

MOLITEV-PRAYER

RADUJ SE, KRALJICA NEBEŠKA

V velikonočnem času namesto *Angel Gospodov*.

Queen of heaven, rejoice

In place of the *Angelus*, during the Easter Season.



Queen of heaven, rejoice, alleluia.

For he whom you did merit to bear, alleluia.

Has risen, as he said, alleluia.

Pray for us to God, alleluia.

Rejoice and be glad, O virgin Mary, alleluia.

For the Lord has truly risen, alleluia.

Let us pray. O God, who gave joy to the world through the resurrection of thy son, our Lord Jesus Christ, grant we beseech thee, that through the intercession of the virgin Mary, his mother, we may obtain the joys of everlasting life. Through the same Christ our Lord. **Amen.**



Raduj se, Kraljica nebeška, aleluja, zakaj On, ki si ga bila vredna nositi, aleluja,

je vstal, kakor je rekel, aleluja, prosi za nas Boga, aleluja.

Veseli in raduj se, Devica Marija, aleluja, ker je Gospod res vstal, aleluja.

Molimo. Vsemogočni Bog, z vstajenjem svojega Sina Jezusa Kristusa si razveselil človeštvo. Po priprošnji njegove deviške matere Marije naj dosežemo veselje večnega življenja. Po Kristusu, našem Gospodu. **Amen.**

VELIKA NOČ



EASTER

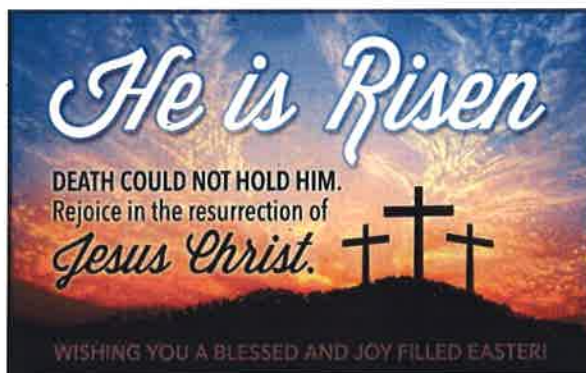
2018



VELIKONOČNO VOŠČILO SLOVENSКИH ŠKOFOV

»Gospod je vstal! Zares je vstal!«

To je veselo sporočilo velikonočnega dogodka, ki ga nestrpno pričakujemo ves postni čas. Ob tem sporočilu slišimo in izrekamo še druge vzklike: »Radujte in veselite se!« »Odrešeni ste, aleluja!« »Smrt in greh sta premagana, aleluja!«



Morda se bo kdo od ljudi pri navedenih vzklikih vprašal: Kaj to pomeni? Zakaj je Jezus vstal od mrtvih? Česa sem pa jaz rešen? Kaj vse to praznovanje pomeni in kako konkretno to vstopa v moje življenje?

Naše voščilo ob velikonočnih praznikih je hkrati molitev in prošnja k Svetemu Duhu za veselje in sprejemanje velikonočne skrivnosti. Na binkoštni dan so apostoli prejeli Svetega Duha, da so razumeli in v polnosti vstopili v skrivno st velike noči: Jezusove daritve in odrešenja. V skupnosti Cerkve so se lj udje veselili, se dali krstiti, oznanjali Jezusovo vstajenje in živeli novo življenje; življenje prenovljenih ljudi, življenje velikonočnega kristjana.

Bratje in sestre, najprej vas ob prazniku vabimo k veselju nad lastnim krstom: nad tem, da smemo biti po skrivnosti Jezusove smrti in vstajenja člani Cerkve, udje Kristusovega skrivnostnega telesa. Vabimo vas tudi k veselju nad zaupanim poslanstvom, ki nam ga izroča vstali Jezus: poslanstvom v krščanskem občestvu, župniji, redovni ali drugi skupnosti, družini, narodu, človeštvu... V hvaležnosti se veselimo, da smemo sodelovati z vstalim Gospodom in služiti s svojim delom, z molitvijo in darovanim trpljenjem.

Zato voščimo vsem duhovnikom, redovnikom in redovnicam, vsem vernikom doma in po svetu, posebej bolnim in trpečim, da bi bili odprti Svetemu Duhu za prejem oznanila; da bi vaša srca napolnilo veselje zaradi odrešenja; da bi to skrivnost sprejeli kot neizmeren dar; da bi vstali Jezus vstopil v vaš vsakdanjik in vse medsebojne odnose; da bi to veselo novico posredovali še drugim ljudem!

Vaši škofje

HOW THE LAMB BECAME A POWERFUL CHRISTIAN SYMBOL?

(By P. Kosloski)

This weak little animal has risen to the top of Christian iconography and is present throughout salvation history.

A lamb is a young sheep and is defenseless against any enemy. When taken from the flock, a lamb has a very low survival rate. It will either be attacked by a predator or get stuck somewhere and die.

Why, then, has a lamb become the ultimate symbol of Christ?

In the Book of Genesis God asked Abraham to sacrifice his own son, and on the way to the altar Abraham said to Isaac, "God will provide himself the lamb for a burnt offering" (Genesis 22:8). Abraham ended up sacrificing a ram. This passage introduced the notion of the lamb provided by God as the perfect sacrificial offering.

The life-saving significance of the sacrificial lamb was underlined in the Book of Exodus, when God instructed the Israelites to sacrifice a lamb at

the Passover, and to repeat that sacrifice as a yearly tradition.

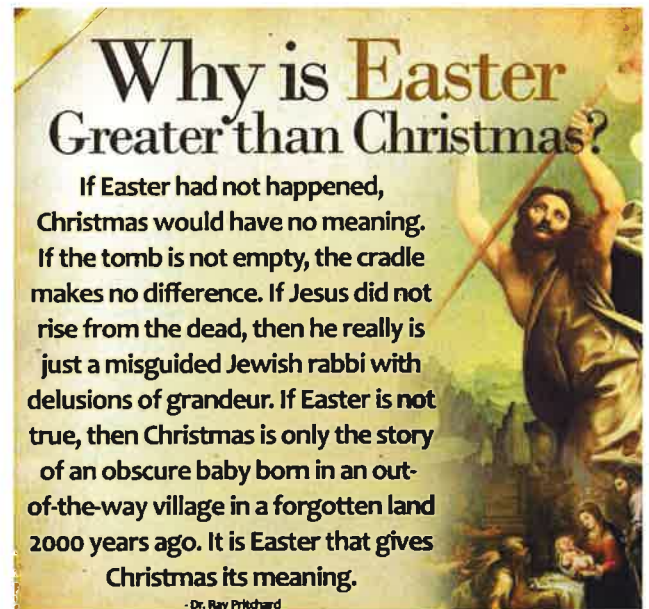
The prophet Isaiah declared that God's servant would be, "oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth; like a lamb that is led to the slaughter, and like a sheep that before its shearers is dumb, so he opened not his mouth" (Isaiah 53:7).

All these incidents and references prepared God's people for the coming of the true Lamb.

Then fast forward to John the Baptist who proclaims, when he sees Jesus, "Behold, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world!" (John 1:29)

Jesus goes on to fulfill the role of the "Lamb of God" and is defenseless before the people and is led to his death freely, without any hesitation. His sacrifice as the true lamb that Abraham was referring to opens up the gates of Heaven and showers down upon the world a flood of grace. He is the Paschal Lamb whose sacrifice frees us from bondage to the slavery of sin and death.

In this regard, an animal known for its weakness becomes a symbol of strength, conquering evil through the ultimate sacrifice of one's life.



To All Those Visiting Us
Today,

Welcome to our church.
We're glad that you could
be with us today
and honoured to share this
Easter with you as we
worship God's risen Son.
We hope that God touches
your life
as we worship side by side
and that you leave us today
with the peace of God in
your mind and heart.
Happy Easter!

The Lamb shows up again in the Book of Revelation as this symbol of strength, "standing, as though it had been slain" and the focus of all heavenly worship (see Revelation 5). Not surprisingly the lamb was a popular image of the early Church, frequently evoked as a symbol of Christ and the crucifixion. The lamb was also

used as a symbol of the Christian people, who are frequently referred to as sheep, under the guidance of the Good Shepherd, Jesus Christ.

The lamb remains a powerful image that contradicts its weak nature, highlighting the fact that "the weakness of God is stronger than men" and how God often works in our weaknesses to bring about the greatest good.

