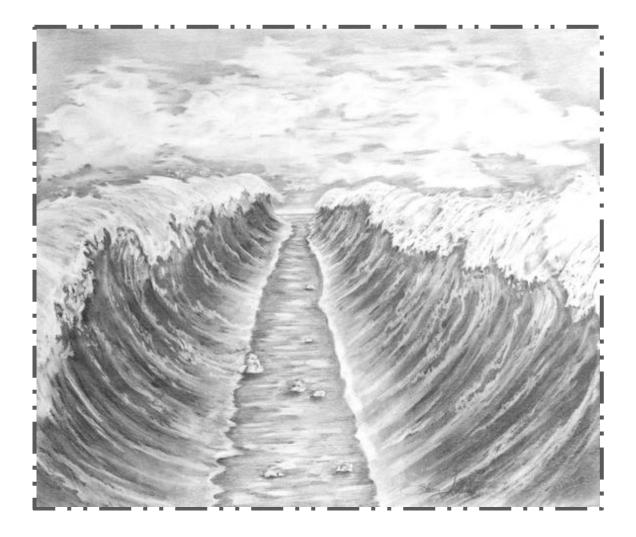
PASCHAL VIGIL



RETURN TO WITTENBERG SAINT PAUL EVANGELICAL-LUTHERAN CHURCH 525 SUPERIOR AVE. TOMAH, WI 54660 OCTOBER THIRD, A+D 2020



ELCOME to this special Service at Saint Paul Evangelical-Lutheran Church and School. Our intention and purpose in this world are to share the Word of God, especially the gospel of Jesus Christ, with all people, as commanded by and with the help of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. We are very happy to have you join us for the Divine Service.

Before the Service begins, please take note of the following:

- Our **Order of Service** today is printed in this worship folder.
- Our Interim Principal is Scott Nerby.
- Our **Pastors** are the Rev. Curt S. Backhaus and the Rev. Korey Van Kampen.
- If you would like more information about Saint Paul's, feel free to visit our website: www.stpaultomah.org; or contact our Church Office at (608) 372-2347 or the School Office at: (608) 372-4542.



- **Return to Wittenberg (R2W)** is an organization of WELS pastors and laymen, which primarily sponsors an annual conference open to anyone interested in learning more about Evangelical-Lutheran doctrine and practice. R2W is proud to co-host today's Service.
- R2W's 2020 conference, "With Angels and Archangels," is being held here at St. Paul. We are examining numerous topics dealing with the spiritual warfare taking place all around us, as well as the ministry of the Holy Angels. The Angels also played an important role during the Lord's life, including His Resurrection, as we will hear in today's Gospel!
- For more information, feel free to visit our website at <u>www.returntowittenberg.org</u>, email us at <u>info@returntowittenberg.org</u>, or call us at 262-373-WITT.

ABOUT TODAY'S SERVICE

The Paschal Vigil is one of the Church's most ancient liturgies. "Paschal" refers to Passover, which is the name most non-English languages use to refer to "Easter." There was a pious tradition in the ancient Church that the Lord would return on the day He rose from the dead. Thus, beginning at sundown on Holy Saturday, the faithful would gather for an all-night Vigil, ensuring that the Lord would not find them slumbering. The Service culminated in the celebration of the Sacrament at midnight, heralding in the Day of Resurrection in the presence of the Risen Christ.

The Paschal Vigil, with its close connection to Passover and the Hebrew believers, immerses its participants in a continuity of events stretching back thousands of years. The four main sections of the Vigil help to explain this connection in greater depth.

In Part 1 of the Vigil, the Paschal Candle (which is the central symbol of the opening "Service of Light") represented the Pillar of Fire with which the Angel of the Lord, the pre-Incarnate Word, guided the Israelites out of Egypt and led them through the Red Sea on dry ground. The Exultet, an ancient chant from the Church's earliest centuries, connected worshippers to this narrative, comparing their freedom from sin and Satan to the Hebrews' liberation from Pharaoh. Just as the Hebrews were saved through the waters of the Red Sea, so believers are saved through the waters of Baptism.

The "Service of Readings" that followed traced salvation history from the beginning of time throughout the Old Testament, extrapolating upon this Baptismal connection. These prophecies mystically prefigured the Sacrament of Baptism, ranging from the "Spirit of God hovering over the waters" at creation, to the prefigure of the Flood, which "signifies Baptism that now saves us," as St. Peter says, to even the dry bones brought back to life in Ezekiel's vision, just as the waters of Baptism regenerate our dead spirits.

The Paschal Vigil was also used by the ancient Church as a Baptismal Service, wherein catechumens were baptized and admitted to the congregation. Part 2 of the Paschal Vigil begins with the "Service of Baptism," which hearkens to this ancient rite. The Paschal Candle, symbolizing the Eternal Word, is plunged into the Baptismal Font in a reenactment of the Baptism of Christ, wherein the Holy Trinity consecrated the waters of our Baptism, decisively freeing us from Satan's dominion.

The Great Litany, an ancient prayer of the Church, followed this rite as the catechumens were baptized. Then the formal Paschal Liturgy, the first celebration of the Resurrection, was observed at midnight with the singing of the Christmas Angels' great hymn of praise, the *Gloria in Excelsis*, which had been omitted from the Liturgy since the beginning of Lent. This was met with a full bell peal, the lighting of the candles, the return of the "*Alleluia*," and immense joy that culminated in the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

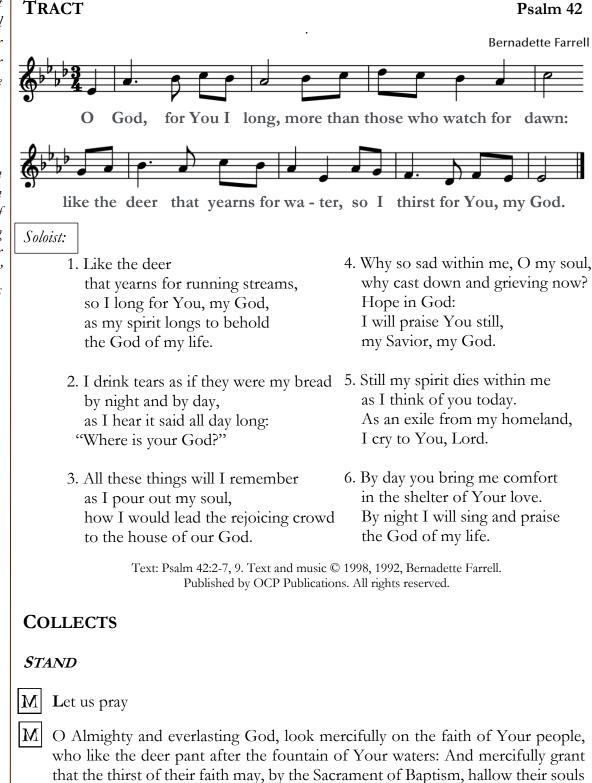
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The Sanctuary lights are dimmed; the candles are not lighted and the bells are not rung. The Altar shall have no Paraments or adornments, except for the Paschal Candle lighted upon the Altar.

Psalm 42 has been used by the Church in celebrations of Baptism, connecting the deer's yearning for water to our spirits' yearning for the waters of regeneration.

SERVICE OF HOLY BAPTISM



Amen.

С

and bodies. Through our Lord Jesus Christ.

BLESSING OF THE BAPTISMAL FONT

M Let us pray

M O Almighty and everlasting God, be present at these Mysteries of Your great kindness; be present at these Sacraments, and send forth Your Spirit of adoption to regenerate the new people to whom the font of Baptism gives birth; that what is to be done by our humble ministry may be accomplished by the effect of Your powerful Word. Through Jesus Christ, Your Son, our Lord, Who lives and reigns with You and the Holy Spirit, ever one God: world without end.



Amen.

BLESSING OF THE BAPTISMAL FONT



The Lord be with you.



And with your spirit.

Lift up your hearts.

M C

M C We lift them up unto the Lord.

Let us give thanks to the Lord our God.

It is good and right so to do.

SIT

 $|\mathbf{M}|$

It is truly good, right, and salutary that we should at all times and in all places give thanks to You, O Lord, holy Father, almighty and everlasting God, Who, by Your unsearchable power wonderfully produces the effect of Your Sacraments: And though we are unworthy servants to possess such great mysteries, yet, as You do not abandon the gifts of Your grace, so You incline the ears of Your goodness to our prayers.



The power of Baptism is not in the hands of the man pouring, nor in the water, but rather in the efficacious Word of God. This prayer helps to interpret many of the prophecies from Part 1 of the Paschal Vigil as prefigures of Holy Baptism. \mathbf{M}

The plunging of the Paschal Candle into the Baptismal Font is meant to symbolize the Baptism of Christ, wherein the Holy Trinity consecrated the waters of Holy Baptism.

Luther taught in the Catechism hymn: "Christ, our dear Lord, to Jordan came, to do God's pleasure willing; the Baptism of Saint John to claim, all righteousness fulfilling. He consecrated there a Bath to wash away transgression....that thus this truth not be denied, nor should our faith e'er waver, that the Three Persons all preside at Baptism's Holy Laver, and dwell with the believer."

O God, Whose Spirit in the very beginning of the world moved over the waters, that even then the sanctifying nature of the waters of Baptism might be signified; O God, Who by water washed away the crimes of the guilty world, and by the pouring out of the deluge gave a figure of regeneration, that one and the same element might in a mystery be the end of vice and the beginning of virtue: O Lord, Who by the streams of Your abundant grace fills Your city with joy, and opens the font of Baptism all over the world for the renewal of the Gentiles: Look on the face of Your Church, and multiply in her Your regenerations, that by the command of Your Majesty she may receive the grace of Your only Son from the Holy Spirit.

Here the Minister parts the waters in the sign of the cross.

May the Holy Spirit grant that all are baptized at this Font emerge as sons of heaven, reborn as new creatures: and may all, however distinguished either by sex in body, or by age in time, be born to the same infancy of spirit by grace, their mother. Therefore may all unclean spirits, by Your command, O Lord, depart far from hence: may the whole malice of diabolical deceit be entirely banished: May no power of the enemy prevail here: let him not fly about to lay his snares; may he not creep in by stealth: May he not corrupt with his poison.

Here the Minister plunges the Paschal Candle into the Baptismal Font, reciting the following:

Here may the stains of all sins be washed out; here may human nature, created in Your image, and reformed to the honor of its Author, be cleansed from all the filth of the old man: Grant that all who receive the Sacrament of regeneration, may be born again new children of true innocence. Through our Lord Jesus Christ, Your Son: Who shall come to judge the living and the dead, and the world by fire.

C Amen.

- C I. All who believe and are baptized shall see the Lord's salvation; Baptized into the death of Christ, they are anew creation; Through Christ's redemption they will stand Among the glorious heavenly band Of every tribe and nation.
 - 2. With one accord, O God, we pray, grant us your Holy Spirit; Help us in our infirmity through Jesus' blood and merit; Grant us to grow in grace each day By holy Baptism that we may Eternal life inherit.

THE FIFTH CHIEF PART OF THE HOLY CATECHISM



What is Baptism?

Baptism is not just plain water, but it is water used by God's command and connected with God's Word.



Which is that Word of God?

Christ our Lord says in the last chapter of Matthew, "Go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit!"



M What does Baptism do for us?

Baptism works forgiveness of sin, delivers from death and the devil, and gives eternal salvation to all who believe this, as the words and promises of God declare.



What are these words and promises of God?

Christ our Lord says in the last chapter of Mark, "Whoever believes and is baptized will be saved, but whoever does not believe will be condemned."



M How can water do such great things?

C It is certainly not the water that does such things, but God's Word which is in and with the water, and faith which trusts this Word used with the water. For without God's Word the water is just plain water and not baptism. But with this Word it is baptism, that is, a gracious water of life and a washing of rebirth by the Holy Spirit.



Where is this written?

C St. Paul says in Titus, chapter 3, "God saved us through the washing of rebirth and renewal by the Holy Spirit, whom he poured out on us generously through Jesus Christ our Savior, so that, having been justified by his grace, we might become heirs having the hope of eternal life. This is a trustworthy saying."

M What does baptizing with water mean?

C Baptism means that the old Adam in us should be drowned by daily contrition and repentance, and that all its evil deeds and desires be put to death. It also means that a new person should daily arise to live before God in righteousness and purity forever.



M Where is this written?

C St. Paul says in Romans, chapter 6, "We were buried with Christ thro' baptism into death in order that, just as Christ was raised from the dead through the glory of the Father, we too may live a new life."

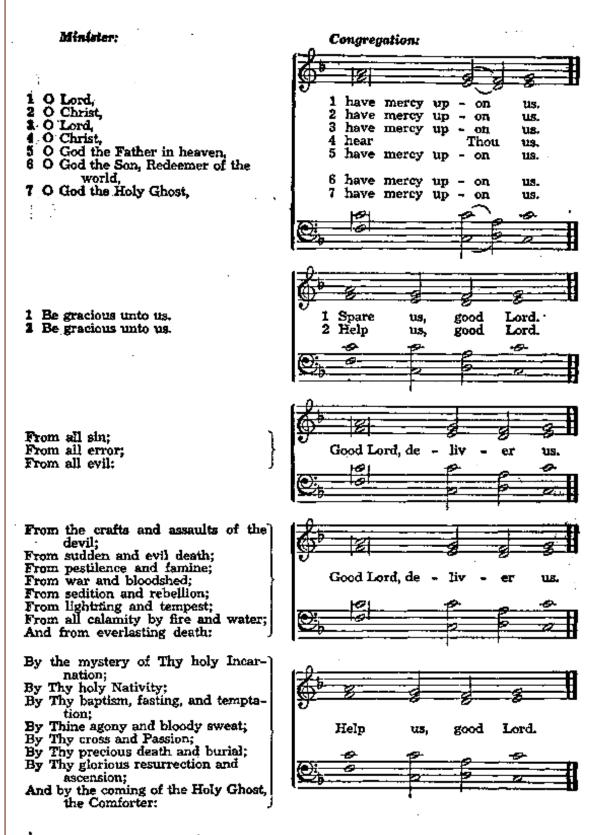
Historically at this point of the Vigil, the catechumens would be baptized into the Church. In lieu of any baptisms, we confess the Holy Catechism to help draw to mind our own baptisms and as a recommitment to a life of repentance in the baptismal waters.

The Great Litany is one of the Church's most ancient prayers. A "litany" refers to a series of bids prayed by the Minister, followed by the congregation's responsive Kyrie, or 'Lord, have mercy." This style of prayer was common in the ancient Church, and the use of the Kyrie at the beginning of the regular Divine Service stems from this tradition.

Martin Luther prepared this form of the Great Litany, which restored it to orthodoxy after certain papal accretions crept into its use.

✤ THE GREAT LITANY

STAND



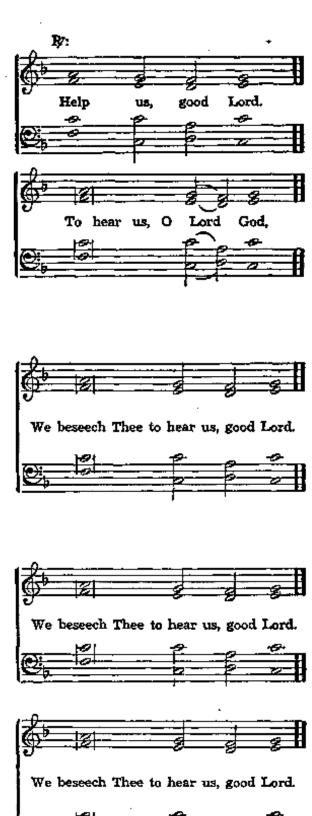
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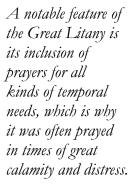
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In all time of our tribulation; In all time of our prosperity; In the hour of death; And in the day of Judgment:

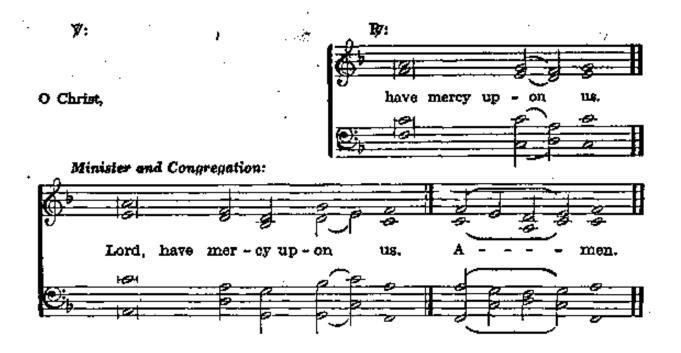
We poor sinners do beseech Thee

- And to rule and govern Thy holy Christian Church;
- To preserve all pastors and ministers of Thy Church in the true knowledge and understanding of Thy Word and in holiness of life;
- To put an end to all schisms and causes of offense;
- To bring into the way of truth all such as have erred and are deceived;
- To beat down Satan under our feet; To send faithful laborers into Thy
- harvest;
- To accompany Thy Word with Thy Spirit and grace;
- To raise up them that fall and to strengthen such as do stand; And to comfort and help the weak-
- And to comfort and help the weakbearted and the distressed:
- To give all nations peace and concord; To preserve our country from discord
- and contention; To give to our nation perpetual victory over all its enemies;
- To direct and defend our President and all in authority;
- And to bless and keep our magistrates and all our people:
- To behold and succor all who are in danger, necessity, and tribulation;
- To protect all who travel by land or water; To preserve all women in the perils
- of childbirth; To strengthen and keep all sick per-
- sons and young children;
- To set free all who are innocently imprisoned;
- To defend and provide for all fatherless children and widows;
- And to have mercy upon all men;









At the end of the Great Litany, the Altar is adorned with white paraments, and its candles are lit with the fire of the Paschal Candle.

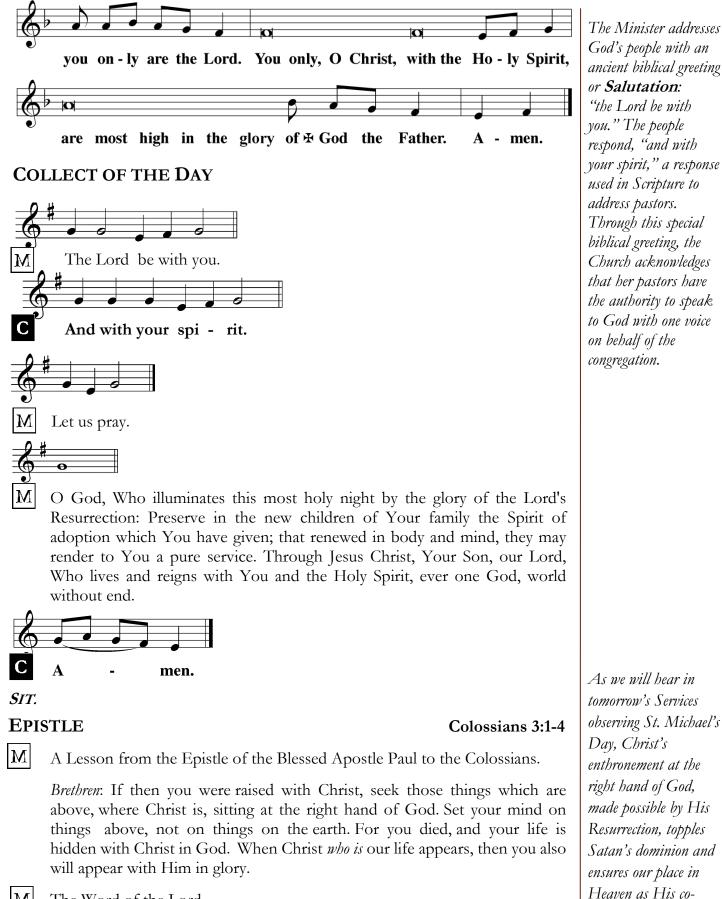
Before the Gloria in Excelsis is sung, there shall be a Prelude. During the Gloria, the lights are turned on as the bell(s) are rung in full peal.

H THE PASCHAL SERVICE **KYRIE** St. Matthew 20:30; Psalm 6:2 Ky - ri - e, e-le-i-son. Chri-ste, e-le-i-son. Ky - ri - e, e-le-i-son. **GLORIA IN EXCELSIS** St. Luke 2:14; St. John 1:29 O Ο Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace, good will toward men. O O We praise you, we bless you, we wor-ship you, glorify we you, O n we give thanks to you, for your great glory, O Lord God, heav'n-ly King, O God the Fa-ther al - mighty. O Lord, the only begotten Son, Je-sus Christ; O O O Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father, you take away the O O of the world; You take away the sin have mercy on us. O of the world; re - ceive our prayer. You sit at the right hand of sin 0 God the Father; have mercy on For you on-ly are holy; us.

Having kept watch this night for the Lord's return, the **Kyrie** elcison ("Lord, have mercy") serves as our earnest plea for His grace and peace.

The Gloria in Excelsis is the song the Company of Angels sang to the Bethlehem shepherds on Christmas. It is God's answer to our prayer for peace in the Kyrie: "peace, goodwill toward men" through the "Lamb of God" who takes away the sins of the world.

Because the Gloria is omitted during Lent, its reintroduction at this point of the Service, joined with the first bell peal of the Resurrection, is a joyful moment acclaiming Christ's victory over death.



12

The Word of the Lord. Thanks be to God.

God's people with an ancient biblical greeting or Salutation: "the Lord be with you." The people respond, "and with your spirit," a response used in Scripture to address pastors. Through this special biblical greeting, the Church acknowledges that her pastors have the authority to speak to God with one voice on behalf of the

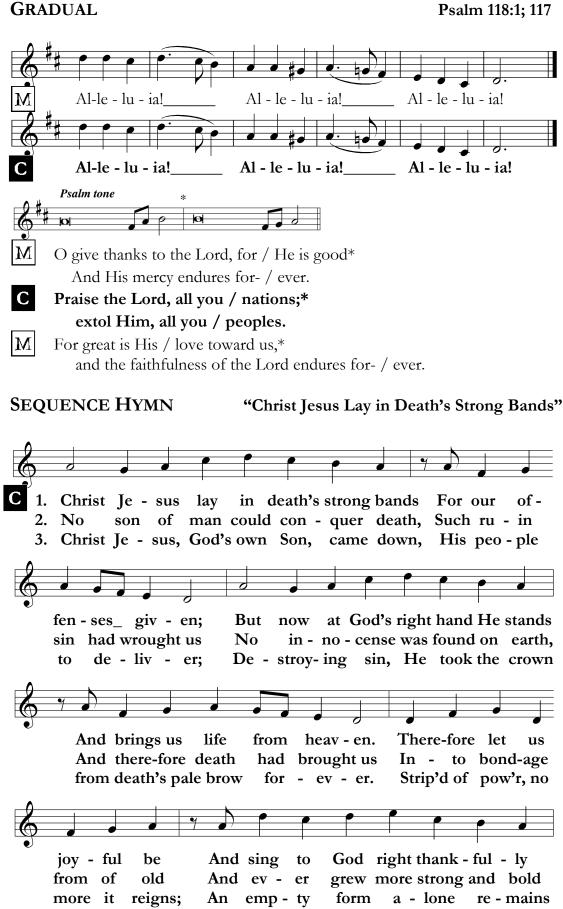
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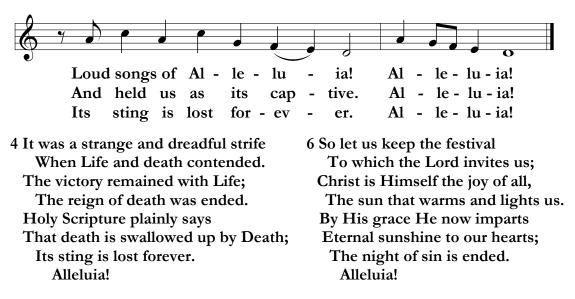
Psalm 118:1; 117

The Alleluia, absent throughout the Lenten season, returns in a special joyful acclamation as we "praise the Lord" with thankful hearts for all His goodness shown to us on this Day.

called because it originally developed from the chant of the Alleluia verse, "sequentially" following it) for the Paschal season is known as Victimae paschali laudes ("Christians, to the Paschal Victim"). Martin Luther wrote this chorale, "Christ Jesus Lay in Death's Strong Bands," based on the Gregorian melody and Latin text of the Sequence.

The "Sequence" (so-





5 Here the true Paschal Lamb we see, 7 Then let us feast this Easter Day Whom God so freely gave us; On Christ, the Bread of heaven; He died on the accursed tree— The Word of grace has purged away The old and evil leaven. So strong His love!—to save us. See, His blood now marks our door; Christ alone our souls will feed; Faith points to it; death passes o'er, He is our meat and drink indeed; And Satan cannot harm us. Faith lives upon no other! Alleluia!

Luther captures the beautiful paradox of the struggle between Life and Death represented by the Paschal Feast in this weighty text. He also bids us to keep the festival and take the Paschal Lamb for our own, which we do every time we hear His Word and eat and drink at His Supper.

St. Matthew 28: 1-7

HOLY GOSPEL

STAND

Alleluia!

 $|\mathbf{M}|$ The Holy Gospel according to Saint Matthew, the Twenty-eighth Chapter.

Glory be to You, O Lord!

M Now after the Sabbath, as the first *day* of the week began to dawn, Mary Magdalene and the other Mary came to see the tomb. And behold, there was a great earthquake; for an angel of the Lord descended from heaven, and came and rolled back the stone from the door, and sat on it. His countenance was like lightning, and his clothing as white as snow. And the guards shook for fear of him, and became like dead men.

But the angel answered and said to the women, "Do not be afraid, for I know that you seek Jesus who was crucified. He is not here; for He is risen, as He said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay. And go quickly and tell His disciples that He is risen from the dead, and indeed He is going before you into Galilee; there you will see Him. Behold, I have told you."

This is the Gospel of our Lord. M

Praise be to You, O Christ!

+ SERMON +

SIT

The important role of the Angels in the Resurrection narrative is emphasized by this Gospel lesson, which serves to further emphasize the Angelic theme of our conference.

SERMON HYMN Awake, My Heart, With Gladness A - wake, my heart, with glad -1. ness, See what to -2. The Foe in tri - umph shout -When Christ ed lav 3. Up - on the grave is stand ing The Her -0, This is 4. a sight that glad dens What peace it day is done; Now, af - ter gloom and sad - ness, Comes But, lo, he now rout - ed, in the tomb; is his look - ing round; The Foe, no more with-stand - ing, his doth im - part! Now noth-ing ev - er sad - dens The glor - ious Sun. Mv Sav - ior there forth the was boast is turned to gloom. For Christ a - gain is the ground Throws down, his hell ish weap ons on with - in my heart. No gloom shall ev joy er laid Where our bed made When to must be the In glor-ious vic He who is free; to ry To Christ he o'er, the pow'r must give And to No shake foe shall ev er take The hope which _ realms of light Our spir it wings its flight. strong to save Has tri umphed o'er the grave. Vic tor's bands Must yield his feet and hands. God's own Son In love for me hath won. 5. Now hell, its prince, the devil, 6. The world against me rageth, Of all their pow'r are shorn; Its fury I disdain; Now I am safe from evil, Though bitter war it wageth, And sin I laugh to scorn. Its work is all in vain. Grim Death with all his might My heart from care is free, Cannot my soul affright; No trouble troubles me.

He is a pow'rless form, Howe'er he rave and storm.

Misfortune now is play, And night is bright as day.

The cosmic struggle between Christ and the forces of Satan are stunningly captured in this chorale.

EXHORTATION

M Dearest friends in Christ: You know that our Lord Jesus Christ, out of unspeakable love, instituted this His holy Supper on the night He was betrayed as a memorial and proclamation of His death, which He suffered for our sins. This commemoration requires a firm faith, to make the heart and conscience of everyone who wants to use and partake of this Supper sure and certain that Christ has suffered death for all their sins. But whoever doubts and does not in some manner feel such faith should know that the Supper is of no avail to him, but will rather be to his hurt, and he should stay away from it. And since we cannot see such faith and it is known only to God, we leave it to the conscience of him who comes and admit him who requests and desires it. But those who cling to open sins, such as greed, hatred, anger, envy, thievery, unchastity, and the like, and do not intend to renounce them, are hereby barred from the Supper and warned faithfully not to come, lest they incur judgment and damnation for their own souls, as St. Paul says [*I Cor. 11:29*].

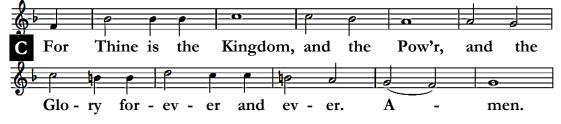
If, however, someone has fallen because of weakness, and proves by his acts that he earnestly desires to better himself, this grace and communion of the Body and Blood of Christ shall not be denied to him. In this way, each must judge himself and look out for himself. For God is not mocked [*Gal. 6:7*], nor will he give that which is holy to the dogs or cast his pearls before swine [*St. Matt. 7:6*].

Therefore, that we who are gathered together to keep the Supper of the Lord and to partake of His Body and His Blood may do so worthily and through it strengthen our faith--and furthermore to live according to the will of God, forgive our enemies, love our neighbors, and do good to all men--let us call on God the Father through Jesus Christ and pray the holy Our Father.

PATER NOSTER

St. Matthew 6:9-13; St. Luke 11:2-4

 M Our Father, who art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, But deliver 承 us from evil.



Luther wrote this **Exhortation** in 1525 as a replacement for the heretical "Canon of the Mass," a Eucharistic prayer used in the Papal Church, which they believe propitiates the sins of the living and the dead. Luther rejected this understanding as the greatest abomination.

As the fulfillment of the true Passover Festival, we know that our Communion Liturgy commemorates the oncefor-all sacrifice of the Lamb of God.

According to St. Gregory the Great (Book IX, Letter 12), the Pater Noster (Our Father) was the only prayer used in the consecration of the Lord's Supper during the time of the Apostles. The Reformers used St. Gregory's assertion to defend their practice of praying only the Lord's Prayer, rather than the heretical Roman Canon, in the consecration of the Lord's Supper.

Christ speaks His Words of Institution through the Pastor, effecting the miraculous Sacramental Union. "We believe that the food blessed by Him through the Word and prayer is the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ" (FC, SD, VII:39).

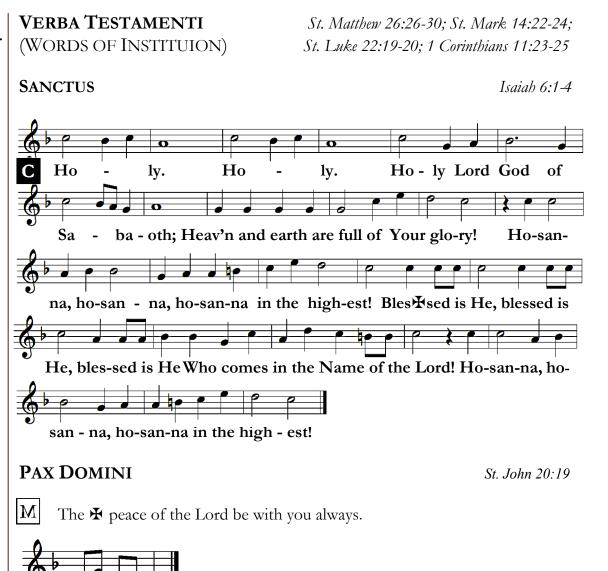
The **Sanctus** (Latin for "Holy") is the song Isaiah heard the Seraphim singing before the Throne of God.

The **Pax Domini** (Latin: Peace of the Lord) is drawn from Jesus' greeting to the Apostles after His Resurrection: "Peace be unto you." The Pastor, as Christ's servant, offers us the same peace in the presence of the risen Lord.

A

men.

Luther wrote: "The Pax is, so to speak, a public absolution of [sins...], the true voice of the gospel announcing remission of sins, and therefore the one and most worthy preparation for the Lord's Table, if faith holds to these words as coming from the mouth of Christ."

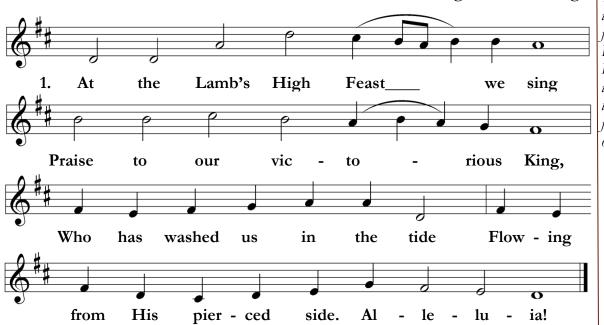


+ DISTRIBUTION +

Participation in the Table of the Lord Out of respect for the Blessed Sacrament of our Lord's Body and Blood and the pastoral duty to be faithful stewards of the Mysteries of God, we ask that only those of our fellowship who have made proper preparation prior to the Service come forward to receive the Holy Supper. It is the Pastor's duty to ensure that only those who are properly prepared to receive the Lord's Body and Blood come to the Altar; he will have to answer before the Judgment seat of Christ regarding those he allowed to the Lord's Table. Those who have not made proper preparation are encouraged to meditate on the Mystery through the singing of the Distribution Hymns.

DISTRIBUTION HYMN

At the Lamb's High Feast We Sing



This beautiful hymn is an immensely fitting Distribution Hymn for the Paschal Vigil, as it draws together the events of the first Passover and our Divine Service.

2. Praise we Him, whose love divine Gives His sacred Blood for wine, Gives His Body in the Feast, Christ the Victim, Christ the Priest. Alleluia!

3. Where the Paschal Blood is poured, Death's dread Angel sheathes the sword; Israel's hosts triumphant go Through the wave that drowns the foe. Alleluia!

4. Praise we Christ, Whose Blood was shed, 7. Paschal triumph, Paschal joy! Paschal Victim, Paschal Bread, With sincerity and love Eat we Manna from above. Alleluia!

5. Mighty Victim from the sky, Hell's fierce pow'rs beneath You lie; You have conquered in the fight, You have brought us life and light. Alleluia!

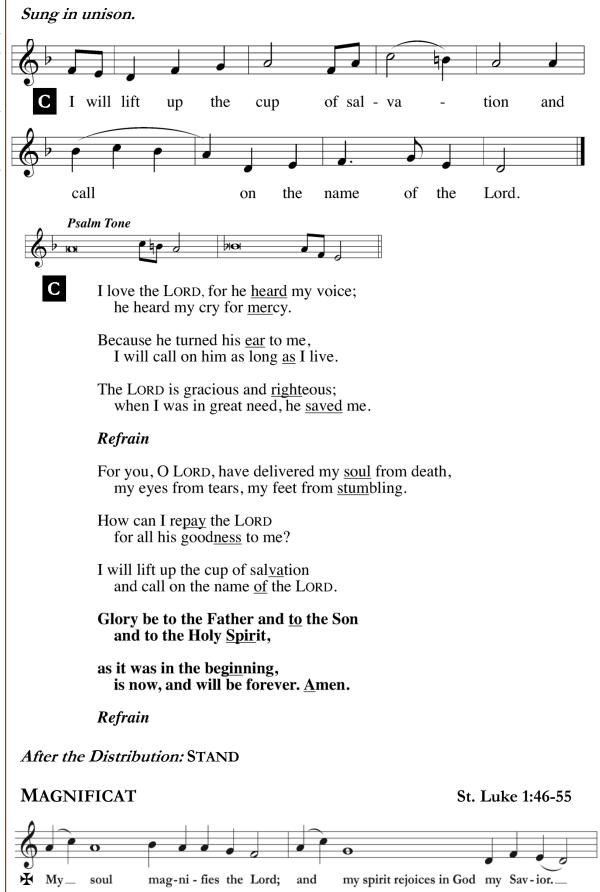
6. Now no more can death appall, Now no more the grave enthrall; You have opened paradise, And Your saints in You shall rise. Alleluia!

This alone can sin destroy; From sin's pow'r, Lord, set us free, Newborn souls in You to be. Alleluia!

8. Father, who the crown shall give, Savior by whose death we live, Spirit guide throughout all our days; Three in One, Your name we praise. Alleluia!

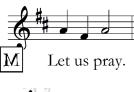
PSALM 116

Because the Paschal Vigil historically took all night, there would be no Vespers prayed on Holy Saturday. Thus, the Vigil ends with an abbreviated "Vespers" of sorts, beginning with the Eucharistic-themed Psalm 116.





POSTCOMMUNION COLLECT





M Pour forth, O Lord, we beseech You, the Spirit of Your love into our hearts, and by Your mercy make all those to be of one mind to whom You have given to eat of Your mystic Passover. Through Jesus Christ, Your Son, our Lord, Who lives and reigns with You and the same Holy Spirit, ever one God, world without end.



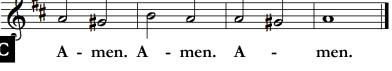
BENIDICAMUS



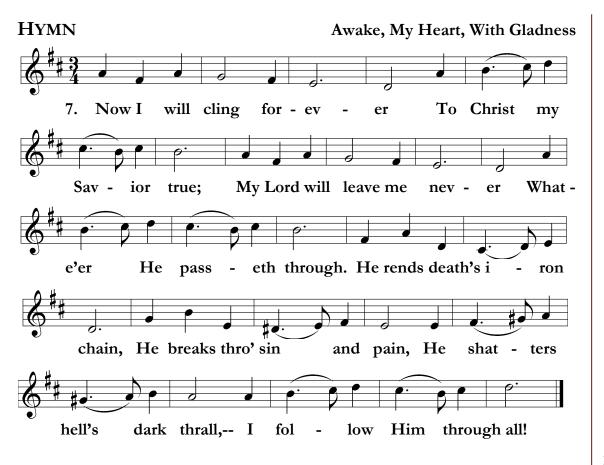
BENEDICTION

Numbers 6:22-26

M The Lord bless you and keep you. The Lord make His face shine upon you and be gracious to you. The Lord look upon you with favor and ♥ give you peace.



Luther re-instituted the use of the Aaronic **Benediction**, which is the blessing the Lord instructed Moses to teach Aaron and the Levite priests to use when they blessed the Hebrew people. Since by faith we are the true children of Abraham, it is appropriate that the Church's ministers should bless us with the same blessing.



- 8. To halls of heav'nly splendor With Him I penetrate; And trouble ne'er may hinder Nor make me hesitate. Let tempests rage at will, My Savior shields me still; He grants abiding peace And bids all tumult cease.
- 9. He brings me to the portal That leads to bliss untold, Whereon this rime immortal Is found in script of gold:
 "Who there My cross hath shared Finds here a crown prepared; Who there with Me hath died Shall here be glorified."

SIT.

SILENT PRAYER.

Prayer for the Feast of the Resurrection

Almighty God, Who by the death of Your Son has destroyed sin and death and by His Resurrection has brought again innocence and everlasting life so that, delivered from the devil's power, we may live in Your kingdom: Grant that we may believe this with all our heart and, steadfast in this faith, praise and thank You always; through the same Jesus Christ, Your Son, our Lord, Who lives and reigns with You and the Holy Spirit, ever one God, world without end. Amen. Because Christ lives, we also will live. His Resurrection and Ascension to the Throne of God mean that we, too, will be seated in the heavenly realms. The rule of Satan is ended; when we die here, we will enjoy eternal bliss there in unending union with the Holy Trinity.