

LESSON 23: THE CHRIST LIVES!

Memory work

You may also memorize 3 stanzas of the song on the other side of this sheet.

42. Q. Since Christ has died for us, why do we still have to die?

A. Our death is not a payment for our sins,
but it puts an end to sin
and is an entrance into eternal life.

45. Q. How does Christ’s resurrection benefit us?

A. First,
by His resurrection He has overcome death,
so that He could make us share
in the righteousness which He had obtained for us by His death.

Second,
by His power we too are raised up to a new life.

Third,
Christ’s resurrection is to us a sure pledge of our glorious resurrection.

Homework

1.(4) Look up 1 Corinthians 15:15-18. Name two reasons why the church must preach the resurrection of the Christ.

2.(3) In many liberal (free-thinking) churches the resurrection of Christ is considered symbolical. Jesus did not physically rise from the dead. Rather, He has arisen by living on in the hearts of His followers. Why would you say they are wrong?

3.(3) In the *Book of Praise*, Hymn 31 begins with “Christ has risen”, while Hymn 32 says “Christ the Lord is risen today.”

What is the difference? _____

Some people object to Hymn 32. What would be a wrong way to understand this? _____

What would be the right way to understand this? _____

Should we sing Hymn 32 if it can be misunderstood? _____

Alternative Memory Work

Melody: *The Dutch Easter hymn: Daar juicht een toon, daar klinkt een stem*

1. Alleluia! When Christ was raised
He conquered death. Let him be praised!
He lets us share the righteousness
Which he, in death, obtained for us.

2. And by his power we too are raised
Unto new lives by which he's praised.
No longer dead but now alive!
For godliness we'll always strive.

3. His resurrection promises
And is a steadfast pledge to us
That we in glory will be raised.
Alleluia! Let Christ be praised.

A Shout Rings Out, a Joyful Voice Daar juicht een toon

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of three systems of music. Each system has a treble clef staff with a melody line and a bass clef staff with a chordal accompaniment. The melody is primarily composed of quarter and eighth notes, with some rests. The accompaniment uses block chords and moving bass lines. The piece concludes with a double bar line.