

HOPE OF HEAVEN

Olaf learns that Anna and Kristoff are seeking Elsa to bring back summer. Olaf is very happy to hear this and he shares his dream of summer with a song. Olaf represents Christ, and summer represents heaven. It is no surprise that Christ's hope is in heaven.¹

At the beginning of his dream, Olaf stands in a peaceful meadow under a clear blue sky. The bright sun is over his right shoulder. The sun represents the Father (we recall from Elsa's balcony). The meadow represents the peace of heaven experienced by Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden,² and all heavenly beings. They lack nothing. Psalm twenty-three by David begins, *"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures:"*³ The Lord is over his shoulder as he dances in the green pasture without any cares or wants.

Olaf says he'll 'do whatever snow does in summer'.⁴ Snow melts in summer. Christ was flesh in this world, and there were times where his fleshly body transfigured into a spiritual one. One time, Jesus transfigured while praying in a high mountain with three apostles.⁵ Another time, after he rose from the dead, he appeared to Mary Magdalene. She could not touch him as he was spirit, not flesh.⁶ When snow melts, it becomes water. Water represents the water of life which is the Holy Spirit.⁷ Jesus said to Nicodemus, *"Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born*

1 Matthew 6:21

2 Genesis 2:8-9

3 Psalm 23:1-2

4 Song lyrics by Kristen Anderson-Lopez and Robert Lopez as credited within the movie *Frozen* (2013).

5 Matthew 17:2, Mark 9:2, Luke 9:29

6 John 20:17

7 Revelation 22:1

of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.”¹ Near the end of the movie, Olaf, Anna, and Elsa are on a ship. Elsa had brought back summer, and Olaf melted. Elsa brought him back with her ice powers and put a wintry cloud over his head. St. Matthew wrote of the transfiguration, *“While he yet spake, behold, a bright cloud overshadowed them: and behold a voice out of the cloud, which said, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him.”²* Olaf becoming water represents the transfiguration of Christ.

David continues the psalm, *“he leadeth me beside the still waters.”³* We next see Olaf lying on a sandy beach near a calm ocean.

Olaf relaxes under an umbrella, sipping red juice from a glass with ice. The ice inside the glass is in the form of Olaf. We recall that the walls in Elsa's crystalline room turned red when she was distraught. This represented the time when Satan engaged the virgin Mary during the war in heaven. Now we see Olaf's body immersed in red liquid. This immersion represents Christ's descent into hell.⁴ The Catechism of the Catholic Church explains the nature of this event, *“Scripture calls the abode of the dead, to which the dead Christ went down, ‘hell’ - Sheol in Hebrew or Hades in Greek - because those who are there are deprived of the vision of God. Such is the case for all the dead, whether evil or righteous, while they await the Redeemer: which does not mean that their lot is identical, as Jesus shows through the parable of the poor man Lazarus who was received into ‘Abraham’s bosom’: ‘It is precisely these holy souls, who awaited their Saviour in Abraham’s bosom, whom Christ the Lord delivered when he descended into hell.’ Jesus did not descend into hell to deliver the damned, nor to destroy the hell of damnation,*

1 John 3:5-6

2 Matthew 17:5

3 Psalm 23:2

4 Ephesians 4:9-10

but to free the just who had gone before him."¹

Skipping a verse forward in David's psalm, he says, "*Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.*"²

The glass represents the cup of Christ. His cup was to suffer and die that we may be saved, including the just souls in hell.³ Jesus prayed, "*Abba, Father, all things are possible unto thee; take away this cup from me: nevertheless not what I will, but what thou wilt.*"⁴

The red liquid represents the battle against Satan in hell. Christ is the seed placed at enmity against Satan.⁵ God said to the serpent, "*it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel.*"⁶

The straw in Olaf's glass represents the rod in David's psalm. Jesus asked for the cup to pass from him, but he drank it. It was the will of God. The rod is direction, and sipping from a straw is orderly. Sipping without the straw may cause it to spill (especially for young children). Jesus referred to God as 'Abba' which is how a child refers to his dad. As children of God, we need God's direction, as a child needs his dad. Jesus said, "*Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven.*"⁷

The umbrella over Olaf's body represents the staff in David's psalm. The staff of the Lord which Christ followed led to God forsaking his Son.⁸ Olaf holds the glass of himself immersed in red liquid under the umbrella which blocks the light of the sun. The sun represents the Father, and the staff of the Father is a

1 Catholic Church. "Christ Descended into Hell," (633) in the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, 2nd ed. Vatican: Libreria Editrice Vaticana, 2012.

2 Psalm 23:4

3 Luke 16:22-23

4 Mark 14:36

5 Genesis 3:15

6 Genesis 3:15

7 Matthew 18:4

8 Matthew 27:46

barrier to his Son. Olaf is in shadow. Christ walked through the *valley of the shadow of death* in his descent into hell.

Olaf then closes the umbrella, and pulls out a mirror. He is no longer in shadow, but is exposed to light. Olaf uses the mirror to reflect light in places where the sun doesn't shine. This represents the nature of Christ, in that, he is God.¹ Despite God forsaking his Son, Jesus remains all powerful and invincible. Satan has no power over him. Jesus is the light of life.² The light of God shined in the darkness of hell, revealing the just and unjust to Christ.

Olaf then sails across the still waters. It is a calm ride. The battle between Satan and Christ is over, and now Christ seeks to find the just. Although going to hell was unpleasant, the rod and staff brought Christ comfort.

Olaf arrives on a sandy shore. He is greeted by a seagull and sandmen (like snowmen, but made of sand). The seagull is very happy to see Olaf. Olaf is just as happy to see the seagull and the sandmen. The seagull is the only living creature on this beach. The sandmen are lifeless, unlike the snowman, Olaf. The sandmen represent the dead in hell, and the seagull represents Abraham who sustained the dead by the power of God.³

There are four sandmen. Three of them are male, and one is female. The sand woman appears shy and covers herself with a cloth skirt. She represents Eve. The sandman next to her has a smirk as if he is looking at a naked woman for the first time. He represents Adam. The third sandman has no body. He only has a head. This one represents John the Baptist who was beheaded shortly before the death of Christ.⁴ The fourth sandman is fat, wears a hat, and holds a staff in his right hand. He also has a

1 John 20:25-28

2 John 8:12

3 Luke 16:22-23

4 Matthew 14:10

necklace and full bucket before his lap. He represents King Solomon who chose wisdom over wealth, and was given both.¹ His fatness represents Solomon's fall to weakness of the flesh.² All four of these sandmen have smiles on their face. This means that they have heard the voice of Christ, and they are saved.³ Finally, the fact that we see these people represented here, we can take comfort that they are now in heaven. We may not have doubted about John the Baptist, but we may have wondered about Adam, Eve, and Solomon.

Olaf then takes the hat off of Solomon using Solomon's cane. The hat represents the crown of King Solomon. The cane represents holy authority. The removing of the hat represents the new freedom given to men in the world. We no longer serve men, but Christ. Christ is our king.

In the next scene, Olaf dances with the seagull. They both have hats and canes. This represents the fulfillment of God's covenant with Abraham.⁴ God said to Abraham, *“And I will establish my covenant between me and thee and thy seed after thee in their generations for an everlasting covenant, to be a God unto thee, and to thy seed after thee.”*⁵

We see marshmallows fall into a cup of hot cocoa. They fall into the form of a smile. As we saw with the sandmen, the smile represents final and absolute salvation. The camera pans out, and we see Olaf with another snowman bathing in a tub of hot water. This snowman does not have a body, like the third body-less sandman we saw earlier. This represents John the Baptist. The body-less sandman is now made of snow. This means that John is no longer in hell, but he is in heaven.

1 Matthew 6:28-29

2 1 Kings 11:1-4

3 John 5:25-29, Matthew 12:40

4 Genesis 17:1-8

5 Genesis 17:7

They both sit in a tub of water. Jesus sitting in water with John could only represent baptism. There are two kinds of baptism. That of water and that of spirit. That of John and that of Christ. John the Baptist said, *“I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance. but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear: he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire:”*¹ Jesus told his apostles, *“Ye shall indeed drink of the cup that I drink of; and with the baptism that I am baptized withal shall ye be baptized:”*² (To clarify, Jesus never baptized with water, only his disciples.)³

They both hold cups filled with hot cocoa and marshmallows. The body-less snowman teeters and totters, nearly spilling his hot cocoa. Olaf reaches out and holds his cup to stabilize him. This represents the nature of the two baptisms. The first baptism by water is to repent for our sins. It is necessary for salvation. It is to embrace the cup of Christ. If we hold onto the cup, we will be baptized with the baptism of Christ.

In the next scene, we see the reward for holding onto the cup of Christ. We see four seagulls with hats and canes (identical to the seagull who represented Abraham). They are dancing with Olaf. Back on the beach, there were four sandmen who were saved from hell. Although we only saw four, they represented all of the just souls in hell. These four seagulls represent all of God's children who are saved from hell. The seagull who represented Abraham was given a hat and cane. Abraham was made a father of nations with authority from God. Here, we see all four seagulls have the same. This represents the great things God has prepared for each of his children.⁴ Jesus said, *“And he*

1 Matthew 3:11

2 Mark 10:39

3 John 4:2

4 Isaiah 64:4 & 1 Corinthians 2:9

that overcometh, and keepeth my works unto the end, to him will I give power over the nations:"¹ What was given to Abraham will be given to each of us.

The following is a recap of Olaf's summer dream up to this point. We saw Olaf under the umbrella holding a cup. Next to him was a bottle of suntan lotion. Olaf then held a mirror under his face. We didn't see Olaf apply the lotion to his face, but we can infer that he did. Later we saw Olaf bathing with a snowman, each holding a cup of hot cocoa. Continuing David's psalm, *"Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over."*² When Jesus was in hell, he was in the presence of his enemies. Olaf's mirror represents the table prepared by God. Only the just in hell could sit at this table. The unjust were not invited and they did not have the power to sit there by force. The suntan lotion represents the anointing of Christ's head with oil. This marked Jesus as the Christ and he has all power against his enemies. The cup held by the body-less snowman in the tub represents the cup of Christ running over. All of God's children can now drink of the cup of Christ which makes an infinite number of cups.

Olaf is back in the meadow. He prances along a worn path and stops at a puddle. He then jumps over the puddle, and lays down on a grassy hill. Olaf looks up to the blue sky. The cloud is in the form of Olaf. Although this scene occurs late in Olaf's dream, this event actually happened before his arrival at the beach. (Before Christ's descent into hell.) We must go back to the verse of David's psalm that we had skipped, earlier. In the third verse of the psalm, David says, *"He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake."*³ After Jesus

1 Revelation 2:26

2 Psalm 23:5

3 Psalm 23:3

was led to the *still waters*, his soul was restored by the baptism of John.¹ After the baptism, John saw *“the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon him.”*² Olaf looking up into the sky, seeing an image of himself, represents the Holy Spirit descending from heaven onto Christ.

Olaf tells Kristoff and Anna that they will 'be there, too'.³ Jesus would tell his friends that they would enter the gates of heaven.⁴ Kristoff represents Adam, and Anna represents Mary of Bethany. Therefore, when Olaf tells them that they will join him in the summer, we know that Adam and Mary are in heaven. This reaffirms what we saw at the beach. The sandman who represented Adam in hell was saved by Christ during his descent into hell.

Olaf hops down the hill and proclaims that they will 'finally do what frozen things do in summer'.⁵ This represents the final verse in David's psalm, *“Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.”*⁶

1 Matthew 3:16-17

2 Matthew 3:16-17

3 Song lyrics by Kristen Anderson-Lopez and Robert Lopez as credited within the movie *Frozen* (2013).

4 Luke 10:20

5 Song lyrics by Kristen Anderson-Lopez and Robert Lopez as credited within the movie *Frozen* (2013).

6 Psalm 23:6