

Maria the weaver - The Lilymadonna

Mary, we may regard as the sitter is, indeed, in the Renaissance times Raphael Santi and before the archetype of the Madonnas, and it seems as if Jesus had not yet received. As this is at the Madonna Mary speaks the following representation to it. Mary was known to be a weaver weaving the Holy of Holies of the Temple in Jerusalem at that time in accordance with an ancient Scriptures, the curtain.

Excerpt from a tradition

Soon they needed a curtain in the temple, and found only six virgin women who were still unsullied and this could weave. Therefore, we rushed to the house of Joseph and Mary also gave her the job. When the filaments were drawn, were the true purple and the scarlet thread on Mary, and they began the work of weaving.

With the color purple, the work of the spiritualization announces, in the blue waters of the soul penetrates the red fiery spirit and brings out the color purple. Purple curtains protect the holy of holies of Jewish temple. Maria weaves not on the carpet of a bourgeois family life, is horizontal, the one tramples in this parable. Mary is working on a vertically hanging curtain to the Holy of Holies, which protects the most holy things from the eyes of unauthorized persons.

It was that Mary wove the red curtain and just when Jesus died on the cross, miraculously tore in two. The curtain who tore in two was the final fulfillment of the new covenant, sealed by God. The curtain before the Holy of Holies, where the Ark of the Covenant took place, where the high priest was allowed to enter only one time in the year to ask for the people's sins and His own forgiveness. But today who any believed in Jesus have access to God and His Blessed in heaven possible, because the new covenant in Jesus Christ made it possible.

Jesus' Crucifixion and Death

Matthew - Chapter 2 Chapter 31-54

31, when they had mocked him, they stripped him of his clothes and led him away to crucify him. 32, and as they came out, they found a man of Cyrene, Simon by name: him they compelled that he carried his cross. 33, when they came to the place called Golgotha, that is so called skull site, 34; she gave him vinegar to drink mingled with gall: and when he had tasted thereof, he would not drink. (Psalm 69.22) 35; when they had crucified him, they parted his garments, casting lots: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet: "They divided my garments among them, and upon my vesture they have cast lots." (John 19:24) 36, and they all sat there and watched him. 37, and up over his head they put the cause of his death, and was written: This is Jesus, the Jews King.38, and were there two murderers crucified with him, one on his right and one on his left. (Isaiah 53.12) 39, but passed by reviled him, wagging their heads (Psalm 22.8) 40; saying, You

who destroy and build it in three days, the temple of God, save yourself! Are you the Son of God, come down from the cross. (Matthew 26.61) (John 2.19) 41; likewise also the chief priests mocking him, with the scribes and elders, said, 42 he saved others, and can not save himself.

If he is the King of Israel, come down now from the cross, and we will believe him. 43: he trusted God; him deliver him now, if he will have him: for he hath said, I am the Son of God. (Psalm 22.9) 44 shall similarly reviled him, and the murderers, who were crucified with him. 45, and from the sixth hour there was darkness over the whole land until the ninth hour. 46, and at the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani? that is to say, My God, my God, why have you forsaken me? (Psalm 22.2) 47, but some of them that stood there, when they heard that, said, This man calleth for Elias. 48, and immediately one of them ran, and took a sponge, and filled it with vinegar, and put it on a reed, and gave him to drink. (Psalm 69.22) 49, and the others said, stop, let's see if Elijah will come to save him. 50 but Jesus cried again with a loud voice.

51, **and, behold, the curtain (the curtain which Mary herself was weaving) in the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom.** (2 Genesis 26.31) 52, and the earth quaked, and the rocks rent, the graves were opened, and many bodies of the saints which slept arose, 53, and came out of the graves after his resurrection, and went into the holy city and appeared to many. 54 but the centurion and those with him and kept Jesus, when they saw the earthquake and what happened, they feared greatly, saying, Truly this was the Son of God!

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_%28mother_of_Jesus%29

According to the [Bible](#), **Mary** ([Hebrew](#): מרים, Miryam; c. 18 BC – c. 41 AD), also known as **Saint Mary** or **Virgin Mary**, was a [Jewish](#) woman of [Nazareth](#) in [Galilee](#). She is identified in the [New Testament](#)[[Mt 1:16,18-25](#)][[Lk 1:26-56](#)][[2:1-7](#)] as the mother of [Jesus](#) through divine intervention. Mary ([Maryam](#)) also has a revered position in [Islam](#), where a whole chapter of the [Qur'an](#) is devoted to her. [Christians](#) hold her son Jesus to be Christ (i.e., the [messiah](#)) and [God the Son Incarnate](#).

The [canonical gospels](#) of [Matthew](#) and [Luke](#) describe Mary as a virgin (Greek *παρθένος*, *parthénos*).^[1] Traditionally, Christians believe that she conceived her son miraculously by the agency of the [Holy Spirit](#). Muslims believe that she conceived her son miraculously by the command of God. This took place when she was already [betrothed](#) to [Saint Joseph](#) and was awaiting the concluding rite of marriage, the formal home-taking ceremony.^[2] She married Joseph and accompanied him to [Bethlehem](#), where Jesus was born.^[3] In orthodox Jewish custom, it is possible for marriage to take place at the age of twelve for a girl or thirteen for a boy. In the absence of any direct evidence of Mary's age at betrothal or in pregnancy, New Testament scholar [Dale Allison](#) cites this Jewish custom to assert that Mary became pregnant at about 12,^[4] although the minimum age was not compulsory and higher marriage age is recommended by orthodox Jewish tradition in the [Talmud](#).

The Gospel of Luke in the New Testament begins its account of Mary's life with the [Annunciation](#), when the angel [Gabriel](#) appeared to her and announced her divine selection to be the mother of Jesus. According to gospel accounts, Mary was present at the [Crucifixion of Jesus](#) and is depicted as a member of the early Christian community in

Jerusalem. According to [Apocryphal](#) writings, she never died but was assumed into Heaven; this is known in Christian teaching as the [Assumption of Mary](#).

Mary has been [venerated](#) since [Early Christianity](#),^{[5][6]} and is considered by millions to be the most meritorious [saint](#) of the Church. Christians of the [Catholic Church](#), the [Eastern Orthodox Church](#), [Oriental Orthodox Church](#), [Anglican Communion](#), and [Lutheran](#) churches believe that Mary, as Mother of Jesus, is the [Mother of God](#) and the *Theotokos*, literally "Bearer of God". There is significant diversity in the [Marian beliefs](#) and devotional practices of major Christian traditions. The Catholic Church holds [distinctive Marian dogmas](#); namely her status as the mother of God, her [Immaculate Conception](#), the [perpetual virginity of Mary](#), and the [Assumption of Mary](#) into Heaven.^[7] Many Protestants minimize Mary's role within Christianity, based on the argued brevity of biblical references.^[8]