

## Unit 1, Lesson 4

6. This statement means that God's past works are honored in the present through preaching, creed and song as well as dramatic reenactment. The author makes the point that both Judaism and Christianity use these methods. Preaching means that sermons are used to remind us of how God has been present in the lives of his believers. Creeds are statements of faith and recitations of God's actions to bring about His purposes. Songs (like the Psalms) praise God for his faithfulness and saving actions.

7. Here are some "songs" that I found in the Bible.

Old Testament:

"Our hope is not in vain" Romans 8

"Blessed are you the God and Father of our Lord, Jesus Christ" Ephesians 1

Psalms 1 to 150

New Testament:

"Blessed be the Lord, the God of Israel" Luke 1

"Love Bears all things" 1 Corinthians

"Blessed are the poor in spirit" Matthew 5

"My soul proclaims the greatness of the Lord" Luke 1

8. The sacrificial rituals of Hebrew worship and the Lord's Supper are dramatic reenactments of God's saving deeds because:

- The wine used represents the shedding of blood which sealed the covenant between God and His people in the OT
- In the OT a goat was sacrificed for forgiveness of sins like Christ sacrifices himself in the NT
- Communion symbolizes these OT rituals as well as the sacrifice of Christ
- Communion reenacts the night of the Last Supper

9. The Hebrew Passover is fulfilled in the Christian Passover by having a Great Paschal Vigil beginning at dark on Easter eve and ending early on Easter Sunday. There are 4 parts to this vigil:

- Lighting the fire symbolizes the vision of resurrection
- Readings about the story of God from the OT to Jesus' death
- Baptism of new Christians at sunrise
- Easter Communion to commemorate Christ's resurrection

This vigil is a Christianized form of Passover.