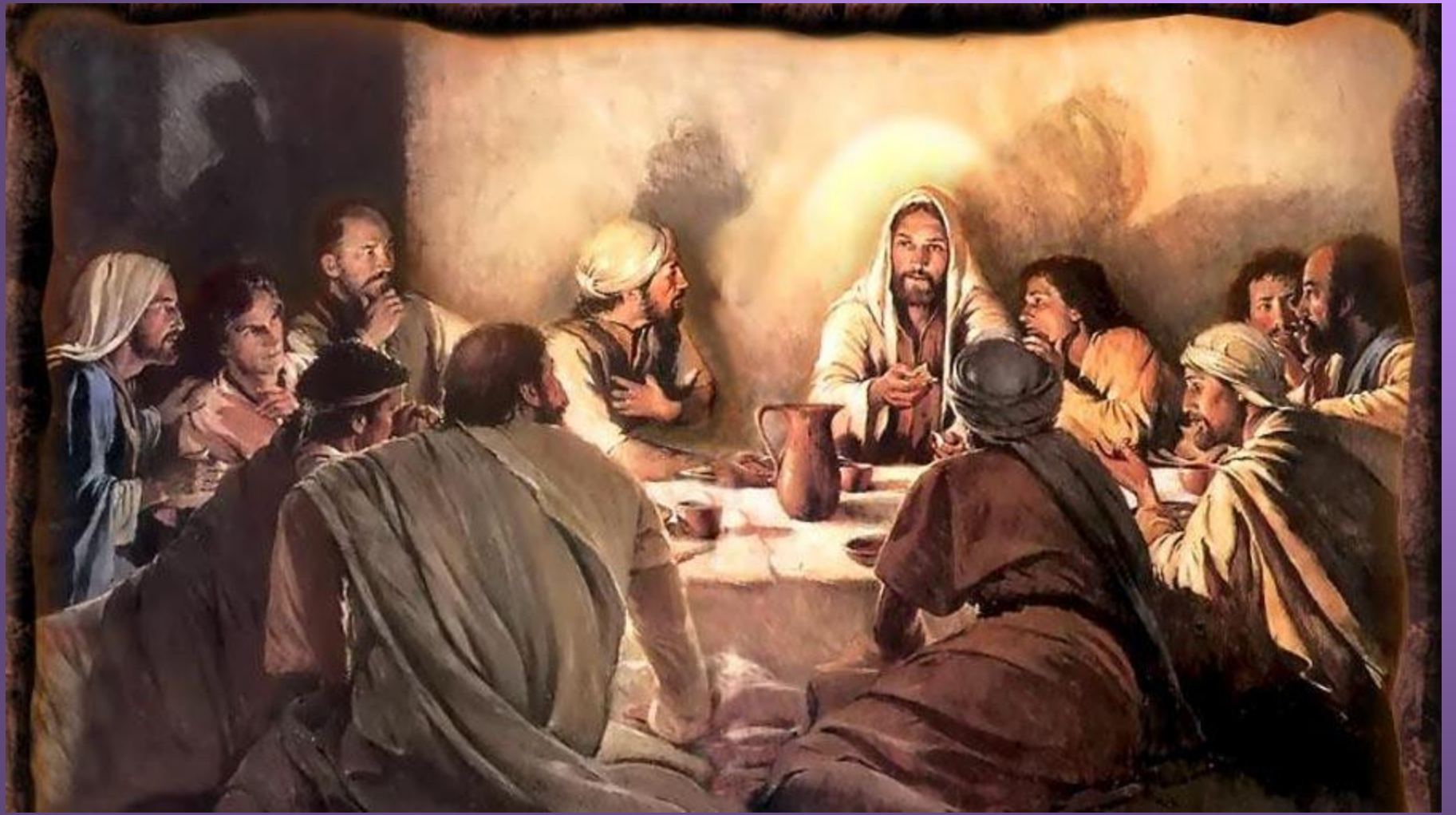


Matthew, Mark, Luke, and Paul say: In the night in which he was betrayed, our Lord Jesus took bread, and gave thanks; broke it, and gave it to his disciples, saying: Take and eat; this is my body given for you. Do this for the remembrance of me.





Again, after supper, he took the cup, gave thanks, and gave it for all to drink, saying: This cup is the new covenant in my blood, shed for you and for all people for the forgiveness of sin. Do this for the remembrance of me.





In communion with His Body and Blood we become the Body of Christ ... His church, He works now through us to touch our world. The Church is now His mystical body.







The name 'Gethsemane' is given in the Greek of the Gospels (Matthew 26:36 and Mark 14:32) as Γεθσημανι (Gethsêmani). This represents the Aramaic 'Gath-Šmânê', meaning 'the oil press' or 'oil vat' (referring to olive oil). It would appear from this that there were a number of olive trees planted around the area at the time.

The Gospel of Mark (xiv, 32) calls it *chorion*, a "a place" or "estate"; The Gospel of John (xviii, 1) speaks of it as *kepos*, a "garden" or "orchard". The garden today is filled with olive trees that might well be descendants of those from the time of Jesus.



GOOD FRIDAY

- READING OF THE PASSION
- PRAYER FOR ALL PEOPLE
- VENERATION OF THE CROSS
- HOLY COMMUNION.



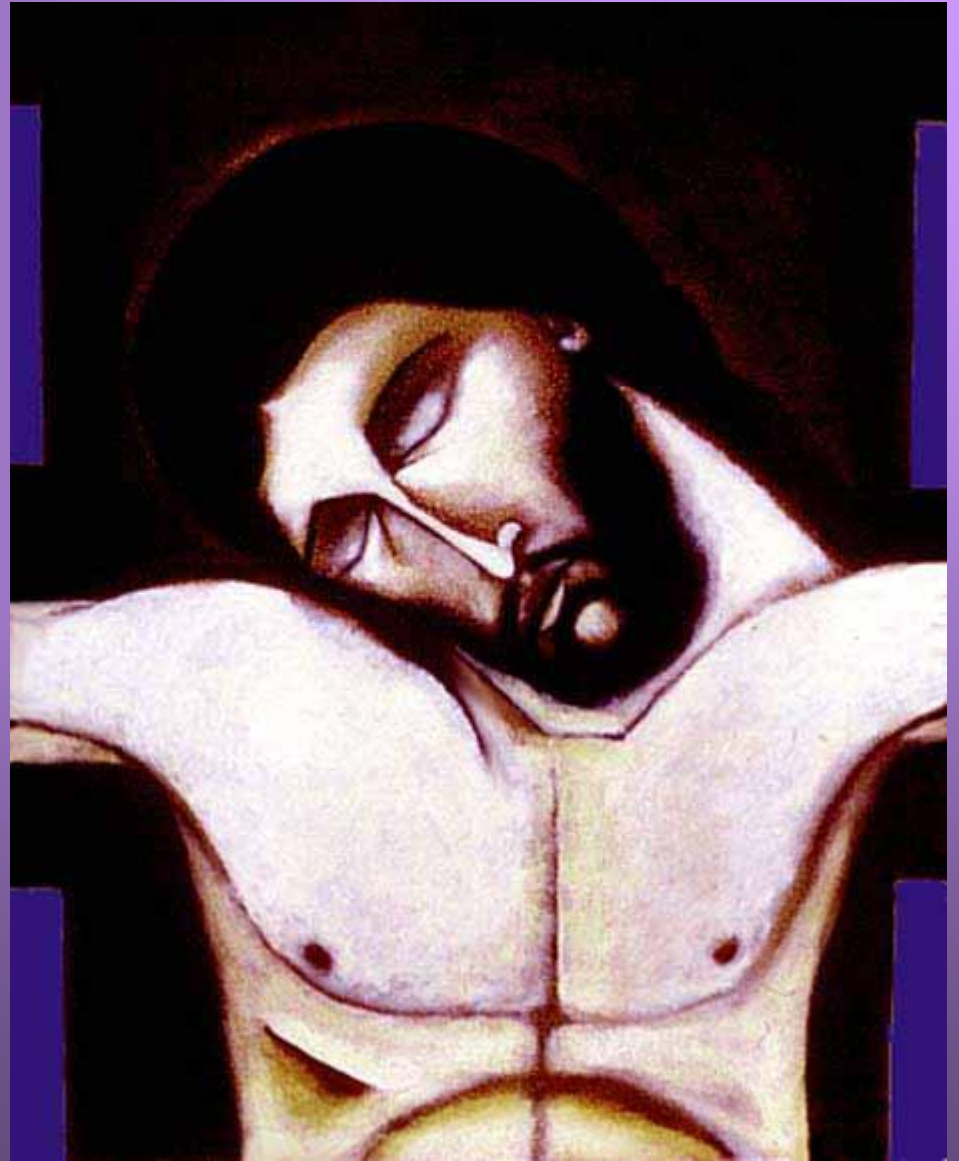
The Crucifixion of Jesus

After being brought before Pilate and Herod, Jesus was beaten, scourged, mocked, then finally crucified at the hill called Calvary on Friday, outside the gates of Jerusalem. The current term, Good Friday, is believed to be a linguistic corruption of "God's Friday". Since the time of the early church, Good Friday has been dedicated to penance, fasting, and prayer.

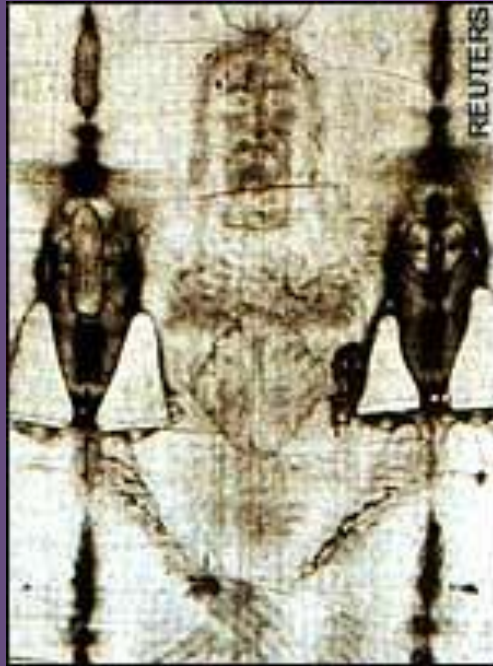
According to Roman custom, scourging always came before crucifixion. Scourging was done with a multi-stranded whip with metal at the tips of each strand of leather. It caused extensive cuts and bleeding. After the preliminary punishment of scourging, the condemned person had to carry the cross, or at least the transverse beam of it, to the place of execution. The criminal would be exposed to the insults of people along the route.



On arrival at the place of execution the cross was raised up. Soon the sufferer, entirely naked, was bound to it with cords. He was then fastened with four nails to the wood of the cross. Roman executioners drove their spikes through the wrist, right through the carpal tunnel that houses finger-controlling tendons and the median nerve. It is impossible to force a spike there without maiming the hand into a claw shape. Finally, a placard called the titulus, bearing the name of the condemned man and his sentence, was nailed at the top of the cross.







Shroud of Turin



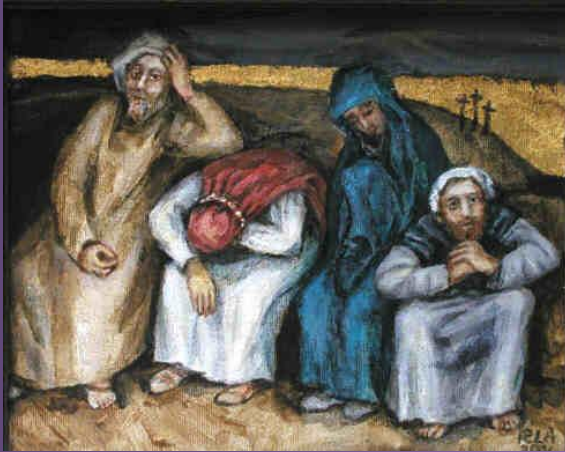




Often, a criminal took several days to die on the cross. So to shorten his punishment, and lessen his agonizing sufferings, his legs were sometimes broken. This custom was common with the Jews, though rare among Romans. Speeding death in this way let the body take down the corpse on the same evening as the crucifixion, which was important to Jews concerned with observing appropriate burial ceremonies.

HOLY SATURDAY

- TIME OF MOURNING
- EASTER VIGIL
- PASCHAL FIRE & CANDLE
- EASTER GOSPEL PROCLAMATION
- EASTER MASS
- RENEWAL OF BAPTISMAL PROMISES
- CELEBRATION OF RESURRECTION & NEW LIFE.



Holy Saturday is the day the body of Jesus, Son of God and Son of Man, rested in the tomb. Some Christians fast both Friday and Saturday of Holy Week.

Joseph of Arimathea, a Sanhedrin member who had not agreed to Jesus' execution, got permission from Pontius Pilate to remove Jesus on Friday (before the Sabbath). Jewish law required burial within 24 hours of death.

Nicodemus, another Sanhedrin member who was against Jesus' crucifixion, brought seventy-five pounds of myrrh and aloes -- the amount used for royal burials. After these had been applied to Jesus' body and it had been wrapped in strips of linen, it was placed in the tomb and a heavy stone rolled in front of the entrance.

The burial place was a private garden, probably Joseph's own tomb carved out of the rock. A private garden let the women visit the tomb without worrying about public exposure, especially during the day.



The Easter Vigil



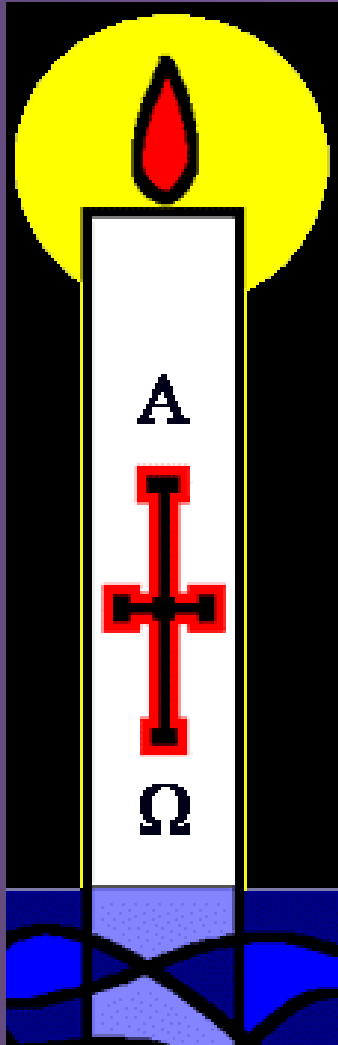
Easter Vigil: The Blessing of The Paschal fire and lighting the Paschal Candle.



St Patrick lights the Paschal Fire on Slane Hill



In the blessing of the new fire we pray, "O God, bless this new fire to dispel the darkness of our hearts and minds. Lead us by this light as you led Moses and his people through the Red Sea. Kindle in us the fire of your glory."



THE PASCHAL CANDLE ...

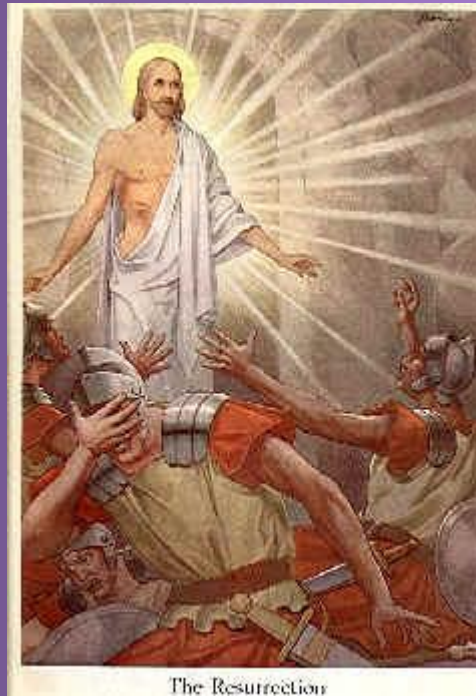
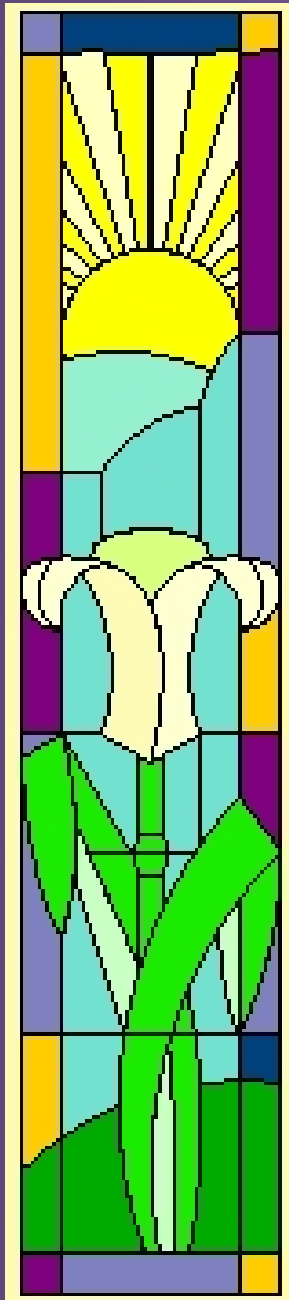
The Paschal Candle represents Christ, the Light of the world.

The lighting of the Paschal Candle is one of the central ceremonies in the Easter Vigil which is the service that takes place on Easter Eve.

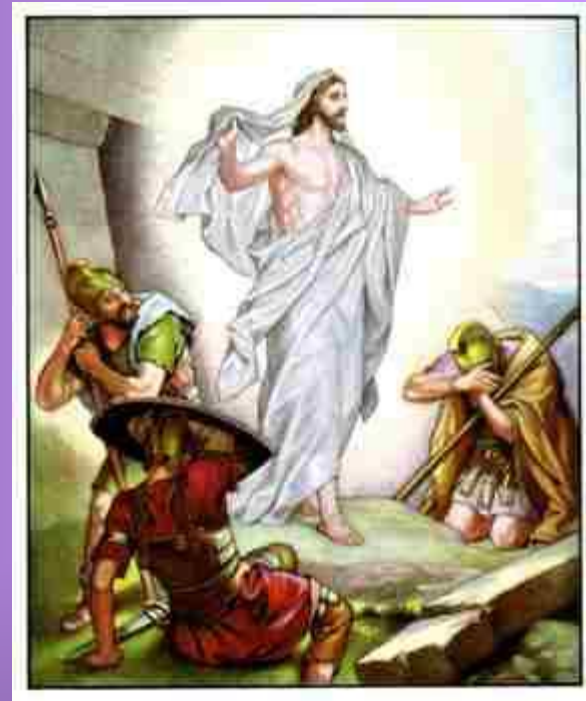
When the Vigil begins, the church is dark, symbolic of the darkness of the sepulchre that held the crucified Christ. A new fire is kindled, and the first candle to be lit from this sacred flame is the Paschal Candle. It is a representation of the light of Christ come into the world which symbolises the resurrection of Jesus, the power of the light (Jesus) who overcame the darkness (death). The Paschal Candle is traditionally the one from which all other lights are taken. It is also used at Baptisms to light the candles given to those who are baptised to represent the light of Christ.



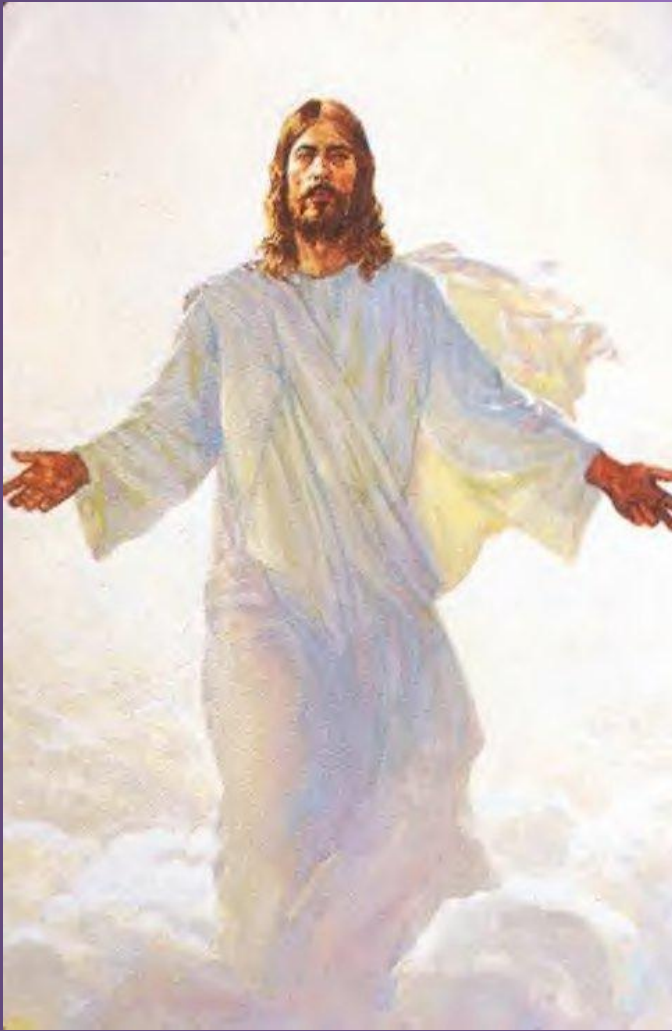
The new fire is the symbol of the power of the Holy Spirit leaping up from the ground on which Christ's blood was poured out. A flame is taken from the fire to light the Paschal candle and we pray again: "May the light of the Risen Christ dispel the darkness of our minds and hearts!" In the joining of flame to candlewick, we celebrate the moment in which Christ's spirit re-entered his body and he rose in glory from the dead. Thus, the Paschal candle is clearly identified as the risen Christ in our midst.



The Resurrection



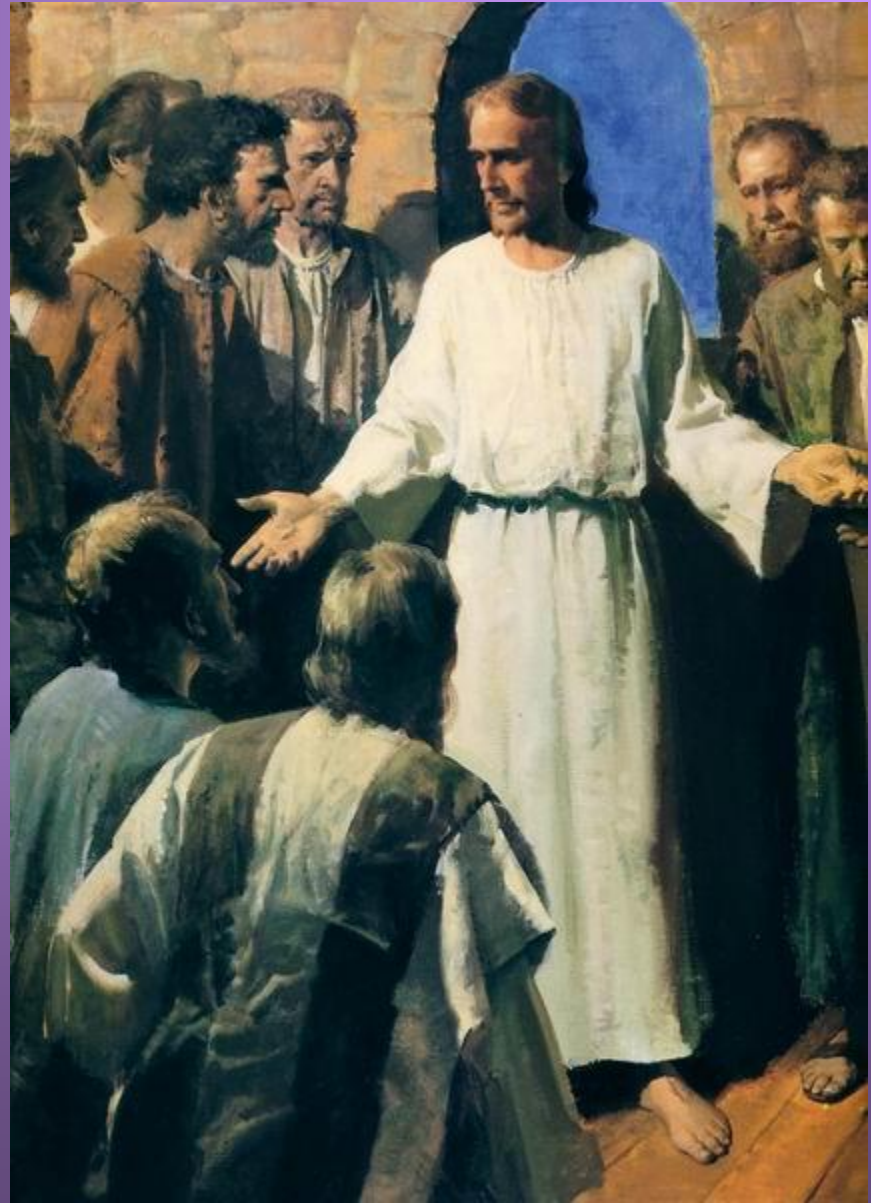
The first Holy Day celebrated by the Christian church was Easter. Easter commemorates the Resurrection of Christ. The word comes from the Old English "easter" or "eastre", a festival of spring. Jesus had been crucified, then buried. But he was gone -- he had arisen from the tomb and death. He was resurrected. He was alive!



`Christ yesterday and today, the beginning and the end, Alpha and Omega, all time belongs to him, and all the ages, to him be glory and power through every age, forever. Amen'

The Events of the Resurrection:

- 1- Pilate's sealing and guarding the tomb (Mt.27:62-66).
- 2- Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, Salome, Joanna and other women start for the tomb (Mt.28:1, Lk.23:55-24:1).
- 3- On early Sunday: The earthquake, the stone rolled away by the angel, the open tomb, and the terror of the Roman guards (Mt.28:2-4).
- 4- The report of the guards to the chief priests (Mt.28:5-6).
- 5- The chief priests' bribe to the Roman guards (Mt.28:12-13).
- 6- The Roman guards spread the lie that Christ's body was stolen (Mt.28:15).
- 7- The women see the open tomb, and the message of the angels (Mt.28:2-7, Lk.24:2-8, M.16:3-8, Jn.20:1-2).
- 8- The recovery of the grave clothes by Peter and John (Jn.20:3-9).
- 9- The Apparitions and Revelations of the risen Lord:



The Apparitions and Revelations of the Risen Lord:

1- To Mary Magdalene (Jn.20:11-18, Mk.16:9): She recognized the Lord by his word "Mary".

2- To women returning from the tomb (Mt.28:8-10).

3- To Peter later in the day (Lk.24:34, 1Cor.15:5).

4- To the Two Emmaus disciples (Lk.24:13-33): They recognized Jesus in the Eucharist, in the "fraction of the bread".

5- To the 10 Apostles in Jerusalem, on Easter Sunday, with Thomas absent (Lk.24:36-43, Jn.20:19-24).

6- To the 11 Apostles in Jerusalem, one week later, with Thomas present (Jn.20:26-29).

7- To seven Apostles, by the Lake of Tiberias, in Galilee (Jn.21:1-23).

8- To 500 brothers and sisters on a Galilean mountain (1Cor.15:6).

9- To James (1Cor.15:7).

10- To the Eleven in Galilee (Mt.28:16-20, Mk.16:14-20, Lk.24:33-53, Act.1:3-12).

11- At the Ascension (Act.1:3-12).

12- To Paul, in his way to Damascus (Act.9:3-6, 1Cor.15:15:8).

13- To Paul in the temple (Act.22:17-21, 23:11).

14- To John in Patmos (Rev.1:10-19).

15- The statements of Act.1:3, 10:41, and 13:31 imply the possibility that he had made many appearances beside those recorded



Mary Magdalene took Jesus at first for the gardener, and when she and the woman reported to the Eleven and to the rest that Jesus had risen, they thought of it as "an idle tale", as "pure nonsense", and they did not believe them (Lk.24:9-11, Mk.16:9-11). When the Two from Emmaus told the Eleven that Jesus had appeared to them, "they did not believe them" (Mk.16:13).... and even when Jesus appeared to them on Easter, they thought he was a ghost, so he invited them to look closely to his hands, feet and side, and to "handle" him, and even more, Jesus had to ask for food and eat it before them!





Christ
OUR
Future

