Study Notes for the Sunday Mass Published by Christians for Christ Ministries. We are a non-denominational Christian ministry that seeks to encourage and facilitate Christians in studying the Holy Scriptures. **"For there is one God and one mediator between God and mankind, the man Christ Jesus."** 1 Timothy 2:5

Sunday Mass Study Notes for Lectionary 33: 03-30-2025



Welcome back to the Sunday Mass notes. This week, we open with a reading from Joshua. The successor to Moses, Joshua, was one of only two of the original multitude that left Egypt and entered the Promised Land. His leadership accomplished the Land's conquest with victories, defeats, and noted events. The Apostle Paul's Second Letter to the church in Corinth is the source for the second reading. These verses reveal God's excellent plan of reconciliation (a significant theological term) in its twofold aspect: for ourselves and through us for others. The final reading from Luke's Gospel includes stories of losses, a sheep, a coin, and a wayward son. The emphasis is on what we call the "Prodigal Son." We can learn a lot from all three readings about God and His loving relationship with His people.

Introduction to the First Reading:

The Bible's first five books are sometimes called the Law. The sixth book introduces the historical books, capturing the continuing story of Israel from their entrance into the Promised Land (under

General Joshua) to their captivity and removal from the Land. In this first history book, Israel is taken into the Land, experiences ultimate victory (with significant defeats along the way), and comes into a period of rest. Chapters 1-4 detail the crossing of the Jordan River and the initial arrival in the Land of Canaan. Today's reading reports on a divine encounter with God and the renewal of certain rituals.

First Reading:

> *Joshua 5:9-12 NAS95 9 Then the LORD said to Joshua, "Today I have rolled away the reproach of Egypt from you." So the name of that place is called Gilgal to this day. 10 While the sons of Israel camped at Gilgal they observed the Passover on the evening of the fourteenth day of the month on the desert plains of Jericho. 11 On the day after the Passover, on that very day, they ate some of the produce of the Land, unleavened cakes and parched grain. 12 The manna ceased on the day after they had eaten some of the produce of the Land, so that the sons of Israel no longer had manna, but they ate some of the yield of the Land of Canaan during that year.*

God appears to Joshua in this passage to encourage him. Having completed the 40 years of wandering in the wilderness, Joshua is fully aware that only he and Caleb were among the original survivors of the Jews in Egypt. The long wilderness journey was a result of the sin and disobedience of God's people, particularly their refusal to enter the Land when they first arrived there. What a tragedy! Hundreds of thousands of Israelites died on the journey. In verse 2, God seems to be telling Joshua that now the reproach of Egypt's opposition and the people's sin were all in the past. The name "Gilgal" sounds like "roll" in Hebrew. So, their formal reproach was "rolled off." This was a new, fresh start for His people.

Two startling events occur next. First, the people observe Passover. The Passover celebration is a vivid reminder of the people's deliverance from Egypt. You can read about it in Exodus 12. God sent the death angel to kill the firstborn of the Egyptian families and their cattle. The Israelites were *passed over* if they splashed a bit of the blood of a slain lamb on the doorposts and lintels of their houses. It's a magnificent illustration of the ultimate sacrifice that Jesus would make as the Lamb of God when He gave His life for the salvation of all who will, by faith, accept His work on their behalf and commit their lives to Him.

The second startling event occurred on the very next day. You will recall that for their entire

wilderness journey, the people were provided manna (and later quail) for their daily food. It was a marvelous provision for the people, but how tedious it must have been to have the same diet daily! So, the people are finally in the Promised Land, which was said to be a land of "milk and honey." On this day, they could eat the fruit of the Land they were given. After that, the manna ceased, and from then on, they could enjoy the produce of their new homeland.

How excellent is God's provision for those who trust Him? Beyond physical food, He offers a personal relationship with Him made possible by the sacrifice of the Lamb of God. Trust Him!

Introduction to the Second Reading:

Paul's first Letter to the Corinthians dealt with numerous problems in the young church: disunity, sin, and false teaching, to name a few. This second Letter, in part, is a defense of his apostleship, for some questioned his authority. He also writes to encourage the faithful and to strengthen their faith. The earlier portion of chapter 5 includes essential teaching regarding the current trials of life for the Christian, but the fantastic expectations for the future. Although we may struggle and ultimately die, he notes that "to be away from the body [is to be] at home with the Lord" (v. 8). Then, today's passage takes us into some profound but precious truths.

Second Reading:

> *2 Corinthians 5:17-21 NAS95 17 Therefore if anyone is in Christ, he is a new creature; the old things passed away; behold, new things have come. 18 Now all these things are from God, who reconciled us to Himself through Christ and gave us the ministry of reconciliation, 19 namely, that God was in Christ reconciling the world to Himself, not counting their trespasses against them, and He has committed to us the word of reconciliation. 20 Therefore, we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God were making an appeal through us; we beg you on behalf of Christ, be reconciled to God. 21 He made Him who knew no sin to be sin on our behalf, so that we might become the righteousness of God in Him.*

Paul's statement that anyone in Christ is "a new creature" is astounding! He goes on to explain why that is true. The person "in Christ" has confessed Jesus as lord and has, by faith, accepted His finished work on the cross as sufficient to cover his sin and make him right with God. Elsewhere,

Paul wrote, "I have been crucified with Christ, and I no longer live, but Christ lives in me. The life I now live in the body, I live by faith in the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me." So, the believer is not only "in Christ," but Christ is in him. The born-again Christian (John 3:3) discovers that the things of his old life are no longer of dominant interest. Everything is seen in a new light; everything has changed.

As mentioned earlier, the following verses reveal God's excellent plan of reconciliation (a significant theological term) in its twofold aspect: for us and through us for others. The term is more easily understood if we think of the frequent practice of reconciling our bank statements. The bank reports our balance is X number of dollars, but our checkbook may show a different number. We have to bring those figures into balance; that's called reconciliation. Verses 19 and 20 tell us how it happened when we reconciled with God. He did it through Christ. We had a debt to pay because of our sins. ("All have sinned and fallen short of the glory of God," Paul wrote in Romans 3:23). Jesus paid that debt by accepting the punishment due us and satisfying God's demand for justice so that he is "not counting [our] trespasses against [us]." So, we can be reconciled with God when we accept God's gracious provision.

Paul continues to show us that, having been reconciled to God, we are now responsible for taking that message of reconciliation to those who have not yet been restored to God by faith. He says that the message has been "committed" to us. He calls us "ambassadors for Christ." When we share God's truth with others, we officially represent God; we are authorized and commissioned to do so. It is not a responsibility we can shirk or take lightly.

The final statement in today's reading is mind-boggling. The whole matter of reconciliation (or salvation in the broader sense) is because of the willingness of Jesus to "be sin on our behalf." It's beyond human imagination: the perfect, sinless, holy Son of God, who experienced life as we do but without sin, was willing to take our sin, bear it and its penalty for us so we can experience God's righteousness. If you have not yet accepted God's gracious gift, do so now and begin living as that new creature we spoke of earlier.

Introduction to the Gospel Reading:

Luke 15 includes three parables, all about losing things. Parables are stories with familiar images and characters that illustrate essential truths—truths made clear by telling a simple story. Often, no interpretation is necessary; the application is obvious. At other times, Jesus uses parables that His

disciples understand but are unclear to hearers who are not sincerely looking for truth. In this instance, Jesus is speaking to the Pharisees and scribes, complaining that Jesus "receives sinners and eats with them." They were the audience that Jesus taught using these three stories.

Gospel Reading:

Note: Verses 4–10 omitted from the reading are included below for context.

> *Luke 15:1-32 NAS95 1 Now all the tax collectors and the sinners were coming near Him to listen to Him. 2 Both the Pharisees and the scribes began to grumble, saying, "This man receives sinners and eats with them." 3 So He told them this parable, saying, 4 "What man among you, if he has a hundred sheep and has lost one of them, does not leave the ninety-nine in the open pasture and go after the one which is lost until he finds it? 5 "When he has found it, he lays it on his shoulders, rejoicing. 6 "And when he comes home, he calls together his friends and his neighbors, saying to them, 'Rejoice with me, for I have found my sheep which was lost!' 7 "I tell you that in the same way, there will be more joy in heaven over one sinner who repents than over ninety-nine righteous persons who need no repentance. 8 "Or what woman, if she has ten silver coins and loses one coin, does not light a lamp and sweep the house and search carefully until she finds it? 9 "When she has found it, she calls together her friends and neighbors, saying, 'Rejoice with me, for I have found the coin which I had lost!' 10 "In the same way, I tell you, there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner who repents." 11 And He said, "A man had two sons. 12 The younger of them said to his father, 'Father, give me the share of the estate that falls to me.' So he divided his wealth between them. 13 "And not many days later, the younger son gathered everything together and went on a journey into a distant country, and there he squandered his estate with loose living. 14 "Now when he had spent everything, a severe famine occurred in that country, and he began to be impoverished. 15 "So he went and hired himself out to one of the citizens of that country, and he sent him into his fields to feed swine. 16 "And he would have gladly filled his stomach with the pods that the swine were eating, and no one was giving anything to him. 17 "But when he came to his senses, he said, 'How many of my father's hired men have more than enough bread, but I am dying here with hunger! 18 'I will get up and go to my father, and will say to him, "Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in your sight; 19 I am no longer worthy to be called your son; make me as one of your hired men."' 20 "So he got up and came to his father. But while he was still a long way off, his father saw him and felt compassion for him, and ran and embraced him and kissed him. 21 "And the son said to him, 'Father, I have sinned against heaven and in your sight; I am no longer worthy to be called your son.' 22 "But the father said to his slaves, 'Quickly bring out the best robe and put it on him, and put a ring on his hand and sandals on his feet; 23 and bring the fattened calf, kill it, and let us eat and*

> *celebrate; 24 for this son of mine was dead and has come to life again; he was lost and has been found.' And they began to celebrate. 25 "Now his older son was in the field, and when he came and approached the house, he heard music and dancing. 26 "And he summoned one of the servants and began inquiring what these things could be. 27 "And he said to him, 'Your brother has come, and your father has killed the fattened calf because he has received him back safe and sound.' 28 "But he became angry and was not willing to go in; and his father came out and began pleading with him. 29 "But he answered and said to his father, 'Look! For so many years I have been serving you and I have never neglected a command of yours; and yet you have never given me a young goat, so that I might celebrate with my friends; 30 but when this son of yours came, who has devoured your wealth with prostitutes, you killed the fattened calf for him.' 31 "And he said to him, 'Son, you have always been with me, and all that is mine is yours. 32 'But we had to celebrate and rejoice, for this brother of yours was dead and has begun to live, and was lost and has been found.'"*

The first parable is simple to understand. For a shepherd to lose one of his flock is disastrous. He will go to almost any length to find that single sheep. When he sees it, he rejoices and calls his friend together to rejoice with him. Jesus makes an interesting application to the story. He likens it to the rejoicing in heaven when a single sinner repents and is reconciled to God.

The second story concludes similarly: "There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner who repents." In this story, a woman loses one of her ten coins, perhaps the total of all her assets. Like the shepherd, she seriously searches, checking every nook and cranny of her house until she finds the missing coin. She also calls her friends to come and celebrate the find.

One can readily conclude from these two stories that God is in the search-and-rescue business. As Peter put it, God does not want "anyone to perish, but everyone to come to repentance (2 Peter 3:9). All of heaven's beings rejoice when a rescue is successful and a lost one repents and returns to God. But Jesus tells one more story in great detail that emphasizes God's great love for a lost one. It is commonly referred to as the story of The Prodigal Son.

The reader is probably familiar with the story. The younger of two sons asks his father for his inheritance. He doesn't give a reason, but the succeeding events indicate that he wanted out from the confining influences of home so he could live life as he wanted to. Surprisingly, perhaps, the father gives him what he asks and does the same for his older brother, who remains at home and continues his usual life working at the homestead with the father. The younger son goes far from home geographically and in every other sense. He spends his inheritance on "loose living," wasting

it on selfish desires. His wastefulness burst his dream of fun and fulfillment and became acute during a famine in the Land he had fled to. Life became a nightmare, and he was disgraced to take a job feeding pigs (exceedingly distasteful to faithful Jews).

"When he came to his senses," he realized that the servants in his father's house had it much better than him, so he vowed to return home, humble himself, and beg to live as a servant. He had come to a full appreciation of what he had lost and that it was his sinful pride, greed, and desire for the "good life" that had brought him down to the gutter. We can't be sure about what he expected of his father. Indeed, he hoped for acceptance back onto the farm as a lowly servant, but he probably would not have anticipated his father's response to his return.

What follows is a fantastic illustration of God's unfathomable love and grace. It seems that the father had been on the lookout for his son, and he hastened to greet him, to welcome him, and to present him with multiple tokens of his love and forgiveness. And like the first two stories, a celebration follows the son's return, and there is a banquet, gifts, forgiveness, and rejoicing. Oh, but there's a catch—not everyone rejoices. Now, we are re-introduced to the elder son, who, perhaps, is the real prodigal. He has been faithful in his work of the father, but apparently, his heart is not open to receive or forgive his brother. The elder brother had enjoyed his home and work and had his inheritance. Why should he be upset? Why couldn't he rejoice at the return of his brother? Perhaps Jesus was drawing a verbal picture of some in His audience that day. Was He thinking of the Pharisees and scribes, who, like the older brother, were deceived in their self-righteousness?

The three parables clearly illustrate the value of every human being. Like the sheep, the coin, and the son, God highly values the lost ones, and he deeply loves those who have not yet repented and accepted His gracious offer to reconcile them to Himself.

Bottom Line: Questions for Reflection

1. Which of the sons in the story of the prodigal son do you identify with most, the elder or the prodigal himself? Why?

2. How do you feel about the father's reaction upon the return of his youngest son? Do you think the youngest got what he deserved or didn't deserve? In what ways does the father's love for his son(s)

emulate the characteristics we see of God the Father in the Scriptures?