

MYFYRDODAU AR DDARLLENIADAU'R EWCHARIST AR GYFER SUL Y GALWEDIGAETHAU PEDWERYDD SUL Y PASG | BLWYDDYN A

GENESIS 7

Mae hanes Noa a'r Dilyw yn un o uffud-dod i ewylls Duw, gwytnwch a ffyddlondeb yng ngwyneb her ac ansicrwydd. Darparodd Duw noddfa i Noa, ynghyd â'r nerth i wrthsefyll y dyfroedd. Trystiodd Noa'n llwyr yn addewidion Duw ac mae'n cael ei wobrwyd am y ffyddlondeb hwnnw.

Neu

ACTAU 2: 42-47

Mae'r darn yn dilyn anerchiad Pedr i'r dorf wedi dyfodiad yr Ysbryd Glân ar ddydd Pentecost. Mae'n rhoi cipolwg ar fywyd ac arferion cymuned yr eglwys fore ac yn gweithredu fel model ar gyfer disgyblaeth Gristnogol heddiw. Rodd bywydau dyddiol y disgyblion wedi'u gwreiddio yn nisgyblaeth gweddi, gofal bugeiliol dros y rhai anghenus, astudio a chyfeillach.

PSALM 23

Mae'n debygol mai Salm 23 ydy'r mwyaf cyfarwydd o'r holl salmau. Mae'n sôn am Dduw fel y bugail dwyfol sy'n darparu, diogelu ac yn arwain yr eneidiau dan ei ofal. Fe ydy ffynhonnell cysur, sicrwydd a nerth.

1 PEDR 2: 19-25

Yn y darleniad hwn, mae'r awdur yn annerch Cristnogion sy'n gaethweision, gan eu hannog nhw i asio eu dioddefaint gyda Christ, gan wneud sawl cyfeiriad at Gân y Gwas Dioddefus yn Eseia 53. Dyfalbarhad a ffyddlondeb yng ngwyneb dioddefaint anghyfiawn ydy'r neges ganolog ac mae'n eu hatgoffa i lesu ddiodde'n anghyfiawn. Os y gallen nhw barhau i ymddiried yn Nuw a'i garu, er gwaethaf cael eu profi, fe gaen nhw ffafr yn ei olwg.

Neu

ACTAU 2: 42-47

[Gweler uchod]

IOAN 10: 1-10

Mae'r darleniadau o'r efengylau a ddynodwyd i bedwerydd Sul Y Pasg yn y gylchred dair blynedd i gyd yn adrannau o bennod 10 o'r Efengyl yn ôl loan,

REFLECTIONS ON THE EUCARISTIC READINGS FOR VOCATIONS SUNDAY THE FOURTH SUNDAY OF EASTER | YEAR A

GENESIS 7

The story of Noah and the great flood is one of obedience to the will of God, resilience and faithfulness in the face of challenge and uncertainty. God provided Noah with a place of refuge and strength to withstand the flood. Noah implicitly trusted the promises of God and he is rewarded for his fidelity.

Or

ACTS 2: 42-47

The passage follows Peter's address to the crowd after the coming of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost. It gives a snapshot of the life and practices of the infant church community and serves as a model for Christian discipleship today. The daily lives of the disciples were rooted in a discipline of prayer, pastoral care for those in need, study and fellowship.

PSALM 23

Psalm 23 is probably the most familiar of all the psalms. It speaks of God as the divine shepherd who provides, guards and guides the souls in his care. He is a source of consolation, reassurance and strength.

1 PETER 2: 19-25

In this passage, the author addresses Christian slaves and encourages them to unite their suffering with Christ, making several references to the Song of the Suffering Servant in Isaiah 53. Endurance and fidelity in the face of unjust suffering is the central message and he reminds them that Jesus suffered unjustly. If they can still trust and love God despite their time of trial, then they will find favour in his eyes.

Or

ACTS 2: 42-47

[See above]

JOHN 10: 1-10

The gospel readings allocated to the fourth Sunday of Easter in the three-year cycle are all sections of

Ile'r darlunir lesu fel y Bugail Da sy'n rhoi ei fywyd dros ei ddefaid. Yn yr adnodau neilltuol a benodwyd ar gyfer blwyddyn A, mae lesu'n disgrifio sut mae defaid ei braidd yn nabod ei lais ac yn ei ddilyn,, yn yr un modd ag y mae defaid priadd penodol yn nabod llais eu bugail eu hunainac na fydden nhw'n dilyn llais dieithr. Yn adeg y Beibl, byddai preiddiau o ddefaid yn cydgymysgu â phreiddiau eraill mewn corlannau gyda giât a cheidwad i'r giât, yn enwedig felly gyda'r nos. Byddai lladron yn ceisio dwyn y defaid trwy gael mynediad i'r gorlan trwy ffordd arall, gan fod gwyliadwriaeth ar y giât. Trwy gymharu'r berthynas rhwng lesu a'i ddilynwyr fel y berthynas rhwng bugail a'i ddefaid, mae'n sôn am y modd mae'n ein hamddiffyn a gofalu amdanon ni, ac hefyd y lefel o agosatrwydd ac ymddiriedaeth ddylai fod ganddon ni gydag E i gydnabod ei bresenoldeb a'i alwad ar ein bywydau. fel y Bugail Da, mae lesu'n gwahaniaethu'i hun oddi wrth fugeiliaid ffals. Yn yr alegori hwn, mae lesu hefyd yn cyfeirio ato'i hun fel 'y giât' trwy'r hwn y cawn achubiaeth a bywyd helaeth. Fel y giât, mae'n darparu amddiffynfa, man diogel i'w braidd.

CYSYLLTU'R YSGRYTHYRAU Â SUL Y GALWEDIGAETHAU

Delweddu'n ymwneud â bugeiliaid sy'n cysylltu ein darllenadau heddiw a lle'r bugail ydy amddiffyn a gofalu am les ei ddefaid. Yn ein pregethau, medrwn wneud y cyswllt hwnnw rhwng y darllenadau a'r rhai a alwyd i arwain ac arfer gweinidogaethau bugeiliol o fewn i'r eglwys, yn enwedig y rhai hynny a alwyd i weinidogaethau ordeiniedig. Crist sy'n darparu'r prif batrwm o weinidogaeth i'r rhai a alwyd i arwain ei braidd a'u hamddiffyn rhag niwed ysbyryadol. Fel defaid ei braidd, mae galw ar bawb a fedyddiwyd i ddilyn y Bugail Da'n ffyddlon lle bynnag mae'n arwain a'n gorchwyl ninnau ydy croesawu'r colledig yn ein mysg, y rhai hynny mae'n eu ceisio. Yr eglwys ydy'r gorlan – fe ddylai fod yn fan lle mae pobl yn teimlo'n ddiogel ac yn fan lle mae pawb yn cael eu caru a'u hanwylo, fel mae Crist yn ein caru a'n hanwylo ni. Pan fo'n ein galw, rhaid inni wrando. Mae'r hanes o lyfr yr Actau'n cynnig model inni o gymuned Gristnogol ddilys, wedi'i chanoli ar addoliad ac yn ymroddedig i weithredoedd da ac elusengar. Ymddiriedaeth sy'n thema hanfodol arall o'n darllenadau heddiw yn ymwneud â'n perthynas â Duw; rhaid inni drystio, fel y gwnaeth Noa, fod gan Dduw gynllun i ninnau hefyd. Mae am inni ffynnu ac fe gawn ein gwobrwyd am ein ffydlondeb.

chapter 10 of the gospel according to John, where Jesus is depicted as the Good shepherd who lays down his life for his sheep. In the particular verses appointed for year A, Jesus describes how the sheep of his flock know his voice and follow him, in the same way that the sheep in a particular flock will know the voice of their own Shepherd and will not follow the voice of strangers. In biblical times, flocks of sheep would mix with other flocks in sheepfolds with a gate and a gatekeeper, particularly at night. Thieves would attempt to steal sheep by accessing the sheepfold by other ways, because the gate was monitored. In likening the relationship between Jesus and his followers to that of the relationship between shepherd and sheep, it speaks of the way in which he protects and cares for us, and also the level of intimacy and trust we ought to have with him to recognize his presence and his call in our lives. As the Good Shepherd, Jesus distinguishes himself from false shepherds. In this allegory, Jesus also refers to himself as 'the gate' through which we find salvation and abundant life. As the gate, he provides a place of security and safety for his flock.

CONNECTING THE SCRIPTURES TO VOCATIONS SUNDAY

Shepherd imagery connects our readings today and shepherds are concerned with the safety and wellbeing of the sheep in their care. In our preaching we can make connections between the readings and those called to lead and exercise pastoral ministries within the church, particularly those called to ordained ministries. Christ provides the principal pattern of ministry for those who are called to lead his flock and protect them from spiritual harm. As the sheep of his flock, all the baptized are required to faithfully follow the Good Shepherd wherever he leads and we are tasked with welcoming the lost among us, those whom he seeks out. The church is the sheepfold, it should be a place where people feel safe and where all are loved and cherished, as Christ loves and cherishes us. When he calls us, we must listen. The account from the book of Acts provides us with a model for authentic Christian community, centered on worship and devoted to good works and acts of charity. Trust is another key theme in our readings today concerning our relationship with God; we must trust as Noah did that God has a plan for us too. He wants us to flourish and he will reward us for our faithfulness.



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