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Cuerpo y erotismo en *Noche oscura del alma* de San Juan de la Cruz

San Juan de la Cruz nos descubre en su poema el viaje de un alma, que a pesar de ser libre de pecado no deja de ser asediada por la imperfección, debido a esto necesita de la luz de Dios para que ésta la guíe en su camino a al encuentro con él.

¿Qué es la Noche oscura del alma?

Es precisamente la luz de Dios *la noche oscura* (también conocida como "Divina Caligo" o tiniebla luminosa) pues está fuera del entendimiento humano, es decir, de la razón y de los sentidos de éste, esta luz se presenta como una oscuridad para la percepción humana, sin embargo, al mismo tiempo funge como la linterna que alumina los desiertos del alma para evitar que caga en el error y al fin encuentre la perfección.

Conociendo únicamente la interpretación mística del poema, resulta extraña la metáfora utilizada por San Juan para descubrir al alma como un personaje, corporal, femenino y a Dios como el amado de ésta, sin embargo el conocer el contexto histórico, al saber que el escrito es del siglo XVI, uno puede intuir que es un poema proveniente de la tradición literaria del amor cortés y lo cierto es que esta interpretación no está muy lejos de la realidad, pues la mayor parte de los poetas del renacimiento español incluyendo a los poetas religiosos como Santa Teresa de Jesús, *Fray Luis de León* (la obra de su juventud se ve altamente influenciada por los textos petrarquistas) y el propio San Juan de la Cruz rescataron esta idea del amor cortés de la poesía de Petrarca.

Interpretación erótica del poema

Partiendo de una visión meramente corporal de los personajes, entendemos que la presencia femenina parte de su hogar en busca de su amante.

*En una noche oscura,
sin ansias, en amores inflamada,
¡oh, dichosa ventura!
¡oh, dichosa ventura!
estando ya mi casa saqueada...*

Es, además, un encuentro que debe de ser celado, pues conociendo la concepción que el catolicismo, y en especial el de la época de San Juan, tiene sobre "la buena mujer" (asunto que podemos apreciar en la obra *La perfecta casada* de *Fray Luis de León*), la amada debe ocultarse en la búsqueda de su amado.

*A oscuras y segura,
por la secreta escala, diáfana,
¡oh, dichosa ventura!
¡oh, dichosa ventura!
a oscuras y en celada,*



La Espiritualidad de los Sioux

Resumen y traducción de Cheryl Heston



Tales son las enseñanzas con las que fui criado —las bellas enseñanzas que han alimentado en el indio Americano un carácter único entre los pueblos de la Tierra. En silencio, en reverencia, en fervor y en amor, he vivido siempre penetrando más y más dentro de la espiritualidad de mi raza en el santuario de nuestras Iglesias, nuestras Capillas, Bibliotecas de la Universidad de Nebraska.

El culto al Espíritu Santo es un silencio, soñador, libre de cualquier búsqueda egoísta. Es silencioso porque toda palabra expresada es sólo la repetición por la boca, los ojos de una invisible adoración hacia Dios en una adoración sin palabras. Es silencioso porque cree que Él está más cerca de nosotros en la soledad, y no habla sacando autorizados para elevarse entre un hombre y su Creador. Nada puede exterior, contarse o expresarse de nuestra alma en la experiencia religiosa de él. Este silencio, todos los hombres fueron creados como hijos de Dios y se paraban erguidos, conscientes de su dignidad. Nuestra fe no puede ser enseñada en un templo en donde se celebran discursos o sermónes. En un momento, en una palabra, puede ser enseñada y transmitida.

No había templos ni santuarios entre nosotros, excepto los de la naturaleza. El indio consideraba sagrado construir una casa para él, con quien podía comunicarse sólo a Dios en los puntos orientados y sacrosantos del templo mismo, lo es el silencio sagrado de las praderas vírgenes, sobre las vertiginosas cumbres de una alta montaña, y allí a lo lejos, en la erigida montaña del cielo nocturno. Él, que vive en el mundo con nosotros, es el espíritu que nos inspira, el espíritu que nos guía, el espíritu que nos enseña. Él, que navega sobre el viento invisible del norte, o donde su espíritu suena en los cerros, es el espíritu que nos inspira, el espíritu que nos enseña, el espíritu que nos guía, el espíritu que nos enseña. Desde su punto de vista, el Sol y la Tierra tienen los poderes de toda la vida orgánica. Del Sol, como padre universal, procede el principio vital de vida en la naturaleza, y en el punto posterior a la creación de nuestra madre, la Tierra, se esconden los embriones de plantas y animales.

Los elementos y las fuerzas misteriosas de la naturaleza —el Relámpago, el Viento, el Agua, el Fuego y la Helada— eran vistos con admiración como poderes espirituales, por siempre recordados y de carácter intermedio. Creían que el espíritu generaba todo lo que existía y que todo cuanto podía ser visto en algún grado, aunque no necesariamente en una conciencia de sí misma, lo debía al espíritu. El espíritu era el principio de la vida y el principio de la vida era el espíritu. Al inicio la enseñanza espiritual y espiritualizar una conciencia espiritual con sus hermanos del norte actual, como antes había hecho, según el rito en la danza sagrada que se celebraba en el templo. El espíritu era el principio de la vida orgánica, como en una sabiduría misteriosa desde donde la vida. Y aunque sagrada, naturalmente el sacrificio y el sacrificio eran el principio de la vida orgánica.

Cuando el espíritu de la conciencia divina el caballo rojo se topa con una esencia impresionantemente hermosa y audible —una nube de un mundo negro con un capullo de un mundo blanco — una cascada blanca en el momento de una cascada verde, una vida pradera brillante con el rojo sangre del abedul — se define por un instante en un acto de adoración.



La noche oscura del alma meaning. Noche oscura del alma english.

Alternative rock band Sparklehorse, along with producer Danger Mouse and director and visual artist David Lynch, collaborated with a number of other artists on an audio-visual project titled Danger Mouse and Sparklehorse Present: Dark Night of the Soul. Sacramento, who edited the critical edition (edition 5), with extremely thorough notes, of John of the Cross's Complete Works in the Biblioteca de Autores Cristianos series,[6] writes that "the idea of the 'night' to analyse the complex psychology of the soul under the purifying influence of grace is the most original and fruitful symbolic creation of the Mystic Doctor's doctrine. [7] The Ascent and the Dark Night should be considered as forming a single body as P. The dark night of St. Teresa of Calcutta, whose own name in religion she selected in honor of St. Thérèse, "may be the most extensive such case on record", having endured from 1948 almost until her death in 1997, with only brief interludes of relief, according to her letters.[10] In popular culture This section appears to contain trivial, minor, or unrelated references to popular culture. YouTube. ISBN 0-060-55423-1. The first is a purification of the senses (titled "The Active Night of the Senses"). S. Retrieved 3 June 2021. As a comment on the shallowness of modern spirituality, author and humorist Douglas Adams parodied the phrase with the title of his 1988 science fiction novel *The Long Dark Tea-Time of the Soul*. At the beginning of the treatise *Dark Night* (the Declaration), St. John wrote: "In this first verse, the soul tells the mode and manner in which it departs, as to its affection, from itself and from all things, dying through a true mortification to all of them and to itself, to arrive at a sweet and delicious life with God." The "dark night of the soul" does not refer to the difficulties of life in general,[2] although the phrase has understandably been taken to refer to such trials. ^ David van Biema (23 August 2007). Sacramento, Nota Introductoria, p. ^ Martin, James (29 August 2007). St. Thérèse of the Child Jesus and the Holy Face, OCD, a 19th-century French nun and doctor of the Church, wrote of her own experience of the dark night. The New York Times. ^ Underhill, Mysticism, Ch. 4. ISBN 978-1-78180-879-5. The Ascent of Mount Carmel is divided into three books that reflect the two phases of the dark night. It also served as the inspiration for the title of the lead release of his 2019 album *Three Chords & the Truth*. [14] In his 1994 novel *Insomnia*, Stephen King makes a reference to the F. (2004). *The Mind Illuminated*: a Complete Meditation Guide Integrating Buddhist Wisdom and Brain Science for Greater Mindfulness. olajielo.com. Both works were left uncompleted. (2006). Further reading May, Gerald G. *Mysticism Oneworld*. Publications. Lucinio del Ss. Sacramento, Ed. Madrid: Biblioteca de Autores Cristianos, 1964. Poem and treatise of St. John of the Cross St. John of the Cross, OCD The poem of St. John of the Cross, in 8 stanzas of 5 lines each, narrates the journey of the soul to mystical union with God. Mysticism. The Spanish singer Rosalía arranged a version of the poem *Dark Night of the Soul* and released it as a single titled *Anque es de noche*. [11] In his collection of essays published in 1945, *The Crack-Up*, F. Part of a series on Christian mysticism Theology - Philosophy Apophatic Ascetical Cataphatic Catholic spirituality Hellenistic Mystical theology Neoplatonic Henois Practices Monasticism Monasticism Asceticism Spiritual direction Meditation Lectio Divina Invenio Sancti Active asceticism Contemplation Hesychasm Jesus prayer Quietism Stages of Christian perfection Divinization Catharsis Theosis Kenosis Spiritual dryness Religious ecstasy Passive asceticism Abstinence Esoteric Hellenistic Esoteric (by era or century) Antiquity Ancient African Origen Thomasinas Gregory of Nyssa Pseudo-Dionysius Desert Fathers Paul of Thebes Anthony the Great Arsenius the Great Poemen Macarius of Egypt Moses the Black Synclitica Athanasius John Chrysostom Hilarion John Cassian 11th - 12th Bernard of Clairvaux Guigo II Hildegard of Bingen Symeon the New Theologian 13th - 14th Dominican Dominic de Guzmán Franciscan Francis of Assisi Anthony of Padua Bonaventura Jacopone da Todi Angela of Foligno English Richard Rolle Walter Hilton Julian of Norwich Margery Kempe Flemish Beatrice of Nazareth Lutgardis John of Ruysbroeck German Meister Eckhart Johannes Tauler Henry Suso Female Beatrice of Nazareth Bridget of Sweden Catherine of Siena Mechthild of Magdeburg Marguerite Borene 15th - 16th Spanish Ignatius of Loyola Francisco de Osuna John of Avila John of the Cross Others Catherine of Aragon 17th - 18th French Margaret Mary Alacoque Pierre de Bérulle Jean-Jacques Olier Louis de Montfort Charles de Condren John Eudes John of St. Samson Others Maria de Agreda Anne Catherine Emmerich Veronica Giuliani Francis de Sales 19th Dina Bélanger Catherine Labouré Mélanie Calvat Maximin Giraud Bernadette Soubirous Conchita de Armiada Luisa Piccarreta Mary of the Divine Heart Thérèse of Lisieux Gemma Galgani 20th Padre Pio Thérèse Neumann Marthe Robin Alexandrina of Balazar Faustina Kowalska Sister Lucia of Fátima Simone Weil Alfred Delp Thomas Merton Charles de Foucauld Edvige Carboni Elena Aiello Contemporary papal viewsAspects of meditation[Orationis Formas, 1989] Reflection on the New Age (2003) Literature - Media Lingua Ignota Ordo Virtutum Scivias Ascent of Mount Carmel *Dark Night of the Soul* *Spiritual Canticle* *Way of Perfection* *Book of the Holy Ghost* *A Dialogue of Comfort against Tribulation* *Diary: Divine Mercy in My Soul* *From Willow Creek to Sacred Heart* *The Glories of Mary* *The Imitation of Christ* *The Ladder of Divine Ascent* *Philokalia* *Revelations of Divine Love* *The Story of a Soul* *Theologia Germanica* *Devotio Moderna* *Fatima in Lucia's Own Words* *Calli from the Message of Fatima* *The Miracle of Our Lady of Fatima* *Sol de Fátima* *The Cloud of Unknowing* *The Consolation of Philosophy* *The Mirror of Simple Souls* *Sister Catherine* *Treatise Tractatus de Purgatorio Sancti Patricii* *The Vision of Adamán* *Divine Comedy Inferno* *Purgatorio* *Paradiso* *Fatima* *Vi* *Dark Night of the Soul* (Spanish: *La noche oscura del alma*) is a poem written by the 16th-century Spanish mystic and poet St. John of the Cross. New York City: Crossroad Publishing Company. (November 2018) This section does not cite any sources. ISBN 1-85168-196-5. (re-issue 1999). 12th ed. New York: New American Library. The first verse of the poem is translated:[1] In an obscure night Fevered with love's anxiety (O hapless, happy plight!) I went, none seeing me Forth from my house, where all things quiet be —that is, the body and the mind, with their natural cares, being stilled. "St. John of the Cross". (1977). Lucinio states:[8] quoting Andrés de la Encarnación and P. A Psychiatrist Explores the Connection Between Darkness and Spiritual Growth: The thesis of the poem is the joyful experience of being guided to God, in which the only light in this dark night is that which burns in the soul, which St. John describes as a guide more certain than the mid-day sun: "Aquí está mi guiarlo, más cierto que la luz del mediodía." ^ St. John describes this light as leading the soul engaged in the mystical journey to divine union. Scott Fitzgerald usage when his protagonist first begins experiencing the signs of insomnia following the death of his [the character's] wife. King also references it in his 1982 short story "Rita Hayworth and Shawshank Redemption". Online version of *Dark Night of the Soul* *The Obscure Night of the Soul* public domain audiobook at LibriVox Retrieved from " Underhill, Evelyn. In the 2011 video game *Crysis 2*, there is an unlockable achievement/trophy titled "Dark Night of the Soul". [12] a reference to the Danger Mouse and Sparklehorse album of the same name. ISBN 0-824-52380-6. It is often described as a lengthened and intense state of depression or ennui caused by erratic or irresponsible meditation practices. Author John Yates compares it to a Theravadan term, dukkha ñanas, or "knowledges of suffering". [15] See also Ego death Existential crisis Loevinger Loevinger's stages of ego development Dabrowski Theory of positive disintegration Kenosis Lawrence Kohlberg Kohlberg's stages of moral development Nigredo Psychology of religion Divinization (Christian) References ^ Underhill, Evelyn. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Please reorganize this content to explain the subject's impact on popular culture, providing citations to reliable, secondary sources, rather than simply listing appearances. 357. It has been proposed[by whom?] that the poem was composed while John was imprisoned in Toledo, although the few explicit statements in this regard are unconvincing and second-hand.[5] The treatises, written sometime between 1578 and 1585, are commentaries on the poem, explaining its meaning line by line. (August 2013) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) T. (1913). ^ "Aristotle, Metaphysics, Book 12, section 1072b". London: Hay House Publishing. Composer Ola Gjeilo has written a SATB choral setting accompanied with piano and string quartet, fourteen minutes long, with the English translation of the poem.[13] Northern Irish singer-songwriter Van Morrison writes about the "dark night of the soul" in a number of his songs, including "Tore Down a la Rimbaud" on *A Sense of Wonder* and "Give Me My Rapture" on *Poetic Champions Compose*. Text of *Dark Night of the Soul* from the Christian Classics Ethereal Library Original and Translation of *Dark Night of the Soul* From *The Collected Works of St. John of the Cross* This article incorporates text from a publication now in the public domain: Herbermann, Charles, ed. (1930), p.83 ^ "The Dark Night of the Soul". ^ Nota Introductoria, p. 359. ^ "Dark Night of the Soul - Ola Gjeilo". The song was rerecorded for Moby's album *Reprise* containing acoustic and orchestral arrangements of his older work. There are several stanzas in this night, which are related in successive stanzas of the poem. Her dark night derived from doubt of the existence of eternity, to which doubt she nonetheless did not give intellectual or volitional assent, but rather prevailed by a deepening of her Catholic faith. ^ *Vida y Obras de San Juan de la Cruz*, 5th ed. In modern mindfulness practice, many authors have named a similar phenomenon in meditation as the dark night of the soul after the poem. The nights which the soul experiences are the two necessary purgations on the path to divine union: the first purgation is of the sensory or sensitive part of the soul, the second of the spiritual part (Ascent of Mount Carmel, Ch. 1, 2). 1 September 2019. The chapter titled "The Dark Night of the Soul" from Evelyn Underhill's *Mysticism at Gnostic.org*. Preview Preview Poem written by John of the Cross For the album by Danger Mouse and

Sparklehorse, see Dark Night of the Soul (album).
Time. (1974). The phrase has also been used as a song title by several other bands and music artists, including Steve Bell, The Get Up Kids, Ulver, Mayhem, and Shai Linne in The Sotus Christus Project. The journey is called "The Dark Night" in part because darkness represents the fact that the destination—God—is unknowable, as in the 14th century, mystical classic The Cloud of Unknowing; both pieces are derived from the works of Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite in the 6th century. English electronic band Depeche Mode make a clear reference in "I Feel Loved", the second single released from the album Exciter: "It's the dark night of my soul and temptation's taking hold, but through the pain and the suffering, through the heartache and trembling I feel loved". ^ Lucinio del SS. Such purgations comprise the first of the three stages of the mystical journey, followed by those of illumination and then union.[3] St. John does not actually use the term "dark night of the soul", but only "dark night" ('noche oscura'). OCLC 971364730. Immergut PhD, Matthew. In Roman Catholic spirituality Main article: Spiritual dryness The term "dark night (of the soul)" in Roman Catholic spirituality describes a spiritual crisis in the journey toward union with God, like that described by St. John of the Cross. Further, the path per se is unknowable. New York: Robert Appleton Company. Eliot alludes to "The Dark Night of the Soul" throughout his Four Quartets Ernest Dowson alludes to the "obscure night of the soul" in his absinthe poem, Absinthia Taetra. The author himself did not give any title to his poem, on which he wrote two book-length commentaries: Ascent of Mount Carmel (Subida del Monte Carmelo) and The Dark Night (Noche Oscura). A Companion to the Dark Night of the Soul. Catholic Encyclopedia. When God Walks Away. Silverio de Santa Teresa. Retrieved 7 April 2020. Sacramento, Nota Introductoria a la 'Subida y la 'Noche' in Vida y Obras completas de San Juan de la Cruz, 5th ed., Madrid: Biblioteca de Autores Cristianos, 1954, p. "Mother Teresa's Crisis of Faith". Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. The "dark night" of St. Paul of the Cross in the 18th century endured 45 years, from which he ultimately recovered. External links Wikisource has original text related to this article: The Dark Night of the Soul Dark Night of the Soul verse translation of the poem. Consequence of Sound. "A Saint's Dark Night". Padre Lucinio del SS. ^ Culadasa PhD, John Yates. ^ "Rosalia - Aunque Es de Noche". ^ "Dark Night of the Soul achievement in Crisis 2". www.perseus.tufts.edu. Scott Fitzgerald penned his famous line, "In a real dark night of the soul it is always three o'clock in the morning". It is likely that the poem was written between 1577 and 1579. However, she painfully suffered through this prolonged period of spiritual darkness, even declaring to her fellow nuns: "If you only knew what darkness I am plunged into"[9] While this spiritual crisis is usually temporary, it may endure for a long time. Retrieved 24 January 2020. ^ "Van Morrison announces new album Three Chords and the Truth, shares "Dark Night of the Soul": Stream". 13 December 2018. Canadian singer Loreena McKennitt set the poem to music on her album The Mask and Mirror. 358. Moby and Mark Lanegan wrote about the Night of the Dark Soul in their collaboration song titled The Lonely Night, released on Moby's eleventh studio album Innocents. New York City: HarperCollins. The Dark Night of the Soul. The second and third books describe the more intense purification of the spirit (titled "The Active Night of the Spirit"). McKee, Kaye P. Dark Night of the Soul further describes the ten steps on the ladder of mystical love, previously described by Saint Thomas Aquinas and in part by Aristotle.[4] The time or place of composition are not certain.

Biblioteca en línea. Materiales de aprendizaje gratuitos. Ninguna Categoría Stanley M. Horton - Teología sistemática Una perspectiva pentecostal Biblioteca en línea. Materiales de aprendizaje gratuitos. Ninguna Categoría Subido por magdalenamaria239 Modulo 2 De Primer Año De Bachillerato.compressed email protected] , y ] Por eso los amarres hechos con el tabaco o el cigarro de tu ... stufi-design.de ... MyPath. MyTime A Prayer Before Dawn: Directed by Jean-Stéphane Sauvaire.) 44. A case of a nganga recovered from a. pdf) or read online for free. your username. This book shows exactly what Palo mayombe is all about. O ngezo. Tromboranga - Una Noche en Bangkok. Journey deeper into the world of Chicago's most dangerous, alluring crime family in this incendiary installment of the Shadow Riders series from #1 New York Times bestselling author Christine Feehan. Shadow Rider Elle Archambault has been called many things: domineering, brash, loyal, but most of all fast.And there's nothing faster than choosing to marry a woman ... Un libro electrónico, [1] libro digital o ciberlibro, conocido en inglés como e-book o eBook, es la publicación electrónica o digital de un libro.Es importante diferenciar el libro electrónico o digital de uno de los dispositivos más popularizados para su lectura: el lector de libros electrónicos, o e-reader, en su versión inglesa.. Aunque a veces se define como "una versión ...