

May 1 – Great and Holy Saturday
Vespers Liturgy of Saint Basil the Great – Romans 6:3-11

United with Christ: Romans 6:3-11, especially vs. 5: “For if we have been united together in the likeness of His death, certainly we also shall be in the likeness of His resurrection. . . .” Saint Paul reminds us of the universality of death, for “by man came death . . . [and] in Adam all die” (1 Cor 15:21-22). In life and death, every human being is inextricably joined to our common forebears, Adam and Eve. This is the reason for the apostle’s expression “by man came death.”

The curse of God – the divine declaration that “you shall return to the ground from which you were taken” because of sin (Gn 3:19) – was spoken to one and all. No matter what we believe about death – whether we call it falling asleep, the result of sin, a biological necessity, or a law of nature – we must all die physically.

As the God-man and our Savior, the Lord Jesus chose to die. He elected to step fully into the shared, common human experience of death and take on Adam’s curse (Gn 3:17-19) in order to redeem us.

We remain subject to death, and the Church wisely keeps this truth before us. During the funeral service we hear the cry: “I weep and I wail when I think upon death. . . . Why have we been given over unto corruption, and why have we been wedded unto death?”

The inescapability of death allows us to appreciate more deeply the glorious proclamation in today’s reading: “We also shall be in the likeness of His resurrection” (Rom 6:5). Saint Paul makes this same connection when he explains that “by Man also came the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive” (1 Cor 15:21-22).

We note, however, that this good news has one condition: “if we have been united together in the likeness of His death” (Rom 6:5). We are to be *united together* in Christ, sharing in His death *and* His Resurrection.

Thus, on the eve of our celebration of the Lord’s Resurrection, the Church also celebrates the mystery of baptism. Along with the catechumens who traditionally enter the Church on Holy Saturday, we are reminded that God has united us to Christ in death and resurrection through baptism, that we may know the power of His own death and Resurrection. Let us raise the ancient song, “As many of you as have been baptized into Christ, have put on Christ” (Gal 3:27).

In the original Greek, the phrase *united together* in Romans 6:5 implies “to be generated with.” It is another way of speaking about the mystery of new birth in the Spirit, about the reality that the Lord Jesus explains to Nicodemus (Jn 3:3-8). Perhaps we might translate this phrase more freely at this point to read: “if we have been regenerated with Christ.”

How does this regeneration happen in holy baptism? Christ regenerates us when we unite ourselves to Him. Our choosing and His regenerating are synergistic, a cooperative action we undertake with God.

When God joined us to Christ in baptism, we died with Christ. The curse of eternal death has thus been removed from everyone who is baptized into the Lord Jesus, although physical death remains. Christ was raised from the dead; now we have the power to “walk in newness of life” (Rom 6:4).

Our old man that chose death was crucified with Him “that we should no longer be slaves of sin” (vs. 6). Now, “death no longer has dominion over Him. . . . He lives to God” (vss. 9-10). “Likewise, [we] also, reckon [ourselves] to be dead indeed to sin, but alive to God in Christ Jesus our Lord. Therefore, do not let sin reign in your mortal body” (vs. 11-12).

Come ye, let us behold our Life placed in a tomb to give life to those who are placed in tombs. . . . Rise by Thine own power, Thou who didst deliver Thyself by Thine own choice for our sake. – Orthros for Great and Holy Saturday

May 2 – Holy Pascha

Acts 1:1-8

The Gift of the Risen Christ: Acts 1:1-8, especially vss. 5, 8: “For John truly baptized with water, but you shall be baptized with the Holy Spirit. . . . You shall receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you; and you shall be witnesses to Me . . . to the end of the earth.” When Saint John the Forerunner began his ministry “in the wilderness of Judea” (Mt 3:1), he preached repentance (vss. 2-3, 7-12), baptizing those who came to him and hearing their confessions of sin (vs. 6).

Yet “the baptism of John did not have the power to forgive sins; for John was only preaching repentance and bringing them towards the forgiveness of sins, that is, he was guiding them to the baptism of Christ, in which there is remission of sins” (Blessed Theophylact, *Explanation of the Gospel According to Saint Matthew*, p. 33).

When John baptizes with water, he points toward the coming baptism of the Lord by which we may be forgiven. Early in the course of His teaching, the Lord Jesus says, “Unless one is born of water and the Spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of God” (Jn 3:5).

Christ requires us to repent if we are to enter His kingdom. Our sins also must be forgiven, and we must be regenerated spiritually; all this the Spirit of God effects in baptism. This teaching of our Risen Lord is given “to the apostles whom He had chosen, to whom also He presented Himself alive after His suffering by many infallible proofs” (Acts 1:2-3).

As the apostles proclaimed the Lord’s Resurrection, God inspired many to repent and believe. Those who were baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for remission of sins received forgiveness and the gift of the Holy Spirit (vs. 2:38). So strong is the correlation between Christ’s Resurrection and baptism that Church replaces the standard trisagion hymn with the baptismal hymn on Pascha: “As many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ” (Gal 3:27).

Let us put on the Risen Christ, for “if then you have been raised with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ is, sitting at the right hand of God” (Col 3:1). If we failed to use the providential time of Great Lent to purify ourselves, there is no cause for despair. According to Saint John Chrysostom, “He giveth rest to him that cometh at the eleventh hour, as well as to him that hath toiled from the first” (Paschal homily).

The Spirit of God is our birthright in Christ! Let the life-giving Holy Spirit, who came upon each of us at baptism, support us now by actualizing the power of Christ’s Resurrection in our lives. Throughout our life, the Holy Spirit helps us to attain deeper repentance, remission of sins, regeneration in Christ, and the renewing of our minds and hearts by the Lord’s counsel and presence.

According to Saint Seraphim of Sarov, “If a man is stirred by the wisdom of God which seeks our salvation and embraces everything, and he is resolved for its sake to devote the early hours to God and to watch in order to find His eternal salvation (Wis 7:27; 6:14-20), then, in obedience to its voice, he must hasten to offer true repentance for all his sins and must practice the virtues which are opposite to the sins committed. Then . . . he will acquire the Holy Spirit who acts within us and establishes in us the kingdom of God” (*Little Russian Philokalia* vol. 1, p. 104).

The Holy Spirit waits for us to despise the fetters of our sins, to repent and wash away their stain with tears of thankfulness to the Risen Lord. The Spirit who “is everywhere present and filleth all things” comes into the dismal recesses of our soiled hearts, ever ready to extend forgiveness and to nurture the seed of life planted in us at our baptism. ***Christ is risen!***

O life-giving Lord, by Thy Holy Spirit help us to be partakers of Thy Resurrection.

May 3 – Bright Monday

Acts 1:12-17, 21-26

The Apostolic Church: Acts 1:12-17, 21-26, especially vs. 26: “And they cast their lots, and the lot fell on Matthias. And he was numbered with the eleven apostles.” As we recite the Nicene Creed, our declaration of faith in Jesus Christ, we also affirm our commitment and obedience to the one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church. The present reading focuses on one aspect of this affirmation: that the Orthodox Church is “apostolic.”

In Acts, we learn that the Church considered it essential to maintain the ranks of the twelve apostles. Eleven are named (vs. 13), and when a twelfth is elected – Matthias is revealed as God’s choice – he is “numbered with the eleven apostles” (vs. 26).

The Apostle Peter states that any man designated as an apostle must have accompanied the others “all the time that the Lord Jesus went in and out among [them]” (vs. 21). Only thus could he “become a witness with [the others] of [the Lord’s] resurrection” (vs. 22). The painstaking care of Saint Luke in recording their names places an eternal seal on these particular individuals and their place in the life of the Church thereafter.

After the Lord Jesus “was taken up” (vs. 22) and no longer physically present, Saint Peter assumes leadership in the process of restoring the apostles’ number (vss. 15-22). Why twelve, exactly? Why this insistence on filling an office vacated by a traitor?

The compelling factor in the number is the will of God (Mk 3:14). Also, as we learn from the Apostle Paul, “not all Israel . . . are of Israel” (Rom 9:6). Finally, we recall that Jacob, the man whom God named “Israel” (Gn 32:28), had twelve sons (vs. 35:23) who became forebears of the twelve tribes of the ancient people of God.

Saint Paul adds, however, that “Israel according to the flesh” (see Rom 9:3-5) was “ignorant of God’s righteousness, and [sought] to establish their own righteousness, [having] not submitted to the righteousness of God” (vs. 10:3).

Now Christ has become “the end of the law for righteousness to everyone who believes” (vs. 4). Thus, “if you confess with your mouth the Lord Jesus and believe in your heart that God has raised Him from the dead, you will be saved. For with the heart one believes unto righteousness” (vss. 9-10).

Jesus selects twelve men whom He sends to proclaim this truth, so that all people might believe in Him as the crucified and risen Christ (Mk 3:14). God does not cast away His people! From a remnant, “according to the election of grace,” He acts “to reconcile the world” to Himself (vss. 11:5,15). He does not create a new Israel, but a new covenant opening Israel to all nations through faith in Christ.

The Twelve assure the continuity from the old Israel to the Church, binding them together as one people. In fact, the apostles were hereditary members of Israel, but observe Saint Luke’s emphasis: they *accompanied* the Lord Jesus and so became authentic witnesses “of His Resurrection” (Acts 1:21).

The historic Church builds “on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief cornerstone” (Eph 2:20). She fiercely insists on continuity of teaching, worship, and prayer with the apostles, firmly retaining a connection with these particular, named persons. The teaching of the Twelve is essential for any right sharing of the truth concerning Christ in every generation.

This unified witness of the apostles, in the original Greek, is called *homothymodon*: “with one accord,” “constantly together,” “with one heart” (Acts 1:14) according to the translation. This word, whose Greek root means “soul,” implies shared experience. This very “soul” is retained by the Church today as “apostolic,” a continuation of the apostles’ witness.

O Christ the Rock, who doth openly glorify the rock of faith manifest in the Twelve whom Thou didst fore-choose from the disciples, enable us faithfully to continue their witness. – Feast of the Holy Apostles

May 4 – Bright Tuesday

Acts 2:14-21

The Church Catholic: Acts 2:14-21, especially vs. 16-17: “*But this is what was spoken by the prophet Joel: ‘And it shall come to pass in the last days, says God, that I will pour out of My Spirit on all flesh. . . .’*” Yesterday we explored what it means to call the Church apostolic; today’s passage from Acts invites us to explore the catholicity of the Church. The Nicene Creed uses the word *katholikos* for this aspect of the Church, which in koine Greek means “universal,” “whole,” “entire.”

On the day of Pentecost in AD 33, the new Church community was born of the Spirit. Saint Peter, joined by the other apostles (vs. 14), proclaimed important words from God for all mankind to hear: a declaration of blessings available now to “all flesh” (vs. 17).

This proclamation from those “standing up with” (vs. 14) Peter represents the teaching, worship, and prayer of a community called *catholic*. This community is the Church whose Gospel is announced by apostles from God, presenting a message to every people, every culture, every time and place.

The Church is catholic because she is a living miracle of unity in Christ. She is composed of a diversity of persons brought together into a single whole. This living reality of many-as-one reveals the Church to be an icon of the Holy Trinity. Just as we distinguish three Persons in one Godhead, we point to the diverse peoples gathered around their bishops in one worldwide catholic Church.

Even in nascent form on the first Pentecost, the Church is the true, tangible Israel of God, one in heart and soul with her Lord and Messiah, Jesus. As the Church spread geographically, she remained united, gathered around her apostolic leaders and their successors, the bishops.

“Let no one, beloved brethren, make you to err from the ways of the Lord,” warns Saint Cyprian of Carthage. “Let no one take sons of the Church away from the Church. . . . Let them be alone for themselves who have wished to perish . . . let them alone be without bishops who have rebelled against bishops” (*ANF* vol. 5, p. 318). The catholic Church gathers around her pastors.

Above all, we call the Church catholic because her message is universal. She proclaims a complete Gospel for the entire world. In the Apostle Peter’s sermon, he quotes the Prophet Joel to explain how the Holy Spirit is poured out on humble people from an isolated, out-of-the-way place called Galilee.

The apostles can be understood by those present, even those speaking different languages, because their proclamation of Christ is for “all flesh” (vs. 17). Their words apply to the common problems and needs of every human being. The Church extends Christ’s healing in a catholic message that reaches every so-called foreign race or language. The Good News will be proclaimed until every knee bows to Jesus Christ (Phil 2:10-11).

The Church is catholic, being united by the one name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, God, and Savior. He became incarnate so that our relationship with God the Father might be healed. It matters not if we are male or female, young or old, slave or free (vs. 18). In blood and spirit, we are all the same.

Thus, “whoever calls on the name of the Lord shall be saved” (Acts 2:21). Our Orthodox and catholic Church extends Christ’s healing to the ends of the earth, preserving one faith, under one apostolic leadership for all people in their greatest need.

O Lord, confirm and strengthen Thy holy orthodox, catholic, and apostolic Church, increase it and keep it in peace and preserve it unconquerable forever. – General Prayer of Intercession

May 5 – Bright Wednesday

Acts 2:22-38

The Holy Church: Acts 2:22-36, especially vss. 31, 33: “His soul was not left in Hades, nor did His flesh see corruption. . . . Therefore, being exalted to the right hand of God, and having received from the Father the promise of the Holy Spirit, He poured out this which you now see and hear.” From Saint Peter we learn that the Church is *holy* – and yet in the Book of Revelation the blessed Evangelist John hears the saints who stand before God Almighty singing the song of the Lamb: “For You alone are holy” (Rev 15:4). All of Scripture asserts that only God is holy.

Do we admit contradiction, then, by affirming that the Church is holy? Not at all, for the apostles teach that we “are the body of Christ, and members individually” (1 Cor 12:27). The Church, as the Body of Christ, is included in Saint Peter’s assertion in Acts 2:27 that Christ the Lord is holy. Indeed, Christ is *the* “Holy One” spoken of in Psalm 15:10, which the apostle quotes. Bought with His precious blood, His body – the Church – is likewise holy.

The Church, this mystical creation of the Savior, is both human and divine. We correctly say, before holy communion, “I am unworthy to receive Thy holy Body. . . . I have affronted Thy goodness, O God, and broken Thy commandments.” And yet when we gather together in Him, we are more than a sum of sinful men and women.

Our priests rightly say, “Holy Things are for the holy.” And we rightly answer, “One is holy, One is Lord: Jesus Christ, to the glory of God the Father.” Partaking of the Body and Blood of Christ, the Church becomes His Body, for He dwells and abides in us. In Him we are exalted to the right hand of God (vs. 33).

Let there be no doubt: the Church is holy, even here on earth, having received from the Father the promise of the Holy Spirit (vs. 33). We are sinners; the Church is holy.

Saint John the Evangelist saw this holy, incorrupt Church in a vision: “Then I, John, saw the holy city, New Jerusalem, coming down out of heaven from God, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband” (Rv 21:2).

From our earthly nation we inherit our worldly citizenship, culture, and language. In the Church, we inherit holiness, incorruption, and the end of every blemish. Purity and holiness come to us now from eternity. That which is to come assures the holiness of the Church, despite the sins we bring to God to be healed.

“And the nations of those who are saved shall walk in its light. . . . But there shall by no means enter it anything that defiles, or causes an abomination or a lie, but only those who are written in the Lamb’s Book of Life” (Rv 21:24, 27). Our task is to struggle, to cast sin aside, and to strive for the holiness that God is creating in us by means of His grace and mercy.

Worshiping within the Church on earth draws us near to the throne of God, no matter how humble the congregation, the building, the music, or our human efforts. The liturgy draws us into the holiness that already exists in the Church. Thus, the envoys of Prince Vladimir, after visiting Hagia Sophia in Constantinople, could say: “We were out of ourselves, not knowing if we were on earth or in heaven.”

Christ purifies the Church as we worship in “the Holy Spirit He poured out” (Acts 2:33). Our mind struggles with what our flesh sees and what our Spirit-filled heart knows. The Holy Spirit illumines our hearts so that we may behold the holiness that exists.

Every Divine Liturgy begins with this prayer: “O Heavenly King, the Comforter, who art everywhere present and fillest all things, come and abide in us and cleanse us of every stain.” The Spirit makes the Church holy “unto the fulfillment of the kingdom of heaven.”

O Lord, be mindful of Thy holy, catholic, and apostolic Church, which is to the ends of the earth; and give peace unto her whom Thou hast purchased with the Blood of Thy Christ.

May 6 – Bright Thursday

Acts 2:38-43

The Church is One: Acts 2:38-43, especially vs. 42: “*And they continued steadfastly in the apostles’ doctrine and fellowship, in the breaking of bread, and in prayers.*” The Apostle Peter addresses a multicultural gathering of the “men of Israel” (vs. 22). Many fellow Jews hear him and recognize that God “made this Jesus, whom you crucified, both Lord and Christ” (vs. 36). “Cut to the heart” (vs. 37) by their complicity in rejecting the Messiah, they ask what they must do to be “saved from this perverse generation” (vs. 40).

The answer is to heed God’s call: to repent, to be baptized into Christ, and to continue “steadfastly in the apostles’ doctrine and fellowship, in the breaking of bread, and in prayers” (vs. 42). Only through our spiritually organic unity with the Lord’s Body, the Church, can we persevere in this life and enter into eternal existence.

The Holy Spirit unites the members of the Church into the living Body of her Lord, Jesus Christ. The Spirit unites our community and guides the Church, creating a living communion in and through Himself. The Church cannot be other than *one*.

If we accept the possibility of several churches (even so-called branches of the one Church), we embrace false dogma, asserting that God the Father does not fully honor the prayer of His only-begotten Son, for the Lord Jesus prays that His apostles “all may be one” (Jn 17:21). God is not divided, nor is His Church divided!

Within the Orthodox Church there is rich cultural, linguistic, and historical variety, while at the same time we discern deep unity and continuity with the apostles. Division is plainly evident among those who separate from the Church and leave “the apostles’ doctrine and fellowship . . . the breaking of bread [and the] prayers” (Acts 2:42). This is how the tragic and manifest fragmentation of modern Christendom begins.

Unity is a gift from God, given to those who hold fast to the apostles’ doctrine and fellowship (vs. 42). Christ prays to the Father to save the apostles “from the evil one” (Jn 17:15) and to “sanctify them by Your truth. Your word is truth” (vs. 17).

When people choose separation from the Church, they disdain the apostles’ knowledge of “that . . . which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we have looked upon, and our hands have handled, concerning the Word of life . . .” (1 Jn 1:1). The unifying truth of the Church is revealed in the Incarnate Christ (Jn 14:6). He alone is Truth.

The Holy Spirit guides the Church “into all truth” (Jn 16:13). He directs her to Jesus Christ, and thus the Church is able to continue “steadfastly in the apostles’ doctrine” (Acts 2:42) no matter how many new circumstances, questions, and issues arise.

What of Christians whose teachings are not fully Orthodox? The Church has never held that the false teaching of those who are in error are necessarily condemned. There are many sheep outside, as well as wolves within.

Unity comes to those who continue in the apostles’ *fellowship* (vs. 42), who actively respond to the Spirit. When heresy is coupled with pride or arrogance, fellowship and unity is disrupted. The Lord says to the prideful and arrogant: “I never knew you; depart from Me, you who practice lawlessness!” (Mt 7:23).

We are to seek unity through right doctrine concerning the Lord Jesus, and by continuing in right fellowship with His apostles. To sustain this unity, God nurtures the faithful through the Eucharistic life, in “the breaking of bread, and prayers” (Acts 2:42). For this reason, the Church guards the liturgy as carefully as the integrity of her doctrine and holy fellowship.

Be mindful, O Lord, of Thine holy, orthodox, catholic, and apostolic Church; confirm and strengthen her, keep her in peace and preserve her unconquerable. – General Prayer of Intercession

May 7 – Bright Friday

Acts 3:1-8

The Power of Resurrection: Acts 3:1-8, especially vs 6: “Then Peter said, ‘Silver and gold I do not have, but what I do have I give you: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk.’” The healing of a beggar lame from birth is described in Acts. The account is truly an icon that enlarges our vision of the Resurrection. Saint Peter’s healing of this man transforms the Resurrection from an isolated event, concerning only the Lord Jesus, and shows us the power of the risen Christ ever at work in this world.

Christ gives us life and delivers us from the many tombs in which we find ourselves stuck. The lame man, with his lifelong disability, is eking out an existence in the living death of beggary, which parallels the affliction plaguing every descendant of Adam (vs. 2). Yes, we are born mortal and consigned to inevitable death.

Two apostles come across the lame man as he is begging (vs. 3). They do what the Church does for us, who are likewise crippled by sin and begging mercy from God. They awaken his heart to the reality of life in Christ, to rising and walking (vs. 6). The Church extends God’s power of the Resurrection to us and reveals that we can walk and leap before God, as He intends for us to do (vss. 4-8).

We know sin’s deformities all too well, and how unworthy we are to enter the courts of the Lord. Yet in the Church we experience the compassionate power of the risen Lord Jesus, who brings us to His footstool. Thus the apostles, by the power of the risen Christ, help this lame man to worship his Creator for the first time “within the Temple” (vs. 8).

Let us examine the conditions under which the Church extends the power of Resurrection into our lives. First and foremost, the Church goes about its regular cycle of prayer and worship. In this passage, the Church is represented by two apostles, Peter and John. They are not out on a mission looking for beggars or wounded outcasts, but simply going up to the Temple at the ninth hour to attend the final service of the day (vs. 1).

Healing, then, takes place within the ongoing routine of prayer. The power of the Resurrection is manifested in the context of the Church’s life and worship. Indeed, the ninth hour marks the time for “thanksgiving for what we have been given during the day and for our achievements; and confession of our failures, our voluntary or involuntary misdeeds, and those perhaps unknown to us, whether in word or deed or in the heart itself, asking God’s mercy for all through our prayers” (Saint Basil the Great, *The Long Rules* II, Q37).

The apostles are following their regular schedule of prayer when they are confronted by the lame man in need. “Ever blessing the Lord,” the apostles are preparing to “sing [Christ’s] Resurrection: for in that He endured the Cross for us He hath destroyed death by death” (Paschal hours). The power of the Resurrection occurs within the Church’s life of worship.

Further, we note how the apostles rely on the name of the Lord Jesus Christ when they reach the gate of the Temple. Here, God shows us that “the same Lord over all is rich to all who call upon Him. For whoever calls on the name of the Lord shall be saved” (Rom 10:12-13).

Indeed, Peter and John place no faith in their own abilities. They trust wholly in Christ’s authority. They give what they know: the compassion of Jesus. They trust in Him that everyone should be healed and brought to the knowledge of the living God. They expect Christ, their Risen Lord, to act.

Full of faith, they take the lame man by the hand and lift him up (Acts 3:7). To all who come attentively to the Church, the Lord extends His hand for our healing.

Arise O God: help us and redeem us for Thy name’s sake! – Prayer Before the Gospel at Orthros

May 8 – Bright Saturday

Acts 3:11-16

This Perfect Soundness: Acts 3:11-16, especially vs. 16: “Yes, the faith which comes through [Christ] has given him this perfect soundness in the presence of you all.” A few years ago, a paramedic sustained severe spinal injuries while caring for a patient being transported by ambulance. When the ambulance was forced off the road by a dump truck, he was thrown violently around inside the vehicle. During the yearlong battle that followed, his faith, hope, and love as an Orthodox Christian illumined all around him: fellow parishioners, professional colleagues, hospital workers, and many others.

Despite many prayers, this servant of God did not survive his injuries. However, the Lord He loved and trusted gave him a more “perfect soundness.” Like the account of the lame man in today’s epistle, his experience challenges us to consider the very highest form of healing.

Drawing from both stories, we may note three signs of *perfect soundness*. First, we must hold firmly to apostolic truth. Second, we are to draw strength from God in weakness. Lastly, we must believe steadfastly in the name of Jesus Christ.

When the lame beggar is healed, two reactions occur instantaneously. As “the lame man . . . held on to Peter and John, all the people ran together to them in the porch, which is called Solomon’s, greatly amazed” (vs. 11). The beggar is cured of serious physical disability, but more importantly, his heart is healed.

We read in verses 1-8 how the lame man springs to his feet and enters the Temple with the apostles, “walking, leaping, and praising God” (vs. 8). Now, this sequel passage adds that he “held on” to Peter and John. Touched by the power of the name of the Lord Jesus, he clings fiercely to the apostles from whom he has gained knowledge of the highest, most perfect healing.

The same was true of the injured paramedic: even as his bodily strength drained away, he held firmly to the apostolic truth. As a result, a life-giving message radiated from him to everyone he met, for we are always drawn to those whose lives are filled with truth.

At various points during the paramedic’s battle for life, his physical condition declined to the point that no one expected him to make it. Yet time after time he rallied, and sometimes even progressed. At one point he even left acute care, moved into rehabilitation, and from there was admitted to a small hospital in his hometown.

During his ordeal, he displayed remarkable inner strength and a mighty resolve to recover, inspired by a determination to provide for his wife and three children. In his spiritual fortitude, he was much like the lame man in today’s account from Acts. Everyone knew that Christ Jesus was the source of his strength.

God gave both the paramedic and the lame man at the Temple gate unwavering faith in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Saint Peter emphasizes that the lame man’s healing comes from the Lord: “And His name, through faith in His name, has made this man strong” (vs. 16).

The name of the Lord represents His sovereign power and authority. Our Lord has the capacity to pour His strength into our weakness, to make us strong in heart, soul, and even body: “Make firm my knees, and my bones likewise” (post-communion prayer of Saint Simeon the Translator).

However, as Saint Peter points out, we must bow down to the dominion of God with corresponding trust (vs. 16). God is seeking to heal us – let us never let Him go! When we pray for healing in the name of Christ, we are assured of receiving His perfect soundness.

O Christ my God, strengthen my weak soul and body and heal me by Thy grace.

May 9 – Second Sunday of Pascha (Thomas Sunday), Tone 1
Acts 5:12-20

At Cross Purposes: Acts 5:12-20, especially vs. 17-19: “Then the high priest rose up, and all those who were with him . . . and laid their hands on the apostles and put them in the common prison. But at night an angel of the Lord opened the prison doors and brought them out.” Today’s reading from Acts begs us to consider what it means to be *in* the will of God vs. being at cross purposes with His will. We learn that God accomplishes His purposes “through the hands of the apostles” (vs. 12). Then the Sadducees, as they “laid their hands on” the apostles (vs. 18), exemplify how we oppose God. Finally, the angel who frees the apostles provides another example of working in accord with God’s purposes (vs. 19).

God carries out His purpose through the *hands* of His apostles (vs. 12) and later through the bodiless hand of His heavenly messenger (vs. 19). Ironically, the Temple authorities, who are supposedly in God’s service, put their *hands* on the apostles to defeat the will of God (vs. 18). Are we ourselves ever at cross purposes with God, putting our hands into the service of ends that conflict with His will?

The will of God is constant and eternal. His divine love and power are revealed through the apostles, God’s people, and His angels. When we read of “signs and wonders” (vs. 12), we must be careful not to misinterpret these means that God sometimes uses to carry out His intended purposes. The Lord does seek to inspire awe “through the hands” of His servants. We are not magicians or illusionists with a set of tricks and spectacles.

Scripture states that the apostles and the people who gathered with them are of “one accord” (vs. 12). God’s abiding purpose is to unite our mind, will, and emotions with Christ and the Church. This is the Gospel that our Lord commissions the Church to proclaim.

Ever since men first stretched out their hands to disobey God and fell into sin and death, the Lord of compassion has been working to rectify the tragedy created by our contrary desires. Saint Paul speaks of “the eternal purpose which He accomplished in Christ Jesus our Lord” (Eph 3:11) – the salvation of all who repent and become united with the fellowship of the apostles.

The Church, like her Lord, is in the business of restoring mankind. She heals the sick (Acts 5:15) and frees those possessed by demons (vs. 16). “For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that He might destroy the works of the devil” (1 Jn 3:8).

The high priest and his party are filled with “indignation” (vs. 17), or *zelos* in the original Greek. *Zelos* is a strong feeling, either for or against. In this case they are jealous, spiteful, and envious of the apostles, for the authority of the priests is being challenged in “their” Temple.

Men these leaders deem to be ignorant are preaching Christ’s Resurrection, an idea they consider ridiculous. Having rid themselves of the leader of the Galileans, the priests are now plagued by His followers preaching the Resurrection.

Even worse, the people are following them! Because the priests are afraid, they try to silence these self-styled teachers. Our own opposition to God often has its roots in deficient theology, self-righteous morality, self-seeking, and pride. Let us beware of such vices in ourselves, lest we too be found opposing God.

In Proverbs, we learn that “the Lord opposes the arrogant, but He gives grace to the humble” (Prv 3:37). Saint Peter quotes this verse in 1 Peter 5:5. Let us strive for humility and pray to be corrected. We ask mercy for all “who are in opposition, if God perhaps will grant them repentance, so that they may know the truth, and . . . come to their senses” (2 Tim 2:25-26).

Lord, I have fled unto Thee: teach me to do Thy will, for Thou art my God. –The Doxology

May 10 – Monday of the Second Week of Pascha
Acts 3:19-25

Responses to the Gospel – Conversion: Acts 3:19-26, especially vs. 26: “To you first, God, having raised up His Servant Jesus, sent Him to bless you, in turning away every one of you from your iniquities.” In this week’s series of readings in Acts, Saint Luke explores many possible responses to the apostolic proclamation of the Gospel. The stage is set when Peter and John go up to the Temple for prayer at the ninth hour (vs. 3:1). There they encounter a beggar (vs. 3:2-5) who has been lame for many years. God uses the apostles to heal him (vss. 3:6-10), and this restoration draws a crowd into the large open portico at the entrance of the Temple (vs. 3:11).

Now, responding to the people’s evident interest, the Apostle Peter seizes the occasion to proclaim the Gospel (vss. 12-18). His preaching evokes a variety of responses. Many in the crowd are moved to commitment and belief.

The apostles use these new opportunities to follow up on their witness, but the Temple authorities formulate a policy to constrain further preaching of what they consider to be an aberrant theology. The Church prays for bold demonstrations of the power of Jesus’ name, and for the courage to speak in His name. A collision looms.

Today’s passage reveals the steps that Peter uses to appeal to the crowd through his preaching – steps that ultimately led to the conversion of “many of those who heard the word [and] believed” (vs. 4:4). Looking back at Acts 3:12-18, we see that the chief apostle focuses his proclamation plainly and directly on the observable facts of the Gospel.

After the natural break that occurs between verses 18 and 19, Saint Peter begins his step-by-step appeal to his listeners to respond with true belief. Let us examine the points in his appeal.

First, the apostle describes the main thing required of those who wish to live a Christian life: *repentance* (vs. 19). There can be no conversion, no true Christianity, no vital commitment, no new life, and no blessing without a fundamental change of heart.

In order for us to repent, God must open our eyes so that we see ourselves as sinners. If true repentance follows this revelation, then godly sorrow is induced. This sorrow in turn leads to confession and the struggle to follow Christ in every aspect of our life.

Next, Saint Peter explains the divine gifts that come to us if we persist in repentance. Over time, our sins “may be blotted out” (vs. 19). When this happens, our sin has been “cast into the depths of the sea” (Mic 7:19). This forgiveness is experienced in many ways: as cleansing, acceptance, love, and joy, all of which Saint Peter summarizes as “times of refreshing” (Acts 3:19).

The the apostle then announces the return of Christ (vss. 20-21). We, his listeners, receive fair notice that we shall face this very Jesus who is being preached, either for our complete “restoration” (vs. 21) or to be “utterly destroyed among the people” (vs. 23), i.e., for our eternal condemnation.

The chief apostle focuses our attention on prophecies of separation from God and rejection from His covenant promises (vss. 22-24). He underscores these two alternatives with examples of God’s consistent actions as found in Scripture.

However, Saint Peter now makes a personal, reassuring appeal to all who will listen to him, including us. His message is that sonship is already ours. We are “sons of the prophets, and of the covenant which God made with our fathers” (vs. 25).

Finally, the apostle emphasizes God’s promise to bless all who turn “away . . . from . . . iniquities” (vs. 26). He reemphasizes the primary and basic action of the heart that every person must make to realize the healing power of the Gospel: all of us must repent!

Help us, O Lord, to complete the remaining time of our life in peace and repentance. – Divine Liturgy of Saint John Chrysostom

May 11 – Tuesday of the Second Week of Pascha

Acts 4:1-10

Responses to the Gospel – Witnessing: Acts 4:1-10, especially vs. 10: “Let it be known to you all, and to all the people of Israel, that by the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, whom you crucified, whom God raised from the dead, by Him this man stands here before you whole.” At Pentecost, Saint Peter preached Jesus the exalted Christ, witnessing that He is the divine Giver of the Holy Spirit. On that occasion some three thousand people joined the Church (vss. 2:14-41). Later, when Peter publicly healed a man lame from birth (vss. 3:1-10), he appealed to the crowd to embrace the Gospel (vss. 19-26). As a result, another two thousand became followers of the Way (vss. 4:4; 9:2).

Mass conversions of this magnitude would not go unnoticed in any city, let alone a nation’s religious capital. Predictably, the apostles’ witnessing now catches the attention of the Jews’ governing council, composed of men already in opposition to the Church and her message. The authorities “laid hands on them, and put them in custody until the next day” (vs. 4:3).

The Holy Spirit uses the apostles’ message to draw people into the Church, but this development meets with hostility from the nation’s leadership (Mt 24:9; Jn 16:2-4), as Christ had warned. However, the apostles now gain an unexpected opportunity to speak before the Sanhedrin – the very group that found the Lord Jesus guilty of blasphemy and pressed for His crucifixion under Pilate.

This council will be asked to accept the true Lord and Messiah. If its members reject Him, Peter and John may be found guilty of civil disobedience, subversion, or the use of occult powers, and may themselves face a death sentence.

Addressing this group, Saint Peter proceeds to make seven points with the guidance of the Holy Spirit (Acts 4:8). He begins with objective fact: the verifiable healing of a “helpless man” (vs. 9). Confronted with the accomplished fact of this beneficent “good deed,” how can the council avoid the objective evidence and positive social outcome? And yet we remember that Lord Jesus was condemned by these very leaders.

Next, Saint Peter addresses the central issue: the *power* and *means* of the healing (vs. 7, 9). Is it demonic? Does Saint Peter blasphemously claim it to be the work of God? Indeed, he boldly identifies Jesus, the man the council had found guilty of death, with God. Furthermore, he declares that God brought about the healing through Jesus’ *name* – His authority and power (vs. 10).

The Apostle Peter thus names Jesus and identifies the healing as the work of the supposed criminal the council had found guilty. He asserts what the Church steadfastly teaches: this very Jesus, who was executed, has eternal, effective, and present powers (vs. 10).

Most startling of all for the Sanhedrin is the implication that Jesus is the Christ, the Messiah. This very point was raised at Jesus’ trial (Lk 22:67-70) and used as evidence to convince the Roman overlords that He was an insurrectionist.

Peter acknowledges that the Lord Jesus was crucified, but he then proclaims the Resurrection of the Lord “whom God raised from the dead” (Acts 4:10). The Risen Christ is responsible for the healing of a paralytic hopelessly crippled from birth.

The apostle bluntly charges the council with the death of the Messiah “whom you crucified” (vs. 10). He then declares Jesus to be the “chief cornerstone” (vs. 11) of the New Jerusalem, claiming Christ as the source of personal and national salvation (vs. 12).

What does Saint Peter’s teaching mean for us? Do we stand with the apostles, or do we covertly agree with the Sanhedrin? Do we proclaim Him Lord, or not?

Shine, New Jerusalem, the glory of the Lord has shone upon you. Exult and be glad! – Paschal Canon

May 12 – Wednesday of the Second Week of Pascha
Acts 4:13-22

Responses to the Gospel – Consternation: Acts 4:13-22, especially vss. 13-14: “*And they realized that they [the apostles] had been with Jesus. And seeing the man who had been healed standing with them, they could say nothing against it.*” Not all who hear the Gospel perceive it as the true foundation for our life. Sadly, many turn away from the truth – or look for it in the wrong places. As Saint John Climacus reminds us, “If you seek understanding in wicked men, you will not find it.”

Many of us are captive to our passions. Saint Peter of Damascus compiled a list of the passions, identifying 298 (*Philokalia* vol. 3, p. 205-6). Any one of them may lead us to refuse Christ’s call.

The Sanhedrin’s refusal of the Gospel in today’s epistle seems especially poignant. Although these leaders sit on the highest council of God’s people, they reject the apostles’ words. Captive to the passions, especially envy and pride, they disdain the apostles’ witness as that of “uneducated and untrained” men (vs. 13).

We may characterize the Sanhedrin’s response to Saint Peter’s presentation as one of consternation – a dismayed confusion. We Christians understand the rejection of the Gospel as a tragic and momentous mistake. For many members of the Jerusalem council, this rejection would bear bitter fruit. Worse, their decision would have lasting effects on “Israel after the flesh” (1 Cor 10:18).

As a devout Jew, Saint Paul struggled against the reluctance of his own nation to accept the Gospel. He found in the Church the true Israel of God. Thus, he concluded, “blindness in part has happened to Israel until the fullness of the Gentiles has come in. And so all Israel will be saved” (Rom 11:25-26).

Let us examine the Sanhedrin’s response to Peter and John to discover the cause of their consternation. May the grace of God and our ascetic labors cleanse us of the passions that prevented the council from embracing the Gospel of salvation.

First, Saint Luke observes the Sanhedrin members marveling at the apostles’ *boldness* (Acts 4:13). They are intimidated, but not because they are faced with superior students of Scripture. Indeed, the council members are highly trained. Lacking illumination by the Holy Spirit, however, they hesitate before the truth.

The council sees that the apostles are uneducated – they lack the refinements of learning, as their speech and manners reveal (vs. 13). On the other hand, these fishermen knew Jesus, who is the source of all truth and knowledge. For a full three years, Peter and John associated with the Lord in prayer, teaching, worship, and at table. The lesson is clear: before all else we must seek a deep, intimate relationship with Christ our God, rather than trusting exclusively in worldly knowledge.

When the Sanhedrin hears of the teaching and ministry of the Lord Jesus, its members misconstrue His message, doctrine, and activities and those of the apostles (cf., Mt 15:2; Jn 2:18-25). We are reminded of the importance of dedicating ourselves to knowing the Lord in prayer, asceticism, Scripture, and liturgy!

The Sanhedrin had decided that Jesus must be arrested and put to death based on secondhand reports and endless rumors. They acted out of envy and for the purpose of retaining their power. Let us never brush away the truth about Him for the sake of expediency! May God grant us the desire to know Him, love Him, and serve Him above all.

Blessed art Thou, O Holy One. Enlighten me with Thy statutes. – The Doxology

May 13 – Thursday of the Second Week of Pascha

Acts 4:23-31

Responses to the Gospel – Bold Strength: Acts 4:23-31, especially vs. 31: “And when they had prayed . . . where they were assembled together . . . they were all filled with the Holy Spirit, and they spoke the word of God with boldness.” Opportunities to proclaim the Gospel were plentiful for the apostles. The Holy Spirit moved many to believe (vs. 4:4). Yet some who could have believed chose not to; they lived by human wisdom or expediency. Such people did not grasp the basics of the apostles’ witness but tried to intimidate the apostles into silence (vss. 4:17, 21).

Despite everything that befell the nascent Christian community, the faithful were empowered because when “they were assembled together . . . they were all filled with the Holy Spirit” (vs. 31). How the community prayed is crucial, so let us consider the distinct requests included in their prayers.

First, we note the similarity between the early Church’s prayers and the present-day prayers of the anaphora during the Divine Liturgy. When we read the phrase, “they raised their voice to God with one accord” (vs. 24), we hear the echoes of the present-day bidding at the anaphora, “Let us lift up our hearts.”

The word “accord” shares the same Greek root as the word for “heart.” Just as the early Church prayed to “God who made heaven and earth and the sea, and all that is in them” (vs. 24), we lift our hearts to God, “Master of all, Lord of heaven and earth, and of all creation both visible and invisible,” as we say in the liturgy of Saint Basil.

Above all the apostles’ prayers, like the anaphora, are Eucharistic: they are filled with praise and thanksgiving for the mighty acts of God. They celebrate God the Creator of all, Lord and Ruler of all nations.

The early Christian community understands God as the source of all power, and they know that in Christ the Lord carries out His determined purpose (vss. 27-28). They rejoice to see God accomplish His purpose and to see the futility of the plotting and counsels of the earthly rulers who oppose Him. They witness as those who know that neither fate nor the blind forces of nature, neither luck nor destiny, are in control of history.

God is Lord; He cares for His people and loves us, and He sets His hand upon events for our healing and triumph. Let us rejoice, for God is with us. Let all the peoples understand and submit themselves, for God is with us!

Finally, we observe how the prayer of the apostolic assembly petitions the Lord for *boldness*, to speak the word of God forcefully (vs. 29). Not only do they ask for boldness, but they also beg God to match their efforts as needed with “signs and wonders . . . done through the name of Your holy Servant Jesus” (vs. 30). We who partake “of the divine, holy, immaculate, immortal, heavenly, life-giving and dread Mysteries of Christ” boldly give thanks to the Lord who does wonders.

In the words of Saint Seraphim of Sarov, “Great is the power of prayer, and it brings most of all the Spirit of God and is most easily practiced by everyone. We shall be blessed if the Lord God finds us watchful and filled with the gifts of His Holy Spirit” (*Little Russian Philokalia* vol. 1, p. 92).

Let us ask for God’s blessing with true boldness when we come to the Divine Liturgy, that He may match our puny efforts and witness with signs and wonders. We are not merely there in order to be present at the liturgy, but to make of it a true “work” of the people. Let us pray earnestly and concentrate our hearts in one accord with what is said that we may strengthen the witness of the Church and our own witness before God and the world.

Fill us, O Lord, with Thy Holy Spirit that we may ever speak Thy word with boldness.

May 14 – Friday of the Second Week of Pascha
Acts 5:1-11

Spiritual Suicide: Acts 5:1-11, especially vs. 4: “*You have not lied to men but to God.*” Many people today treat religious ideas and speech with flippancy and irreverence. Others assume that religion is merely an ideology that supports the social order. Few stand before the Lord in awe, dread, and fear. In light of these trends, let us examine ourselves!

If we abandon a soul-shaking “fear of the Lord,” we adroitly remove any thought of God from our life-and-death concerns, and even from consciousness itself. We consider affairs that come from “the hand of the Lord” (vs. 11:21) as passing events along our journey through bland existence.

Let us be honest with ourselves. Do we always address God with the tone of awe found in this post-communion prayer: “Ever shelter me, guard and keep me from every soul-corrupting deed and word . . . At Thy fearful second coming make me, the sinner, worthy to stand at the right hand of Thy glory”?

Our contemporary secular lifestyle differs sharply from what the Holy Fathers teach. These two worldviews are ultimately irreconcilable. Are we Orthodox Christians committed to living with a heightened consciousness of our need for “humility and contrition of heart, and meekness in . . . thoughts, and deliverance from the bondage of . . . vain imaginings”?

The Apostle Paul provides us with the reason for rejecting any manner of living without God: “It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God” (Heb 10:31). He warns us to “beware . . . lest there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief in departing from the living God” (vs. 3:12).

The present and constant danger for all of us is the possibility that our vital relationship with God will leach away. We strive to remember that God alone is able to “cleanse [our] conscience from dead works to serve the living God” (vs. 9:14). Otherwise, we find ourselves numbered among the living dead, thrust away from His faithfulness and lost “in that land that is forgotten” (Ps 87:13).

As we consider the account of Ananias and Sapphira, we recall the importance of holy fear of the Lord. Two people – a married couple, ordinary people like ourselves – commit spiritual suicide. The option they choose remains insidiously available to us today. It is no fable; let us be attentive!

This foolish pair confuses external action with interior purpose. Most of members of the early Jerusalem Christian community were mindful of the urgent grace of God upon their lives to the point of disdaining material possessions. Like Barnabas, they sold their properties, “brought the money and laid it at the apostles’ feet” (Acts 4:37).

In this way they directly expressed what it means to be “of one heart and of one soul” (vs. 32) in the Church. They could not abide the idea that “anyone among them . . . lacked” (vs. 34). Two forgetful souls, however, decide to hold back some of the proceeds from the apostles, while feigning to give all they have. Their pretense ignores any concern for the state of their hearts – the fatal step toward spiritual death.

Ananias and Sapphira only masquerade piety. It is not simply a matter of holding back a portion for their financial needs, but rather of believing that the act itself is sufficient. They seek approval by playing the part and seeming to do as the others. When they choose to “lie to the Holy Spirit” (vs. 5:3), Satan enters the vacuum of their hearts instantly, and they die.

Mere acts merit approval from neither God nor man. “The purpose of the commandment is love from a pure heart, from a good conscience, and from sincere faith” (1 Tim 1:5) – all else is spiritual suicide. Rather, “blessed is the man . . . in whose mouth there is no guile” (Ps 31:2).

Lord, turn not Thy face away from me lest I be like them that go down into the pit. – Psalm 142:8

May 15 – Saturday of the Second Week of Pascha

Acts 5:21-33

A Prince and Savior: Acts 5:21-33, especially vs. 31: “Him God has exalted to His right hand to be Prince and Savior, to give repentance to Israel and forgiveness of sins.” If we are to grasp the full import of the encounter between the Sanhedrin and the apostles, we may wish to start today’s reading at Acts 5:20 and finish with verse 42. However, the key to the apostles’ message is found in verse 31, quoted above, which summarized the position of Saint Peter: the Lord Jesus is our God, Prince, and Savior, offering repentance and forgiveness to all who acknowledge Him.

Saint Peter calls Jesus a “prince,” although the original Greek does not imply nobility in the way the English translation does. Rather, the apostle presents a puzzle to the Sanhedrin, whose members consider Jesus a self-styled, uneducated peasant revolutionary who stirred up the people with dangerous hopes of liberation from imperial Rome.

The apostle does call Him *archegos*, which means “a charismatic leader for God’s people during times of repression” (e.g., Jgs 11:8). However, he is not referring to a military leader, as in the English word “captain” (another possible translation of *archegos*).

Instead, Saint Peter aims at a sense of the word that comes closer to “author” or “source.” In Acts 3:15, for example, he speaks of the Lord as the “*archegos* of life.” The Church still employs this title for Christ liturgically, calling him “Author” and “Giver” of life, the One “bestowing life on those in the tombs,” etc.

When the Apostle Peter couples *archegos* with “savior,” he clearly indicates that the Lord Jesus is the “Author of life.” The Sanhedrin might understand a savior to be merely a revolutionary liberator, but the last two expressions in verse 31 make it clear that Peter believes Christ to be humanity’s Savior from sin and death.

For Christians, the Lord Jesus is both King and God, as the Apostle Peter implies when he speaks of His being “exalted to [the] right hand” of God (vs. 31). The Lord Jesus reigns in heaven, equal in nature with the Father. Because Christ is King and God, Israel ceases to be understood from a nationalistic or geographic standpoint. Christ seeks followers who obey Him from the heart, and He pours forgiveness into our hearts as we repent.

Let us consider the apostle’s claim that the Lord Jesus will “give repentance to Israel” (vs. 31). Saint Peter does not understand repentance as a simple human action, but as a gift from God. Although repentance is manifested in human actions, the inclination to repent and the inner power to change come from God by grace.

Indeed, Christ is the true source of our repentance. Every heartfelt impulse to confess, to weep for our sins, to struggle against them, or to live virtuously is a gift from God. As the faithful, we live out repentance as Christ’s gift to His Israel, the Church.

Furthermore, Christ intended this gift for us even before the foundation of the world. Imagine what might have happened if the Sanhedrin members had opened their hearts to Saint Peter’s words and received this blessed gift of repentance!

Nevertheless, the blessing is ours: we receive Christ as the source of our repentance and forgiveness. The good thief discerned this reality while on the cross, for the word of the Cross is repentance and reconciliation (Col 1:28).

Saint Peter lovingly declares this truth to the Sanhedrin and calls on them, as he calls on us now, to repent and to be forgiven by the Author of life. Christ alone saves us from eternal separation from God. Let us heed the Gospel of the Life-giver in the word Saint Peter proclaims!

Open unto me the doors of repentance, O Life-giver, for trusting the compassion of Thy mercy I cry to Thee, Have mercy upon me, O God, according to Thy great Mercy. – Lenten Hymn

May 16 – Third Sunday of Pascha (Sunday of the Holy Myrrhbearers), Tone 2

Acts 6:1-7

Principles for Ministry: Acts 6:1-7, especially vs. 2-3: “Then the twelve summoned the multitude of the disciples and said, ‘It is not desirable that we should leave the word of God and serve tables. Therefore, brethren, seek out from among you seven men of good reputation, full of the Holy Spirit and wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business. . . .’” Although this reading does not explicitly state that the chosen seven were ordained as deacons, tradition reads it as such. Certainly, the Greek verb *diakonein* (“to serve”) in verse 2 is the basis for the name of the diaconate, or order of deacons. In early times, in keeping with apostolic practice, seven deacons always served under each bishop.

That particular rule was discontinued, but many apostolic principles found in Acts still apply to ministry today. First is the principle that ethnicity should never block a candidate from ministry in the Church. Unlike ancient Israel, the Church is united through the blood of Christ “out of every tribe and tongue and people and nation” (Rv 5:9).

The Jerusalem congregation, in response to the complaint that the widows of the Greek-speaking members were being neglected by the Aramaic-speaking majority (Acts 6:1), chooses to appoint seven men with Greek names (vs. 5). The leadership appears sensitive to the need to quell any hint of ethnic divisiveness in the life of the Church.

Today, there are many ethnic groups in the Church, yet ethnicity should never exclude anyone from ministry, including ordination. Rather, the exclusion of a candidate because of ethnicity is a serious sin against the Lord’s very Body.

Second, care is taken for the defenseless and dependent, such as assuring that widows are not neglected (vs. 1). Our priests today bring the holy chalice to communicants in wheelchairs, and to those in hospitals and nursing homes who can no longer visit the temple. This principle of care for the helpless extends to social services and every ministry the Church provides.

A third principle may be seen in the effort to protect pastoral ministry by assuring that the apostles are not be diverted from their essential work of teaching and worship by other community needs (vss. 2-4). Let us protect our clergy so they may conduct their ministries and not have their time and energy drained off into mundane tasks.

Fourth, the Jerusalem Church assigns specific persons to each essential ministry in the life and functioning of the community (vs. 3). Let us avoid allowing the business of all to become no one’s business. Poor planning and a neglect of roles and functions can lead to disorder within a congregation. Let us do what we can to support the distribution of delegated work assignments.

Fifth, we note that the selection of those who serve in ministry should be a cooperative process involving the Holy Spirit, the people, and the pastors. The seven are men “full of the Holy Spirit” (vss. 3, 5). It is the people’s role to reply, “Axios!” at an ordination when the bishop declares, “Axios, he is worthy.” Let us wholeheartedly support our clergy and leaders!

A sixth apostolic principle requires that candidates for ministry exhibit the active presence of the Holy Spirit, showing signs of wisdom (vs. 3) and faith (vs. 5). Of course, only God sees the heart, and sometimes mistakes are made. The deacon Nicolas later became the leader of a heresy condemned by the Lord and the Church (Rv 2:6, 15). As we participate in selecting leaders, let us strive to do God’s will.

Finally, we observe that commissioning for ministry takes place in the Church’s assemblies for prayer (Acts 6:2, 6), including ordination to both the major and minor orders. In many communities, elected and appointed lay officers are also blessed at the end of liturgy.

O Lord, confer Thy Holy Spirit on those Thou dost call to minister in Thy Church. – From the Rite of Ordination

May 17 – Monday of the Third Week after Pascha
Acts 6:8-7:5, 47-60

Opposition and Growth – The Blood of the Martyrs: Acts 6:8-7:5, 47-60), especially vs. 7:58: “They cast him out of the city and stoned him.” In New Testament Greek, *martyrs* means “a witness to a circumstance.” The verb *martyreo* means “witness,” “give evidence,” or “bear confirming testimony.” After the stoning of Stephen, who was the first witness to die for Christ, the word soon took on the meaning it still bears today: A martyr is one who voluntarily suffers death as the penalty for witnessing and refusing to renounce his religion.

Christian martyrs are witnesses to the defeat of death through the triumph of Christ our God, the Life-giver. Christ’s martyrs are far more than brave heroes – they are the foundation of the Church! As the third-century apologist Tertullian observes, “The oftener we are mown down . . . the more in number we grow; the blood of the Christians is seed.”

Saint Stephen’s martyrdom reveals the truth of Tertullian’s principle, which we discover repeated throughout the Book of Acts. This same spirit is found in those Christians who faithfully resist error, for the faithful receive God’s strength to stand against falsehood and foster the spread of truth.

The opposition to “the wisdom and the Spirit” of Saint Stephen (vs. 10) comes from the “Synagogue of the Freedmen” (vs. 9). These men, who experienced slavery on behalf of Judaism, are filled with emotional zeal and thus impervious to the truth of Christ and the Holy Spirit.

Invariably, the fiercest opponents of our faith attack believers based on past experiences that formed in them an emotional devotion to false ideas. However, we “have seen the true light . . . and received the heavenly Spirit, worshiping the undivided Trinity.” We need only stand calmly in Christ when confronted by opposition.

The Sanhedrin, frustrated by godly wisdom, orchestrates a plan to get rid of Stephen, suborning men to lie and make a case for blasphemy and execution (vss. 11-14). We ourselves may be fired, exiled, branded, or have our testimony ignored in stony silence. Let us heed the Psalmist: “With the Lord there is mercy, and with Him is plenteous redemption; and He shall redeem Israel out of all his iniquities” (Ps 129:5).

The high priest asks Stephen about the truth of the charges (vs. 7:1). Likewise, if we are required to speak, we must heed the Lord without worrying “what you should answer, or what you should say. For the Holy Spirit will teach you in that very hour what you ought to say” (Lk 12:11-12).

As a witness for Christ, Stephen reviews the history of God’s people beginning with Abraham (Acts 7:2-8) and ending with the Lord Jesus. He appeals to the council to repent of its complicity in the crucifixion of “the Just One” (vs. 52). We repeat the history of salvation every time we recite the Nicene Creed: “and was crucified for us by Pontius Pilate, suffered and was buried, rising on the third day . . .”

Echoing the words of the Creed, Stephen receives a vision of Christ now reigning in heaven. The saint cries out: “I see the heavens opened and the Son of Man standing at the right hand of God!” (vs. 56). Our Lord’s defeat of death is confirmed by His Resurrection, Ascension, and His sitting at the right hand of the Father.

“Cast . . . out of the city and stoned” before witnesses (vs. 58), the holy martyr forgives his executioners (vs. 60). Christ’s triumphant seed is then cast forth upon “a young man named Saul” (vs. 58). Stephen’s witness reaches the nations: “My flesh shall dwell in hope. For Thou wilt not abandon my soul in hades, nor. . . suffer Thy Holy One to see corruption” (Ps 15:9-10).

O first of strivers among the martyrs, who saw thy Savior in glory, plead for our souls. – Orthros of the Feast of the Transfiguration

May 18 – Tuesday of the Third Week of Pascha

Acts 8:5-17

Opposition and Growth, continued – Preaching the Word: Acts 8:5-17, especially vs. 4-5: “Therefore those who were scattered went everywhere preaching the word. Then Philip went down to the city of Samaria and preached Christ to them.” Despite the world’s darkness and the evils it spawns, God infuses His will into everything that happens here. We see the Protodeacon Stephen martyred (vs. 2) and God’s enemies wreaking havoc on the Church, scattering her members (vs. 4). Yet the Spirit of the Lord still dwells in the hearts of the faithful, who share the truth of the Gospel by going “everywhere preaching the word” (vs. 4).

Saint Philip, one of the newly appointed deacons, travels to Samaria to evangelize its people (vss. 5-13). Through Philip’s preaching, God expels demons and heals the infirm; many people are baptized in Jesus’ name. As Saint Philip “preached Christ” (vs. 5), “the miracles which he did” (vs. 6) deeply affect the populace of Samaria through exorcisms and healings (vs. 7), the joyful heeding of the message (vs. 8), and baptisms (vs. 12).

This sort of preaching follows the true pattern of missionary work. It demonstrates the power inherent in “the things concerning the kingdom of God and the name of Jesus Christ” (vs. 12). As Saint Peter of Damascus observes, “Thou givest Thy servants the power to do even greater things, so that we may be still more astonished . . . for through Thee Thy saints perform all their miracles” (*Philokalia* vol. 3, p. 128-9).

God gives the power of miracle-working to Philip so that the Samaritans may be united to Christ, from whom comes universal healing (vs. 12). “Christianity is neither philosophy nor ‘natural’ religion, but mainly healing,” declares Metropolitan Hierotheos Vlachos in *Orthodox Psychotherapy* (p. 27). The goal of Gospel-based ministry is always to make us whole, to give us life – renewing and freeing our fallen and enslaved humanity.

If we consider the values, practices, and assumptions of the Samaritans to whom Saint Philip brings the Gospel, we see that their way of life parallels his, providing much common ground for his preaching of “Christ to them” (vs. 5). Despite the suspicions that sometimes divided Samaritans and Jews (Jn 4:9; 8:48), these familiar neighbors shared many aspects of their ethnicity, culture, and religion, including the same Scriptures, worship, and hope in God.

We likewise have a great deal in common with many of our neighbors. For the most part, we and our non-Orthodox neighbors read the same Old and New Testament, believe in many of the teachings found in the Nicene Creed, and enjoy shared values and practices. Like Saint Philip, however, we are witnesses to the fullness of truth that God would give to those around us.

The concluding portion of the present reading describes how the apostles complete the outreach that Saint Philip initiates. As soon as “the apostles who were at Jerusalem heard that Samaria had received the word of God” (Acts 8:14), they send Peter and John to “[pray] for them that they might receive the Holy Spirit” (vs. 15) and “[lay] their hands on them” (vs. 17).

Orthodox outreach begins with friendship and attraction; it is completed within the apostolic life of the Church. True evangelism is never individualistic, although it is personal. The true faith always leads us into communion through the holy Mysteries and participation in the apostles’ fellowship and teaching.

What the Apostle Philip begins, the Church of the apostles completes. Indeed, without the illumination and indwelling of the Holy Spirit through the worship and common life of the Church, the healing that begins for us at baptism may easily wither and be lost.

I will come into Thy house in the multitude of Thy mercy: Lead me, O Lord, in Thy righteousness that with a clear mind I may glorify Thee forever. – Prayer upon Entering a Church

May 19 – Wednesday of the Third Week of Pascha
Acts 8:18-25

Opposition and Growth, continued – Not for Sale: Acts 8:18-25, especially vs. 21: “You have neither part nor portion in this matter, for your heart is not right in the sight of God.” The Sanhedrin condemned Saint Stephen on two counts: first, because he accused them of murdering Jesus based on His rightful claim to be the Messiah (vss. 5:30; 7:52), and because he reported seeing Jesus standing “at the right hand of God” (vss. 7:55). Although they found Christ guilty of blasphemy, in reality they feared the reprisals of the occupying the Roman army (Jn 18:14).

The Sanhedrin’s members fall into the passion of outrage when Saint Stephen confronts them with their evil decision. We too often err in our moral choices when we fail to notice that our solutions exclude God’s providence or may even compromise the truth. How many “successful” people routinely make these sorts of “convenient” choices!

When Simon the magician attempts to buy some of the power manifested by the apostles (Acts 8:18-19), it exposes another possible clash between true faith and the lies of this world. Underlying Simon’s appeal are dangerous assumptions contrary to the nature of the Holy Spirit and the relationship between the Lord and His creation. Let us examine these dangers closely.

The Apostle Peter instantly discerns that Simon’s proposal is contrary to the teachings of the faith. The chief apostle rebukes him (vs. 20), telling the magician plainly that his request shows that his heart is “not right in the sight of God” (vs. 21).

Many English translations miss the point of verse 21, for they represent the original Greek word *logo* – a reference to the Gospel – as “message” or “matter.” When Saint Peter tells Simon, “You have neither part nor portion in this matter,” he is actually saying: “You disclose how twisted your heart is, for you have departed from true Gospel and from the God-pleasing practice of the Church.” Simon misses the import of sacred truth.

In his rebuke of Simon, the apostle speaks of the indwelling of the Holy Spirit as “the gift of God” (vs. 20). Simon, however, perceives the apostles’ power merely as an impersonal force, a view which is consonant with his experience as a magician and manipulator of occult power. An impersonal force does not give, it merely generates output. When we choose magic, gaming, or a cause-and-effect approach to life, we are dancing with error.

Science tells us that a nuclear reaction changes latent energy into manifest power, either in the form of an explosion or the generation of electricity. Every impersonal view of creation assumes that power comes from fate or from impersonal forces. This assumption is shared by secularism, magic, and pantheistic paganism.

However, God is not a force, but a Person. He gives us personal power, He changes hearts, He works miracles. When we detach God from so-called real life and divorce Him from creation, we disregard Him who brings everything into existence from non-existence and continuously sustains it. God’s power may not be manipulated, sold, or exchanged.

When Saint Peter calls on Simon to repent, he speaks tentatively: “Pray God if perhaps the thought of your heart may be forgiven you” (vs. 22). To repent, Simon must change his deeply held assumptions, for he does not know God.

God discloses to Peter the passion of greed underlying the magician’s request. Despite baptism, Simon remains sick to the core of his being. And yet he is not beyond the reach of God, although like many of us he is deeply seared in conscience (1 Tim 4:2). May we humbly repent of our rationalizations, passions, and sins whenever they run counter to the truth.

Help us; save us; have mercy upon us; and keep us, O God, by Thy grace. – Divine Liturgy of Saint John Chrysostom

May 20 – Thursday of the Third Week of Pascha
Acts 8:26-39

Opposition and Growth, continued – The Way: Acts 8:26-39, especially vss. 30-31: “So Philip ran to him, and heard him reading the prophet Isaiah, and said, ‘Do you understand what you are reading?’ And he said, ‘How can I, unless someone guides me?’ And he asked Philip to come up and sit with him.” Let us take a moment to compare the magician Simon (vss. 9-24) with the Ethiopian eunuch in today’s reading. The sorcerer’s heart was reticent toward God’s truth, while the eunuch appears ready for and open to eternal salvation.

The Ethiopian eunuch is on pilgrimage already, seeking to know God. He is guileless, receptive to the Gospel, and ready to follow Jesus as Lord and Savior. He merits neither rebuke nor warning, for he asks only for instruction and initiation into the life in Christ.

Historically, the eunuch is not a type of person we would ordinarily expect to encounter on the road from Jerusalem to Gaza in the first century. He serves as the chief financial officer for a queen (*candace*) of Ethiopia. The territory then called Ethiopia lay within the borders of southern Egypt, extending south from Aswan into northern Sudan and including the Nubian desert, while modern Ethiopia lies much farther south.

The official religion of Ethiopia was still pagan. The monarch, believed to be the child of the sun, was treated with great veneration. Thus the mundane functions of government became vested in the hands of the royal mother, known as the Candace.

That her treasurer would be interested in Judaism and travel the distance from ancient Ethiopia to Jerusalem to worship is not surprising, however. There was a large, established Jewish community in ancient Ethiopia, remnants of which remain to this day. However, the eunuch’s presence so far from home, and his evident interest in Scripture, reveal him to be a man seriously searching for truth.

We meet the eunuch on the return portion of his journey, coming back from Jerusalem. As he travels, he reads aloud from Isaiah, the great prophet of the Old Testament (vs. 28), a customary form of study, meditation, and worship. Even though he has worshiped formally in Jerusalem, his heart continues on its quest. Thus, he is ready to hear the Gospel, which alone can satisfy the longings of the human heart.

When Philip the deacon runs up to him, the eunuch reveals his heart’s openness. “It tells well also, that the eunuch looked not to the outward appearance, said not, ‘Who art thou?’ did not chide, not give himself airs, not say that he did know,” observes Saint John Chrysostom. “On the contrary, he confesses his ignorance. . . . Look how free he is from haughtiness” (“Homily 19 on Acts,” NPNF First Series, vol. 11, p. 122).

The Ethiopian demonstrates his readiness to embrace Christian life by his actions. At an Orthodox baptism, the candidate must likewise act. He must present himself to the priest beside a sponsoring Christian. Having received the prayers of exorcism, he spits on Satan.

The candidate demonstrates his belief in Christ by confessing the Nicene Creed and bowing before the Lord. Adult candidates then enter the water, or prepare for water to be poured over them, as the eunuch does: “See, here is water. What hinders me from being baptized?” (vs. 36).

When we are challenged, let us follow the eunuch in declaring, “I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God” (vs. 37). His response encourages us to obey the Spirit, like Saint Philip, so that God may reach other hearts through us. Who knows what desert road may bring us to a seeker thirsting for the Truth?

O Lord, being called of Thee, may I ever give myself up to fulfill Thy holy will! – Western Rite Collect for Saint Andrew the Apostle

May 21 – Friday of the Third Week of Pascha

Acts 8:40-9:19

The Lord, My Helper and Shield – Sauls’ Conversion: Acts 8:40-9:19, especially vss. 3-4: “As . . . he came near Damascus . . . suddenly a light shone around him from heaven. Then he fell to the ground, and heard a voice saying to him, ‘Saul, Saul, why are you persecuting Me?’” On numerous occasions throughout history God intervenes to change the course of events. At times He frustrates men’s plans, as He does at the tower of Babel (Gn 11:1-9). At other times He alters the conditions of the world through acts such as the Incarnation (Lk 2:1-7). Often, when God acts, it is “with a strong hand and a lofty arm” (Ps 135:12).

When God’s help comes, it may bring with it wonder, consternation, or gratitude for His mercy. The song that Moses and the children of Israel sing to God on the shore of the Red Sea reflects the latter response: “Let us sing to the Lord, for He is greatly glorified. Horse and rider He has thrown into the sea. The Lord became my helper and the shield of my salvation; He is my God, and I will glorify Him” (Ex 15:1-2).

At times the Lord intervenes on behalf of a single person, as with Saul’s humbling encounter with the reigning Christ. Previously the sworn enemy of Christians, Saul is now overcome by gratitude. His experience reveals the Lord as the true “helper and shield of [our] salvation.”

Before he is transformed into Paul the apostle of Christ, Saul is a man driven by dark inner forces, “breathing threats and murder against the disciples of the Lord” (Acts 9:1). We read of his presence at the stoning of the Protomartyr Stephen. He even holds the cloaks of those who throw stones at Stephen, visibly “consenting to his death” (vss. 7:58, 8:1).

Some of the most notorious and vicious opponents of the faith remained enemies of Christ until their dying day, as was the case with the Emperor Julian the Apostate. God stopped Him in battle, allowing him to fall at the hand of the Persians.

God also stops Saul but fills him with a host of virtues. After that first meeting with the Lord, Paul continues to marvel at the Lord’s compassion: “I thank Christ Jesus our Lord . . . because He counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry, although I was formerly a blasphemer, a persecutor, and an insolent man; but I obtained mercy because I did it ignorantly in unbelief. And the grace of our Lord was exceedingly abundant. . . . For . . . I obtained mercy, that in me first Jesus Christ might show all longsuffering” (1 Tim 1:12-16).

God destroys the most powerful plans of men in ways both awesome and humbling. When the glorified Christ discloses Himself to the fanatic Saul, the latter is still seeking men and women to “bring them bound to Jerusalem” (Acts 9:2). In a moment, Saul is utterly humbled. Overwhelmed by the uncreated light of the Godhead, the venomous Saul “fell to the ground” as the “light shone around him from heaven” (vss. 3-4).

Reduced to trembling and astonishment, he is left blind and unable to eat for three days. He passes this time in prayer before God (vss. 6, 9, 11). When his trial ends, a new man rises to serve the Lord.

Saint Paul leaves hate and violence behind him forever on the road to Damascus. Not a trace remains afterward. Rather, he is filled with praise and thanksgiving, crying, “Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who has blessed us with every spiritual blessing . . . just as He chose us in Him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame before Him in love” (Eph 1:3-4).

Let us remember at all times that God makes Himself known to us in order to bless, heal, protect, and illumine us. To worship Him in gratitude is our natural response.

Glory to Thee, who hast shown forth the light. Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will among men. We hymn Thee, we bless Thee, we worship Thee! – Doxology

May 22 – Saturday of the Third Week of Pascha

Acts 9:19-31

The Lord, My Helper and Shield, continued – A Convert’s Response: Acts 9:19-31, especially vss. 19-20: “Then Saul spent some days with the disciples at Damascus. Immediately he preached the Christ in the synagogues, that He is the Son of God.” When God blinds and humbles Saul, He brings him to repentance; the Lord’s gifts fill him with gratitude. As we follow the inner changes worked by the Lord within the heart of the former blasphemer and persecutor, let us reflect on what results may come to us when we encounter the living Christ.

The present passage tells of events taking place in two distinct locations, first in Damascus and then at Jerusalem. However, we observe that Saul’s activities follow a common pattern. First, he spends time with the local Christians (vss. 19, 27). Next, he proclaims the lordship of Christ *boldly* to his fellow countrymen, the Jews (vss. 20, 29). His public comments open a discussion with those who have questions or doubts about the faith (vss. 22, 29).

Negative reactions to the Christian message develop quickly, especially among the Greek-speaking Jews (vs. 29). Threats are made on Saul’s life. However, the disciples and the local churches rally to help Saul escape, thereby preventing his murder (vss. 25, 30).

Having obtained mercy from the Lord (1 Tim 1:13), Saul pursues the step most essential for every Christian: he joins the communion of fellow believers. From earliest times, Christians have called each other to “gather together each Lord’s Day, break bread, and hold Eucharist. . . . Let no one who has a quarrel with his fellow man join in your meeting until they be reconciled” (*Didache* 14).

Our life in Christ is based on communion: “For where two or three are gathered together in My name, I am there in the midst of them” (Mt 18:20). In the Orthodox Tradition, even hermits leave their isolation to come together regularly for prayer and to celebrate the liturgy.

As the Lord says: “I am the living bread which came down from heaven. If anyone eats of this bread, he will live forever; and the bread that I shall give is My flesh, which I shall give for the life of the world” (Jn 6:51). A branch separated from the vine will soon wither and die (Jn 15:5). Let us be attentive!

In Jerusalem, there are grave doubts about Saul’s motives for seeking out the disciples (Acts 9:26). However, he understands his need to be united to the Church despite the suspicions of his fellow Christians. When Saul persists in his efforts, “Barnabas took him and brought him to the apostles” (vs. 27).

Saul “immediately” preaches Jesus as the Christ and “the Son of God” (Acts 9:20). Some English translations use the word “proclaim” in place of “preach.” The preaching of the clergy during the Divine Liturgy is a special form of proclamation, designed for edification of the faithful. Such a proclamation is inappropriate for recent converts and the un-ordained.

Yet Saul offers his personal confession in the synagogues, where he is already known and welcomed. Such “preaching” is appropriate in our intimate contacts with neighbors and family (Rom 9:3). Saul shares his faith with his friends and loved ones, that they might embrace the true faith. Let us always be open about our faith, although we should try to avoid being “preachy.”

Finally, as opportunities present themselves, Saul holds reasoned discussions with those who question his new-found faith. We know from his epistles that he never relied on his own brilliance (1 Cor 2:1-2), and yet he confounded many (Acts 9:22). He does what we are meant to do: he speaks from the heart to anyone who is open to listening. As Saint Paisius Velichkovsky reminds us, “He who remains in love, remains in God: where love is; there is God also” (*Little Russian Philokalia* vol. 4, p. 73).

O Lord, inspire me with Thy Holy Spirit, that my words and deeds may glorify Thee.

May 23 – Fourth Sunday of Pascha (Sunday of the Paralytic), Tone 3

Acts 9:32-42

The Intercession of the Apostles: Acts 9:32-42, especially vs. 40: “But Peter put them all out, and knelt down and prayed. And turning to the body he said, ‘Tabitha, arise.’ And she opened her eyes, and when she saw Peter she sat up.” At the conclusion of every liturgy, the priest asks Christ to have mercy on us through the intercessions of “the holy, glorious, and all-laudable apostles.” The present passage shows us why it is wise for us to ask for their prayers, given the flood of perils and sorrows that we face in this present existence (Rom 8:19-22).

The apostles’ prayers undergird God’s household. These saints know our weaknesses and temptations. They desire to see us “[grow] into a holy temple in the Lord” (Eph 2:21), established on their prayerful foundation with Christ as “the chief cornerstone” (vs. 20).

Today’s reading concerns Peter, the chief of the apostles, who “came down to the saints who dwelt at Lydda” (Acts 9:32) and finds God’s people suffering weakness and infirmity (vs. 33). He answers their entreaties (vss. 38-39) and heals them by his prayers (vss. 34, 40).

Every apostle follows the example set by Christ, who came to His people, found them crippled by sin and death, and healed them. The apostles are the Lord’s right hand, seeking His people and praying to the Savior for our healing and restoration. Freely they received; freely they give (Mt 10:8).

The possibility of effective intercession by the apostles arises when we seek to have God reach out to us in our paralysis and looming death. After we emerge from the water of baptism and received the anointing of chrismation, Christ our God does not leave us to fend for ourselves against the enemy but sends his saints and apostles to aid us.

We see how “Peter went through all parts of the country” (Acts 9:32). The apostles are never far removed from us, no matter where in the world we find ourselves living. They are near, actively visiting the saints – not just the Christians in Lydda, but those in every corner of the earth. Naturally, we seek their powerful intercessions for Christ’s healing.

Yes, we are greatly paralyzed by our sins and frailties, but our help is close at hand. The apostles, who “looked upon, and . . . handled . . . the Word of life” Himself (1 Jn 1:1), are constantly attentive to our necessities. They look for us as we lie on our pallets of weakness, tempted to give up hope of ever rising from our sins.

Let us never hesitate to seek the intercession of the holy apostles, but rather meet them as they come with the power of the Lord to heal and set us aright. God forgives and overcomes. He sends us the apostles to encourage us in prayer, and to pray with us. Seek their prayers!

Who has not sinned gravely in this life? We have cast aside what we knew to be pure, lovely, and of good report (Phil 4:8). We have tasted bitter death in our spirit, despite our righteous accomplishments, and our “good works and charitable deeds” (Acts 9:36). The best among us are sinners, falling short of the glory of God (Rom 3:23).

Yet even now the apostles are our fervent intercessors before the Savior. Their prayers are effective with Him, both for our own healing and for the infirmities of those we know.

Especially, let us never hesitate to seek the prayers of the apostles for our loved ones and brethren in Christ. The disciples in Joppa send two of their own to Peter, “imploping him not to delay” (Acts 9:38). When he comes, they stand before him weeping and showing him their loss (vs. 39). Drawing on his privileged relationship with the Lord, he kneels and prays for Tabitha’s restoration to life. The apostles are ready, for Christ is ready to aid us.

Intercede for us, holy apostles and all the saints, that we may be delivered from perils and sorrows; for we have acquired you as fervent intercessors before the Savior. – Lenten Daily Vespers

May 24 – Monday of the Fourth Week of Pascha

Acts 10:1-16

Ecstasy: Acts 10:1-16, especially vss. 10-11: “Then [Peter] became very hungry and wanted to eat; but while they made ready, he fell into a trance and saw heaven opened and an object like a great sheet bound at the four corners descending to him and let down to earth.” Today’s account of the Apostle Peter’s visit to the coastal plain of Sharon deepens our understanding of the spiritual life of the chief apostle. We see a man of deep holiness and godly illumination – the sort of man we rarely encounter in the course of everyday life. His soul is completely united with the Lord Jesus.

Saint Peter appears free of the familiar distractions of this life and of the desires of flesh common to most people. He stands outside the confusion arising from the darkness of this world. Thus, he speaks with clarity, calm, and authority in situations when ordinary men might sigh and weep.

In the present passage, we see Peter experiencing one of the highest levels of the spiritual life, called *ecstasy* by the Church Fathers. While our translation in the Orthodox Study Bible says that “he fell into a trance,” the original Greek literally reads “there came upon him an *ekstasis*” – that is, an ecstasy.

How do the Fathers of the Church understand ecstasy? In the mystery of baptism, God cleanses His divine image within us as the essential beginning of our life in Christ. Our Christian life consists of a sustained effort to recover our lost likeness to God.

Saint Maximos the Confessor divides the human side of this labor for salvation into three stages: practical philosophy, natural theoria, and mystical theology. The first stage, which involves the purification of our passions and adornment with the virtues, occupies much of our earthly life.

Those who achieve a level of purity seek illumination, or the attainment of true knowledge of God in the deep center of the heart and soul. Beyond this lies a third stage, a crown granted to the saints who through inner struggle obtain true mystical experience.

Saint Hesychios asserts that the mystical experience of ecstasy occurs only where there is “love and intense longing for God” (*Philokalia* vol. 1, p. 198). When Saint Peter converses with the risen Lord, Jesus asks him repeatedly, “Do you love Me?” (Jn 21:15-17). The saints who reach a statue of ecstasy, like Peter, do so “because the taste of the divine and the ecstasy of desire make their longing ever more intense and insatiable as they ascend, [and] they do not stop until they reach the Seraphim.”

Although human effort is needed to attain to the state of ecstasy, it is always a God-given state, a flooding with God’s love that ends the domination of the ego. The vision that God gives Peter (Acts 10:11-15) comes while he is at prayer and seeking communion with Christ our God.

Even before the vision comes to the apostle, he is in ecstasy. As Saint Maximos the confessor describes it, he is drawn up into “unsullied union in grace with the divine” (*Philokalia* vol. 2, p. 224).

God discloses a vital truth to Peter while he is in ecstasy: the Church is released from the ancient dietary regulations of the Old Covenant (vs. 15). Now, the Church may freely accept the Gentiles into the fellowship of believers (vss. 17-20), for “the Gentiles should be fellow heirs, of the same body, and partakers of His promise in Christ through the gospel” (Eph 3:6).

The stage is now set for the apostles to accept the conversion of the Gentiles. Soon Cornelius, a Roman centurion, will become the very first Gentile convert (see Acts 10:21-48).

Water also my heart with the dew of Thy grace, O good Lover of mankind. – Saint Ephraim the Syrian

May 25 – Tuesday of the Fourth Week of Pascha
Acts 10:21-33

The Mystery of Christ: Acts 10:21-33, especially vs. 28: “You know how unlawful it is for a Jewish man to keep company with or go to one of another nation. But God has shown me that I should not call any man common or unclean.” Today, because we understand Judaism and Christianity as two separate religions, the full impact of Saint Peter’s words may elude us. Jews and Christians both worship as they see fit, and the restrictions that once prevented Jews from socializing with Gentiles have all but disappeared – at least here in the American melting pot.

We learned from yesterday’s reading that an “ecstasy” came over the Apostle Peter during prayer (Acts 10:10), disclosing the heights of his spiritual life. While he was in that exalted state, God revealed an essential truth to him concerning those outside of Judaism, i.e., the Gentiles. The saint declares, “But God has shown me that I should not call any man common or unclean” (vs. 28).

With this revelation an historic change began within the scattered Jewish communities of the ancient world. That shift defined a new relationship between “Israel after the flesh” (Judaism) and the “New Israel” – the unique religious community of the Orthodox Church, composed of people from a multitude of nations with a single citizenship and a living fellowship in the Body of Christ.

At the time God imparts this revelation to Peter, however, the Church is still located within Jewish society. It is a Jewish sect – one among many synagogues based in Jerusalem and functioning within the extended Jewish community.

Tensions are already appearing between mainstream Judaism and the Jewish Christians who proclaim Jesus of Nazareth as the Messiah. However, Peter’s testimony reveals that the the early Christians still consider themselves Jewish – after all, they are ethnic Jews. Their status within Judaism is recognized by opponents and friends alike, whether in Palestine or the diaspora.

Then, a group of hyper-conservative Jews called Freedmen initiates a persecution of the Christ-worshipping Jews (vss. 7:54-8:3). After the martyrdom of Stephen, many of the latter flee Jerusalem (vs. 8:4). In the process of relocating, they come into contact with people of other ethnic and religious outlooks (vss. 5-40).

Peter’s revelation at Joppa – and his encounter with a little community of Gentiles gathered around Cornelius, the Roman centurion – begins the incorporation of non-Jews into Christian congregations, and the ultimate separation of the Church from Judaism. From the perspective of Orthodox Christianity, the Church is the true Israel. As the New Covenant community, the faithful are the obedient followers of Israel’s Messiah, the Lord Jesus Christ.

The apostles teach us that God does not cast away “Israel after the flesh” (the ethnic Jews), although He “has given them a spirit of stupor, eyes that they should not see . . . to this very day” (Rom 11:8). Until the end of this age, “blindness in part has happened to Israel until the fullness of the Gentiles has come in [to the true Israel].” Ultimately, we know that all Israel will be saved (vss. 25-26).

God reveals this truth first to Peter, then later to another devout Jew, Saul, whom we know as Saint Paul (Eph 3:1-3). As apostle to the Gentiles, Paul speaks of this inclusive truth as “the mystery of Christ” (v. 4). Gentiles and Jews, once separated under the Mosaic Law, are now united “by the blood of Christ. For He Himself is our peace, who has made both one . . . having abolished in His flesh the enmity . . . so as to create in Himself one new man from the two” (vss. 2:13-15).

O Lord, unite us unto communion of the one Holy Spirit with all of Thy saints. – Divine Liturgy of Saint Basil the Great

May 26 – Wednesday of the Fourth Week of Pascha – Feast of Mid-Pentecost
Acts 14:6-18

The Power of Christ's Resurrection: Acts 14:6-18, especially vss. 9-10: *“This man heard Paul speaking. Paul observing him intently and seeing that he had faith to be healed, said with a loud voice, ‘Stand up straight on your feet!’ And he leaped and walked.”* Today we celebrate the Feast of Mid-Pentecost, the midway point between Pascha and Pentecost. The opening line of today's passage from the Gospel of John reflects our arrival at this mid-point: “Now about the middle of the feast Jesus went up into the temple and taught” (Jn 7:14).

Of course, the historical feast referenced in this Gospel reading is the Mosaic feast of Tabernacles. Today, however, this reading also invites us to recall the theme of the fourth Sunday of Pascha, so that we may connect the healing of the lame man at Lystra (Acts 14:6-18) with that of the paralytic at the Sheep Pool (Jn 5:1-15). All these themes are drawn together by the Lord Jesus' second mention of the healing of the paralytic in John 7:23.

With the events at Lystra, we now see the healing power of Christ our God revealed *after* His Resurrection. These events center on “a certain man without strength in his feet . . . a cripple from his mother's womb, who had never walked” (Acts 14:8). Yet Christ has overcome death in His own body, and now extends His power over human flesh to the Church. As ones paralyzed by our own sins, we cry out, “O Christ God . . . Maker of all, grant us Thy mercy and compassion; for Thou art the Fountain of life” (hymn of Mid-Pentecost).

We see the power of the Resurrection manifested first through the proclamation of the Gospel. The Apostles Paul and Barnabas come to the little town of Lystra, located in the mountains of central Anatolia, after a violent attempt on their lives at Iconium (vss. 4-6). “And they were preaching the gospel there” (vs. 7).

As we survey the Book of Acts, we take note of how Saint Luke compresses many years of apostolic mission into just twenty-eight chapters. Hence, he is very selective, reporting only on certain key events.

For example, we are to understand that enough time has elapsed since the apostles arrived to Lystra for the crippled man to develop trust in the risen Lord (vs. 9). Faith does not occur in a vacuum: this event does not happen one day out of the blue, with neither background nor preparation. Rather, we are observing the culmination of an extended time of proclamation and teaching of the Gospel, perhaps over several weeks or even months.

The power of God is revealed in the healing of the lame man in Lystra because he believes in the Lord Jesus, who was crucified, buried, and rose on the third day (vs. 9). Of course, we are not healed simply because we believe that the Lord Jesus has the power to heal. Such a notion would suggest that our belief somehow obligates God to heal us.

Our greatest need goes beyond mere physical healing. We must believe in Jesus as Lord and commit ourselves to Him. Our need for salvation outweighs any need for relief from physical ills. The man in Lystra is a convert in his heart; he has already drawn close to Christ. His conviction and commitment were evident to Paul as the Apostle studied him carefully.

In the preceding series of readings from Acts (vss. 9:32-10:33), we have explored the elevated state of Saint Peter's life. Here, the Apostle Paul reveals the same “unsullied union in grace with the divine.” Saint Paul is able to speak with authority, for he knows his Lord's will. By faith, the lame man at Lystra hears the voice of his Lord and Savior through the apostle, and he “leaped and walked” (vs. 10). May the ears of our hearts hear the true Savior's voice speaking to us!

Give Thou my thirsty soul to drink of the waters of true worship, O Savior. – Hymn for Mid-Pentecost

May 27 – Thursday of the Fourth Week of Pascha
Acts 10:34-43

The Gospel: Acts 10:34-43, especially vs. 43: “*To Him all the prophets witness that, through His name, whoever believes in Him will receive remission of sins.*” The Apostle Peter’s message to a gathering of Gentile believers in the home of the centurion Cornelius is the “word which God sent to the children of Israel” (vs. 36). It was this very *word* that Jesus of Nazareth “proclaimed throughout all Judea” after His baptism by John (see vss. 37-38). That word remains forever known to us as the gospel, or good news.

Saint Peter knows, when he preaches the gospel to those assembled with Cornelius, that he is obeying a command of the Lord Jesus (vs. 42). He is also certain it makes no difference whether those who hear him are Jews or Gentiles (vss. 34-35), for his message is the best of all news for all people (Mt 28:19).

Let us pay close attention to six points in the apostle’s message, for its truths apply to us – and indeed to everyone who has ever lived, whether in the time of the apostles or today. As we read, let us seek to apply these teachings to ourselves through a series of questions.

First, Saint Peter declares that God is concerned for everyone without respect to culture, race, ethnicity, language, or religion (Acts 10:34-35, 42-43). Our Christian faith is never imperialistic, despite the fact that some have mistakenly sought to impose its truth on others.

We faithful in Christ are under a mandate to disciple all nations without *partiality* (Mt 28:19, Acts 10:34), but this command never extends to the use of force or hype. The gospel is offered as a free gift (Rom 5:15). Have we freely chosen to receive the gospel and apply it to our lives?

Some people consider faith in Christ insignificant; others go so far as to admit that God may be a “useful idea” for those inclined toward “that sort of thing.” As we consider Peter’s contention that God cares for everyone, let us ask ourselves if we believe that God is active not only in history, but in our own lives. Do we believe that He truly care about us and what we believe, say, and do?

From the Apostle Peter’s perspective, the foremost issue facing us in this life is the state of our relationship with God. And yet this relationship with God is significantly disrupted by sin (Acts 10:42-43). We have broken our relationship with the One who created us, who holds our life and our eternal destiny in His hands. Are we concerned about our sins against God?

Many people consider the Christian message to be simply an effort to make people feel guilty. And yet the gospel, which Saint Peter sets forth firmly, asserts that Jesus Christ is “He who was ordained by God to be Judge of the living and the dead” (vs. 42). The gospel affirms that each one of us will have to give an account to God for the sins we committed in this life – for polluting our relationship with our Creator. Are we concerned about what we will say to God when we stand before the dread Judgment seat of Christ?

The most welcome and astonishing news announced by the apostle is this: Jesus Christ, will be our judge, and “He is Lord of all” (vs. 36). As the Second Person of the Godhead, He is ready to accept, love, forgive, heal, and free us from every demonic compulsion (vss. 38, 43). Do we seek Christ as our Savior, praying to Him to help us repent, so that He may *accept* us sinners, move us to *fear* Him, and *work righteousness* in our lives (see vs. 35)?

Saint Peter’s message in Caesarea is for all people, including those who read about that long-ago meeting with Cornelius and those who do not. Let us ask ourselves if we fear God and are willing to humble ourselves before Him. Will we risk believing in His promises, cry for His forgiveness, and work with Him for the renewal of our souls (see vs. 43)?

Lord, Jesus Christ, Son of God, have mercy on me a sinner!

May 28 – Friday of the Fourth Week of Pascha

Acts 10:44-11:10

Accepting Direction: Acts 10:44-11:10, especially vs. 9: “*But the voice answered me again from heaven, ‘What God has cleansed you must not call common.’*” Among our worst enemies are our unexamined presuppositions; they lead us to think we understand what is happening around us when we do not. We thus misjudge entire situations, only to discover later that we were wrong and failed to anticipate many key factors. Worst of all, wrong presuppositions often lead us to throw ourselves against reality in a paltry effort to make life conform to our ideas.

On the other hand, unexpected events can afford us great opportunities for gaining humility and learning to accept Lord’s will. A prayer attributed to Metropolitan Philaret of Moscow recognizes the unexpected and offers this response: “Teach me to treat all that comes to me throughout the day with peace of soul and with the firm conviction that Thy will governs all.”

The present passage from Acts records the first outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the Gentiles, causing all who are present at the home of Cornelius to go beyond their limited expectations. Commenting on what happened at Caesarea. Saint John Chrysostom observes: “Clearly the whole is of God; and as for Peter, it may almost be said, that he is present only to be taught the lesson with them” (Homily 24 on Acts 10, *NPNF* Second Series, vol. 11, p. 155).

Saint Luke leaves no doubt that God, for His own gracious reasons, takes the division between Jews and Gentiles into His hands at Caesarea. Soon, the acceptance of Gentiles into the Jewish Christian fellowship puts a serious strain on the relationship between Israel and the Church (see Acts 10:21-33).

Looking at these events from the perspective of conservative Judaism, we sympathize with the astonishment of the Jewish Christians accompanying the Apostle Peter when they see the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on Gentiles. Their surprise reminds us to examine our own readiness to accept shifts of direction from God, most especially when events abruptly contradict our certainty and established expectations.

There is nothing wrong with amazement; after all, our existence is shaped both by visible, tangible, earth-bound factors and by the ever-active and yet unseen hand of God. As Christian, we expect life to produce wonder and awe: “For God is with us. Understand, O ye nations, and submit yourselves: for God is with us” (Great Compline hymn).

Let us return to Saint John Chrysostom’s assertion that Saint Peter is learning along with the others who are present. The apostle’s response to the outpouring of the Holy Spirit is to order the Gentiles to be baptized. His response says much about accepting change.

The Holy Spirit plainly reveals the way to Peter. As a spiritually mature man, the Apostle Peter knows immediately what the next step should be: he obeys the Lord’s command to the Eleven to “make disciples of all nations, baptizing them” (Mt 28:19). We too need to learn such discernment, so that when events move in an unforeseen direction, we ask, “What does God expect now?”

Finally, what about the response of “those of the circumcision,” i.e., the Jewish Christians still tied to the ancient strictures of the Law? They are “astonished” to see the Holy Spirit come upon these Gentiles, yet they assist Peter with the baptisms (Acts 10:48).

Later, those who were not present feel justified in challenging Peter (vs. 11:2). They consider it necessary to “withdraw from every brother who walks disorderly and not according to the tradition” (2 Thes 3:6). Yet “the faith once for all delivered to the saints” (Jude 3) is not to be compromised. May we be truly wise, glorify God, and follow His lead (Acts 11:18).

O God, our God, illumine our souls and number us with Thy rational flock. – Prayer for Catechumens

Saturday of the Fourth Week of Pascha

Acts 12:1-11

Standing Firm When Attacked: Acts 12:1-11, especially vs. 1: “Now about that time Herod the king stretched out his hand to harass some from the Church.” The Prophet David writes that “the kings of the earth were aroused . . . against the Lord” (Ps 2:2). Now, we read about one of the first politically motivated assaults on the Church. The mention of Herod the king in verse 1 places these events just after AD 41, for in that year Emperor Claudius enlarged Herod Agrippa’s kingdom in southern Syria and Galilee to include Judea. Agrippa chose to move his capital to Jerusalem.

Judea had been directly governed by the Romans for thirty-seven years. Every agent of government answered to the imperial procurators, of whom Pontius Pilate is the best known. Now, with the Jewish king Herod Agrippa’s ascension to the throne, those Jews who opposed the Church gained a political ally in their violent campaign against the Jewish Christians.

Saint Luke records this political shift toward violence, which begins with the execution of the Apostle James. “And because he [Herod] saw that it pleased the Jews, he proceeded further to seize Peter also” (Acts 12:3). When those with worldly power oppose the will of God, Christians are often made to suffer as a result of those beliefs and choices.

Even in modern times government authorities may turn against the Church, as happened in Soviet Russia, and the faithful must answer for their loyalties. Saint Luke makes it clear that Herod’s goals are political: the king is playing for the favor of his citizens in a nation with a nearly all-Jewish population. The Jewish supporters of Christ compose an unpopular minority, and thus make a useful target.

Ten years earlier their leader, Jesus of Nazareth, had been executed. Now the followers of Jesus are admitting Gentiles into their synagogues, ignoring the sacred laws dividing Jews from other ethnic groups. Their actions offend the traditional values of Israel’s citizens (e.g., see 1 Chr. 16:34).

In Herod Agrippa, upholders of Jewish tradition now had a king of acceptable lineage, a ruler supported by imperial Rome. They could argue that Christian synagogues threaten the stability of Jewish privilege with the Romans by admitting Gentiles. Recall the Prophet David’s words concerning the kings of the earth: “The rulers were assembled together, against the Lord, and against His Christ. Let us break their bonds asunder and let us cast away their yoke from us” (Ps 2:2-3).

Government necessarily depends upon control and the power to enforce the law. By pleasing most people through the oppression of the Christians, King Herod aimed to build up his popular support, solidify his power, and keep his newly restored kingdom in the hands of his family.

The God-given goal of the Church, on the other hand, is the redemption of all people who choose Christ, no matter what their ethnicity. Access to God’s kingdom belongs to everyone on the face of the earth. Furthermore, since God is Ruler of all, the Lord’s will is to be honored (Acts 12:11), no matter what governments have to say. Even we may be asked to resist for the truth someday.

The early Church unites in the face of Herod’s arrests and executions, trusting in “constant prayer” (vs. 12). Although Herod’s attacks are popular with society, the hand of the Lord proves greater, for “He that dwelleth in the heavens shall laugh them to scorn, and the Lord shall deride them” (Ps 2:4). What truly matters is our stance before the Judge. May we always stand with the Lord, and welcome people of every ethnic group into our churches (Is 60:3)!

Preserve Thy holy Orthodox Church, keep it in peace and unconquerable forever.

May 30 – Fifth Sunday of Pascha (Sunday of the Samaritan Woman), Tone 4
Acts 11:19-30

The Way of the Lord: Acts 11:19-26, 29-30, especially vs. 21: “*And the hand of the Lord was with them, and a great number believed and turned to the Lord.*” The British poet William Cowper penned the well-known line: “God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform.” The present passage from Acts reveals the diverse ways in which God illumines our darkness, so that in spite of our failures to see, we still understand that the Lord’s hand is at work (Is 41:20).

We know that some Jewish members of the early Church refused to share the gospel with Gentiles, contrary to Christ’s mandate that “all the nations” are to be brought into the Church (Mt 28:19). Although Saint Peter’s ministry focuses on the Jews, God leads him to preach to a group of Gentiles and baptize them (Acts 10:9-48). When Greek-speaking Jewish Christians scatter abroad after the stoning of Stephen, God uses them to reach the Gentiles.

At Antioch, God moves some of these Greek-speaking disciples to speak “to the Hellenists [Greeks], preaching the Lord Jesus” (Acts 11:19-20). News of this prompts the Jerusalem Church to send Barnabas to Antioch. When he, in turn, sees “the grace of God” (vs. 23), he “departed for Tarsus to seek Saul” (vs. 25). He brings this former foe of the Church into her assemblies, and together they “taught a great many people” (vs. 26).

Let us note the many ways God moves in His disciples’ lives, for our Lord is active in every aspect of our own life. He may act through a conflict we are now facing, or a persecution we must endure for Christ, or an exile we must endure far from our homeland or family of origin. During our travels and while we are at home, in formal interviews and small talk, in planned meetings and chance encounters, God works on our dispositions and understanding.

Nothing in this world remains outside His purview. The way of the Lord is to be everywhere present, filling all things. Let us be attentive to what He is doing and saying at every moment.

The Church calls certain Fathers neptic, meaning “watchful.” Their lives teach us to be alert to the Lord’s promptings at all times. In the *Philokalia*, Archimandrite Ioannikios reminds us of “three giants of the devil, who demolish the spiritual life . . . to its very foundation . . . forgetfulness, ignorance, and indolence.” Yet “watchfulness . . . shows itself much stronger than these three treacherous malefactors.”

However, although “the Christian can stay free from the bonds of forgetfulness and ignorance . . . that alone is not enough for an awakened conscience.” In the spiritual life, theory must always be practiced. We must be diligent in working at the divine commandments and remain as energetic as possible in obeying Christ.

Take the case of Barnabas in the present reading. Why does the Church in Jerusalem send him out? Surely one reason is his record of industry. When the Church must care for many who are in need, he sells his land “and brought the money and laid it at the apostles’ feet” (Acts 4:37).

This shining example of due diligence shows us why the Church selects him “to go as far as Antioch” (vs. 11:22). Clearly, he seeks to follow the commandments of God when he looks for Saul, finds him, and brings him to Antioch (vss. 25-26).

Attentiveness and watchfulness are precious gifts of the Holy Spirit. We read of Barnabas: “For he was a good man, full of the Holy Spirit and of faith” (vs. 24). Such grace may be ours, if we only make an effort. “The grace of the Holy Spirit is the light which enlightens man,” Saint Seraphim tells us, for this is the way of the Lord whose grace is meant to be ours!

O Holy Spirit, mysterious Light, fill me with the streams of Thy knowledge! – Archimandrite Sophrony Sakharov

May 31 – Monday of the Fifth Week of Pascha

Acts 12:12-17

Living the Apostolic Life: Acts 12:12-17, especially vs. 12: “So, when [Peter] had considered this, he came to the house of Mary, the mother of John whose surname was Mark, where many were gathered together praying.” During the Divine Liturgy we petition Christ to heed the intercessions of the apostles. What a privilege we enjoy when we seek the prayers of Saint Peter, “head of the honored apostles and rock of the faith!” His manner of life and his intimate communion with the Lord Jesus inspire us to beseech him to intercede for our salvation.

The present passage from Acts further encourages us to imitate his actions so that we might acquire something of his great virtue. The chief apostle here reveals traits which ought to characterize our own manner of living: prudent reasoning, submission to one another in love, and solicitude for the Church.

Let us begin with Saint Peter’s situation at the beginning of this passage. Without warning, in the middle of the night, an angel leaves him alone in the midst of a hostile city. What should he do? Surely, he cannot remain where he is, right around the corner from the prison from which the angel has just released him.

Once before, after another supernatural release, an angel told him to show himself publicly in the Temple (vs. 5:20). That event, however, took place nearly a decade earlier. Since then, social and political conditions have shifted, and Jerusalem is now a more ominous place for the faithful.

This time the angel gives him no instructions. As Peter deliberates, his chief concern is to ascertain God’s will. He considers the facts (vs. 12:12): God has “delivered [him] from the hand of Herod” Agrippa (vs. 11). That king, however, recently murdered his fellow apostle James in order to ingratiate himself with the enemies of the Church (vs. 3). Surely Peter himself is now slated for death.

Where ought he to go now? He chooses the home of Mary, mother of John Mark (the future Evangelist Mark). By going to Mary’s home, Peter may send a message to James, the brother of the Lord and head of the Jerusalem church, without jeopardizing James’ safety if the authorities seek him there.

At Mary’s house “many were gathered together praying” (vs. 12), so Peter stops only briefly at this Christian gathering place. His effort to contact James is done cooperatively, not unilaterally: he arranged for messengers to inform James of what he is doing, perhaps even where he is going.

Note how closely the apostle adheres to the admonition to submit “to one another in the fear of God” (Eph 5:21). Although he is chief of the apostles, he manifests humility, obedience, and cooperation, all virtues understood by the Church as true marks of the life in Christ. He lives the Lord’s commandment: “But he who is greatest among you shall be your servant. And whoever exalts himself will be humbled, and he who humbles himself will be exalted” (Mt 23:11-12).

Finally, we observe the care Peter takes to protect the little community. When Rhoda runs off to tell the others (Acts 12:14) he does not raise his voice, but quietly persists in knocking. He shows concern for the gathering as well as for James. Even when the disciples come to the door he does not go inside but leaves a message and departs so as to put no one at risk.

O Lord our God, grant that we may glorify Thee in the manner of Thy holy apostles: by prudent reasoning illumined by Thy Holy Spirit, by submitting ourselves to one another in love, and by solicitude for the well-being of Thy holy Church in all we say and do. – Feast of Saints Peter and Paul