

# Analysing the Concept of Holy Grail, Symbols, and Narrative Aspects through a Historical Reading of Dan Brown's *The Da Vinci Code*

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Received: July 28, 2024

Accepted: October 8, 2024

Online Published: January 7, 2025

doi:10.5430/wjel.v15n2p368

URL: <https://doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v15n2p368>

## Abstract

The article explores the religious and cultural history, focusing on the narrative techniques used in Dan Brown's *The da Vince Code*. One key aspect of the mythical connection between the Holy Grail and the Christian secret society is revealed through allegorical narration. This connection is explored through the historical background, which is prevalent in finding facts on the murder of Jacques Suniere at the Paris Louvre Museum, as Robert Langdon has unveiled the mystery and conspiracy among Priory of Sion, Opus Dei, and the Templars. Semiotic symbols are used to communicate the Sacred Feminine, Sang real, and the picture of Jesus. These symbols play a pivotal role in connecting past events to present facts through an alternative historical exposition. The central emphasis of *The Da Vinci Code* is the depiction of the characters and their traits. In particular, the research article traces the concepts of Symbolism, the Holy Grail, and Opus Dei.

**Keywords:** Symbolism, Narrative, Holy Grail, History, Symbols, Opus Dei

## 1. Introduction

Robert Langdon's primary task is to unveil the embedded clues left by the deceased Jacques Suniere using his knowledge of symbols, which he acquired through teaching Religious Symbology at Harvard University. Brown challenges conventional interpretations of religious history, bringing to the forefront themes such as the Sacred Feminine, the Holy Grail, and reinterpretations of Jesus's image. The pentagram and the Fibonacci number sequences found on the deceased's body have reinforced the interpreter's challenge to uncover the rigid veneration of traditional icons to guide the investigation toward symbolic meanings. As every investigation needs an assistant to untie complex puzzles, here Sophie Neveu, a cryptologist, and granddaughter of the deceased, plays a crucial role in uncovering the clues hidden in the box that helped Langdon find the right path toward the Holy Grail. Brown conveys his interpretation through the voice of an older man, framed within a post-modern lens. Explore how the novel's themes have influenced subsequent works and popular perceptions of history, religion, and secret societies. Examine the controversies and criticisms surrounding *The Da Vinci Code*, including accusations of blasphemy, historical inaccuracies, and misinterpretations of religious texts.

Sophie possesses a valuable asset that greatly facilitates her and Langdon's investigation into a concept that is considered unorthodox: Jesus Christ and Mary Magdalene entered into matrimony and bore offspring. Since the 1100s, The Priory of Sion, a clandestine organization, has maintained the secrecy of such information. It "was founded in Jerusalem in 1099 by a French king named Godefroi de Bouillon, immediately after he had conquered the city." (Brown, 2003, p. 132). Silas, a member of Opus Dei and a masochist, pursues Langdon and Sophie to prevent them from unraveling the enigma of Christ and Mary Magdalene and discovering the true significance of the Holy Grail and its whereabouts.

Opus Dei," Langdon whispered, recalling recent media coverage of several prominent Boston businessmen who were members of Opus Dei. Apprehensive coworkers had falsely and publicly accused the men of wearing Discipline belts beneath their three-piece suits. In fact, the three men did no such thing. Like many members of Opus Dei, these businessmen were at the "supernumerary" stage and practiced no corporal mortification at all. They were devout Catholics, caring fathers to their children, and deeply dedicated members of the community. (Brown, 2003, p. 236).

Sir Leigh Teabing, an enthusiastic British scholar, will assist Langdon in his quest by revealing numerous concealed significances inside Da Vinci's renowned artwork, The Last Supper. Additionally, they will explore legendary sites in the UK, such as the Church Temple, believed

to be the burial place of a cohort of Templar Knights, and Sir Isaac Newton's tomb in Westminster Abbey, which has significant evidence for unraveling the enigma of the Holy Grail.

Roddy Fraser presented an alternative perspective. He expressed his appreciation for the novel, as it combined elements of fiction with historical facts and concepts. Nicole Gaskin presented an alternative perspective. She expressed her admiration for the book due to its biblical references and the fact that it was authored by one of the most renowned artists. Nevertheless, Chris Knight had a contrasting perspective. According to him, *The Da Vinci Code* is essentially a replica of Holy Blood, Holy Grail, and he finds it perplexing that the book was able to be published without facing several accusations of plagiarism.

## 2. Review of Literature

Theodar's (2022) research speaks about how the director's thoughts on turning Dan Brown's book into a movie, *The Da Vinci Code*. Further, this paper depicted modern auteur impact and how the idea of directors' discourse works in the Hollywood film industry, as well as the director's role as an auteur and the creative style of the work in literature adaptation, screen adaptation, and movie translation. Rahayu et al.'s (2019) study examines women's difficulties in Dan Brown's novel *The Da Vinci Code*. Sophie Neveu is the name of a female character in the book. Rahayu et.al argues Sophie embodies the spirit of feminism since she is a dependable woman in a variety of circumstances. The researchers decided to investigate Sophie Neveu's function in *The Da Vinci Code* as a symbol of women's equality. The primary theory in use is Betty Friedan's Liberal Feminism. According to the research's results, both men and women can possess masculine traits; moreover, for women to grow as members of the community, they must have equal access to education on par with males, and finally, education is crucial. Gunn, J., & Frenz, T. (2008) argue that Dan Brown's mystery novel, *The Da Vinci Code*, functions as an alchemical rhetoric in five basic ways, two of which are most conspicuous. First, the fictional narrative supposedly reveals a subversive "fact" protected for centuries by secret societies: Jesus and Mary Magdalene had children. Insofar as the alchemical genre attempts to communicate a supposed truth in misleading fiction, Brown's novel can be read as an exemplar of contemporary alchemical rhetoric. Second, the secret life of Jesus and Mary Magdalene turns out to be a ruse, a lure to catch Church apologists and offend others, while a far more irreverent or radical truth is, in true alchemical fashion, hidden in plain sight. Al-Halbosy 's (2023) research examines how Brown's distinctive stylistic decisions by fusing fiction and reality. Again, the article highlights Dan Brown as one of the greatest modern novelists and highlights how well he integrates mystery, conspiracy, love, and religious debate. Brown's capacity to captivate a wide readership highlights his influence on writing and the research found the themes mentioned above as main themes. The researcher has done the literature review in order to highlight the originality of his study by stating Previous research's view on *The Da Vinci Code*, such as Feminism, Film adaptation, and Mystery, and the current research focuses on Symbolism, the Holy Grail, and other aspects of Dan Brown's Novel.

## 3. Narrative Aspects

The primary focus in *The Da Vinci Code* is the portrayal of the characters and their personalities. Robert Langdon is one of the two primary participants. He is employed at Harvard University to instruct on symbols. While traveling in France, he becomes entangled in a perplexing murder mystery. Sophie Neveu is a prominent secondary protagonist. She is employed in the Unit of Cryptology in Paris. The Grand Master of the Priory of Sion is a woman who is the grandchild of her grandfather. She embarks on a journey to discover both the Holy Grail and the truth about her family.

Silas had no intention of answering. The keystone was the link to the Holy Grail, and the Holy Grail was the key to protecting the faith. I do the work of God. The Way is in peril. Now, in the Range Rover, struggling against his bonds, Silas feared he had failed the Teacher and the bishop forever. He had no way even to contact them and tell them the terrible turn of events. My captors have the keystone! They will reach the Grail before we do! In the stifling darkness, Silas prayed. He let the pain of his body fuel his supplications."(Brown, 2003, p. 243)

Bezu Fache is an assertive police captain. He possesses high intelligence, consistently anticipates future outcomes, and demonstrates a keen understanding of the political implications of his actions. Silas is an albino monk belonging to the Opus Dei religious organization. Allen (2005) pointed out that "Opus Dei is not a commercial product but a spiritual path that aims at the sanctification of the secular world, a path followed with great fidelity and moral seriousness by some eighty-five thousand people worldwide and admired by millions of others. It is also bitterly opposed by a substantial sector of opinion inside and outside the Catholic Church" (Allen 2005, p.1).

He carries out acts of killing at the instructions of The Teacher, an unidentified individual who is in charge of uncovering the secrets of the Priory. Silas believes that all of his actions are motivated by his devotion to God. Leigh Teabing is an affluent and eccentric Englishman who has a strong fixation on locating the Holy Grail and holds a negative opinion of most things French. *The Da Vinci Code* (2003) is set in the contemporary era in order to efficiently unravel the cryptographic enigma.

In *The Da Vinci Code*, Mary Magdalene assumes a crucial role in the unfolding of the narrative and Dan Brown's reinterpretation of established facts. Distinguished among seven women in the New Testament who share the name Mary, most of whom are identified in relation to a male figure such as Mary, the mother of Jesus, or Mary, the mother of James, Mary Magdalene stands out for her association with a particular place rather than a man—Magdala. (Al-Halbosy 2023, p. 32).

The third aspect pertains to the narrative of this literary work. Given its genre as a thriller, a significant portion of the storyline is presented in flashbacks, which may prove challenging to comprehend. Bishop Aringarosa connects the Catholic Church and Opus Dei. "As

president-general of Opus Dei, Bishop Aringarosa had spent the last decade of his life spreading the message of "God's Work"—literally, Opus Dei. The congregation, founded in 1928 by the Spanish priest Josemaría Escrivá promoted a return to conservative Catholic values and encouraged its members to make sweeping sacrifices in their own lives in order to do the Work of God". (Brown, 2003, p. 24).

The Church allotted a sum of twenty million euros to Opus Dei. Leigh Teabing contacts Aringarosa, who possesses knowledge of the precise location of the Holy Grail. Teabing instructs the albino monk Silas to assassinate the Grand Master and his attendants. Prior to taking any further action, Silas must inquire about the location of the keystone. Brown employs a literary style that aligns seamlessly with the enigmatic and thrilling ambiance of the novel. Brown frequently provides readers with sufficient information to maintain their interest without revealing the entire narrative. "Although at the beginning of the prologue of the novel Brown claims to have depicted all things as facts, it is an interesting thing that the historians related to the study of art say that the figure is not Mary Magdalene" (Salman 2022, p.45). The primary storyline of this book revolves around the efforts of Robert Langdon and Sophie Neveu to decipher the meaning of Jacques Saunière's message and unveil the hidden secret of the Priory of Sion. Leigh Teabing confesses to the murder of the Priory of Sion monks, and when Langdon and Sophie successfully deduce the identity of Jacques Saunière's killer. The last issue arises when religion and reason pursue divergent objectives. Dan Brown disagrees with the notion that faith in God is derived from ignorance of the facts. Many of the grievances stem from conjectures and alleged falsehoods regarding crucial aspects of Christianity and the historical background of the Roman Catholic Church. Rabate (2009) has compared Freud with Brown because of depicting psychological elements in his novels "Freud may seem close to contemporary crime authors like Dan Brown" (Rabate 2009, p.111). The problem statement provides additional information regarding the researcher's intention to examine the themes of faith and reason in *The Da Vinci Code* (2003).

#### 4. The Historical Background of Holy Grail

Art historians refute the claim that the person depicted is Mary Magdalene, notwithstanding Brown's assertion in the opening of the novel that his paintings are rooted in actual occurrences. However, the individual in question is the apostle, John. Leonardo's inclination for blurring the distinctions between genders is the reason for his feminine appearance. "The Grail reflects, in addition, a heated debate about the central mysteries of the Christian faith, and its existence owes much to the shadowy borderland between imagination and belief, which are the two recurrent influences on its development" (Barber 2004, p.4). Brown says that her portrayal was tarnished from the global perspective due to the perception that she posed a challenge to the authority of the Catholic Church. "The Legend of the Grail first appeared at the end of the twelfth century. It sprung as if fully armed from the head of a gifted poet called Chretien de Troyes" (Godwin 1996, p.6). Sophia inquires of Teabing whether Mary possesses such formidable might that she is capable of obliterating the church itself.

Additionally, she inquired about the veracity of the claim that she was indeed a "fallen woman," as others have asserted throughout the years. Teabing refutes this notion and says that she was not a wayward lady, but rather a target of a conspiracy orchestrated by the church. The church deliberately chose an unflattering image of Mary to conceal her true identity as the renowned Holy Grail. According to him, the church officials collaborated in opposition against Mary Magdalene. He stated that she was pregnant with the child of Christ.

Teabing drew a short breath as if the word had injured him personally. "Magdalene was no such thing. That unfortunate misconception is the legacy of a smear campaign launched by the early Church. The Church needed to defame Mary Magdalene in order to cover up her dangerous secret—her role as the Holy Grail." "Her role?" "As I mentioned," Teabing clarified, the early Church needed to convince the world that the mortal prophet Jesus was a divine being. Therefore, any gospels that described earthly aspects of Jesus' life had to be omitted from the Bible. Unfortunately for the early editors, one particularly troubling earthly theme kept recurring in the gospels. Mary Magdalene." He paused. "More specifically, her marriage to Jesus Christ. (Brown, 2003, p. 205).

As she possessed his sacred blood, she was the true embodiment of the Holy Grail. Robert Langdon's perspective on the Holy Grail symbolizes the deity who was once revered by humans but ceased to be worshiped prior to the advent of Christianity. Additionally, he asserts that Christianity lacked the necessary might to eradicate all other religions effortlessly. According to him, the journeys undertaken by individuals during the Middle Ages to locate the Holy Grail were actually quests for the sacred feminine, symbolizing the influence and authority of women. Sophie subsequently acknowledges her erroneous belief that the Holy Grail possessed human form. Teabing concurs with her and asserts that the genuine Holy Grail was a lady whose clandestine knowledge had the potential to undermine the fundamental principles of Christianity. Priory of Sion, a covert organization, has existed since 1099. Victor Hugo, Sandro Botticelli, Sir Isaac Newton, and Leonardo da Vinci, the renowned painter and scientist, are all included in it. Brown provides the alternative designations of its members and asserts that they hold the esteemed rank of grandmasters. He constructed this argument using documents that were publicly released at the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale in 1975. These types of things were referred to as "Less Dossier Secrets." According to him, all the events described in the book, including the clandestine ritual, are shown as actual occurrences. However, numerous experts have demonstrated that his assertion is inaccurate. They disagreed with him due to his statement being riddled with historical and factual inaccuracies. Teabing's interpretation of Opus Dei, which refers to a Catholic Christian organization, has extensively documented the historical aspects of Christianity. His perspective on the history of faith diverges significantly from the commonly held knowledge on the subject. He discusses faith provocatively and incorporates ancient history into his discourse. According to Teabing, Jesus is a historical figure and not a deity.

Jesus Christ was a historical figure of staggering influence, perhaps the most enigmatic and inspirational leader the world has ever seen. As the prophesied Messiah, Jesus toppled kings, inspired millions, and founded new philosophies. As a descendant of the lines of King Solomon and King David, Jesus possessed a rightful claim to the

throne of the King of the Jews. Understandably, His life was recorded by thousands of followers across the land." Teabing paused to sip his tea and then placed the cup back on the mantel. "More than eighty gospels were considered for the New Testament, and yet only a relative few were chosen for inclusion—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John among them. (Brown, 2003, p. 195).

Essentially, he asserts that Jesus is an actual individual with a significant existence. According to him, he claims to be the most enigmatic and influential leader in the world. The prophets mentioned him in their revelations and referred to him as the leader or the Messiah. He exerted a profound influence on a vast multitude of individuals, and monarchs humbly submitted to him. He accommodated a variety of diverse perspectives. The descendants of King David and King Solomon bestow upon him the legitimate entitlement to assume the position of the King of the Jews. Evidently, numerous individuals who were disciples of Jesus documented life. Like a new historical approach, a text shows a focus on historical value and also depicts the meaning of the text. According to Kumar (2023), New Historicism is a concept of renewal of historical events from antiquity to the present, which focuses on comparing the past historical events contained within the text (p.21).

## 5. Signs and Symbols

Langdon understands the curator's corpse on the floor as a five-pointed pentacle. The pentacle is said to be an ancient symbol of Pagan worship and the "sacred feminine."

The pentacle,' Langdon clarified, 'is a pre-Christian symbol that relates to Nature worship. The ancients envisioned their world in two halves — masculine and feminine. Their gods and goddesses worked to keep a balance of power. Yin and yang. When males and females were balanced, there was harmony in the world. When they were unbalanced, there was chaos.' Langdon motioned to Saunière's stomach. 'This pentacle is representative of the female half of all things — a concept religious historians call the 'sacred feminine' or the 'divine goddess' (Brown, 2003, p. 60) .

Church Silas found a strip of brass embedded in the Church floor that is none other than the Rose Line. This symbolizes the five petals rose; the rose represents femininity, and the number five in the goddess cult symbolizes the five stages of the woman, i.e., birth, menstruation, motherhood, menopause, and death. The symbol rose is also associated with the Goddess Venus. She is a Goddess of love, sex, and fertility, and her five-pointed star is the pentacle. In this novel, as Jacques Saunière said to Sophie, the rose also represents secrecy. The pentacle is said to be a pre-Christian symbol, which means it belongs to the symbol of Paganist Worship. In the murder of the curator, he left a cryptic message that contained numbers and two strange exclamations. The circle that points to the pentacle drawn around the corpse instantly Leonardo's anatomical drawing, 'The Vitruvian Man,' reflects that the painter is interested in the divine feminine and also included many Christian symbols in his paintings. But some say "The Vitruvian Man" is Da Vinci's black art. Leonardo's "Vitruvian Man" has become a universal symbol of human potential and the integration of spirit, mind, and body. The image graces the jackets of books on personal development, the literature for health clubs and spas, the covers of brochures for medical centers and hospitals, and innumerable advertisements for products relating to health, fitness, and wellness (Michael 2005, p.134). Langdon understands the golden key is nothing but the symbol of the secret organization, the Priory of Sion, where lots of secrets are unlocked. He figures out the da Vinci and his painting 'Mona Lisa' in Saunière's puzzle read. Langdon draws a comparison between the Mona Lisa painting and the fleur-de-lis, or "flower of Lisa," on the gold key that Sophie has described. In this novel, the fleur-de-lis is referenced as a symbol associated with the Priory of Sion, a fictional secret society. It is suggested to represent the Holy Grail, with its three petals symbolizing various interpretations, such as the Holy Trinity or the sacred feminine. Major artworks such as the Mona Lisa uphold the themes of the sacred feminine and art concealing secrets. The concept of the Grail also derives from this early Pagan Goddess worship. These all show and act as evidence of the representation of the Holy Grail as a woman, Mary Magdalene.

Langdon gave the kid a proud nod. 'Nice job. Yes, the ratios of line segments in a pentacle all equal PHI, symbolizing the ultimate expression of the Divine Proportion. For this reason, the five-pointed star has always been the symbol of beauty and perfection associated with the goddess and the sacred feminine.' 'One note, folks. We've only touched on Da Vinci today, but we'll be seeing a lot more of him this semester. Leonardo was a well-documented devotee of the ancient ways of the goddess. Tomorrow, I'll show you his fresco, The Last Supper, which is one of the most astonishing tributes to the sacred feminine you will ever see. (Brown 2003, p.135)

Sophie's interpretation of the divine proportion (1.618), which is common in nature and possesses harmonic intrinsic beauty. This number is very important in art because it is considered the most beautiful number in the universe. Langdon explains the number PHI was derived from the Fibonacci series; PHI means the Golden Ratio. "PHI's ubiquity in nature, Langdon said, killing the lights, 'clearly exceeds coincidence, and so the ancients assumed the Creator of the universe must have preordained the number PHI. Early scientists heralded one-point-six-one-eight as the Divine Proportion.'" (Brown 2003, p. 132).

The book centers on a homicide investigation unfolding within the confines of the Louvre Museum in Paris. Robert Langdon, the protagonist, is tasked with investigating the symbols associated with the artworks of the renowned artist Leonardo da Vinci. During his study, he discovers startling revelations concerning the connection between Jesus and Mary Magdalene, as well as their offspring, which initiated the lineage of royalty known as the Merovingian dynasty.

Teabing said, going to a nearby table of books. "As I said earlier, the marriage of Jesus and Mary Magdalene is part of the historical record." He began pawing through his book collection. "Moreover, Jesus as a married man makes

infinitely more sense than our standard biblical view of Jesus as a bachelor, and the social decorum during that time virtually forbade a Jewish man to be unmarried. According to Jewish custom, celibacy was condemned, and the obligation of a Jewish father was to find a suitable wife for his son. If Jesus were not married, at least one of the Bible's gospels would have mentioned it and offered some explanation for His unnatural state of bachelorhood. (Brown, 2003, p. 207).

This document contains extensive material regarding the author's interpretation of the history of Christianity and the associated myths. Langdon discusses various conspiracy theories, such as the lineage of Jesus, secret organizations like the Priory of Sion and its legendary past, the Freemasons as a fraternal society and their architectural influence, the Priory of Sion and its mythical history, Opus Dei and its members' efforts to safeguard the royal bloodline, and the Knights Templars and their historical ascent and prevalent corruption. Their conflicts with the Church and their endeavors to protect the remains of Christian sacred sites (crusades). Dan Brown's novel, *The Da Vinci Code*, intricately weaves together religious symbols and Bible texts to illuminate the historical significance of structures, art, religion, and clandestine organizations. It incorporates symbols derived from Christianity and its various denominations, architectural regulations, enigmatic puzzles, Masonic emblems, as well as narratives surrounding Christ's Last Supper and the quest for the Holy Grail.

Grail enthusiasts still pored over Da Vinci's art and diaries in hopes of unearthing a hidden clue as to the Grail's current location. Some claimed the mountainous backdrop in Madonna of the Rocks matched the topography of a series of cave-ridden hills in Scotland. Others insisted that the suspicious placement of disciples in The Last Supper was some code. Still, others claimed that X-rays of the Mona Lisa revealed she originally had been painted wearing a lapis lazuli pendant of Isis—a detail Da Vinci purportedly later decided to paint over. (Brown, 2003, p. 141).

"The Holy Grail, she had thought, was the cup that Jesus drank from at the Last Supper and with which Joseph of Arimathea later caught His blood at the crucifixion. 'The Holy Grail is the Cup of Christ' (Brown 2003, p. 162)". It also takes its origin from the Pagan worship cult. In Pagan worship, Chalice is used to keep upon the altar for prayer along with other things, and in Pagan worship cult, 'chalice' is a vessel that represents the Goddess of fertility and fecundity. Langdon's suspect on the Grail is located in England. "The Legend of the Grail first appeared at the end of the twelfth century. It sprung as if fully armed from the head of a gifted poet called Chretien de Troyes" (Godwin 1996, p. 6). Some of the most well-known authors in the world have looked for the Holy Grail. The Priory of Sion claims that it is not a cup at all, and they assert that the chalice narrative associated with the Grail is actually a cleverly constructed allegory. He then thinks that Leonardo da Vinci certainly knew where the Grail was. The great painter had left some clues to what he learned in his painting.

He employs numerology and other Christian symbols, such as the pentagram enclosed in a circle with five points, the upward-pointing chalice-shaped triangle symbolizing the womb, and the ascending triangle symbolizing male authority. According to Kabbalah, the Star of David symbolizes completeness when its two components are united. It is commonly regarded as King Solomon's seal. The singular eye is frequently referred to as the omniscient eye or the Eye of Horus, and it symbolizes a certain concept. It disseminates information about the Illuminati, the preeminent and dangerous clandestine organization. In his most recent publication, *Angels and Demons*, the author discussed a covert organization and drew upon it as the primary source of inspiration for the book's storyline. According to him, there is a connection between the Knights Templar and the Freemasons, and he claims that Masonic symbols were incorporated into the architectural design of many buildings, including the Rosslyn Temple. Ultimately, Dan Brown employed the Mary Magdalene plot hypothesis to highlight the issue of how societal norms and established religious institutions marginalize women. This book delves extensively into the historical aspects of Christianity, revealing its intricate complexities with the guidance of Robert Langdon, a professor of symbolism at Oxford University.

Teabing provides a radical reinterpretation of the Holy Grail, arguing that it is not a physical object, like a chalice. Still, rather a symbol of the sacred feminine embodied by Mary Magdalene, who he claims was Jesus's wife and the mother of his royal bloodline. This challenges the traditional view upheld by the Church, which, according to Teabing, deliberately manipulated history to suppress the truth about Mary Magdalene and her significance. Through his explanation, Teabing reveals how the early Church, particularly during the Council of Nicaea, controlled the narrative of Christianity by declaring other interpretations of Christ's teachings as heretical, thus maintaining male dominance and marginalizing the sacred feminine. Teabing asserts that Mary Magdalene was not a prostitute, as often depicted, but the "Holy Vessel" who carried the royal bloodline of Jesus, and after his crucifixion, she fled to Gaul with their daughter, who later married into French royalty, giving rise to the Merovingian dynasty. This lineage, Teabing suggests, could still be alive today. He supports his claims with references to the Nag Hammadi writings, the Dead Sea Scrolls, and Da Vinci's paintings, particularly \*The Last Supper\*, where hidden symbols like the "V" (representing the chalice and sacred feminine) and the letter "M" (signifying marriage) are said to depict Jesus and Mary Magdalene's relationship. Teabing also emphasizes the symbolic importance of the rose, which represents Mary Magdalene and is connected to love and femininity through the anagram "Eros." The rose becomes a key to unlocking the Grail mystery, as it is believed to mark the path to Magdalene's tomb. The conversation between Teabing and Sophie leads to her realization that the Grail is not a mere artifact but the embodiment of the sacred feminine—Mary Magdalene herself, who carried the royal bloodline of Christ. The "blade and chalice" symbol, which represents the union of males and females, further points to Magdalene's tomb, guarded by the union of these forces. Ultimately, Teabing's revelations uncover a vast conspiracy by the Church to suppress this truth and maintain its patriarchal control. At the same time, the Grail represents a deeper, hidden truth about the sacred feminine and the enduring legacy of Jesus and Mary Magdalene's descendants.

## 6. Conclusion

By recounting the narrative of the Holy Grail quest, he demonstrates the historical practice of goddess worship in ancient times. The content encompasses an amalgamation of peculiar facts and fictional narratives featuring the author's characters, historical accounts, mythology, and religious elements. Brown identifies himself as a Christian and has expressed a personal connection to the issues faced by the characters of *The Da Vinci Code*. Repeatedly, he has indicated that the intention behind the *Da Vinci Code* was to initiate a dialogue regarding the church's function and objective rather than to instigate animosity towards the church. In addition, Brown does not assert that what the performers say is completely accurate. However, following the publication of Brown's book, other indignant Christians and Catholics authored works that scrutinized his concepts, ranging from the Holy Grail to Mary Magdalene's association with Jesus, as well as the veracity of the noncanonical Gospels. Brown, who asserts that engaging in debate is crucial for the vitality of any religion and that indifference poses a threat to genuine faith, has embraced these arguments. Brown has received numerous messages of encouragement from churchgoers who like his efforts. His fanbase includes nuns, who have expressed gratitude for his observation regarding the terrible and absurd reality that women who dedicate their lives to serving the Church are prohibited from serving behind the altar.

## Acknowledgments

The authors thank Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology for their support in providing us with internet access and a library.

## Authors contributions

Author 1 (Harupriya): Formulated and articulated the points defined in the article and composed the research paper.

Author 2 (Prakash A): Supported for literature review and the confirmation of the provided ideas.

Author 3 (U. Venkateswara): assisted with the editing and modification of the article.

Author 4 (Sangeeth Kumar A): offered essential insights and guaranteed the comprehensive clarity of the manuscript and corresponded the manuscripts.

## Funding

Not applicable

## Competing interests

Not applicable

## Informed consent

Obtained.

## Ethics approval

The Publication Ethics Committee of the Sciedu Press.

The journal's policies adhere to the Core Practices established by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).

## Provenance and peer review

Not commissioned; externally double-blind peer-reviewed.

## Data availability statement

The data supporting this study's findings are available on request from the corresponding author. However, due to privacy or ethical restrictions, the data are not publicly available.

## Data sharing statement

No additional data are available.

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