

*The Mass Explained: Discovering the
Mystery of Jesus in the Eucharist*

Cycles of Celebration – Part 3

Typology: What is it?

Sabbath / The Lord's Day

Catholic Liturgical Calendar - 2007

Winter Solstice Dec. 20-23

Holy Day of
Obligation - 6

YULE

Dec. 5-12
Chanukkah

Feast of Christ the King –
Nov. 25

Nov. 1
SAMHAIN

Immaculate Conception

Dec 8

Dec. 25

Christmas

Jan. 1

IMBOLC

Feb. 2

Feb. 2

Dec. 3
Advent

Mary Mother of God
Baptism of the Lord

Jan. 7

Presentation of the Lord

Nov. 2
All Souls

Nov. 1

All Saints

Ash Wednesday (Lent)

Feb. 21

Purim
Mar. 4

OSTARA
Spring Equinox

Mar. 20-23

MABON
Autumn
Equinox
Sep. 20-23

Tabernacles
Sep. 27-Oct 3

Atonement
Sep. 22

Trumpets
Sep. 13-14

Triumph of the Holy Cross
Sep. 14

Apr. 5-7
Triduum

Easter

Apr. 8

Passover
Apr. 3-10

LAMMAS
Aug. 2

Assumption of Mary
Aug. 15

Transfiguration
Aug. 6

May 20
Ascension

Pentecost
May 27

Weeks
May 23-24

BELTANE
May 1

Birth of John the Baptist

Jun. 24

Feast of the Holy Trinity – Jun. 2
Corpus Christi – Jun. 7
Feast of Sacred Heart – Jun. 15

LITHA

Summer Solstice Jun. 20-23

Catholic Liturgical Calendar - 2007

Winter Solstice Dec. 20-23

YULE

Nov. 1 **SAMHAIN**
Dec. 3 **Advent**
Dec. 25 **Christmas**
Jan. 7 **Baptism of the Lord**
Feb. 2 **IMBOLC** Feb 2
Presentation of the Lord

Nov. 1 **All Saints**
Incarnation
Feb. 21 **Ash Wednesday**

MABON **Tabernacles**
Autumn *Sep. 27-Oct 3*
Equinox **Atonement**
Sep. 20-23 *Sep. 22*

Ordinary Time
Triumph of the Holy Cross
Sep. 14

OSTARA **Spring Equinox**
Mar. 20-23

Apr. 5-7 **Passover**
Triduum *Apr. 3-10*
Easter
Apr. 8

Resurrection

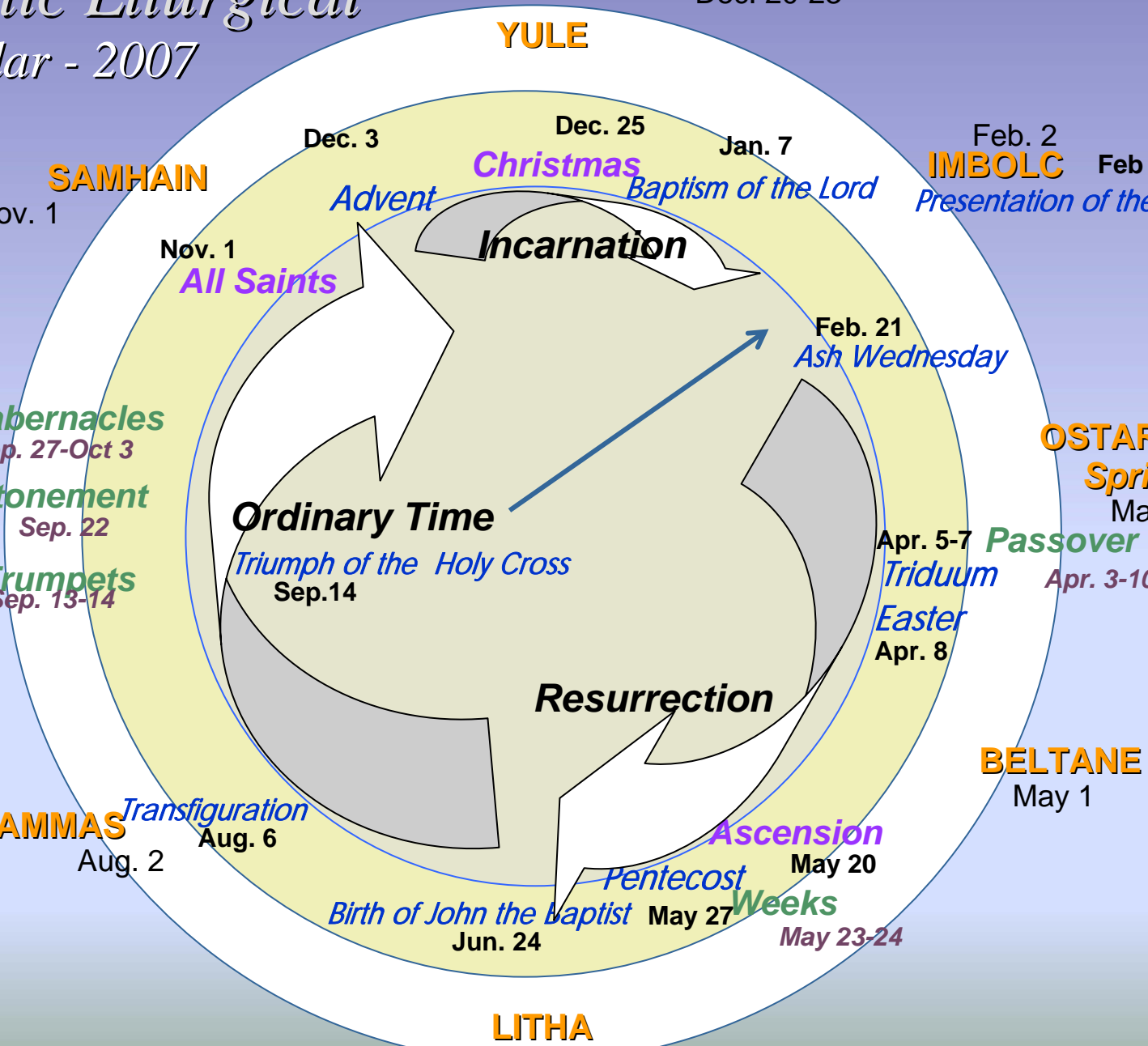
BELTANE
May 1

LAMMAS **Transfiguration**
Aug. 2 **Aug. 6**

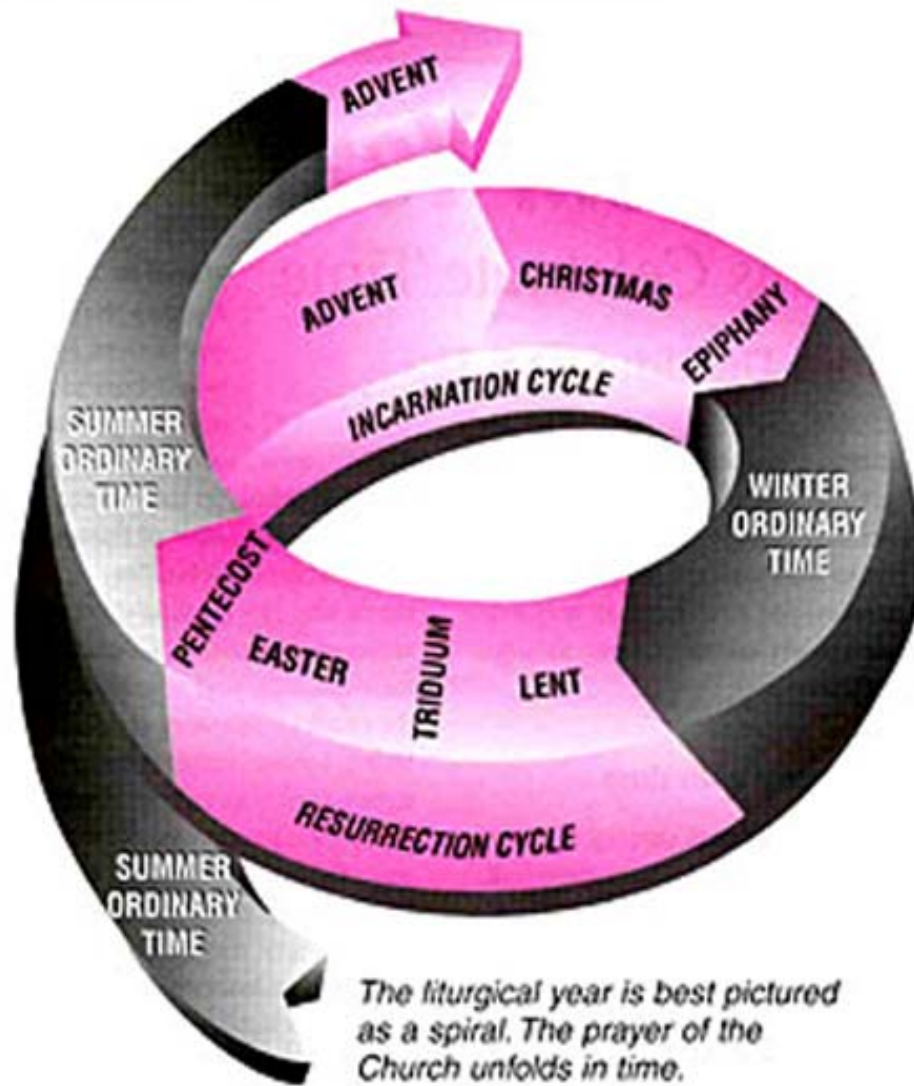
Ascension **Weeks**
May 20 **May 23-24**
Pentecost
May 27
Birth of John the Baptist
Jun. 24

LITHA

Summer Solstice Jun. 20-23



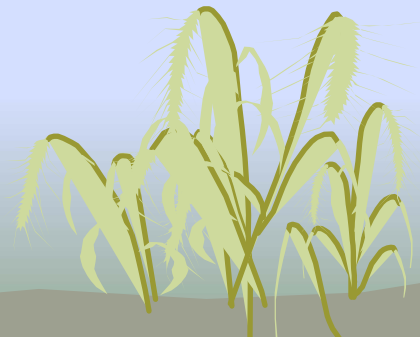
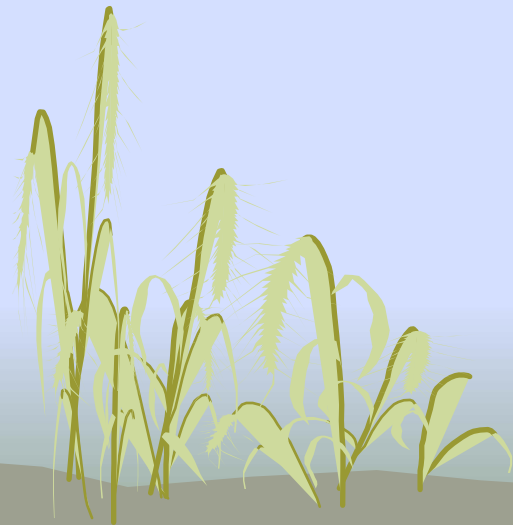
The Liturgical Cycle



Typology – What is it?

A **TYPE** or “archetype” in Scripture is often called a “*shadow*” or “*parable*” or “*allegory*” or “*figure*” or “*hint*”

- refers to a person, thing or action
- precedes and prefigures
- **greater** person, thing or action (Antitype)



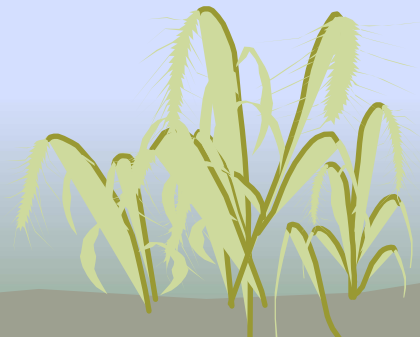
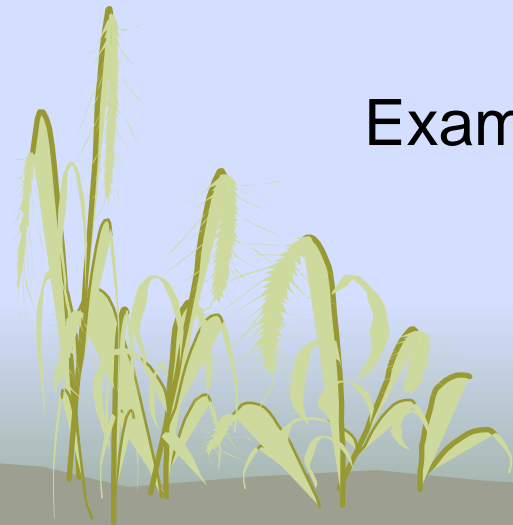
Examples of Types

TYPE	ANTITYPE
Adam, Moses, Melchizedech	Christ
Eve	Mary
Abel's sacrifice, Sacrifice of Isaac	Christ's Sacrifice (pleasing to God)
Noah's Ark	The Church
The Great Flood	Baptism
Manna	Eucharist
Ark of the Covenant	Mary (Theotokos) – Ark of the New Covenant
Queen of Sheba	The Magi
Sabbath	Mass
Passover	Easter
Old Testament priesthood	New Testament priesthood
Life on earth	Eternal life

Characteristics of a Type

1. The type (usually found in the OT) is ALWAYS inferior to the antitype it prefigures (usually found in the NT).
2. The type has its own historical reality, but is intended by the Holy Spirit to also foreshadow what is to come (or what came).
3. An OT type never points to a NT symbol – only to the reality of what the symbol represents.
4. The type has no power to save; all power is reserved for the much greater reality.

Example: manna



A Better Sabbath Prefigured in OT

Feast of Booths/Tabernacles

- Celebrated to commemorate God leading the Israelites through the desert into the Promised Land (Lev. 23:34-42)
- We see a close connection between the 1st and 8th days and God's command for a solemn rest (SABBATH).
- With the coming of the New Covenant Jesus reveals a better rest, the chance to be united with God in Heaven. And ... he offers not just physical food, but spiritual food.
- The Feast of Booths prefigures our **new day of rest** in the New Covenant (Sunday) which prefigures our eternal rest in Heaven.
- The day of the Resurrection: the new creation (CCC 2174) → **RITUAL**
- Sunday – fulfillment of the Sabbath (CCC 2174) → **SPIRITUAL**



Lord's Day/Sabbath

Pagan

- Sunday is the 1st day of the week and was called “the Lord’s Day” or “Day of the Sun” because *Lord* was the name given to the **sun** god
- The sun god is feminine and rules the conscious element of humans
- Do not have weekly “sabbaths” as we understand the term – they celebrate *the 8 sabbats* as festivals
- Special ceremonies, some including sacrifice, as needed

Jewish

- "Then God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it . . ."
(*Gen. 2:3*)
- **Daily sacrifices** in the temple, as specified in Numbers 28:1-8
- The **Weekly Sabbath** was the one day of each week set aside for special religious services
- **Ceremonial Sabbaths** were each celebrated annually, in remembrance of important events in the history of the Jewish people
- Special ceremonies were conducted at each **new moon**

Christian

- The first Christian reference to Sunday is found in the *First Apology* of St. Justin Martyr (150 A.D)
- We all gather on the day of the sun, for it is the first day after the Jewish sabbath, but also the first day when God, separating matter from darkness, made the world; and on this same day Jesus Christ our Savior rose from the dead. (*CCC 2174*)
- Those who lived according to the old order of things have come to a new hope, no longer keeping the sabbath, but the Lord's Day, in which our life is blessed by him and by his death (*CCC 2175*)

Reflection/Journal

- Read Genesis 14:18-20, Hebrews 7:11-28 (AGAIN!)

What are the characteristics of Melchizedek that make him a helpful prototype for understanding the work of Jesus?

How can I unite the sacrifices and offering of my life to the one, perfect sacrifice of Jesus Christ? Does his perfect sacrifice make my sacrifices seem less significant or more significant?

Why is there only one priest and only one sacrifice in the age of the new covenant?