

Instructions

READING: Chapter 2, "Worship Remembers the Past," pages 41 through 56. Part 2, same reading (questions 6 through 10) THIS IS THE SECOND PART OF THE QUESTIONS FROM THE READING THAT WAS ASSIGNED LAST TIME, AND IT ALSO REQUIRES YOU TO READ A PIECE FROM THE COURSE RESOURCES.

RESOURCE PAPER: In addition to your textbook, please read my paper about the meaning of Passover for a Christian guest which was requested for the paper published by a Brooklyn synagogue. YOU WILL FIND THIS PAPER UNDER THE TITLE, "RESOURCES" ON THE LEFT SIDE OF YOUR COURSE.

Part 2 questions:

6.) Explain the following statement: "The saving deeds of God are remembered through historic recitation and dramatic reenactment." (See page 48)

The statement means exactly what it states that the saving deeds of God are remembered through historic recitation and dramatic reenactment. From this statement it is important to know that both Hebrew and Christian worship God saving deeds through historical recitation such as preaching, creed, and songs. In the book of Deuteronomy the importance of preaching is evident because the book is a sermon that narrates God saving the people of Israel. The Old and New Testament presents the creed. The creed is recited during worship at first fruit festivals. This was done to show how God took care of the poor and needy. The creed was a way of remembering God's deeds throughout history. Another form of historic recitation is through songs. In the book of Psalms there are wonderful songs that show an appreciation of how God delivered Israelites from the Egyptians. The book of Psalms alone has 150 songs about God's great deeds. Paul also mentions the importance of singing hymns from the book of Psalm. It is crucial to sing by praising God's good works. All the recitations are evident through dramatic reenactment such as the Hebrew Passover and the Great Paschal Vigil.

7.) List several instances of Biblical song (page 50)—canticles and psalms—in both Old and New Testaments. Several instances that emphasize in songs are in the book of Psalms and Paul's letter to the Philippians. Paul writes about Jesus Christ and how through Him all is saved.

8.) Explain how "the sacrificial rituals of Hebrew worship and the Lord's Supper are dramatic reenactments of God's saving deeds" (page 51). Both the spiritual rituals of Hebrew worship and the Lord's Supper are dramatic reenactments of God's saving deeds because they enact an approach to God. The ritual is to remember that God is not done with the good deeds and has more to come for His people. The dramatic reenactment shows how crucial sacrifice was in order to receive forgiveness throughout the Old and New Testament until Jesus Christ died and rose for all people.

9.) How is the Hebrew Passover fulfilled in the Christian Passover (page 53)? The Hebrew passover is fulfilled in the Christian Passover because both read of the story of God from

creation, fall, and God's involvement with Israel. It is also found in the way Hebrew and Christians make time. The time both Hebrew and Christians pray is in the morning and evening in a way that followed making time through God's saving events.

After reading Dr. Sue's writing "What Passover means to Me as a Christian Guest" I realized how the Hebrew Passover loved being in communion and accepting outsiders with open hands. It shows the importance of friendship and also how God loves and has mercy towards everybody. It reminds us that we must identify Christianity through the Jewish rite. Thank you for the beautiful response that reminds us that God's love unites.