

JESUS' "LITURGICAL" PRAYER

<u>Cultic aspect</u>	<u>Jesus participated in the diverse aspects of the Jewish liturgy</u>		<u>but he also broke, renewed and fulfilled it</u>
Sinagogal service (Liturgy of the Word; preaching and prayer)	Lk 4:14-44 Mk 1:21-39 Jn 6:54-60	<i>Habitually</i> he attended the synagogue on the sabbath, teaching and preaching (e.g. in Nazareth he read the prophetic reading and preaches)	He proclaims the fulfillment of what was announced by the Scriptural prophets, and give a "new teaching" which is a "hard message" for Jewish ears: the Gospel
Sabbath observance (day of rest whose precise observance was legislated by the oral tradition)	Mk 1;21-39 Mt 12;1-14 Lk 13;10-17 Jn 5,10ff 9,13ff	He observes the sabbath by attending the synagogue; he seems also to observe the obligatory rest as long as compassion does not dictate otherwise.	Heir to the prophetic tradition (Is 1; Am 5; Jer 7), Jesus <i>breaks</i> the sabbath when it is an obstacle to the salvation of man or woman (Mt 12; Lc 13; Jn 5; 9)
Pilgrimages and feast-days (holydays of obligation with obligatory pilgrimage to Jerusalem: the Paschal feast, Pentecost and Tabernacles) (plus many other minor feasts throughout the year)	Luke 2:41; <i>Passover</i> cf. 9:51ff; 22:7-16 <i>Passover</i> Mark 14:1-26 <i>Passover</i> Matt 26:30 <i>Passover</i> <u>John</u> 2:13,23; <i>Passover</i> 5;1; "feast" 6;4; <i>Passover</i> 7;1-14,37 <i>Tabern.</i> 10;22-23 <i>Dedic.</i> 11:55-12:20 <i>Passover</i> 18:28-19:31,36 <i>Passover</i>	"Every year" he made the annual pilgrimage for the feast of Passover. The Last Supper seems to have been a paschal meal, with its unleavened bread, cups of wine, and the hymns... But it is John's Gospel above all which portrays Jesus' active, and even notorious, presence in various Jewish obligatory feasts... his triumphal entry into Jerusalem amid the throngs of pilgrims... and his death understood as that of the the paschal lamb.	However, Jesus has another "hour" to follow (Jn 2,4), "his" hour (Jn 7,1-8.30), and everything depends upon this. <i>This</i> is the moment determined by the Father for his glorification: death and resurrection (Jn 12,23; 13,1). This "hour" which marks the rhythm of Jesus' life and of our salvation, would become the origin of a new series of celebrations and feasts (the Christian [liturgical year]: his Birth, Baptism, Public Ministry, Palm Sunday, Last Supper, Death, Resurrection, Ascension and Pentecost.
The Temple Liturgy (daily worship morning & evening; voluntary offerings and theological debate)	(cf. Lk 2:46-49) Lk 21:37f; 22;53 Mk 11;17 Jn 2;17; (cf.12;23)	Jesus frequented the Temple, teaching and disputing with the 'masters'; but displayed his zeal for the Temple as "House of prayer" for the nations.	Jesus is himself the <i>new Temple</i> , that is, he himself is from now on the privileged 'place' of encounter with God: Jn 2,18-22; 4,20-24; Apoc 21,22.