



While emerging from the Christmas season into Ordinary Time, the Church takes one Sunday in late January for a special focus—the Word of God.

Beginning in 2020, Pope Francis decreed that “the Third Sunday in Ordinary Time is to be devoted to the celebration, study and dissemination of the Word of God,” emphasizing the essential nature of Scripture for Christian life and in the work of the Church. In 2025, the third Sunday in Ordinary Time is January 26, and readings for that day’s liturgy focus on the power of Scripture.

Pope Francis proclaimed “Word of God Sunday” on September 30, 2019, in an apostolic letter *Motu Proprio*, titled *Aperuit Illis*, Latin for “He opened their minds to understand the Scriptures.” The title of the apostolic letter alludes to an account in the final chapter of Luke’s Gospel when—shortly before His Ascension—Jesus opens the apostles’ minds to the meaning of the Scriptures to prepare them for their mission to proclaim and carry out the Gospel.

“With this Letter,” Pope Francis said, “I wish to respond to the many requests I have received from the people of God that the entire Church celebrate, in unity of purpose, a Sunday of the Word of God.”

In this apostolic letter, Pope Francis called upon Catholics to be mindful of the Second Vatican Council’s document, *Dei Verbum*, which “deserves to be read and appropriated ever anew” for helping Catholics rediscover Scripture. He refers to the document’s noting the performative and sacramental nature of Scripture, which not only teaches of God but offers an encounter with God.

To mark Word of God Sunday, Pope Francis leaves it up to parish communities to decide how it will be observed, but he noted that Masses should “highlight the proclamation of the word of the Lord” and the honor that it is due. Pope Francis explained: “The relationship between the Risen Lord, the community of believers, and sacred Scripture is essential to our identity as Christians.

Without the Lord who opens our minds to them, it is impossible to understand the Scriptures in depth. Yet the contrary is equally true: without the Scriptures, the events of the mission of Jesus and of his Church in this world would remain incomprehensible.”

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Understanding The Bible

The Bible is all around us. People hear Scripture readings in church. We have Good Samaritan (Luke 10) laws, welcome home the Prodigal Son (Luke 15), and look for the Promised Land (Exodus 3, Hebrews 11). Some biblical passages have become popular maxims, such as "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you (Matthew 7:12)," "Thou shalt not steal (Exodus 20:15), and "love thy neighbor" (Matthew 22:39).

Today's Catholic is called to take an intelligent, spiritual approach to the bible.

Listed here are 10 points for fruitful Scripture reading:

1. **Bible reading is for Catholics.** The Church encourages Catholics to make reading the Bible part of their daily prayer lives. Reading these inspired words, people grow deeper in their relationship with God and come to understand their place in the community God has called them to in himself.
2. **Prayer is the beginning and the end.** Reading the Bible is not like reading a novel or a history book. It should begin with a prayer asking the Holy Spirit to open our hearts and minds to the Word of God. Scripture reading should end with a prayer that this Word will bear fruit in our lives, helping us to become holier and more faithful people.
3. **Get the whole story!** When selecting a Bible, look for a Catholic edition. A Catholic edition will include the Church's complete list of sacred books along with introductions and notes for understanding the text. A Catholic edition will have an imprimatur notice on the back of the title page. An imprimatur indicates that the book is free of errors in Catholic doctrine.
4. **The Bible isn't a book. It's a library.** The Bible is a collection of 73 books written over the course of many centuries. The books include royal history, prophecy, poetry, challenging letters to struggling new faith communities, and believers' accounts of the preaching and passion of Jesus. Knowing the genre of the book you are reading will help you understand the literary tools the author is using and the meaning the author is trying to convey.
5. **Know what the Bible is – and what it isn't.** The Bible is the story of God's relationship with the people he has called to himself. It is not intended to be read as history text, a science book, or a political manifesto. In the Bible, God teaches us the truths that we need for the sake of our salvation.
6. **The sum is greater than the parts.** Read the Bible in context. What happens before and after – even in other books – helps us to understand the true meaning of the text.
7. **The Old relates to the New.** The Old Testament and the New Testament shed light on each other. While we read the Old Testament in light of the death and resurrection of Jesus, it has its own value as well. Together, these testaments help us to understand God's plan for human beings.
8. **You do not read alone.** By reading and reflecting on Sacred Scripture, Catholics join those faithful men and women who have taken God's Word to heart and put it into practice in their lives. We read the Bible within the tradition of the Church to benefit from the holiness and wisdom of all the faithful.
9. **What is God saying to me?** The Bible is not addressed only to long-dead people in a faraway land. It is addressed to each of us in our own unique situations. When we read, we need to understand what the text says and how the faithful have understood its meaning in the past. In light of this understanding, we then ask: What is God saying to me?
10. **Reading isn't enough.** If Scripture remains just words on a page, our work is not done. We need to meditate on the message and put it into action in our lives. Only then can the word be "living and effective." (Hebrews 4:12).