

Catequiz'em

By Dominic Camplisson

The tomb of Jesus features prominently in the Easter story, and has been much in the news due to a supposed discovery in Jerusalem. This quiz looks at what we know.



Entrance to the tomb where the burial box was found nearly 30 years ago. CNS photo

- A tomb plays a key role on the acquisition of the Holy Land by the Jews. Whose was it?
 - Adam's tomb was purchased by his son Cain, showing Adam was doomed.
 - Abraham bought a tomb for Sarah, thus owning Holy Land property for the first time.
 - Joseph bought the pyramid from Seti II, thus have the first multi-storey tomb.
- Tombs were often caves, or, in later times when unused caves were scarce
 - cut out of rock
 - made of balsam wood
 - sealed metal boxes, modeled after the ark
- In Old Testament times, what types of coffins were used in Palestine amongst the Jews?
 - pine or Madera being two available woods
 - coffins could be made from any material that was not ritually impure
 - coffins were not widely used, bodied were placed in sealed tombs
- Generally these folks were denied a proper tomb burial, instead being buried under piles of stones:
 - women
 - Jews
 - criminals
- A special box used for bones is known as
 - an ossuary
 - a reliquary
 - a pyx
- In Old Testament times, what was done with the remains after a period of time?
 - the bodies were cremated
 - the bones were removed to a smaller chamber and the tomb reused
 - the bodies were set upon the river Jordan to float into the Dead Sea
- What was done with the body after death?
 - it was cremated at once due to extreme heat
 - it was washed and had a cloth placed over the face
 - it was entombed in oil to preserve it
- Why was there extra haste associated with the burial of Jesus?
 - They had to get his body back to Galilee within the three day limit
 - He had to be removed from the cross so that there would be no crucifix as a symbol
 - The Sabbath was fast approaching
- Jesus' Tomb is also known by this name
 - Holy Sepulcher
 - Urn of Unction
 - The Church of the Nativity and Death
- What do the women notice about the body of Jesus in the tomb on Easter Sunday?
 - It was pure white
 - It was unharmed and bears no wounds
 - Nothing, it is not there
- What do we learn about how the resurrection took place inside the tomb?
 - Nothing, we only know it happened, not how.
 - The heat given off suggests a fusion event.
 - The lack of change in the tomb indicates a time continuum shift.
- What item is thought by many to have been the winding sheet of Jesus from the tomb?
 - Icon of Vera
 - Baphomet
 - Shroud of Turin
- Where are Jesus' actual earthly remains?
 - under the Vatican
 - nowhere on earth; He ascended into Heaven after the Resurrection
 - in an unknown grave near Jerusalem
- Whose tomb did Jesus use?
 - why his own, of course
 - the one bought for him by Judas
 - that belonging to Joseph of Arimathea
- What should people think about the idea that Jesus' tomb has recently been discovered?
 - Dang! The Church has been tricking me.
 - This is not actually that new, having been the theme of "The Body" — a 2001 movie
 - Proves the apostles' cover up who tricked the Romans into persecuting them as a joke

First phase of JP II's sainthood cause concluded

ROME (CNS) — With prayers, song and formal oaths in Latin, officials of the Diocese of Rome concluded the initial phase of the process for the canonization of Pope John Paul II.

During this phase, more than 120 people who knew Pope John Paul were interviewed about his actions and character, and studies were conducted on his ministry, the way he handled suffering and how he faced his death, said Cardinal Camillo Ruini, papal vicar of Rome.

"In the certainty of being loved by God and in the joy of responding to that love," the late pope "found the meaning, unity and aim of his life," Cardinal Ruini said during a service in the Basilica of St. John Lateran April 2, the second anniversary of Pope John Paul's death.

The documents from the investigation were placed in four chests, latched, tied with a red ribbon, then sealed with red wax. They will be delivered to the Congregation for Saints' Causes for further study.

"The pope suffered in his flesh and he suffered in his spirit, finding himself increasingly obliged to reduce his commitments," Cardinal Ruini said. His occasional "signs of impatience" were not the result of pain, but of his frustration at not being able to continue the ministry to which he felt called, the cardinal added.

Cardinal Ruini described Pope John Paul as a man of continuous, intense prayer, "concrete and radical poverty" and great freedom, which allowed him to stand up to Poland's communist government.

His love for God was lived as love for human beings, leading the pope to be an insistent voice for peace and for the defense of human life from conception to natural death, the cardinal said.

Among those attending the ceremony were Polish Cardinal Stanislaw Dziwisz of Krakow, Pope John Paul's personal secretary for almost 40 years; Polish President Lech Kaczynski; and Sister Marie-Simon-Pierre, the 46-year-old French nun who believes she was healed of Parkinson's disease through the intervention of Pope John Paul.

Celebrating a televised Mass early in the morning



Polish Msgr. Slawomir Oder, postulator for the sainthood cause of Pope John Paul II, addresses a press conference in Rome March 27. He said the diocesan phase of the cause will end April 2. He also gave details on the investigation into the healing of a French nun, whose spontaneous recovery from Parkinson's disease has been attributed to the intercession of the Polish pontiff. CNS photo

at Pope John Paul's tomb in St. Peter's Basilica, Cardinal Dziwisz called the late pope an "extraordinarily witness" of Christ.

"John Paul II was a member of the friends of Jesus, that is, the group of saints. Membership in this group was what gave meaning and direction to his life, to all he did and said," Cardinal Dziwisz said.

"The people of God clearly recognize his sanctity," he said.

Cardinal Dziwisz and others have pointed out that Pope Benedict XVI could beatify or even canonize Pope John Paul immediately, without waiting for the Congregation for Saints' Causes to conclude its work.

Portuguese Cardinal Jose Saraiva Martins, congregation prefect, said that unless or until he hears otherwise from the pope the congregation will continue the process according to established church law: first, studying the documentation gathered by the Diocese of Rome and assisting with the drafting of a "positio," or position paper, outlining how Pope John Paul heroically lived Christian virtues.

The 15 cardinals and 15 bishops who are members of the congregation will study the "positio" and forward their opinion to the pope, he said.

At the same time, he said, "an ad hoc commission of experts with scientists and physicians of every religious orientation, even nonbelievers," will be convoked to study the records and testimony collected in the case of Sister Marie-Simon-Pierre, a member of the Little Sisters of Catholic Motherhood.

"It will be up to them to establish whether or not it is a healing that is scientifically inexplicable," the cardinal said. "Only in the light of this scientific pronouncement will a later commission of cardinals declare whether it is a miracle that can be attributed to the intercession."

A declaration of heroic virtues and recognition of a miracle usually are needed before beatification. In the usual process, canonization requires another miracle attributed to the candidate's intervention after the beatification.

CLERGY/RELIGIOUS BURIALS

Rev. Frederick E. Schuller, S.J. dies

Father Frederick E. Schuller, S.J., died peacefully late on the evening of Good Friday, April 6, 2007, at the Fusz Pavilion in Jesuit Hall in St. Louis, Missouri. He was 85 years old. Born in St. Marys, Kansas, on January 28, 1922, Father Schuller entered the Society of Jesus at St. Stanislaus Seminary in Florissant, Missouri, on September 1, 1939. He was ordained at St. Mary's College in Kansas on June 19, 1952, and

pronounced his final vows on February 2, 1957, in El Progresso, Honduras.

Father Fred was a missionary and teacher in El Progresso from 1954-58. From 1958 to 1963 he served as a pastor, high school principal and teacher in Yoro before first being named regional superior and then secretary of the Yoro mission. Health issues made it necessary for him



Rev. Schuller

to return to the States. From 1970 to 1985 he was associate pastor at St. Joseph's Church in Pueblo, Colorado. In 1985 he was missioned to Oklahoma where he became chaplain for the Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother in Broken Arrow and served as a judge in the marriage tribunal for the Diocese of Tulsa. When his health became fragile, he took up

residence at the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul in Tulsa where he continued to be available to hear confessions and minister to those who had come to respect his gentle pastoral approach. In 2000 he came to the Jesuit Hall (Fusz Pavilion) Community where he has faithfully prayed for the Church and the Society. May he rest in peace. Fred is survived by his sister, Agnes, three nieces and a nephew.

Father Schuller donated his body to the Saint Louis University School of Medicine. Messages of condolence may be sent to: Mrs. Agnes Hughes (sister), P.O. Box 815, High Rolls, NM 88325 and Jesuit Hall (Fusz Pavilion), 3601 Lindell Blvd, St. Louis, MO 63108

"As we remember with gratitude all that God has done through Fred's life spent in service of the People of God, we are reminded of our privilege and obligation to offer Masses and prayers for his eternal repose," wrote Michael G. Harter, S.J., Executive Assistant to the Provincial in the letter to The Diocese of Pueblo to announce Father Frederick Schuller's death.

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ANSWERS: 1. b, 2. a, 3. c, 4. c, 5. a, 6. b, 7. b, 8. c, 9. a, 10. c, 11. a, 12. c, 13. b, 14. c, 15. b