Life of Christ II

THE YEAR OF OPPOSITION

1. **Jesus' predictions –** *John 3:14, 8:28, 10:17-18, John 12:20-26, 32, Matthew 26:2*
2. **The Deity of Christ as proven during his earthly ministry**
    - **a. Through His miracles** –
        - Physical miracles, physical healing
        - Natural miracles, with nature
        - Spiritual miracles, with demons
        - Supernatural miracles, raising a dead
    - **b. Through His claims**
        - As the light of the world, *John 8:12*
        - He came from above, *John 8:23-24*
        - As Messiah sent from God, *John 8:25b-26*
3. **His Humanity**
    - **A. He had a physical body**
        - a. He had a human parentage, *Luke 1:31*
        - b. He had a human body, *Matthew 26:12*
        - c. He looked like a man –
            - To the Samaritan woman, *John 4:9*
            - To the Jews, *John 8:57, 10:33*
            - To Mary Magdalene, *John 20:15*
        - *d.* He possessed flesh and blood, *John 6:51-55*
        - e. He socialized, *John 2:1-2*
        - f. He hungered, *Matt. 4:2, 21:18*
        - g. He thirsted, *John 4:7, 21:18*
        - h. He ate, *John 21:13-15, Luke 24:41-43*
        - *i.* He became weary, *John 4:6*
        - *j.* He slept, *Matt. 8:24*
        - *k.* He sang, *Matt. 26:30*
        - l. He sweat and agonized, *Luke 22:44*
        - m. He bled, *John 19:34*
        - n. He died, *Matt. 27:50*
        - o. He was buried, *Matt. 27:59-60*

    - **B. He had a human soul, *John 12:27***
        - **a. His mentality**
            - He increased in wisdom and statures, *Luke 2:52,40*
            - He asked questions, *Luke 2:46, 8:45*
        - **b. His Volition**
            - He learned obedience, *Luke 2:51*
        - **c. His Conscience**
            - He was tempted, *Matthew 4:1*
            - He loved, *Mark 10:21*
            - He had compassion, *Matt. 9:36, 14:14*
            - He was angered and grieved, *Mark 3:5*
            - He wept, *John 11:35, Luke 19:41*

- He experienced joy, *Luke 10:21*
- He possesses the seal, *John 2:17*
- He became sorrowful, *Matt. 26:37, Mark 14:34*

C. He had human spirit, *Mark 2:8, Luke 23:46*

- He prayed, *Luke 11:1*
- He communed with the Father often

4. The sufferings of the Savior

A. Rejected by His Own

1. His nation, *John 1:10-11, Isaiah 53:3, Luke 19:14*
2. His hometown, Nazareth, *Luke 4:22-29, 28-29*
3. His friends, *Mark 3:21*

His popularity continued and his friends thought He was mentally unsound

4. His family, *John 7:5, 7:2-6*

B. Ridiculed because of –

1. His hometown – *John 1:46, John 7:52 by the Pharisees*
2. His Background – *John 8:41, John 9:24-29*

C. Rejected and threatened constantly by the Jews

1. Because he healed on the Sabbath day, *John 5:16, Luke 6:10-11*
2. Because of His claims – *John 8:58-59, John 10:30-33*
3. Because of His sermons – *John 8:40, Luke 11:53-54, Mark 12:12, Matt. 26:1-4*
4. Because of His miracles – *John 11:53, John 12:10*

D. Persecuted by the Political Groups of the Jews

1. The Galileans

- They were political extreme fanatics
- They came from Northern Palestine, headed by one Judas of Galilee
- They were against all foreign elements
- They advocate – Galilee was for Galileans

2. The Herodians

- A political group from the Herod family
- Derived their authority from the Roman government and favored Greek custom
- They were committed to maintain the status quo
- They joined with the Pharisee to silence Christ
  - During Christ early ministry, *Mark 3:16*
  - During the middle part, *Mark 12:13*
  - During His final week, *Matt. 22:16*
- They regarded Christ as a revolutionary fanatic
- Christ soundly condemned the Herodians, *Mark 8:15, 12:13-17*

3. The Levites

- They were descendants of Levi, Jacob's 3rd son, *Gen 29:34*
- They were in-charge of the temple
- Jesus used a Levite in His parable of the Good Samaritan, *Luke 10:22*

4. The Samaritans

- They were a mixed race living between the provinces of Judea and Galilee

- The race began in 722BC when the Assyrian King Sargon II took the Northern kingdom into captivity, Leaving only the poorest and the most uneducated Israelites behind
- They intermarried with the new people coming in, *2 Kings 17:24-33*
- They offered to help build the temple in 535 BC but were refused, *Ezra 4:1-2*
- The Samaritan governor, Sanballat attempted to stop the building of Jerusalem wall during Nehemiah's time, *Nehemiah 6:1-9*
- The complete break up between the Jews and the Samaritan occurred when the grandson of Eliashib, the high priest married Sanballat's daughter, which was forbidden, *Nehemiah 13:23-28*
- He refused to annul the marriage, thus was expelled from the priesthood and exiled. He retired to Samaria where Sanballat built a temple for him in Mt. Gerizim. This was destroyed by John Hyrcanus in 128 BC, because the Samaritans has compromised with Paganism under Antiochus Epiphanes IV by dedicating their temple to the Greek god Zeus
- In the NT, this hatred had reached its zenith, *John 4:9, 8:48*
- Jesus, ordered his disciples not to enter Samaria during their first preaching tours, *Matthew 10:5*
- Christ, however before he ascended, He commanded them to witness to them, *Acts 1:8*
- Jesus himself minister to them, *John 4:1-42* "And he must needs go to Samaria"
- A Samaritan was a hero in his parable, *Luke 10:33*
- On one occasion, Christ healed 10 lepers only one returned and a Samaritan, *Luke 17:16*
- Jesus was rejected by the Samaritans during His final ministry, because His face was set as though, He would go to Jerusalem, *Luke 9:53*

E. Persecuted by religious groups

1. The Pharisees

- This group started during the time of Maccabees under the reign of John Hyrcanus, 135,140 BC
- They were called Separatist, taken from the verb, 'Parah'
- They were exponent and guardians of both written and oral law
- Their belief was conservative
- They were the most bitter and hateful enemies of Christ, such as
    a. They condemned Christ for associating with sinners*, Matt.9:11, Luke7:39*
    b. They condemned Christ for healing, *Luke 6:7, 14:1*
    c. They condemned Christ for allowing His disciples to eat during the Sabbath, *Matt. 12.1-2*
    d. They accused Christ of casting out demons through Satan's power, *Matt.9:34*
    e. They sought to kill Him, early in the ministry, *Matt. 12:14*
    f. They demanded that Christ perform signs for them*, Matt 12:38, 16:1*
    g. They despised Christ, because he refused to always follow their vain traditions, *Matt 15:1-2*

h. They attempted to Him in various theological issues, such as
   - Concerning marriage, *Matt. 19:3*
   - Concerning the tribute to Ceasar, *Matt. 22:15*
   - Concerning to kingdom of God*, Luke 17:20*
   - Concerning adultery, *John 8:9*

i. They attempted to deny His miracles, *John 9:15*
j. They cast doubt upon the legality of His birth
k. They accused Christ of outright lying, *John 8:13*
l. They threatened retaliation upon all who would accept Christ*, John 9:22, 12:42*
m. They plotted His death, *John 11:47-53*
n. They ordered his arrest in Gethsemane*, John 18:3*
o. They demanded a guard be stationed at His tomb, *Matt. 27:64*
p. They rejected Jesus as the Messiah, because Jesus did not follow their tradition and associated with the wicked persons.

SEVEN TYPES OF PHARISEES

a. The Shoulder Pharisees – who paraded his good works before men, like a badge on a shoulder
b. The Wait a Little Pharisee – who would ask someone to wait for him while he performed good deed
c. The Blind Pharisee – who bruised himself by walking into a wall, because he shut his eye to avoid seeing a woman or anything that makes him sin
d. The Pestle Pharisee – who walked with a hanging head rather than observe an alluring temptation
e. The Ever- Reckoning Pharisee – who was always counting his good deeds to see if they offset his failures
f. The God-fearing Pharisee – a righteous person
g. The God loving Pharisee – those who love God

2. The Sadducees

- The wealthy, upper class Jewish community
- This group came from Zadok, the high priest, during the reign of King Solomon*, 1 Kings, 2:35*
- They were the aristocrats among the Jews and rivals of the Pharisees
- They were they modernist of the day
- They denied the exiting of the spirit, resurrection of the just, the immortality of the soul
- They were totally anti-supernatural
- They set aside differences and joined with the pharisees to persecute and murder Christ

3. The Sanhedrin

- The religious and legal Jewish supreme court
- Composed of Sadducees and Pharisees

- The name came from two Greek words
  Sun - which means together with
  Hedia – which means a sitting place
- Counsel board with sat in session
- It may have come from the time of Moses*, Num. 11:16-17* or from the time of King Jehoshaphath *2 Chronicles 19:8*

The Composition of Sanhedrin

a. The high priest as head
b. The heads of the 24 priestly service division
c. The scribes and lawyers
d. The elders and the representatives of the laity

4. The Scribe

- They were the students, interpreters of the OT scriptures

5. The Essenes

- Jewish monastic group practicing rituals, purity and personal holiness

F. Sufferings from the Inner Circle

- His apostle and disciples
  a. Betrayed by a follower, *John 13:21*
  b. Denied by a friend*, Matt. 20:58, 69:75*
  c. Misunderstood by His disciples*, Matt. 15:16, 16:6-11, Mark 6:52*
  d. Forsaken by all*, Matt. 20:56*
  e. Misquoted, *Matt. 26:61*

G. Sufferings from the Devil

- Tempted by Satan, *Luke 4:1-2, 13, 22:28*
- Threatened by the devil, *Matt. 26:37-38, Mark 14: 33-34*

H. Illegally Tried Several Times

a. First Trial – before annas, *John 18:12*
b. Second Trial – before Caiaphas, *Matt. 26:57-68*
c. Third Trial – before the Sanhedrin, *Matt. 27:1-2*
d. Fourth Trial – before Pilate, *John 18:25-38*
e. Fifth Trial – before Herod, *Luke 23:7-12*
f. Sixth Trial – before Pilate, *John 18:39, 19:16*

I. Indicted on false charges, *Luke 23:1-2*

J. Mocked By

a. The Roman soldiers, *Luke 23:36*
b. The watching crowd, *Luke 23:35*
c. The chief priest, *Mark 15:31*
d. The two thieves*, Mark 15:32*

Life of Christ II

K. He was tortured

a. Slapped, *John 8:22*
b. Blind folded, *Luke 22:64*
c. Spit upon, *Matt. 26:67*
d. Buffeted*, Matt. 26:67*
e. Scourged, *Matt. 27:26*
f. Struck upon the head, *Matt. 27:30*
g. Pierced with thorns, *Matt. 27:29*
h. Crucified*, Matt. 27*

END OF JESUS PUBLIC MINISTRY

A. His Final Ministry at Jericho

I. He healed a beggar at Jericho – *Luke 18:35 – 19:28, Matt. 20:34*

- Not born blind
- Persisted on crying despite opposition and obstacle
- Addressed Christ as Son of David, a messianic title indicating that can heal
- Result – Jesus healed him

Lessons –

1. The importance of immediate seizing of opportunities
2. When Jesus pass by, it's a time of hope
3. When does Jesus pass by
4. Some hindrances for not seizing the opportunities
   a. Our own blindness
   b. Impediment that other cast in the way – the crowd rebuked him

II. The Importance of pertinacity in the affairs of our own soul – extremely persistent

- Not only a time of hope but also of action
- He listens attentively, with eagerness
- When he knows that Christ passed by, he began to cry and pray

III. The root of his prompt action – his faith

- Remember that Christ is ready and willing to help

IV. The blessings he received

a. What he willed, the Lord granted
b. He became a new follower of Christ
c. He gave glory to the Lord

B. He saved Zacchaeus – *Luke 19:1-10*

I. His Character

- His new name, signifying pure, a righteous one, although not living up to his name
- His social standing – chief among the publicans, rich
  - A tax collector – chief or supervisor
  - Working for the Roman government

- The Roman government collected indirect taxes from transportation of merchandise, sea ports and caravan routs
- To be a tax collector, he had to bid against the others to guarantee for the highest money

- A publican was hated by the Jews, collecting more than the required amount to be collected. The rest for themselves.
- Constant contact with the gentiles, they proclaim him unclean
- In the sight of the people he was wicked and hated but in the sight of God, he was precious and loved.

II. His Curiosity

a. A rich man was so anxious to see Jesus
b. A rich man overcame hindrances just to see Jesus. He was of a small stature, he climbed on the sycamore tree

Note:

Sycamore tree has thorns and also used for door and jambs or posts.
It signifies, Christ as the door, I am the door.

- Also, Christ was crowned with thorns
- Also, our salvation, cost Christ' hardships, and like**, etc.**

III. His calling

a. A personal call. He was called by his name.
Jesus knew where he was, his stature and his thought.
b. An urgent call. "Make haste, come down"
c. An effectual call – "and he make haste and come down"

IV. His conversion

a. A present salvation
A marvelous change of his character
- From dishonest to honest
- From selfish to generous
- From sinful to righteous

b. A glorious change in his service
- Instead of living for self, but now living for the Savior
- Instead of seeking the things for the present but now began seeking things for eternity

c. A personal contact with Christ
d. A practical salvation
The Evidence of His salvation
- Half of my goods – "I will give to the poor."
- Splendid liberality not a tenth, a fifth, but half
- Not for a time being but during for his life time.

OTHER LESSONS

1. v.2-4 – a man became a child
   - It is unusual for a man, a rich man to run
   - Yet he ran and climbed the tree like a child
2. v.5-9 – seeking man became a found man
   - He thought he was the one seeking God but actually, it was Christ who was looking for him – *Gen. 3:9*. A sinner does not seek God
3. v.7-8 – a small man became big when we have Christ, we become big, in the sense that we are Sons of God

4. v.6 the host became the guest. Jesus invited him into his own home. Being a Christian, Jesus now is our master and Lord

He was anointed by Mary, *John 12:1-11, Matt. 26:6-13, Mark 14:3-9*

Lessons –

1. v.3 – God deserves the best, costly, precious ointment
2. v.6 – an act of pure love, selfless
3. v.7 – an act of devotion before it is too late. While there's an opportunity let's do something for God, *Ecc. 12:1*
4. v.4-5 – Sometimes, there are those who doesn't understand us, the questioning and rebuked us
    - Our giving must be worthy, it cost something, it has value – *2 Samuel 24:24*
    - She did all she could
5. v.3 – our giving will encourage and attract others
6. *Matthew 26:13* – what we did for Christ will have an everlasting effect
    - Her love for God was rewarded

HIS TRIUMPHANT ENTRY

Mark 11:9, Matt. 21:1-11, Luke 19:38, John 12:12-15

A. The last one week of Christ or the Palm Sunday
B. Fulfillment of prophecy – *Zech. 9:9*
C. A visitor has to pass first at Bethany, the Bethphage, to Jerusalem, which is about 2 miles away
D. Before he entered, he sent first for a colt with an ass (2 animals) *Matt.21:1 A* fulfillment of *Zech. 9:9*

A Colt

a. A symbol of peace, as He came to bring peace, reconciliation
b. A symbol of service to carry burden
c. A symbol of sacredness, never ridden, *v.2, Num.19:2, Deu. 21:3*

E. During the Passover time, the population of Jerusalem will increase up to 3 times

THE PURPOSE OF HIS ENTRY

1. **He declared Himself to be Israel's kind and Messiah, King of peace**
    - A king of peace, to reconcile the world with God
    - He rode on a donkey, a sign of humility, not as a conqueror, who usually rode on a stallion
    - He was openly affirming His kingdom as the Son of God
2. **He deliberately challenged the religious leaders. This leads to His arrest and crucifixion**

THE RESPONSE OF THE MULTITUDE, *Matt. 21:1-11*

1. v.8 - they received Him as a king, they stripped off their cloaks and cut down branches of the trees and spread on the ways, that is honor and pay homage.
    - *Hosanna* means – save now or save we pray
    - Blessed be the Lord – means blessed He who is sent by God to save His people or blessed is He who is sent with authority of God

- In the highest means God saves we pray; you are in the highest. Save now through Him whom you have sent.

As he entered Jerusalem, He wept – *Luke 11:41-44, John 11:35*

Reasons:

1. If he looked back, he saw how the nation wasted the opportunities
2. If he looked within, He saw their spiritual ignorance and blindness in their hearts
3. If he looked around, He saw the religious activity
    a. The temple became a den of thieves
    b. The religious leaders want to kill Him
4. If he will look ahead, He saw the coming destruction of Jerusalem
    In 70 A.D, under General Titus, The Romans invaded Jerusalem, 600,000 men died and thousands were captives aside from the destruction of the temple and other buildings – *Matt. 24:1-2(the destruction of the temple by the Romans)*

As he entered the city, He went to the temple
Then the cleansing of the temple
Matt. 21:12-13, Mark 11:15-19
This was the second cleansing of the temple,
The first cleansing, *John 2:13-22*

Things to note on the second cleansing of the temple:

a. It marks the closing of His ministry.
He started His ministry by cleansing
The temple on the second cleansing,
He emphasizes, *John 2:13-20*

b. How to use and treat the temple
c. He has the right to clean it. It is His dwelling place

The religious leaders permitted some people to set up

a. **Money changers –** for foreign visitors at high rates
b. Merchants – selling animals for sacrifices, including does for high priests

Lesson:

1. The temple should be a place for praying, not a place of praying and paying.
    Mark 11:17 –
    a. "my house" – signifies that He is God
    b. "den of thieves" – a place where thieves hide, this religious leader used the temple to cover their sins.

"Do we need church to cover our sins?"

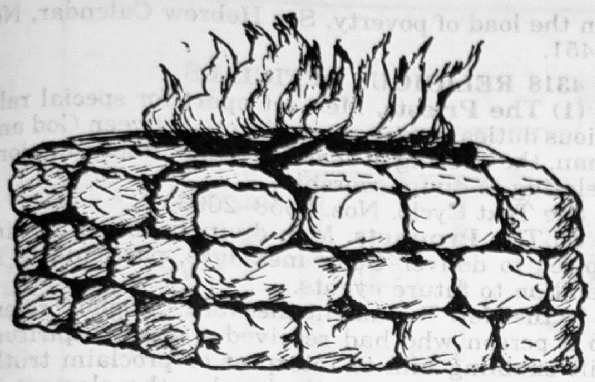
THE INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT OF THE TEMPLE

1. It consists of two parts.
2. It was located on top of Mt. Zion about 30 acres of land.

a. A temple building – a small structure, 8' higher which sat at the center of the temple territory, called the Holy of Holies, which only the priest could enter during the Day of atonement, having the lamp stand, table of shewbread and altar of incense.
b. The temple courtyards/precincts – 4 courtyards with surround the temple building, decreasing in their importance
    i. **First – the court of the priest, 3 feet higher with furnishing as the altar of burn offering, the brazen altar**
    ii. **Second – court of the male Israelites, for Jewish worshippers, for great feast 10 ft higher**
    iii. **Third – Court of Women, 3 ft higher, also called the treasury, for women only**
    iv. **The Sacred Enclosure, 3 ft higher**
    v. **Fourth – court of the gentiles – worship place of the gentiles converted to Judaism**
        - The place where Jews entered and cleansed
        - The lowest level for foreigners
        - Jews drive out those who commercialized and circularized religion, selling of animals, money changers, inspection of animals
        - Drove those who afflicted the atmosphere of prayers within the temple, as the noise and other activities, etc.
        - the whole temple is to be the house of prayer.

***SEE THE TEMPLE LAYOUT PLAN**

PLACES FOR RELIGIOUS WORSHIP 4316



(1) The Altar. A raised structure upon which sacrifices were offered or incense burned. It was man's simplest and earliest effort to give outward expression of faith in God, the desire to worship, and his need of sacrifice for sin.

Immediately after leaving the ark Noah erected an altar, and offered sacrifices unto the Lord.

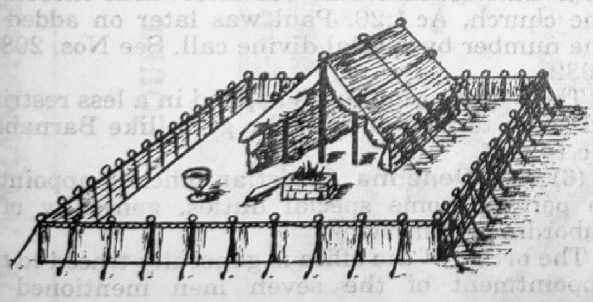
This act was acceptable unto Jehovah, and resulted in a divine promise of blessing for the world throughout ages to come.

From Noah's time godly men continued to build altars for worship.

Abraham erected altars at different places where he sojourned. See Ge.12:7,8; 13:18, etc.

Jacob was an altar-builder. See Ge.33:20; 35:7, etc.

Moses, Joshua, Samuel, David, and other ancient worthies built altars for sacrifices, or in commemoration of great events. See Text Cyclo. No. 120.



(2) The Tabernacle. A sacred tent and its furniture made according to a divine plan given to Moses in the mount. He.8:5.

It was the idea of the altar, expanded by divine revelation, to meet the needs of the nation for sacrifice and worship.

The Tabernacle proper was divided into two parts—the Holy Place and the Holy of Holies.

The Holy Place was twenty cubits long, and ten wide. It contained the "table of shewbread," the "golden candlestick," and the "altar of incense."

The Holy of Holies was ten cubits square.

It contained the "ark of the covenant," a sacred chest which was a symbol of the divine presence.

A curtain, or veil, of costly material divided the two sections.

No one, except the high priest, ever entered the Holy of Holies, and he went in only once a year, on the "Day of Atonement," to make atonement for the sins of the people.

Many of the ceremonies and furnishings of the tabernacle had a typical significance, and foretokened the coming of Christ.

For the typical teachings see Hebrews, chs. 8,9.

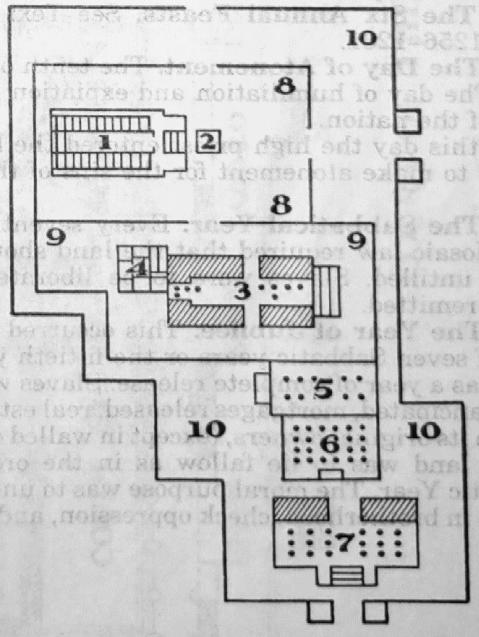
For its main articles of furniture see Text Cyclo. Altars, Nos. 122, 123; table, No. 3530; laver, No. 2051; candlestick, No. 637; ark, No. 216.

(3) The Temple. The Children of Israel had been pilgrims from Egypt to the Promised Land.

When they were settled in their new home it was natural for them to desire something more permanent than a tent in which to worship.

David conceived the idea of building a temple for the Lord, but he was forbidden to do so because he was a man of blood, 1 Chr.22.8. He amassed a great amount of material for the construction of the building, but it was left for Solomon to erect it. For allusions to the three temples built in Jerusalem see Text Cyclo. Nos. 3577, 3578, 3579. For the plan of the temple and explanation see No. 4319.

The Plan of Solomon's Royal Buildings, Including the Temple



(1) Temple
(2) Altar
(3) Palace
(4) House of Pharaoh's daughter
(5) Throne hall
(6) Porch of pillars
(7) House of Lebanon
(8) Temple court
(9) Middle court
(10) Outer court

(4) The Synagogue. A Jewish place of worship. This institution appears to have arisen during the exile, or shortly after.

4319
INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT OF THE TEMPLE AT JERUSALEM
4319
COURT OF THE GENTILES
SACRED ENCLOSURE
SINGLE CLOISTER
MARBLE TABLES
GREAT ALTAR
ASCENT TO THE ALTAR
PORCH
HOLY PLACE
MOST HOLY PLACE
COURT OF THE PRIESTS
COURT OF ISRAEL
Open Court
THE WIDOW'S MITE MK.12.42.
COURT OF THE WOMEN OR TREASURY
THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY. MT.21.15.
Open Court
STEPS OF THE DEGREES.
THE SINFUL WOMAN. Jn.8.1
MT. 6.2
Open Court
Open Court
AC. 3:6,7.
THE PHARISEE AND THE PUBLICAN. LU.18.10-14
JESUS CLEANSETH THE TEMPLE. MT. 21, 12.
SACRED ENCLOSURE
COURT OF THE GENTILES

Life of Christ II

A – The temple building or the house of God, 8 ft higher that the court of priests

B – The court of the priest – for the priest only, 3 ft higher than the court of Israel

C – Court of Israel – for male Israelites, 10 ft higher than the court of women

D – The court of women, also called the treasury, for women only, 3 ft higher

E – The court of gentiles, for foreigners, the lowest part outside the sacred precincts

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STRUCTURE

1. **Illustrating the exclusive elements of the Jewish religion**
2. **Emphasizing the separation of sinful man from God the difficulty of approach to the divine presence under the old disposition**
3. **The exclusion of the gentiles from the temple proper pointed to the fact that the Jews regarded themselves as the chosen people of God and wholly separated from other nations.**
4. **The graduation of courts and the prohibition concerning access to them, emphasized the strict class distinction in the Jewish system of religion**
5. **The inaccessibility of the holy of holies to all except the high priest on one day a year and the various barriers which prevented to common people even to approach near the supposed dwelling place of divine presence was a continual object lesson of the holiness of God his separation from sinners.**
6. **The Christian dispensation ushered in a new era. The reception though Christ swept away all barriers between God and the penitent men. When Christ died, the veil of the temple was sent in twain*, Matt. 27:51,* signifying that the way was now open for immediate access to God*. Heb. 10:19-21***

   In Jesus all class distinction are blot out or erase or obliterated, those that formerly existed

   a. **Between Jesus and the gentiles, *Rom. 10:12***
   b. **Between men and women, *Gen 3:26***
   c. **Between the priests and laymen, *Rom. 1:6***

Then He left the city and went to Bethany and on the next day, he returned, *Matt. 21:17-18*
As He returned, the next day, He cursed the fig tree*, Matt. 21:18-22, Mark 11:12-14*

CURSING THE FIG TREE

Fig tree usually associated with the nation, Israel*, Jeremiah 18:13, Hosea 9:10, Nahum 3:12*

Lesson – It's about the spiritual condition of Israel

1. Failure to be fruitful, outwardly fruitless
2. Nothing but leaves only, meaning only in appearance*, Mark 11:13*
3. It withered right away, or its roots dried up, it's from the inside.
4. Full of leaves, appearing to be religious, only professing to be fruitful, but no fruits
5. Appearing to be full, to be religious, only professing but not possessing
6. Located on the way, seen of men
7. A sign of disappointment, of coming judgment and punishment

Another lesson which Christ would like to relay to them, refer to the answer, *v. 22-25*

Life of Christ II

THE CONDITIONS OF PRAYER

1. **v.22-23 – Faith in God**
   - The object of faith is God Himself, "have faith in God"
   - Faith has no power, but the object
   - Faith has its purpose, as to move the mountain, as to ask something impossible, too high, etc.
   - As we pray, we must have faith.
2. **v.2 – Expectancy**
   - Must believe and expect the answer to prayer
   - Be confident, be assured also
     1 John 5:14-15, James 1:6, Isaiah 65:24

   Expectancy involves all of man's being
   - It involves man's emotion – he desires
   - It involves man's will – he asks
   - It involves man's spirit – he believes
3. **v.23-24 – Forgiveness also *Matthew 6:14-15, 18:32-33***

DISPUTE WITH THE RELIGIOUS LEADERS

A. **A question of authority*, Matt. 21:23-27, Mark 11:27-33, Luke 20:1-8***
- These religious leaders have the right to know what is right but they were not seeking the truth.
- They were only looking for evidence to use in order to destroy Jesus*, Mark 11:28*
- Jesus knew their motives and countered their question with a question and exposed their hypocrisy

I. TWO QUESTIONS ASKED, v.28

1. **Authority of His works**
   By what authority He was doing those things such as cleansing the temple, His miracles, etc
2. **Authority of His person**
   Who gave Him authority – for He was claiming as:
   - The Messiah,
   - The light of the World
   - To the temple – "My house"

II. v.29, Jesus' replied – He answered it with a question regarding the baptism of John
***His opponents have two choices about John's baptism**

1. **If yes –** a. That Jesus is also from God, because John testified it, *John 1:29-34*
   b. Likewise, John's baptism was also from God, then why do they did not believe the testimony of John
2. **If no** – a. Then John was a mere man, as well as Jesus
   b. Then, it would arise the people against them, for the people believe that John was a prophet from God.

***HYPOCRITE* –** means one who pretends to have virtue

WHY GO BACK TO JOHN THE BAPTIST?

- God does not teach us a new truth, for there is only one truth

- The truth had been revealed by John the Baptist
- John the Baptist had already presented Him as the Lamb of God
- But they did not accept what he taught them*, John 1:29*
- Had they accepted John's message, they would have submitted to Christ's authority

III. OTHER LESSONS –

- Their concern was not to find the truth, but to save face, protect their position, esteem and security

They committed 3-fold sin

a. They deliberately denied Jesus
b. They were deliberately coward, they feared men
c. They chose to be ignorant, they feared being shamed, embarrassed and ridiculed
d. Their decision, no decision, we don't know, they lied

B. Concerning the payment of tribute money, *Matt. 22:15-22*

- Tribute money given to foreign power
- They Herodians and Pharisees were enemies
- The Pharisees opposed the tribute money or the full tax for several reasons
  - They did not want to submit to a gentile or foreign power
  - They did not revered Caesar as a God
  - It was better for them to use their money for their own than give it to Rome

On the other hand, the Herodian's came authority from Rome, they favored the tribute money

  - Their alliance was temporary and a subtle trap
  - No matter what side Jesus choose, He would be in trouble
- If He opposed, He would be in trouble with Rome
- If He agreed or approved, He would be in trouble with the Jews

HIS REPLY – *Mark 12:17*

Several truths to note:

1. Christians must honor and obey rules or government authorities, *Acts 13, 1Peter 2:13-17, 1Timothy 2:1*
2. Christians must honor and obey God, *Acts 5:29*
3. Christians must honor and obey God and the government authorities – dual citizenship

C.* CONCERNING RESSURECTION – *Matt. 22:23-31, Mark 12:18-27, Luke 20:27-40

Background of the Sadducees

1. Most of them are wealthy
2. Some are member of Sanhedrin
3. They don't believe on the existence of souls, angels and life after death
4. They were referring to the law of marriage

Deuteronomy 25:7-10

a. Family name to continue
b. Wealth be kept within the family

TWO THINGS JESUS TAUGHT THEM

Life of Christ II

1. **Ignorance of the power of God**
    a. he knows nothing of God, ignorant
    b. he doth not believe on God, nor His power
    c. resurrection is not a restoration of new life but an entrance into a new life
    d. God is also able to give us new bodies in heaven, *1 Cor. 15:38* like the angels
2. **Ignorance of the Scripture**
    a. The bible plainly teaches us that there is resurrection*, Job 19:25-27, Dan. 12:2, John 5:25,28-29, 6:40, Romans 8:11, 1Thessalonians 4:16-17*

REASONS FOR BEING IGNORANT OF THE SCRIPTURE

a. He has not studied the bible
b. He does not believe in the bible

The Proof – *v.26-27*

1. God is the God of the past saints – God of Abraham, Isaac, etc.
    a. God's relationship with us are active relationship, "He said, I am the God". Not I was. It continues.
    b. God is also the God of the living since He was their God, they were still alive

D. CONCERNING THE GREATESTS COMMANDMENT
Matthew 22:34-40, Mark 12:28,34

He was asked by the scribe, the teacher of the law.

Jesus quoted *Deuteronomy 6:4 and Lev. 19:18,* a statement of their faith, recited daily by every orthodox Jew

Christ's reply – v. 29-31

I. "The Lord our God, the Lord is one" which means
    a. He is the Lord – there is no other
    1Cor. 8:4, 1Timothy 2:5, Isaiah 43:10-11, 44:6
    b. He is our God – refers to our personal relationship
    c. He is the One – He is the focus of our life, attention, devotion**, love and praise**

II. He is to be loved. A loving relationship involves –
    a. Commitment and loyalty
    b. Trust and respect

III. He demands that we love our neighbor as ourselves, the second commandment

The greatest commandment –

To love God with all our heart, mind, etc.

a. True love involves the heart and the will
b. True love involves service and obedience
c. True love can't be divorced from the love of our neighbor

JESUS INDICTMENT OF THE JEWISH LEADERS

Three Forceful Parables

Life of Christ II

I. Parable of the two sons, *Matt.21:28-32*

Vineyard refers to Israel, *Ps.80:8-10, Isaiah 5*

Two kinds of People

a. The self-righteous, the religious person had a great intent with regards to God but they would not repent and humble themselves and be baptized, *Matthew3:7-12*

b. The non-religious people
They confessed their sins, obeyed God's word and were baptized

II.* The wicked vinedresser, *Matt. 22:33-46

Vineyard refers to the nation Israel also from *Isaiah. 5:1-7*

Jesus reminded them of the goodness of God.

a. Delivered them out of Egypt
b. Planted them on a rich land, a land of milk and honey
c. Gave them materials and spiritual blessings
d. He asked them to bear fruit for His glory
e. From time to time, He sent His servants to receive the fruits but they mistreated them (prophets)
f. Later on, He sent His own son, the heir (Jesus Christ) but they crucified Him.
g. Thus, Jerusalem was destroyed by the Romans, 70 A.D
h. Christ was called a stone*, Dan. 32:4,18* and also called a stumbling block, *Romans 9:32-33, I Corinthians 1:23*
i. He was rejected and put to death, but He found the church to which He is the foundation, the chief corner stone, *Eph. 2:20-22, I Peter 2:4-5*
j. Also, the gospel was given to the gentiles because of their unbelief.
k. Later on, Christ will return as a smiting stone*, Eph. 2:20-22, I Peter 2:4-5*

III. The Parable of the Wedding Feast, *Matt. 22:1-4*

a. After what they had done or after killing his son, God still inviting the nation Israel
b. First, He sent again Hist prophets even during the ministry of John the Baptist.
c. *v.3* - Those who were invited were invited again
d. *v.5* – But they made light of it.
e. *v.6* – They killed and tortured the servants, what they did to John the Baptist and Jesus
f. *v.7* – The king was angry and destroyed the city, 70 A.D
g. *v.8* – After His death and resurrection, He invited them again through the Holy Spirit*, Acts 1:8, Acts 13:46*
h. But still they rejected Him, thus, they turned to the gentiles, *Acts 13:46, Matthew 22:10*
i. *v.11* – a man without a wedding garment refers to professing Christians. Garments refer to God's righteousness. *Phil. 3:9, Rev. 19:7-8*

Lesson

a. God's invitation – it's gracious, true, commanding, open to all, pressing and urgent.
b. Those who made light of it – are the persons who are pre-occupied with worldly cares, riches, proud of earthly honors and fame.

IV*. Christ's Turn – He questioned them regarding the Messiah, *Mark 11:35, Matt. 21:41-46

- An important question – because if you have a wrong answer in identification, your soul is in danger.
- He was quoting, *Ps. 110:1*

a. The question – If Messiah is David's Son, then how could also He be the God of David?
Answer:

As God, He is David's Lord.
As man, He is David's son.
It teaches His deity and humanity of Christ.

b. The result – they dared not to ask question anymore. Not because they believed the truth but because, they were afraid to face the truth. They were silenced.

JESUS DENOUNCED THE RELIGIOUS LEADERS, *Matt. 23:1-26, Mark 2:38-40*

A. The wickedness of these men.

1. *v.1-3* – they don't practice what they preached.
2. *v.4* – they place heavy burden upon the people
3. *v.5-7* – they do everything for show.
4. *v.6* – they demand to occupy the place of prominence.
5. *v.23* – they are careful to tithes even the tiniest part of their income but they ignore the important thing of the law – justice, mercy and faith
6. *v.24* – you strain your water so you won't accidentally swallow gnat, then you swallow a camel.
   A gnat is an unclean insect.
   Meaning they are careful or meticulous about the details of the ceremonial cleanness, but they lust the perspective of inner purity.
   They were ceremoniously clean on the outside but corrupt on the inside
   In essence, they would then even swallow a comul and not even notice it.
7. *v.14* – they devoured the homes of the widows.
   They used religion to rob them, taking advantage.
   They were hungry for power and fame.
8. *v.25-28* – appearing saintly and holy outwardly but inwardly full of corruption and greed.
9. *v.*29-36 – they say that if they had been alive during the time of the forefathers, they would not partake with their deeds, as the killing of the prophets. But they will soon the prophets in the time to come.

JESUS CHRIST'S LIFE PREDICTION – *John 12:23-28*

a. *v.23* – In foretelling His death – He sees beyond the cross – the glory to follow, *Luke 24:26, Hebrews 12:26*
b. *v.*24 – He used the seed as illustration, when planted, it dies but later on become fruitful.

Lessons

- No glory without suffering
- No fruitful life without death
- No victory without surrender

As Christians –

- We have to yield ourselves to God
- We must die to self, so that we live unto God,

c. *v.25-26*, the contrast

- Loneliness or fruitfulness
- Losing life or keeping life
- Serving self or serving Christ
- Pleasing self or pleasing Christ

Also predicted on the coming tribulation, Matthew 24

a. *v.4-5* religious deception

b. *v.*6 wars
c. *v.7a* famine
d. *v.7b – 8* deaths
e. *v.9* martyrs
f. *v.10-13* worldwide chaos
g. *v.14* worldwide preaching

THE PASSOVER, Matthew 26:17-35

A. Historical Background – *Exodus 12:1-3*

Before the Last Plague was given to the Egyptians

1. The feast of the Passover and the unleavened bread. These were two feasts but considered as one.
   - That is first the Passover, then follows the feast of the unleavened bread.
2. The menu, *Exodus 12:8*
   a. A roasted lamb refers to Christ
   b. Bitter herbs and the bitter years of their slavery
   c. Unleavened bread, reminds us of their haste to leave Egypt.

Exodus 12:5 – the lamb must be without blemish as Christ
   - To test it, it must be kept for 4 days, so Christ was under scrutiny during His public life, *Luke 11:53-54, John 8:46, 18:38*

3. The Feast of the Unleavened Bread, refers also *to* our Lord Jesus Christ
   A. We are saved through the death of our Lord Jesus Christ and strengthened daily by feasting on His word.
   Exodus 12:7 – the blood as applied on the door post and jamb, appropriation by personal faith, not universalism
   v.13 the blood applied without addition, a perfect protection from the judgment and us sufficient.

B. The Preparation of the Passover

1. Finding a room to celebrate
   - ❖ During this season, many people from other places came to Jerusalem, thus people are preparing rooms for them. Population usually increase three time.
   - ❖ They found a place, the upper room

C. What took place on the Upper Room

1. They observed the Passover and the feast of unleavened bread, *Matthew 26:20-21, Mark 14:17-18*
2. Jesus predicted His betrayal*, Matt. 26:21-25*
   Sop refers to bread

I. Background of the Life of Judas Iscariot

- ○ Tested among the twelve*, Mark 3:14,19*
- ○ Called Iscariot and a traitor, *Luke 6:16*
- ○ Criticize many*, John 12:3-5*
- ○ Identified as a betrayer*, John 13:21-26*
- ○ Sells out Christ with a kiss*, Mark 14:10-11*
- ○ Returns betrayal money, *Matt. 27:3-10*
- ○ Commits suicide, *Matt. 27:5, Acts 1:18*
- ○ Goes to his own place, *Acts 1:16-20, 25*
- ○ Better not to have been born, *Matt. 26:34*

Life of Christ II

II. Described as

a. Thief *John 12:6*
b. Deceitful, *Matt. 26:14-16*
c. Possessed by Satan – *John 13:27*
d. Son of Perdition – *John 17:12*
e. Devil – *John 6:70-71*

D. He instituted the Lord Supper, *Matt. 26:26-29; Mark 14:22-25; Luke 22:1-20; John 13:12-30; I Cor. 11:17-20*

1. The elements used to exhibit the manner of His death

a. The unleavened bread and unfermented grape juice – the symbol of Christ's body and blood
b. The broken bread – refers to the afflicted body of Christ

2. The purpose

a. Obedience to Christ's command, *I Cor. 11:4*
b. Commemoration, *v.25* – "in remembrance of me…"; to look forward what he did
c. Proclamation *v.26* – to show forth the Lord's death, we have forgiveness of sin, etc.; to look around
d. Anticipation, *v.26* – "till he comes"; to look forward, *Titus 2:13*; to show our belief in Christ's return.

3. The requirements

a. Self – examination, *v.28* – to look inward
b. Judgment, *v.29-31*

4. The result

a. The believer is cleansed as he examined himself.
b. The believer is edified as meditate in Christ's death.

4. Jesus washes the feet of His disciple, *John 13:1-17*

Lesson:

a. Servanthood – Jesus showing us to be a model servant
b. Spiritual Cleansing, *v.10* – the word was repeated
   1st wash – to bath completely
   2nd wash – to splash on one's feet, hands or face
   Background – taking a bath a distance away from the house, need to wash his/her feet before entering the house.

As Christians, after being saved, we still commit sins and needs cleansing, *1 John 1:9*

5. Farewell Conversation in the Upper Room

1. He foretells Peter's denial, *John 13: 36-38*
   A warning about self confidence
   a. That none of us knows our heart, *Jer. 17:9*
   b. That we can fall even in our greatest strength

Example: Moses, he had a great faith in God, yet he failed in the wilderness, lost his temper and was disqualified to enter the Promise Land. *1 Cor. 10:12*

6. He rebuked His disciple strife – *Luke 22:24-27*

-who should be the greatest? – *Matthew 20:20-18, Luke 22:24-27*
In a group, there's always competition or jealousy
Christ explained to them four kinds of ministry

1. *v. 20-21* – ministry of manipulation of influences, manage for personal gain, for selfish purposes, do illegal means to have the positions
2. *v. 24* – ministry of indignation much displeasing and jealousy, *Matt. 20:8-12*
3. *v. 25* – ministry of domination, one rule, dictatorship, the gentile rulers
4. *v. 28* – ministry of servanthood and humiliation greatness in the sight of God – humble and serving ministry, a willing servant *1Pet. 4:11*

7. His farewell address

Comfort address *John 14-16*

A. John 14 – a trouble heart, for He is going to leave

Six wonderful assurances given to them

1. We/You are going to heaven, *v.1-6*

- He is going there too
- His assurance of going or coming back
- In heaven –
  - There's grand reception
  - There's grand reunion
  - It's an eternal place
- His farewell message serves as to exercise our faith

Heaven is a real place, described as:

1. Kingdom – *2 Pet. 1:11*
2. An inheritance – *1 Pet. 1:4*
3. A Country – *Heb. 11:6*
4. A City – *Heb. 11:6*
5. A Home – *John 14:2*

Mark 6:3 – He is a carpenter

a. Building a church on earth*, Matt. 16:18*
b. Building a mansion in heaven, *John 14:2*

2. We/You know the Father right now, v.7-11

(4) Four Levels of knowing

a. Knowing a fact
b. To understand the truth
c. To believe in a person and become related to him/her (husband and wife)
d. To have a deeper relationship with a person, a deeper communion, *Philippians 3:10*

3. We/You have the privilege of prayer/ separate conditions of prayer

a. *v.12* – must pray in faith, "he that believeth in me"
b. *v.13-14* – pray in Christ's name
c. *v.15* – pray in loving obedience

NOTE: V.12-13 What He do, we also do

- Means some works, greater works
- That He will equip us through prayer, *v. 12-13*
- Continued work

4. We/You have the Holy Spirit, *v. 16-18*

Two special names

a. **Comforter** –
   - means called alongside, to assist

- advocate, one who represents you at court and stand by at your side to plead your case

b. **Spirit of truth** – related in Christ, the truth, the Word of God

5. **We/You enjoys the Father's love, *v.19-24***
6. **We/You have His gift of peace *v.27***

Christ legacy to us – true peace

- means wholeness, completeness, health, security
- there's joy and contentment
- World's peace – depends on resources, to work for
- God's peace – depend on relationship, a gift through faith

B. Chapter 15 – the vine and the branches relationship

The vinedresser/ the husbandman – the Father
The true vine – Jesus Christ
The branches, we, the believers
There is purging – that is cleansing or removal of hindrances for a fruitful life

- It also signifies caring

Ways Branches Are Pruned

a. Cutting the dead wood/ branches with bread insects and diseases

How can He Pruned as Believers?

a. Through His word, *v.3* – to convict and cleanse by
b. Through chastisement*, Heb. 12:5-11*

Abiding – means to remain, to continue

- It pictures our union and fellowship with Christ
- The branch can't produce its own life but draws nourishment from vine
- We have to abide in Christ, so that He can work through us
- For without Him, we can do nothing

Abiding demands

1. Worship
2. Meditation on His words
3. Prayer
4. Sacrifice
5. Service

Two Kinds of fruit

a. Inner fruit – our maturity
b. Outer fruit – souls brought to Christ

Condition for fruitful life

1. Cleansing, *v.2-3*
2. Abiding, *v.4*
3. Obedience, *v.10,12*

Results in Abiding

1. *v.5* – fruitfulness
2. *v.7* – prayer answered
3. *v.8* – God is glorified
4. *v.11* – joy
5. *v.15* – New intimacy or friend
6. *v.9* – love of Christ

v.12-17 – as a friend of Christ
- the privilege of knowing His will and the responsibility of obeying Him
- our responsibility with God involves love and obedience

v.18-24 – Why the world hated us/ Christians?
1. *v. 18-20* – we are identified with Christ
2. *v. 19* – we don't belong to the world
3. *v. 21* – the world is spiritually ignorant and blind
4. *v. 22-24* – the world will not honest about its own sin

C. Chapter 16 – the ministry of the Holy Spirit

1. The Spirit as comforter, encourages the believer/church, *v.1-4*
   a. because of persecution
   b. because of the attack of the enemy
2. The Spirit as the reprove witness, *v.5-11*
   - Reprove means to bring to light, to expose, to refute, to convict, to convince a particular belief
3. The Spirit as a teacher guide of the believe/church, *v.12-15*

After His farewell message they sang a psalm and they went to the garden of Gethsemane, *Matt. 26:30*

Christ also predicted that Peter would deny Him, *Matt. 26:31-35*

NOTE: also, all His disciples said and they all fled later, v.56

Garden of Gethsemane – located on the side pf Mt. Olives, east of the city of Jerusalem

Gethsemane
- means Olive press, to extract oil
- befitting Jesus, for it is the place, He has to express His agony

THREE GROUPS IN THE GARDEN

In the upper room, they were 13, including Jesus

- Then, Judas left, John 13:20, these 12 persons remained

1st group – *Matt. 26:36* – 8 persons

2nd group – *Matt. 26:37* – 3 persons

They were called, the inner circle group

They were Jesus during –

a. the raising of Jairus' daughter*, Matt. 9:23-26*
b. at the transfiguration*, Matt. 17:1*

it says – tarry ye here and watch with me

with His closest friends, disciple to support Him in presence of prayer

3rd group – *Matt.26:39* – 1 person, alone, little further

His Prayer in the Garden

1. A lonely prayer, "withdraw"
2. A humble prayer, "knelt"
3. A persevering prayer, "three tense"
4. A resignation prayer, "not my will"

His Agony

1. Sin of every individual
2. Burden of indifference, unconcerned, His disciple failure
3. Great pressure, His sweat as great drop of blood

Life of Christ II

An Angel Strengthen Him*, Luke 22:43-44*, for some reasons

1. The traitor's kiss
2. Weakness, denial and desertion of his disciple
3. Sufferings, humiliation, and ridicule
4. Crown of thorns
5. Burden of sins
6. Nails, spear

Judas Iscariot – They Betrayer

1. An inhabitant of Kerioth, a town of Southern Palestine
2. Son of Simar
3. The only non-Galilean among the apostles
4. Treasurer of the group
5. His betrayal foretold, *John 6:67-71*
6. His remorse and death, *Matt. 27:3-5*

His repentance is regret, not the repentance of salvation

Jesus Called Him Friend, *Matt. 26:50*

Peter Draw His Sword and Cut the Ear of Malchus

1. The last miracle before the cross
2. It was performed upon an enemy
3. Performed before being ask for
4. Performed as an act of mercy

Lesson – our weapons are spiritual, not carnal

His humble submission to the Father's will, *Matt. 26:45*

He looked beyond the cross

1. Souls being saved
2. Building of churches
3. The preaching of pastors, evangelist and missionaries
4. His second coming
5. Millennial reign
6. The rejection of millions of souls lost forever

In the Garden of Gethsemane – the battle has been won

He was arrested by two military groups

1. Jewish soldiers – officers from the priest
2. Roman soldiers – band of men, *Matt. 26:47*

Jewish Time

Night time hours – divided into watch

1st watch – 6pm to 9pm
2nd watch – 9pm to 12mn
3rd watch – 12mn to 3am
4th watch

Day time – divided into hours

1st hour – 6am to 9am

Life of Christ II

2nd hour – 9am to 12noon
3rd hour – 12nn to 3pm
4th hour – 3pm to 6pm

Example – *Matt. 27:47* – meaning from the 9th hour up to 3pm, darkness fills upon aurous the sky

Events that happened in the garden up to his death

1.	Prayer and agony in the garden	1:00 am
2.	Betrayed and arrest	1:30 am
3.	Before Anna's residences	2:00 am
4.	Before Caiaphas	3:00 am
5.	Before the Sanhedrin, *Mark 16:1*	6:00 am
6.	Before Pilate, *Matt. 27:1-5*	6:30 am
7.	Before Herod Antipas, *Luke 23:5-12*	7:00 am
8.	Final Judgment by Pilate	7:30 am
9.	Scourging at Praetorium	8:00 am
10.	Nailing at the cross (2nd hour)	9:00 am
11.	Darkness over the place	12:00 noon
12.	His Death	3:00 pm

Reasons why the six trial of Jesus were illegal

1. They usually met in semi-circle with the prisoner standing in the midst, facing them. This was not done for Jesus was blind folded.
2. Two clerks were appointed. One would record the votes for acquittal, the other would records the votes of conviction. This was not done.
3. If the vote was for acquittal, the prisoner would be set free immediately. But if for conviction, the condemnation could not be pronounced until the following day.
4. The judged did not protect the accused, they were hostile.
5. There's no evidence that the quorum of 23 judges took part. *Matt. 26:62-63*
6. The arrest was unlawful, because it was carried out under no formal accusation.
7. In criminal trials, all sessions had to be started and carried only during the day. Night sessions were illegal.
8. The search for hostile testimony was illegal*; Matt. 26:59, Mark 14:56, John 11:53*
9. No accused could be convicted or His own evidences, yet the accusers sought replies and admission from Christ to condemn Him. *Matt. 26:63, John 18:19*
10. No legal valid evidence was presented against Him.

Jesus had six illegal trials

3 from the Jewish law –
- Under Annas
- Under Caiaphas
- Under Sanhedrin

3 from the Roman law –
- Under Herod
- Under Pilate

About Barabbas

The man who missed the cross, John 18:39-40

Life of Christ II

1. A robber, *John 18:40*
2. A traitor, sedition*, Luke 22:19*
3. A murderer*, Luke 22:19*
4. A male factor, *Mark 15:21*
5. A transgression, *Mark 15:28*
6. A notable pressure, *Matt. 27:16*
7. A mocker, *Matt. 27:44*

Christ Walked to Calvary

1. A man Cyrene, Simon, helped Him, bearing up the cross. Father of Alexander and Rufus, *Mark 15:21, Romans 16:13*, with their mother
2. Many were weeping, *Luke 23:27*

Note: according to history, 3 crosses were made, one for Barabbas

Crucifixion

1. The Roman capital punishment
2. Brutal and the cruelest kind of death
3. Design for pain, humiliation and shame
4. Most debasing, strip naked

Roman method of torturing before the crucifixion, also called "half way death"

1. Was stripped of all his clothes and bent forward
2. His wrists and ankles were shackled to a lower post
3. Scourging was done by a man, a professional, called lector
4. Instrument used is called flagellum, a piece of wood, 29x18" long, circular, to which attached a long leather thing, at the end were sewer bits of glass, bones and sharp pieces of metals
5. To reduce the naked body to strips of raw flesh in flamed, bleeding wounds
6. Some drip before being crucified
7. The to be splashed with a bucket of salt water to keep the pain

A Man on The Cross

1. Arms in V- position
2. Pain in His wrist was beyond bearing causing muscles to cramp
3. His pictorial muscles along both side of his chest were momentarily paralyzed
4. To keep breathing, he had to remain in constant motion. He had to drag up and down until he could no longer continue
5. Thus, a person would die of suffocation, there through hunger and others through exhaustion

Historical Account of Crucifixion

- It started with the Persians, centuries ago before Christ was crucified.
- They worshipped, Ormazd, the "god of the earth."
- Because of it, no criminal blood should contaminate the earth or ground.
- Thus, they devised a method of killing a criminal by lifting up with no blood pouring on the ground
- They removed the body without touching the ground
- This was copied by other nations, including the Romans, with some modifications.

Life of Christ II

Who is this King Herod during the death of Christ?

- This was not king Herod the Great, because he is already and was succeeded by his son Archeiaus, when they fled to Egypt.
- This was Herod Antipas, tetrarch of Galilee
- The one who beheaded John the Baptist

Who was Pilate?

- The governor or procurator of Judea
- One of the many regional representatives of the Roman Empire
- He reports to no one but to the emperor.
- According to history, he was notorious, brutal, unbounding and recklessly hard
- He was in Jerusalem at that time, because during the Passover, the crowd was large, thus, to maintain peace and order
- He lived in Mediterranean, east of Caesaria.
- During the trial of Paul*, Acts 23-24* – Gov. Felix; *Acts 25-26* – Gov Festus

Miracles of the Cross

1. Veil of the temple was rent (*Matt. 27:51a*) into twain from the top to bottom, Exodus 26:31
    a. Veil located between the holy place and the holy of holies
    b. Woven fabric of 72 twisted braids (interwoven)
    c. Size, 15ft. high x 3-ft. wide x 5" thick
    d. The barrier between man and God was removed, free access*, Hebrews 10:19-20*
2. The earth did quake and the rocks rent, *Matt 27:52-53*
3. Graves were opened and many books of saints which slept arouse, *Matt.27:52-53*. The transfer of OT saints form paradise to heaven, *Eph. 4:8*
   Isaiah 5:14 – hell enlarged*, Luke 16:23,26, Revelation 20:14*

Those Saved at the Cross

1. The Centurion, *Matthew 27:54*
2. One of the malefactors, *Luke 23:39-43*

What the Repentant Thief Know?

1. Death was not the end
2. His own sinfulness, v.41
3. Christ's sinlessness, v.41
4. The Deity of Christ, v.42, Lord
5. He needed a mediator, v.42, "remember me"
6. The kinship of Christ, v.42 "thy kingdom"
7. The salvation is for all, anytime, anywhere through our Lord Jesus Christ

All Classes of People were represented when Christ Died on The Cross

- *Luke 23:35* – in different people, stood beholding
- *Luke 23:35* – religious people, rulers deride Him
- *Luke 23:34* – materialistic people, soldiers, parted his garments and cast lots
- *Luke 23:34* – earnest seeker people, "remember me"

Life of Christ II

THE LAST SEVEN SAYINGS OF JESUS CHRIST

I. The first three sayings – His thoughts for others

1. Those who crucified Him – *Luke 23:34*
"Lord, forgive them", refer *also Isa. 53:12, Psalm 35:13, Acts 7:60*

The Romans were ignorant, just following order. Had they known it, they would not, *1Cor. 2:8*

2. The repentant thief, *Luke 23:42-43*
"Verily, verily, I say unto thee" – That salvation is offered to anyone, anywhere, anytime.
We saw three men on the cross

- One dying for sin
- One dying in sin – unrepentant thief
- One dying from sin – repentant thief

3. To his mother, *John 19:26-27*
In His dying moment,
    - Filled with tender care for His mother
    - Words of affection and responsibility, *Eph. 6:12*

II. The 4th saying, His relationship with His Father, *Matt. 27:45-49*

"My God, my God", words of loneliness

Questions:

1. In what sense God forsook Christ?
    a. The time when the Jews and Satan were permitted to do their works – His sufferings, even death on the Cross.
2. Why God turned His back on Him?
    a. He was bearing the sins of the world, and God can't look on sin, *Hebrews 1:13*
3. Why did Christ know not the reason?
    a. The depth of His sufferings
    b. He voluntarily abstained to use His Divine qualities

III. The Last 3 sayings – Focused on Himself

1. His body, "I thirst", *John 19:28*
    a. Word of Suffering
    b. He endured physical thirst and later gave His life – so that man need never thirst spiritually
2. His finished work, "It is finished"
    a. He had made a full, complete, perfect payment of the sin of the world
    b. No work to be added

    The word "finished" appeared three times in the Bible
    a. *Gen. 2:1* – completion of the Physical world
    b. *John 19:30* – Salvation of mankind, at the cross
    c. *Rev. 16:17* – Judgment, it is done
3. His spirit, Luke 23:46, "Father into thy hands"
    - To the father
    - Words of departure
    a. He gave His life, He gave it voluntarily
    b. He gave Himself, as a Lamb of God

c. Have we committed our life to God
d.

Issues of Time

1. Romans or Gentiles world calendar
   - New day begins at 12:01 AM after midnight and end at the following midnight = 1day = 24 hours
2. Jewish Calendar –
   - New day begins at 6:01 PM to 6:01 Pm next day = 1day = 24 hours

When Christ died?

Three Biblical Truths that Christ died on Wednesday

1. The signs of Jonah – Matt. 12:38-40
   Note: Between Friday to Sunday morning – 36 hours only
   1 day = 1 day and 1 night = 24 hours x 3 = 72 hours
2. The two Sabbaths
   a. That between His crucifixion and His resurrection, there were two sabbaths
   b. A high day or special sabbath which was Thursday
   John 19:31, the preparation for the Sabbath day
   c. They rested on the regular sabbath day, which was Saturday

WEDNESDAY APRIL 14 Passover Luke 23:5	THURSDAY APRIL 15 Special Sabbath Luke 23:16 Rest day	FRIDAY APRIL 17 Women brought spices	SATURDAY A regular Sabbath Rest day	SUNDAY APRIL 18 First Fruit
3PM Death	6PM Burial	6PM	6PM	6PM

So, Christ resurrected on Saturday evening or before Sunday morning.

Christ after His death

1. His spirit with the Father*, Luke 23:46*
2. His soul in Hades*, Eph. 4:9, Luke 23:46, 1 Pet. 3:19-21. Psa. 16:10*
3. His body in the grave, *Luke 23:53*

The Resurrection of Christ

Denied by some, such as

1. Travel Theory, they invented the entire thing
2. Swoon Theory – Christ merely fainted and was revived in the cool tomb
3. Vision theory – only a vision, but not many had seen
4. The spirit Theory – That only His spirit arose
5. The heart Theory – He only resurrected in the hears of His apostles, disciples and friends

The proofs of Resurrection

1. The empty tomb
2. The tremendous changes on the lives of His disciples
3. The silence of both the Romans and the religious leaders
4. The change from Saturday to Sunday the day of worship
5. The existence of churches

Life of Christ II

Appearances of Jesus Christ after He resurrected

I. On the first Easter Sunday – He appeared to
   1. Mary Magdalene, at Jerusalem, *John 20:14*
   2. The other women at Jerusalem, *Matt. 28:1-10*
   3. *Peter, 1Cor. 15:15, Jerusalem*
   4. The two disciples, on the road to Emmaus, *Luke 24:13-32*
   5. The ten apostles, *John 20:19-23*, Thomas was absent

II. The next Sunday,
   6. The eleven apostles, Thomas was present*, John 20:26-27*

III. Time unknown
   7. The seven disciples fishing, *John 21:1-4*
      At the sea of Galilee
   8. The eleven apostles, the giving of the Great communion, *Matt. 28:16-17*
   9. 500 brethren, place unknown, *1Cor. 15:6*
   10. James, details unknown, *1Cor. 15:7*

IV. Ascension Day, After 40 days
   11. The eleven disciples, at Mount Olives*, Luke 24:50, Acts 1:2-9*

V. After the Ascension
   12. Stephen*, Acts 7:56*
   13. Apostle Paul on the road to Damascus, *Acts 9:17, 1Cor. 15:8*
   14. Apostle John, Isle of Patmos, *Rev.1*

VI. Soon to Come
   15. His second coming*, 1John 3:2*

The Importance of His Resurrection or What if He did not Resurrected?

1. All preaching is useless
2. Our faith is futile
3. All preachers are liars
4. Christians are still in their sin
5. All departed Christians are in Hell
6. All reasons and purposes for this life itself is destroyed

The Nature of His Resurrection, What Kind of Body?

1. His new body had flesh and bones, *Luke 24:39-40*
2. He ate food, *Luke 24:41-43, John 21:12-13*
3. Still bore the marks of His resurrection, *John 20:27*
4. *Luke 24:31-36*

Example of Resurrection, *John 12:24, 1Cor. 15:35-38*
Christ, the first fruit, *1Cor. 15:22-23*

I. In relation to the believers
   1. Their immediate blessings such as
      a. Guarantee of our justification, *Rom. 4:25*
      b. Guarantee of our present-day power and strength*, Eph.1:18-20*
      c. Guarantee of fruitful labor*, 1Cor. 15:58*

d. Guarantee of our own resurrection, *1Cor. 4:11*

2. Their Future Blessings
   a. Exchanging corruption for incorruption*, 1Cor. 15:42*
   b. Exchanging dishonor for glory, *1Cor. 15:43*
   c. Exchanging weakness for power*, 1Cor. 15:43*

II. In relation to the Savior/to Him
   a. It marks His Deity, *Rom. 1:4, Acts 10:40*
   b. It is the springboard of His exaltation, *Acts 5:30-31*
   c. It marks the beginning of His headship of the church, *Eph. 1:19-23*

III. In relation to the sinner
   a. It warns him of a coming judgment day, *Acts 17:31*

IV. In relation to the devil
   a. It seals hi doom forever, *Rev. 20:10, Heb. 2:14*

V. In relation to Sabbath
   a. The transfer of worship day from Saturday to Sunday, *Acts 20:7, 1Cor. 6:2*

Symbol or Resurrection – baptism*, Romans 6:3-11, Col. 2:11-13*

Ascension or Our Lord Jesus Christ and his present ministry

1. The fact of His Resurrection
   a. The scripture says – *Mark 16:19, Acts 1:9, Luke 24:51*
2. The fact of His present ministry
   a. The scripture says – *Romans 8:34, Col. 3:1, 1Pet. 3:22, Heb. 12:2*
3. The purpose of His Ascension and present ministry
   a. To be our forerunner*, Heb: 6:19-20*
   b. To prepare a place for us*, John 14:2*
   c. To offer spiritual gifts to His followers, *Eph. 4:10-14*
   d. To offer encouragement to His followers, *Heb. 4:14-16, Acts 9:11-14*
   e. To make a high priestly prayer for us, *Rom. 8:34, Heb. 4:14-16, Rom. 9:34-36*
      Two-fold Manner of Prayer
      1. Acting as our intercessor due to our weakness, *Luke 22:31-32*
      2. Acting as our advocate, due to our sins, *1John 1:9*
   f. To send the promise of the Father, the Holy Spirit, *John 16, Acts 1:4*
   g. To care for His churches, *Rev. 1:10-3:32*
   h. To work through His people*, John 14:12*
   i. To wait until His enemies become His footstool, *Heb 10:12-13*

Life of Christ II

XII. The CHRONOLOGY of EVENTS after the CRUCIFIXION:

A. The DAY JESUS was NAILED to the CROSS:

A. <u>The Wrong Traditional Beliefs:</u>

Since the time of its colonization by the Spaniards, our country has had the reputation of being the only Christian nation in SE Asia. Reputation is one thing but character altogether a different matter. In character, the Philippines is deeply religious and sincere in its traditions, unfortunately, sincerity in not a substitute for verity or truth. Much of the revered traditions are really not consistent with the teachings of Christ nor with what the Bible teaches about Christ. Included here are the traditional beliefs about the death, burial and resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ.

In the observance of the so-called Holy Week, rituals depicted as usual, Christ crucified on Friday and resurrected early Sunday. This, however, does not conform to what Christ Himself revealed as the mark that will identify His work.

B. <u>1st BIBLICAL PROOF:</u> The Sign of the Prophet Jonah:

The Lord Jesus Christ could not possibly have died on Friday. This of course refutes the tradition of Good Friday; if anything, it should be Good Wednesday. In *Matt. 12:38-40*. Jesus said to the religionist of His day that the only sign given to a wicked generation is the sign of the prophet Jonah.

''… For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly; so, shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth."

Therefore, between His death and resurrection there must be three days and three nights (GREEK, HEMERA and NUX) (three twenty-four periods) in the heart of the earth. So, we count back. Between Friday evening and Sunday morning, the most one can squeeze is 36 hours.

C. <u>2nd BIBLICAL PROOF</u>: Two Sabbaths

<u>The Argument for the Traditional Good Friday</u> – the "next day was the Sabbath" Before the Crucifixion and Resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ, there was not one Sabbat but two. The Passover meal which the Pharisees were so anxious to observe after having crucified Christ (John 18:28) was the beginning of the seven-day feast of the Unleavened Bread. The 1st day of this feast was set aside as a special Sabbath *(Exo. 12:16, Lev 23:7)*

***Exodus 12:15-16* "Seven days shall ye eat unleavened bread; even the first day ye shall put away leaven out of your houses: for whosoever eateth leavened bread from the first day until the seventh day, that soul shall be cut off from Israel.**

***<u>And in the first day there shall be an holy convocation</u>*, and in the seventh day there shall be an holy convocation to you; no manner of work shall be done in them, save that which every man must eat, that only may be done of you"**

***John 19:31* states that the day that Christ died is called the "day of preparation", referring to the preparation of the Passover Feast which will overlap with the Feast of Unleaven Bread that evening. According to Lev. 23:6-7, this is a sabbath. John calls it a *<u>high day</u>* or a *<u>high sabbath.</u>* It is a special Sabbath that occurs within a weekday.**

Therefore, on the day after Crucifixion, Thursday, they had a special Sabbath *(John 19:31),* followed by the regular weekly Sabbath on Saturday.

D. *3rd BIBLICAL PROOF:* Women Buying Spices for Ointment

Further, we notice two more passages: *Mark 16:1* "*And when the sabbath was past. Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James, and Salome, had bought sweet spices, that they might come and anoint him.*

We noticed that the women purchased spices "when the Sabbath was past". Now this surely cannot refer to Saturday evening or Sunday morning. There would not have been any opportunity for them to buy the spices because of the lateness of the hour. The market would have been closed that hour. The only possible explanation is that there are two Sabbaths.

Luke 23:56: *"And they returned, and prepared spices and ointments, and rested the Sabbath day according to commandments."*

Here the sequence is, the women first prepared the spices and then they rested the Sabbath day. Between the two passages, one says the spices were acquired after the Sabbath *(Mark 16:1),* the other *(Luke 23:56),* says before the Sabbath. There is no discrepancy.

It was this reason that the two Mary's did not come to the tomb until Sunday morning. No work could be done until the Sabbaths were ended. Matt. 28:1 says literally in the Greek "Sabbaths" (plural), not "Sabbath" (singular).

E. But there are two (2) timetables in the Jewish calendar.

1. **Gentile Reckoning of Time. By Gentile time you begin with the night and count back.**

   ***1Cor. 15:3-4* "*And that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day according to the scriptures."* Which is the time darkness covered the earth. Sometime in the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, He dismissed His spirit,**

2. **Jewish Reckoning of Time: By Jewish time you must start with the day and go back. *(Matt. 12:40).* Jewish time is reckoned from sundown to sundown. When does Sabbath starts for the Jews? Friday at sundown; ends Saturday at sundown. Jesus could have risen then any time Saturday night after sundown.**

F. Jesus' Death. Jesus died in the afternoon. When was His body put in the grave? Evidently just before sundown, which would mean that His time in the heart of the earth began Wednesday night.

Then counting the next day, Thursday, 1st day of Jonah's 3 days and nights is completed. Thursday night is the second night, Friday, 2nd day, Friday night and Saturday complete the 3 days and 3 nights. Hence, any time after sundown Saturday he could have come out of the grave and fulfilled the prophecy of Jonah.

The Six (6) TRIALS of the LORD JESUS CHRIST:

	Officiating Authority	Scripture	Accusation	Why Illegal	Physical Torture Suffered by Jesus	Verdict
1	ANNAS Political boss of Jerusalem High priest Emeritus	John 18:13-23	Irreverence of the High Priest	-Done at night, maybe around 1:30 to 2:00am -Annas was not a judge	-A soldier struck Jesus with the palm of his hand	GUILTY To be trie
2	CAIAPHAS High Priest	Matt. 26:57-68 Mark 14:53-65 John 18:24	Blasphemy	-Done at night (about 3:00am) -No defense attorney to defend him -Sought false witnesses -Court was prejudiced -There's violence in the court -He was condemned by His own statements (which was contrary to Jewish law).	-They spit in his face -They buffeted Him; -Blindfolded Him -Others smote him with the palms of their hands, -Mocked, insulted	GUILTY
3	Sanhedrin Council	Mark 15:1a Luke 22:66-71	Blasphemy	-Jesus was charged with his own admission, not of guilt, but of His claim as the Messiah	-Blindfolded, -Spit upon, and beaten.	GUILTY
4	PONTIOUS PILATE -The governor of Judea	Matt. 27:11-14, Mark 15:1b-5 Luke 23:1-7 John 18:28-38	-Insurrection and treason	-Charged with an invented lie that he is an insurrectionist against Rome.		Not Guilt Complete Innocent
5	HEROD	Luke 23:8-12			-Herod's "men of war", his body guards, tortured Jesus; -Threw a magnificent robe around Him and mocked Him.	
6	PONTIOUS PILATE -The governor of Judea	Matt. 27:15-26 Mark 15:6-15 Luke 23:18-25 John 18:29	-Insurrection and treason		-scourged him. -was platted a crown of thorn -was put on him a purple robe, -mocked, and they smote him with their hands	Not Guilt Complete Innocent

First Three (3) TRIALS: Jewish and Religious

Last Three (3) TRIALS: Roman and Civil

The SEVEN (7) LAST SAYINGS from the CROSS

Scripture Ref	Last Saying of Jesus	Spoken to Whom	
Luke 23:34	"Then said Jesus, Father forgive them; for they know not what they do."	God the Father	The Word of FORGIVENESS f Enemies
Luke 23:42-43	And he said unto Jesus, Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom. And Jesus said unto him, *Verily I say unto thee. Today shalt thou be with me in paradise.*	One of the thieves	The Word of SALVATION
John 19:26-27	26When Jesus therefore saw his mother, and the disciple standing by, whom he loved, he saith unto his mother, Woman, behold thy son! 27Then saith he to the disciple, Behold thy mother! And from that hour that disciple took her unto his own home	To Mary and John the Beloved	The Word of AFFECTION/RESPONSIBILI
Matthew 27:46	46And about the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, Eli, Eli, lama sabachtani? that is to say, My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me?	God the Father and God the Holy Spirit	The Word of LONELINESS (ANGUISH)
John 19:28	After this, Jesus knowing that all things were now accomplished, that the scripture might be fulfilled, saith, I thirst.	A general statement	The Word of SUFFERING
John 19:30	When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar, he said, It is finished: and he bowed his head, and gave up the ghost.	A general statement	The Word of VICTORY
Luke 23:46	46And Jesus, crying with a loud voice, said, Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit and having said this, he gave up the ghost.	God the Father	The Word of Departure (Death)

DAY OF CRUCIFIXION

Since the time of colonization of the Spaniards, our country has had the reputation of being the only Christian nation in Southeast Asia. Reputation is one thing but character is altogether a different matter. In character, the Philippines is deeply religious and sincere in its tradition, unfortunately, sincerity is not a substitute for verity. Much of the revered traditions are really not consistent with the teachings of Christ nor with what the Bible teaches about Christ. Take for instance the traditional beliefs about the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

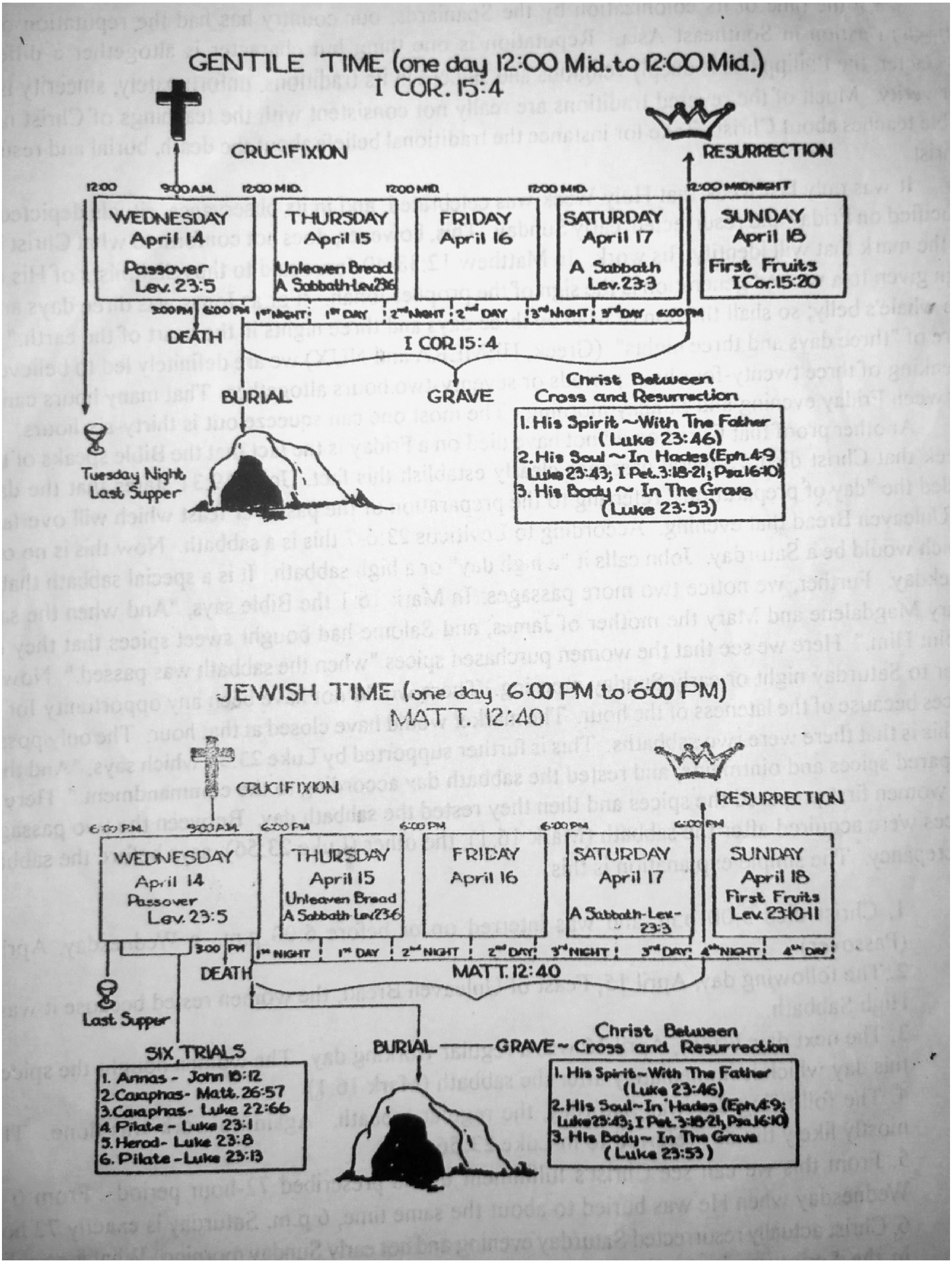
It was only last week that Holy Week was celebrated, and in its observance, rituals depicted as usual, Christ crucified on Friday and resurrected early Sunday. This, however, does not conform to what Christ Himself revealed as the mark that will identify His work. In Matthew 12:38-40 Jesus said to the religionists of His day

that the only sign given to a wicked generation is the sign of the prophet Jonah. "For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth." By the mention here of "three days and three nights" (Greek, HEMERA and NUX) we are definitely led to believe that Christ was speaking of three twenty-four hours period or seventy-two hours altogether. That many hours cannot be crammed between Friday evening and Sunday morning. The most one can squeeze out is thirty-six hours.

Another proof that Christ could not have died on a Friday is the fact that the Bible speaks of two sabbaths the week that Christ died. Several passages clearly establish this fact. John 19:31 states that the day Christ died is call the "day of preparation," referring to the preparation of the Passover feast which will overlap with the feast of Unleavened Bread that evening. According *to Leviticus 23:6-7* this is a sabbath. Now this is no ordinary sabbath, which would be a Saturday. John calls it "a high day" or a high sabbath. It is a special sabbath that occurs within a weekday. Further, we notice two more passages: In Mark 16:1 the Bible says, "And when the sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of James, and Salome had bought sweet spices that they might come and anoint Him." Here we see that the women purchased spices "when the sabbath was passed." Now this surely can't refer to Saturday night or early Sunday-morning. There would not have been any opportunity for the to buy the spices because of the lateness of the hour. The market would have closed at that hour. The only possible explanation to this is that there were two sabbaths. This is further supported by *Luke 23:56 which says, "And they returned, and prepared spices and ointments; and rested the sabbath day according to the commandment."* Here the sequence is, the women first prepared the spices and they rested the sabbath day. Between the two passages, one says the spices were acquired after the sabbath *(Mark 16:1),* the other (Luke 23:56), says before the sabbath. There is no discrepancy. The simple explanation is this:

1. Christ died 3:00 P.M and was interred on ore before 6:00 P.M, a Wednesday, April 14 (Passover).
2. The following day, April 15, Feast of Unleaven Bread, the women rested because it was the High Sabbath.
3. The next day, Friday, April 16 was a regular working day. The women bought the spices on this day which is immediately after the sabbath *(Mark 16:1)*.
4. The following day was Saturday, the regular sabbath. Again no work was done. This is most likely the day referred *to Luke 23:56*.
5. From this we can see Christ's fulfillment of the prescribed 72-hour period. From 6 P.M Wednesday when He was buried to about the same time, 6 P.M Saturday is exactly 72 hours.
6. Christ actually resurrected Saturday evening and not early Sunday morning. What is established in the Scriptures is that when the women were finally able to visit the sepulchre, which is Sunday morning, they found the tomb already empty *(Matthew 28:1-6, Mark 16:1-6, Luke 24:1-7, John 20:1-9)*. There is no indication that the actual resurrection was simultaneous with the rising of the Sun.

Prepared by: Rev. Jose Luis B. Reunilla, Pastor of Bethany Baptist Church. Makati, Metro Manila


GENTILE TIME (one day 12:00 Mid. to 12:00 Mid.)
I COR. 15:4
CRUCIFIXION
RESURRECTION
12:00
9:00 A.M.
12:00 MID.
12:00 MID.
12:00 MID.
12:00 MIDNIGHT
WEDNESDAY April 14 Passover Lev. 23:5
THURSDAY April 15 Unleaven Bread A Sabbath-Lev 23:6
FRIDAY April 16
SATURDAY April 17 A Sabbath Lev. 23:3
SUNDAY April 18 First Fruits I Cor. 15:20
3:00 PM
6:00 PM
1st NIGHT
1st DAY
2nd NIGHT
2nd DAY
3rd NIGHT
3rd DAY
6:00 PM
DEATH
I COR 15:4
BURIAL
GRAVE
Christ Between Cross and Resurrection
1. His Spirit ~ With The Father (Luke 23:46)
2. His Soul ~ In Hades (Eph. 4:9 Luke 23:43; I Pet. 3:18-21; Psa. 16:10)
3. His Body ~ In The Grave (Luke 23:53)
Tuesday Night Last Supper
JEWISH TIME (one day 6:00 PM to 6:00 PM)
MATT. 12:40
CRUCIFIXION
RESURRECTION
6:00 P.M.
9:00 A.M.
6:00 PM
6:00 PM
6:00 PM
6:00 PM
WEDNESDAY April 14 Passover Lev. 23:5
THURSDAY April 15 Unleaven Bread A Sabbath Lev 23:6
FRIDAY April 16
SATURDAY April 17 A Sabbath-Lev-23:3
SUNDAY April 18 First Fruits Lev. 23:10-11
3:00 PM
1st NIGHT
1st DAY
2nd NIGHT
2nd DAY
3rd NIGHT
3rd DAY
4th NIGHT
4th DAY
DEATH
MATT. 12:40
Last Supper
SIX TRIALS
1. Annas - John 18:12
2. Caiaphas - Matt. 26:57
3. Caiaphas - Luke 22:66
4. Pilate - Luke 23:1
5. Herod - Luke 23:8
6. Pilate - Luke 23:13
BURIAL
GRAVE ~ Cross and Resurrection
Christ Between
1. His Spirit ~ With The Father (Luke 23:46)
2. His Soul ~ In Hades (Eph. 4:9; Luke 23:43; I Pet. 3:18-21; Psa. 16:10)
3. His Body ~ In The Grave (Luke 23:53)