

On Marriage

01 – Prologue



Welcome!

Thank you, Father Saroky. Thank you Paul Jonah

Welcome Everyone!

A Bible Study in 8 Parts On Marriage



- | | | | |
|---|----------|------------|------------------|
| 1 | March 13 | Prologue | Bird's Eye View |
| 2 | March 27 | Eden | Marital Union |
| 3 | April 3 | The Flood | Moral Imperative |
| 4 | April 24 | Jacob | Marital Disorder |
| 5 | May 14 | Egypt | Material Comfort |
| 6 | May 28 | The Desert | Inner Journey |
| 7 | June 5 | The Cross | Marital Crucible |
| 8 | June 26 | The Church | Marital Strength |



What We'll Cover

1. Recapitulation
2. Biblical Interpretative Principles
3. The Covenant: Key Interpretative Principle
4. Q&A

1. Recapitulation

Scripture As Blueprint for Married Life



Recapitulation is Fruitful

Scripture is our guide for Married Life. A quick Sample ...

Scriptural Event	Marital Context
Adam alone in Eden	Before Courting
Adam meets Eve	Falling in Love
Together in Eden	Honeymoon
The Fall	Moral Disobedience
Exile	Living in the World
Flood	Serious Blow
After the Flood	Rebuilding
God Calling Abram	God guides every married couple
More than one wife	Infidelity
Settling in Egypt	Giving into Materialism
Enslaved	Enslaved



Recapitulation and the Holy Family

Striking parallels with the life of Joseph, Mary and Jesus

Scriptural Event	Holy Family
Adam alone in Eden	Joseph before Mary
Adam meets Eve	Joseph meets Mary
Together in Eden	They are betrothed
The Fall	Joseph is tempted but resist
Exile	
Flood	Herod's killing of the children
After the Flood	
God Calling Abram	God calls Joseph
More than one wife	Perfect fidelity
Settling in Egypt	Settling in Egypt
Enslaved	Submit in obedience



Christ Recapitulates Adam's Life

Ephesian 1:9-11

9. For he has made known to us in all wisdom and insight the mystery of his will, according to his purpose which he set forth in Christ
10. As a plan for the fullness of time, to **unite** all things in him, things in heaven and things on earth.
11. In him, according to the purpose of him who accomplishes all things according to the counsel of his will.

Unite can also be translated as sum up (ἀνακεφαλαιώσασθαι, anakephalaiosasthai), which is literally rendered as '**to recapitulate**' in Latin.

How does Christ recapitulates all things? By getting right what Adam got wrong.



OUR LADY
Of
MOUNT
CARMEL

Saint Irenaeus on Recapitulation

“He has therefore, in His work of **recapitulation**, **summed up all things**, both waging war against our enemy, and crushing him who had at the beginning led us away captives in Adam ...the enemy would not have been fairly vanquished, unless it had been a man [born] of woman who conquered him. ... And therefore does the Lord profess Himself to be the Son of man, **comprising in Himself that original man** out of whom the woman was fashioned, in order that, as our species went down to death through a vanquished man, so we may ascend to life again through a victorious one; and as through a man death received the palm [of victory] against us, so again by a man we may receive the palm against death.”

*Saint Irenaeus, Against Heresies,
Book V, Chapter 21*



Deification

The ultimate goal of Christ's work of solidarity with humankind is to make humankind divine. Of Jesus, Saint Irenaeus says, he **“became what we are, that He might bring us to be even what He is Himself.”**

(Also, Saints Athanasius, Gregory of Nazianzus, Augustine, Maximus the Confessor).

In Orthodox theology, development out of the recapitulation view of the atonement is called theosis (deification).



OUR LADY
Of
MOUNT
CARMEL

Recapitulation Typology

Historical Recapitulation: Record of the interventions of the Incarnate Word for mankind, ie, Salvation History culminating in the Incarnation, Passion and Resurrection

Saint Irenaeus regarded all Biblical events as mysteries centered on and depending on Christ. **The Primordial mysteries are repeated and fulfilled in Him.**

Redemptive Recapitulation: For Saint Irenaeus, redemptive recapitulation is not simply Christ righting what went wrong. Even **before the world began**, all men and all creation were preordained, predestined for the Incarnation of the Logos. In becoming Man, Christ renews or recreates creation.



Mystery of Recapitulation

CCC 518

Christ's whole life is a mystery of recapitulation. All Jesus did, said, and suffered had for its aim restoring fallen man to his original vocation:

“When Christ became incarnate and was made man, **he recapitulated in himself** the long history of mankind and procured for us a "short cut" to salvation, so that what we had lost in Adam, that is, being in the image and likeness of God, we might recover in **Christ Jesus. For this reason** Christ experienced all the stages of life, thereby giving communion with God to all men.”

Saint Irenaeus, Against Heresies, 3, 18



OUR LADY
Of
MOUNT
CARMEL

What is recapitulation?

CCC 668

"Christ died and lived again, that he might be Lord both of the dead and of the living."⁵⁴⁸ Christ's Ascension into heaven signifies his participation, in his humanity, in God's power and authority. Jesus Christ is Lord: he possesses all power in heaven and on earth. He is "far above all rule and authority and power and dominion", for the Father "has put all things under his feet."⁵⁴⁹ Christ is Lord of the cosmos and of history. **In him** human history and indeed all creation are "set forth" and transcendentally fulfilled.⁵⁵⁰



Recapitulation as Basis of Petitions

CCC 2854:

2854 When we **ask to be delivered** from the Evil One, we pray as well to be **freed from all evils, present, past, and future**, of which he is the author or instigator. In this final petition, the Church brings before the Father all the distress of the world. Along with deliverance from the evils that overwhelm humanity, she implores the precious gift of peace and the **grace of perseverance** in expectation of **Christ's return**. By praying in this way, she **anticipates** in humility of faith the gathering together of everyone and everything in him who has "the keys of Death and Hades," who "is and who was and who is to come, the Almighty." ¹⁷⁴

2. Biblical Interpretative Principles



Biblical Interpretative Principles

- **Four Senses of Scripture (CCC 115 – 119)**
- **CCC-115: According to an ancient tradition, one can distinguish between two senses of Scripture: the literal and the spiritual**
 - The Spiritual Sense is subdivided into the allegorical, moral, and anagogical senses
 - The profound concordance of the four senses guarantees all its richness to the living reading of Scripture in the Church.
- **CCC-116: The meaning conveyed by the words of Scripture and discovered by exegesis, following the rules of sound interpretation: “All other senses of Sacred Scripture are based on the literal.”**



Biblical Interpretative Principles

- Four Senses of Scripture (CCC 115 – 119)
- CCC-117 – **The Spiritual Sense:** Thanks to the unity of God’s plan, not only the text of Scripture but also the realities and events about which it speaks can be signs.
 - **The allegorical sense.** We can acquire a more profound understanding of events by recognizing their significance in Christ; thus, crossing the Red Sea is a sign or type of Christ’s victory and Christian Baptism.
 - **The moral sense.** The events reported in Scripture ought to lead us to act justly. As St. Paul says, they were written “for our instruction.”
 - **The anagogical sense.** We can view realities and events in terms of their eternal significance, leading us toward our true homeland: thus, the Church on earth is a sign of the heavenly Jerusalem



Biblical Interpretative Principles

Meaning of the word *Temple*



Catholic Quadriga
John Cassian (c. 360-435)
Hugh of Saint Victor
(c. 1096-1141).

Moral Meaning

You are the Temple of the Holy Spirit (1. Cor. 6:19)



Analogical Meaning

Destroy this Temple, and I will rebuild it in three days (John 2:19)

Anagogical Meaning

The Church is the New Temple of Jerusalem
(1. Cor 3:16-17)
(2. Eph 2:19-22)
(2. Cor 6:16)

Litteral Meaning

Temple Built By Herod



Biblical Interpretative Principles

Content and Unity of All of Scripture: *CCC 112 (Interpretation of Scripture)*

"Be especially attentive 'to the content and unity of the whole Scripture.' Different as the books which compose it may be, Scripture is a unity by reason of the unity of God's plan, of which Christ Jesus is the center and heart, open since his Passover."

This paragraph emphasizes that Sacred Scripture must be read as a unified whole, with Christ at the center. This is known as the "canonical approach", meaning that no single passage should be interpreted in isolation but in the context of the entire Bible.



Litteral Doesn't (Always) Mean Litteraly

1. Six Days of Creation? Gen 1:11-19: And God Said, “Let the earth put forth vegetation [...] a third day. [...] 16 [...] he made the stars also [...] 19 [...] a fourth day.
2. Jonah in the belly of the fish: Jon 1:15 So they took up Jonah and threw him into the sea; [...] 17 And the LORD appointed a great fish to swallow up Jonah; and Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights.
3. Mat 2:1 [...] wise men from the East [...] 2 “[...] For we have seen his star [...]
4. Jon 6:53 “I am the living bread which came down from Heaven; if any one eats of this bread, he will live for ever; and the bread which I shall give for the life of the world is my flesh.”



Biblical Interpretative Principles

In the Gospels: Audience Matters!

1. **God the Father** (John 17 – The High Priestly Prayer)
2. **Our Lady** (Wedding Feast of Cana, John 2:4, Foot of the Cross John: 19:26-27)
3. **Saint John the Baptist** (Matthew 3:13-15, Luke 7:18-23)
4. **Chief Priests & Elders – Pharisees – Sadducee – Scribes – Herodians** (Matthew 2:3 / Mark 12:28-34)
5. **Demonic Spirits** (Mark 5:8-13)
6. **Apostles** (Matthew 16:16-19)
7. **Disciples** (Luke 10:1-24) – Criminal on the Cross (Luke 23:39-43)
8. **Roman Authorities** (John 18:28-24)
9. **Crowd** (including a mix of everything) (John 6, Matthew 21:19)
10. **Pagan** (Matthew 15:21-28 Canaanite Woman, John 12:20-26 Greeks seeking Jesus)



Biblical Interpretative Principles

Matthew 18:20 For where two or three are gathered in my name, there I am in the midst of them.

- Who is Jesus addressing?
- Matthew 18:1 At that time, the disciples came to Jesus , saying “Who is the greatest in the kingdom of Heaven?”
- → It would seem then that Christ is saying that whenever two of His followers gather in his name, he will be in their midst.
- But, closer, 18:18: Truly, I say to you, whatever you bind on Earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatever you loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.
- That’s an ecclesial function given exclusively to the Apostles.
- → He’s telling the Apostles (and their successors) that when they gather in his Name (councils) He will be in their midst (infallibility)



Biblical Interpretative Principles

1. Four Senses of Scripture
2. Scripture must be interpreted in light of Scripture and the living tradition of the Catholic Church
3. Pay attention to the audience

3. The Covenant

Key Interpretative Principle



The Covenant: Key Interpretative Principle

Definition

1. A Covenant is an agreement between a **strong** and **weak** party.
2. It spells the condition the weak party **must** fulfill
3. If the weak party is faithful to the covenant, the strong party **blesses** them.
4. If they are disobedient, the strong party **curses** them.



Old Testament Five Major Covenants

Covenant	Mediator	Sign	Reference	Key Promise
Adam	Adam	Tree of Life	Genesis 1–3	Life in Eden if obedient; death if disobedient.
Noahic	Noah	Rainbow	Genesis 9:1-17	Never again destroy the world by flood. No blood drinking
Abrahamic	Abraham	Circumcision	Genesis 12, 15, 17	Land, nation, and blessing to all nations.
Mosaic (Sinai)	Moses	Law (Tablets)	Exodus 19–24, Deut 5	Israel will be God's people if they obey His Law.
Davidic	David	Throne	2 Samuel 7:8-16	David's kingdom will endure forever.



OUR LADY
Of
MOUNT
CARMEL

New Testament Covenant

Take this, all of you, and drink from it,
for this is the chalice of my Blood,
the Blood of the new and **eternal covenant**,
which will be poured out for you and for many
for the forgiveness of sins.
Do this in memory of me.



New Covenant

1. Strong Party: The Gospels Introduce Jesus and He introduces God the Father	2. Weak Party: We are the weak (sinners) party. Christ lists our duties as His followers	3. The Covenant's Blessings	4. The Covenant's Curses
Matt 1 Jon 1:1-34	The New Testament Matthew 5	Matt 5:1-11 Luke 6:20-22	Luke 6:24-26 1 Cor. 11:20-22
Genealogy of Jesus Christ in Matthew and Divine Sonship in John.	We are sinners in need of salvation.	Beatitudes	Woes following the Beatitudes and the warning of Saint Paul against unworthily receiving the Eucharist



OUR LADY
Of
MOUNT
CARMEL

WARNING



Do not Reverse
Engineer God's
Judgement.