

CHRISTIAN SYMBOLS: THE LION, THE WITCH. AND THE WARDROBE

(How many did **you** find?)

- The four Pevensie children parallel the four apostles of Jesus, close confidants called by him to help carry out his mission. Throughout "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe," the children are referred to as the sons of Adam and the daughters of Eve.
- Edmund, the younger of the two Pevensie brothers, is the Judas, or fallen-man figure; he has sold out his siblings in exchange for the promise of unlimited Turkish Delight, his favorite candy.
- Sisters Susan and Lucy are presented as the Mary Magdalene and Mary the Mother of James figures, who watched as Jesus was mocked and abused and who care for his battered corpse after death.
- Aslan the lion represents Jesus. Called the King of the Wood, the son of the Emperor- Over-the-Sea offers his life to save Edmund the traitor. Aslan is mocked, beaten and killed, only to rise again.
- The stone table represents the long heavy curtain hanging in the temple - separating the holy place and the most holy place - which rips when Jesus dies. The stone table breaks in half after Aslan is killed.
- Turkish Delight is like the tree of the know ledge of good and evil in the Garden of Eden. One taste and the need for more candy is insatiable. It provides the taste of sin and represents man's inability to stop sinning.
- The professor in "The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe" uses the Christian reasoning of the trilemma - liar, lunatic or Lord - in defending Lucy to her siblings. It's the same argument Christians often invoke in discussion of Jesus as the son of God.
- The Deeper Magic is a miracle. When Aslan is dead and all seems lost, a deeper magic from before the dawn of time brings him back to life.