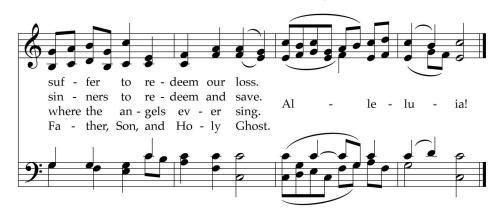
232 Jesus Christ Is Risen Today



It seems likely that this beloved Easter text began in Latin and moved through German before reaching English, where it combined with the present tune in the emerging English evangelical style, a reaction to the restrained one-note-per-syllable psalmody that preceded it.



SPANISH

- 1 El Señor resucitó, ¡Aleluya! muerte y tumba ya venció. ¡Aleluya! Con su fuerza y su virtud ¡Aleluya! cautivó la esclavitud. ¡Aleluya!
- 2 El que al polvo se humilló, ¡Aleluya! vencedor se levantó. ¡Aleluya! Cante hoy la cristiandad ¡Aleluya! su gloriosa majestad. ¡Aleluya!
- 3 Cristo, que la cruz sufrió, ¡Aleluya! y en desolación se vio, ¡Aleluya! hoy en gloria celestial ¡Aleluya! reina vivo e inmortal. ¡Aleluya!
- 4 Cristo, nuestro Salvador, ¡Aleluya! de la muerte es triunfador. ¡Aleluya! En El hemos de confiar. ¡Aleluya! Cantaremos sin cesar. ¡Aleluya!

KOREAN

사망권세

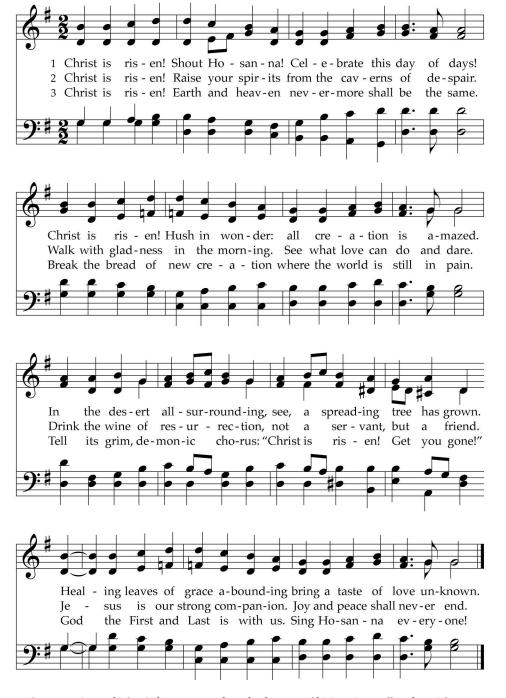
1	만민찬송 천사들이	하여라 즐거워	할렐루야
2	기쁜찬송 대속하신 선한싸움	주예수	할렐루야

하늘문을 여셨네 3 마귀권세 이긴주 할렐루야 왕의왕이 되셨네 높은이름 세상에 널리반포 하여라

이기고

4 길과진리 되신주 할렐루야 우리부활 하겠네 부활생명 되시니 우리부활 하겠네

Christ Is Risen! Shout Hosanna! 248



In commenting on this late 20th-century text, the author has stressed his intention to affirm the social implications of an Easter faith: "Christian peace and justice action finds its wellspring, not in moral zeal or guilty conscience, but in the resurrection."



In 1968 Easter fell ten days after the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr., and this text was written to express an Easter hope while mindful of that terrible event. Buoyed by a triple-arched tune, it affirms the presence of a wounded, risen Christ with all who suffer.