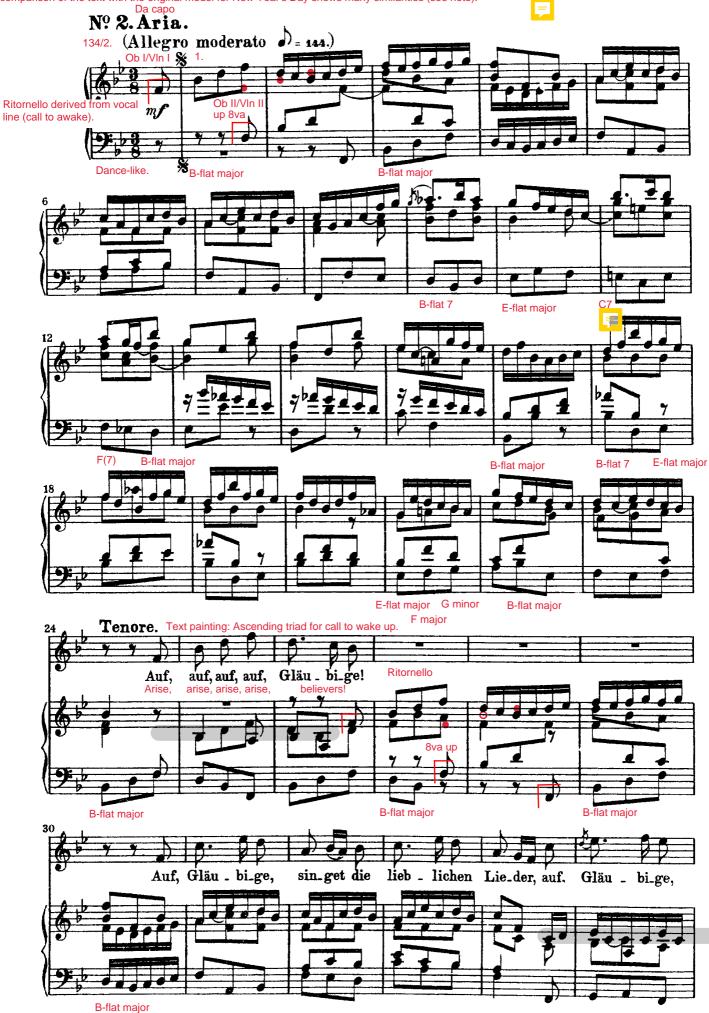


(Parody, i.e., new text fitted to pre-existing music) •Resurrection light has come: Offer praise to God! (134/2). A comparison of the text with the original model for New Year's Day shows many similarities (see note).







F major

3

F major

F major

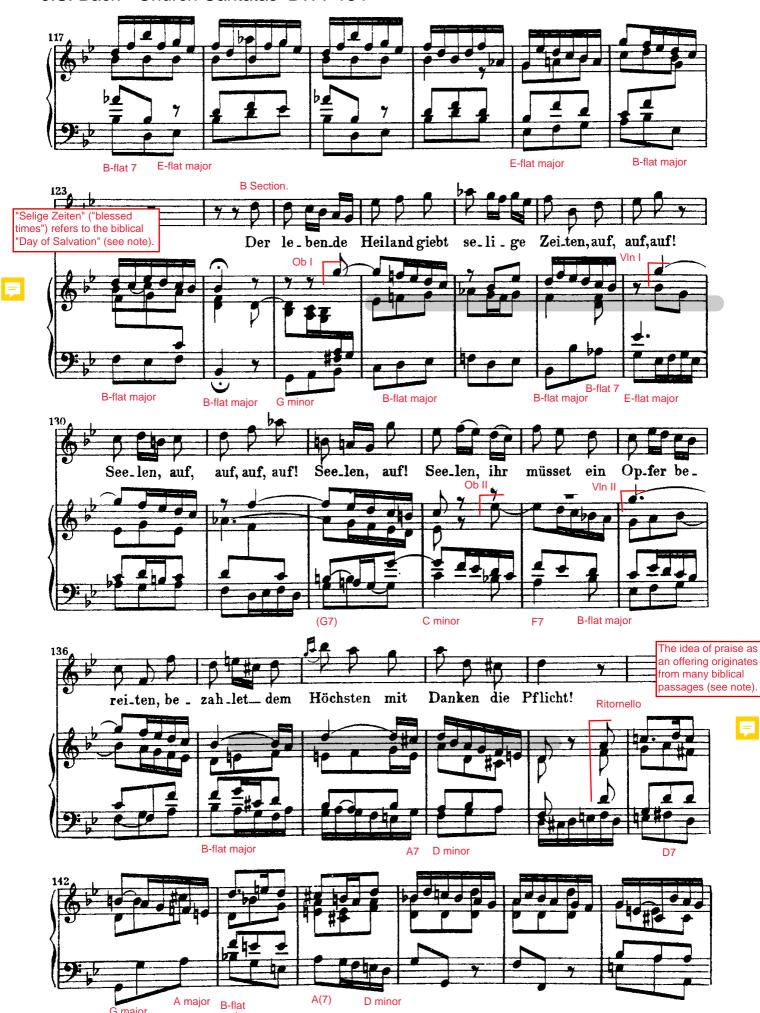
C major

B-flat major

F7



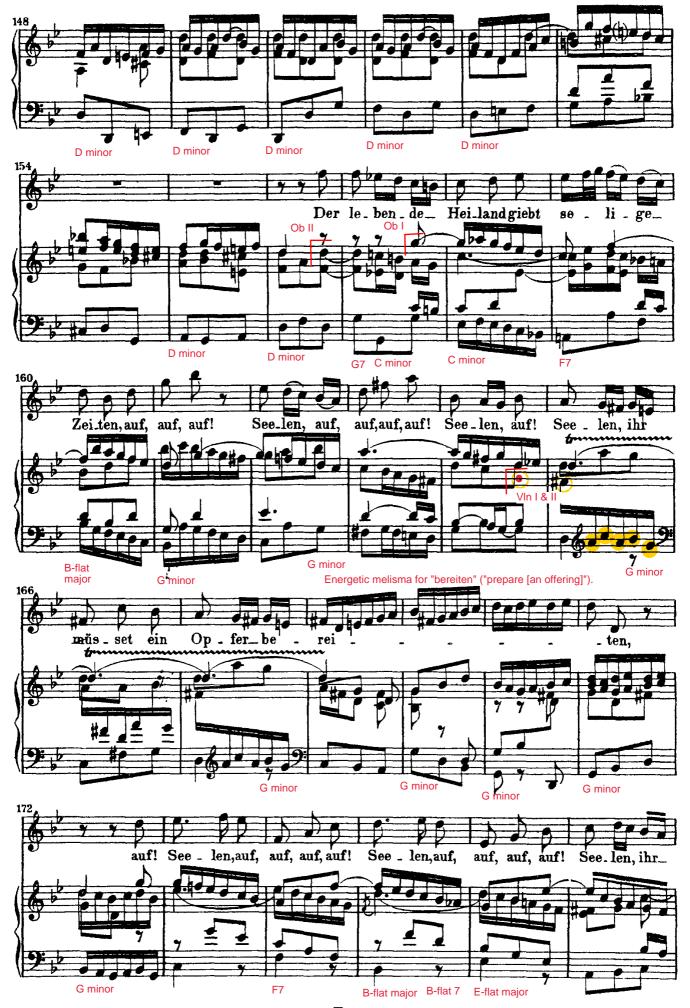




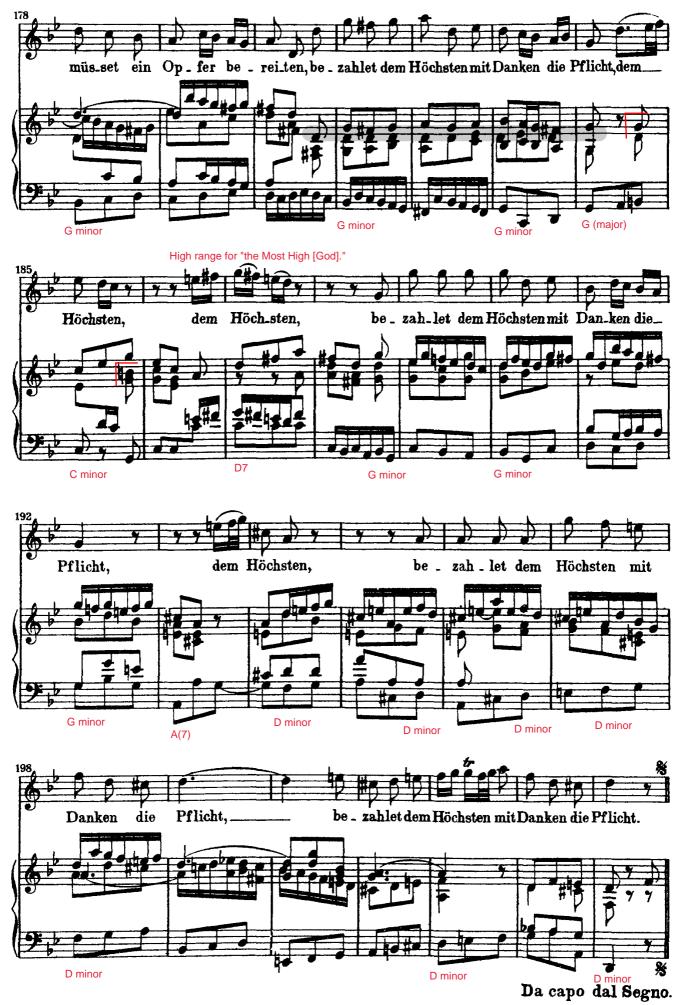
J.S. Bach - Church Cantatas BWV 134

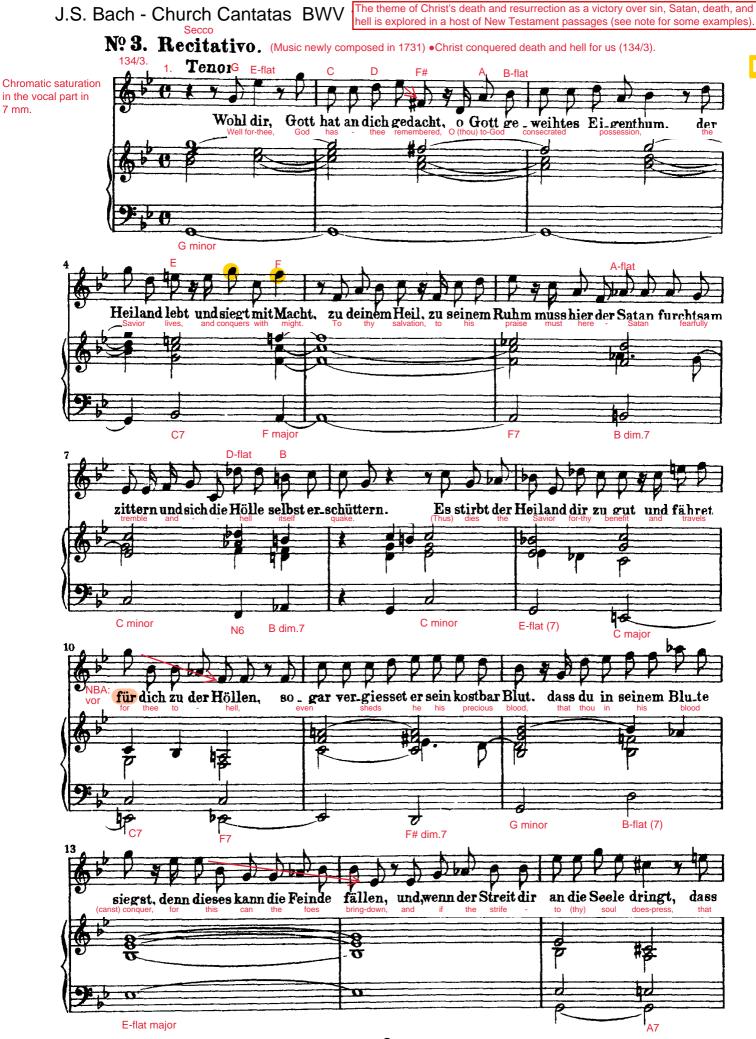
G major

major









The reference to the strength of Christ's love as a banner alludes to biblical passages such as Song of Solomon 2:4, "His banner (Luther 1545: Panier) over me was love" and Song of Solomon 8:6, "For love is strong as death." With respect to the comparison between Jesus' crown of thorns and the crown of victory, see note.



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The last tenor phrase alludes to 1 Corinthians 15:25–26. [Christ] must reign until he has put all his enemies under his feet. The last enemy to be destroyed is death. (Also Isaiah 25:8, 2 Timothy 1:10, 1 Corinthians 15:55–56.)



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The text alludes to Hebrews 13:15: Through him then, let us continually offer up a sacrifice of praise to God (Luther 1545: lasset uns nun opfern durch ihn das Lobopfer Gott), that is, the fruit of lips that acknowledge his name. (See also Psalm 51:15–17, 119:108.)



13



F7

major

B-flat 7





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J.S. Bach - Church Cantatas BWV 134



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The comforting reappearance of Jesus (referenced in the text) is recorded in the day's Gospel reading: Luke 24:36–39: As [the disciples] were saying this, Jesus himself stood among them. But they were startled and frightened, and supposed that they saw a spirit. And he said to them, "Why are you troubled, and why do questionings rise in your hearts? See my hands and my feet, that it is I myself; handle me, and see; for a spirit has not flesh and bones as you see that I have."



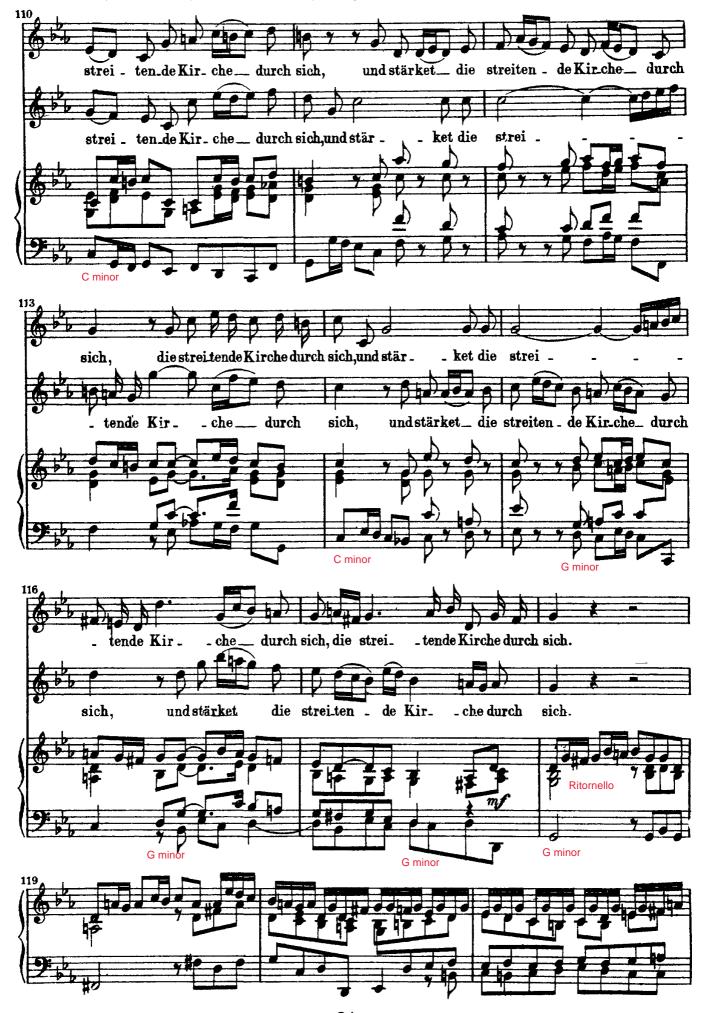
F minor 20

C7

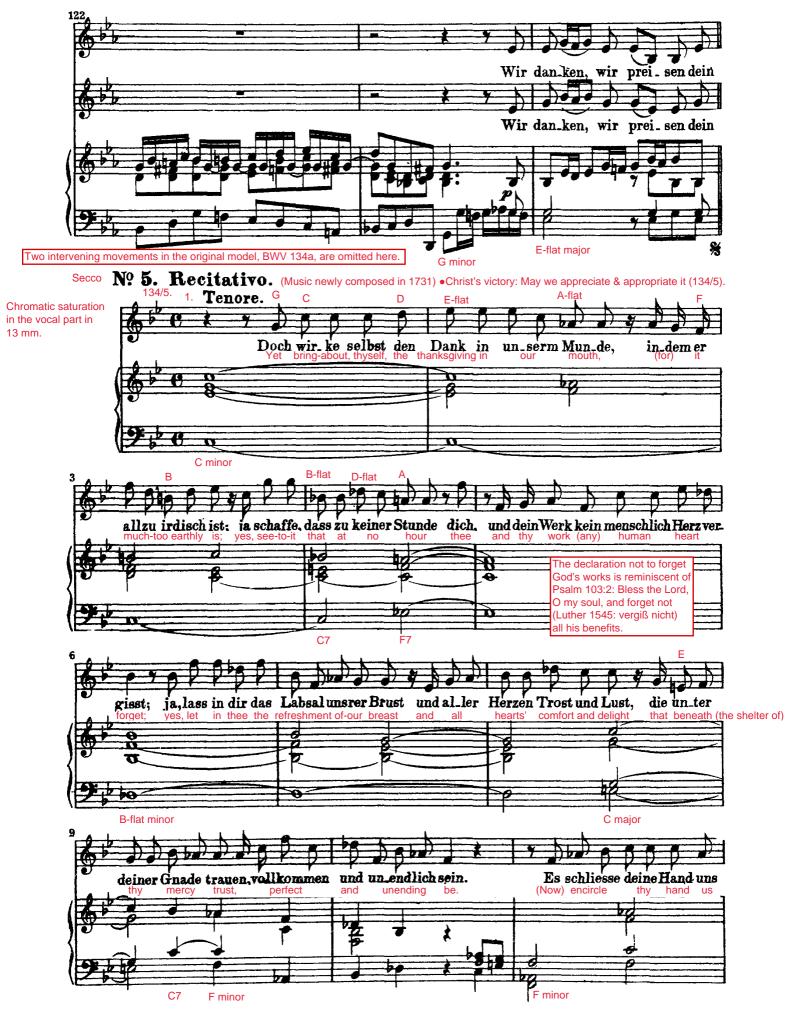
G7

C minor

The idea of the "church militant" is bassed on biblical passages such as Jesus words in Matthew 16:18, "I will build my church, and the powers of death shall not prevail against it."

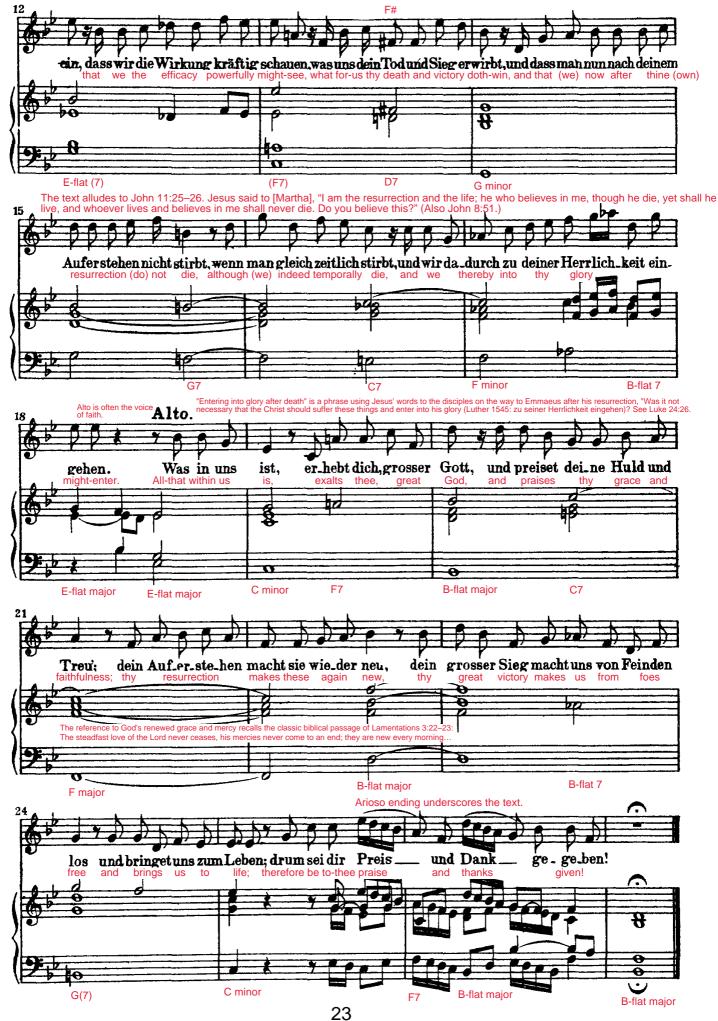


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The reference to being held in Jesus' hand appears to refer to Jesus' words in John 10:28: I give them eternal life, and they shall never perish, and no one shall

snatch them out of my hand" and possibly also to a passage in the Gospel reading, where Jesus assures his disciples that his resurrection is real: "See my hands and my feet, that it is I myself; handle me, and see; for a spirit has not flesh and bones as you see that I have" (Luke 24:39).



Alfred Dürr writes, "The cheerfully animated 3/8 rhythm is related to that of the first aria, no. 2, so that a suggestion of formal rounding-off is given." See *The Cantatas of J. S. Bach*, translated by Richard Jones (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005), p. 815.







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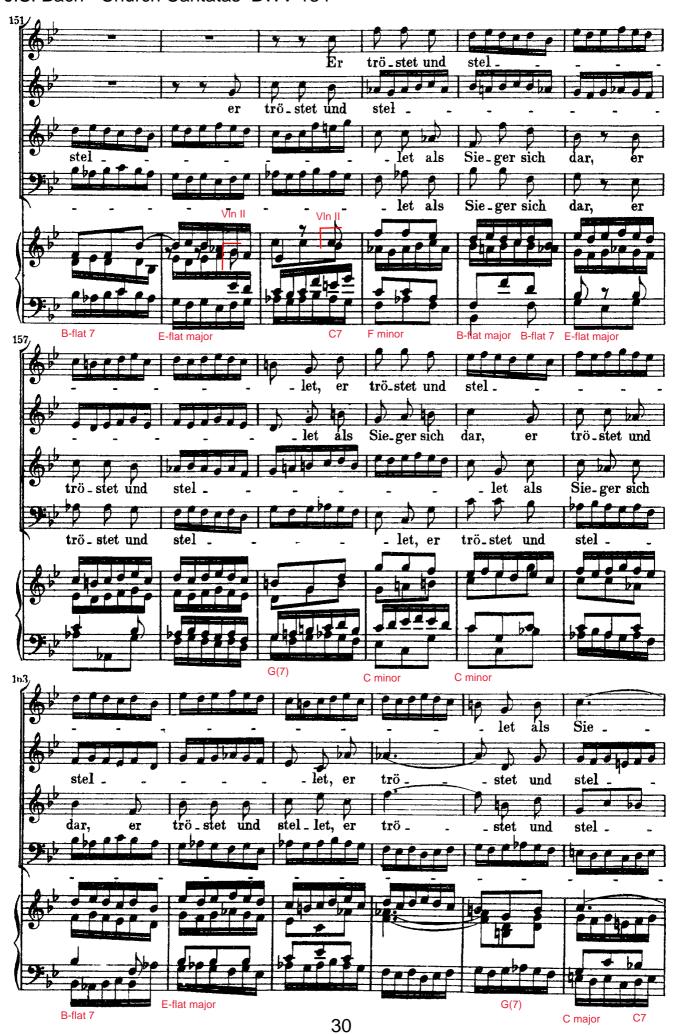








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J.S. Bach - Church Cantatas BWV 134





F major

35

J.S. Bach - Church Cantatas BWV 134

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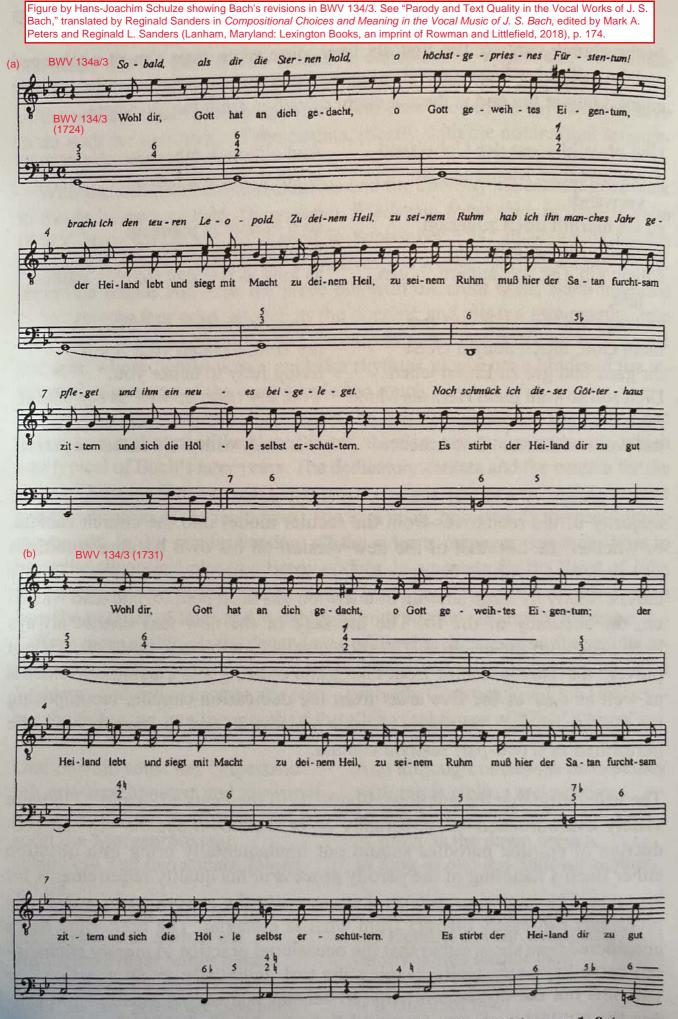


Figure 9.1. (a) BWV 134/3 (1724), with added text from BWV 134a, mm 1–9 (m. 10, partial); (b) 134/3 (1731) mm. 1–8 (m. 9, partial)