



April 5: Easter Sunday, the Resurrection of the Lord

- Acts 10:34a, 37-43
- Col 3:1-4 or 1 Cor 5:6b-8
- Jn 20:1-9
 - or Mt 28:1-10
 - or *afternoon or evening Mass*, Lk 24:13-35
- CCC References 651-655, 658

RESURRECTION

- In the resurrection, Christ's divinity is confirmed and his works and teachings are affirmed
- But also, because Jesus dies and rises in his humanity, we too are offered resurrected life
- Jesus' resurrection is distinct from a mere continuation of his earthly life
- Jesus' transformed resurrected body points to the promise of the bodily resurrection of the dead at the end of time

What is the saving meaning of the Resurrection?

The Resurrection is the climax of the Incarnation. It confirms the divinity of Christ and all the things which he did and taught. It fulfills all the divine promises made for us. Furthermore the risen Christ, the conqueror of sin and death, is the principle of our justification and our Resurrection. It procures for us now the grace of filial adoption which is a real share in the life of the only begotten Son. At the end of time he will raise up our bodies. (*Compendium #131*)

APRIL 12: SECOND SUNDAY OF EASTER

Sunday of Divine Mercy

Acts 2:42-47 | 1 Pt 1:3-9 | Jn 20:19-31 | CCC References 80-82, 97

THE DEPOSIT OF FAITH

- Divine Revelation is transmitted to us through Apostolic Tradition.
- Apostolic Tradition is the communication of Christ's message, beginning with the Apostles, who entrusted all they received from Christ and the Holy to the Church.
- This Apostolic Tradition is transmitted through sacred Scripture and sacred Tradition.
- Together, Scripture and Tradition form the one "Deposit of Faith."

WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADITION AND SACRED SCRIPTURE?

Tradition and sacred Scripture are bound closely together and communicate one with the other. Each of them makes present and fruitful in the Church the mystery of Christ. They flow out of the same divine well-spring and together make up one sacred "Deposit of Faith" from which the Church derives her certainty about revelation. (*Compendium #14*)

APRIL 19: THIRD SUNDAY OF EASTER

Acts 2:14, 22-33 | 1 Pt 1:17-21 | Lk 24:13-35 | CCC References 105-108, 135-136

SACRED SCRIPTURE

- God is the author of sacred Scripture, which is written by human authors under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.
- The Christian faith is not a religion "of the book," but of the "Word of God."
- Both the Old and New Testaments form the canon of Sacred Scripture and together communicate God's plan of salvation for the World.
- The Old Testament prepares for the New Testament while the New Testament fulfils the Old Testament.

WHY DOES SACRED SCRIPTURE TEACH THE TRUTH?

Because God himself is the author of sacred Scripture. For this reason it is said to be inspired and to teach without error those truths which are necessary for our salvation. The Holy Spirit inspired the human authors who wrote what he wanted to teach us. The Christian faith, however, is not a "religion of the Book," but of the Word of God — "not a written and mute word, but incarnate and living" (St. Bernard of Clairvaux). (*Compendium #18*)

APRIL 26: FOURTH SUNDAY OF EASTER

Acts 2:14a, 36-41 | 1 Pt 2:20b-25 | Jn 10:1-10 | CCC References 76, 83

SACRED TRADITION

- In addition to the written words of Scripture, the Apostolic Tradition is also communicated through the living transmission of faith, which we refer to as "Tradition" or "Sacred Tradition."
- Both Scripture and Tradition communicate the Word of God and are rooted the Gospel Proclamation (*kerygma*).
- The term "Tradition" points to the entire life of the Church that has come down to us from the Apostles through the Holy Spirit; Scripture itself is a part of this living Tradition.

IN WHAT WAYS DOES APOSTOLIC TRADITION OCCUR?

Apostolic Tradition occurs in two ways: through the living transmission of the word of God (also simply called Tradition) and through sacred Scripture which is the same proclamation of salvation in written form. (*Compendium #13*)