

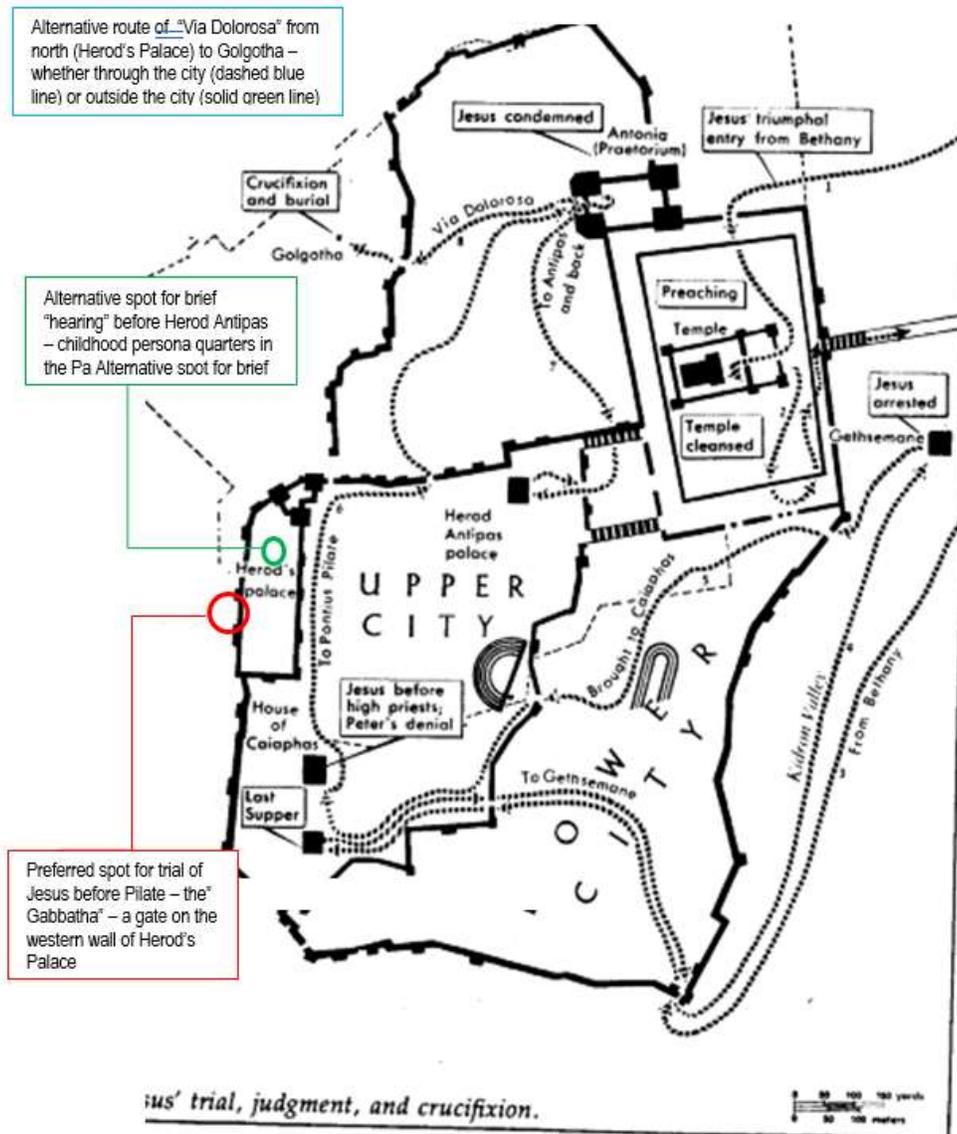


## The Passion Week of Jesus Christ – A Survey

1. A Survey of the successive days of the Passion Week
  - a. See the chart of successive days of the Passion Week – page 3.
  - b. See also the list of successive days focusing on the divine purpose unfolding on each one – page 4.
2. Important Insights regarding the Gospel record of the Passion Week:
  - a. Throughout the events of that week, Jesus was a fugitive (cf. Lazarus – Jn 11:53, 57).
  - b. Jesus was “wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove” (Mt 10:16), and He demonstrated Himself to be again and again throughout the Passion Week.
    - i. He contrived to move the city to welcome Him as King on Sunday Morning (in perfect fulfillment of at least 3 lines of specific prophetic prediction).
    - ii. He provided security for Himself and His disciples by staying each night at the home of His friend, Lazarus, in Bethany – just off the much-traveled road from Jerusalem to Jericho. Indeed, He was careful always to be in the company of the adoring multitudes, thus protecting Himself from His enemies’ murderous hatred – in spite of how selfish and superficial that adoration turned out to be.
    - iii. On Monday morning, by cleansing the temple for a second time in His ministry, He galvanized the hatred of the Pharisees (controlled the synagogue, long angry with Jesus) with that of the Sadducees (controlled the temple, newly angry over Jesus’ seizing of the temple), thus uniting the Sanhedrin (about ½ Phar / ½ Sadd at this time) in their plot to charge Jesus with sedition before Pilate, and thus preparing the way for His death on Friday.
    - iv. He kept the place of the final Passover (a borrowed room in a wealthy home in Jerusalem’s most exclusive neighborhood) secret from Judas, thus protecting the time in the Upper Room & in Gethsemane (Lk 22:6-15).
    - v. He took steps to assure that He would die at the hands of the Romans by crucifixion rather than at the hands of the Jews by stoning (Jn 3:14; 8:28; 12:32,33; 18:28-32)
  - c. Throughout the week, the 12 apostles were ever more confused (unbelieving - ?) about Jesus’ insistence that He was going to die at the Passover feast.
  - d. On Sunday, the crowds appeared eager to accept Jesus as Messiah; but on Tuesday afternoon (Mt 23:1-36), Jesus made that crowded city understand that they must take Jesus on His terms (which means rejecting the Pharisaic message of pleasing God by means of the Law and trusting Him alone). On Friday morning, the crowd revealed their choice when they cried out, “Give us Barabbas!”
  - e. Late on Tuesday night, Judas had sneaked off to the family home of Caiaphas the High Priest (major villain of the drama) and bargained to help Jesus’ enemies “take Him in the absence of the multitude” (Lk 22:6). At that time a plot was laid to get Jesus arrested, tried, sentenced, and on His way to execution *while the city slept*. (The reason: Jesus’ enemies had Sunday, Monday & Tuesday ringing in their ears!)
  - f. Thursday was a Day of Preparation on 2 counts: in the Upper Room and on the way to Gethsemane, Jesus is preparing His apostles for what is to come; in the Garden, Jesus prepares His own soul-spirit.
  - g. Jesus is arrested very late on Thursday as He leaves the Garden after a season of prayer. There is a “hearing” before the Jewish authorities; Jesus admits that He is the Messiah-king of Israel. Then He is taken to Pilate to be tried for sedition against Rome.
  - h. Having been exonerated of sedition at least 5 times by Pilate, Jesus was nonetheless turned over to die the death designed for a seditionist. He was nailed to a cross by about 9 am, the sky grew supernaturally dark at noon and remained so until Jesus “gave up the ghost” at about 3 pm.
  - i. The Passion “Week” was an 8-day week. On Sunday Jesus rose from the dead; thus was He “declared” to be the Son of God with power by the resurrection from the dead” (Rom 1:4).

# The final Night of Jesus' Mortal Life

Note: This map traces the travels of Jesus on the last night/day of His mortal life.



1. The heavy black lines (with towers indicated) represent the walls of the city in the days of Jesus.

2. The much lighter dotted lines (discernible most easily on the northern side of the city) represent the walls of the modern city (AD 1540).

**Notice the location of Golgotha relative to these two wall systems.**

3. The elements of the map which are **most certain**:

° The route of Jesus' triumphal entry (coming from Bethany to the site of the final Passover)

° The site of the final Passover/Last Supper, on the Western Hill of the city

° The site of Gethsemane, where Jesus went late on Friday (#4), and where He was arrested

° The relative location of the high priest's home (also on the Western Hill, where Jesus was taken when He was arrested

° The site of Golgotha, the place of execution

5. The elements which are the **least certain**:

° The route taken by Jesus from Bethany to the place of the Last Supper (#3), and the route taken from the place of the Last Supper to the Garden of Gethsemane (#4). [The issue is the gate through which Jesus

and the disciples might have passed at that hour of the early morning. The chart assumes the Dung Gate, near the Pool of Siloam, but there is no way to be certain.]

° The place where Jesus was taken to appear before Pontius Pilate. [The original diagram assumes Pilate stayed in the Fortress Antonia when in Jerusalem. This is the basis of the Via Dolorosa as it is remembered today. However, most scholarship favors Herod's Palace, near today's Jaffa Gate (Citadel of David), as the place where the Roman procurator would have made his home when in Jerusalem.]

° The place where Herod Antipas would have been staying, and thus to which Jesus would have been taken briefly to appear before the Roman officer of the region of Galilee (#7). [Most surmise that Herod, too, would have been given quarters somewhere in the complex of Herod's Palace.]

° The "Via Dolorosa" (#8). [If Pilate's quarters were in Herod's Palace, the route to Golgotha would have been completely different.]

## Events of the Successive Days of the Passion of Jesus

Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
<p>Jesus traveling from Jericho with Passover pilgrims, turns toward Bethany as He nears the city, will keep the Sabbath there; the crowds of pilgrims go on into Jerusalem, alert the city that He is coming, will arrive on Sunday morning.</p> <p>Spends the night in Bethany</p>	<p>Jesus and the 12 keep the Sabbath in Bethany with Lazarus and his sisters</p> <p>At the going out of the Sabbath (after sundown), a feast is held in Jesus' honor; Mary anoints Jesus, Judas [&amp; others] rebuke Mary, Jesus rebukes Judas</p> <p>Spends the night in Bethany</p>	<p>Jesus' triumphant entrance into Jerusalem</p> <p>Goes into temple, looks around</p> <p>To Bethany to spend the night</p>	<p>Leaves Bethany</p> <p>Curses the fig tree on the way into the city</p> <p>Jesus weeps over Jerusalem</p> <p>Cleanses the temple for the 2<sup>nd</sup> time in His ministry</p> <p>To Bethany to spend the night</p>	<p>Leaves Bethany; finds fig tree withered; teaches on faith</p> <p>Possesses the temple &amp; its precincts.</p> <p>Confounds the arguments of His enemies; answers question of lawyer "not far from the kingdom"; speaks parables of condemnation; appeals to Ps 110 in defense of His claims; some Greeks "would see Jesus," He contemplates dying</p> <p><i>Speaks a series of withering "Woes" upon "Scribes, Pharisees, hypocrites..."</i></p> <p>Leaves city; Olivet Discourse on way back to Bethany</p> <p>To Bethany to spend the night</p> <p>Judas sneaks away, bargains with Sanhedrin to betray Jesus</p>	<p>SILENT DAY</p> <p>No record in the Gospels, but much activity as Jesus prepares room for Passover/Last Supper and as Judas and Sanhedrin prepare to get Jesus arrested, tried and on the way to execution while the city sleeps – trap to be sprung on Thursday night in connection with the (Galilean) Passover</p> <p>Remains in Bethany throughout the day, spends the night there</p>	<p>Peter &amp; John sent to make preparation for Passover meal at home secured by Jesus, kept secret from Judas</p> <p>After sunset, eats meal with 12; washes disciples' feet; announces betrayer is at the table, hands morsel to Judas; Judas departs</p> <p>Lord's Supper initiated</p> <p>To Gethsemane; Jesus' agony</p> <p>Betrayal by Judas; arrest by Sanhedrin</p> <p>Jesus taken to villa of High Priest [western hill in Jerusalem] as Sanhedrin is convened</p>	<p>1<sup>st</sup> trial, before Annas [nighttime hours]; Annas is looking for an accusation, bidding time till Sanhedrin is gathered at High Priestly villa</p> <p>2<sup>nd</sup> [<b>&amp; primary</b>] trial before Sanhedrin, Jesus is condemned, misused</p> <p>3<sup>rd</sup> trial, immediately at dawn [meanwhile, Peter denies Jesus 3<sup>rd</sup> time; Jesus looks upon him]; the condemnation repeated, then Jesus taken to Romans</p> <p>4<sup>th</sup> trial/Pilate [till "beginning at Galilee"]</p> <p>5<sup>th</sup> trial/ Herod [looks for miracle]</p> <p>6<sup>th</sup> trial/ Pilate</p> <p>Jesus is scourged; the city cries, "Crucify Him or we will tell Rome!"</p> <p>Jesus finally turned over to be crucified</p> <p>Jesus mocked (Roman soldiers); crown of thorns; Judas hangs himself</p> <p>Jesus bears His cross to gate on north of city; 9am-crucified</p> <p><u>Seven Sayings</u>            "Father, forgive..."            "Today... with me in paradise"            "Woman, behold thy son..."            [Darkness: noon - 3 pm]            "My God, My God..."            "I thirst"            "IT IS FINISHED"            "Into thy hands..."</p> <p>Death of the God-Man            (About 3pm; veil torn, rocks rent; some graves opened, people rise [to mortality] go into city)</p> <p>Jesus' side pierced</p> <p>Passover lambs slain in temple [?]</p> <p>Jesus buried before sundown</p>	<p>At the request of the Jewish leadership, Pilate grants a guard and sets a seal on the tomb of Jesus</p>	<p>Jesus rises from the dead (Dawn)</p> <p>Five appearances on the day of His rising:</p> <p>1) To Mary Magdalene [given a message to the disciples]</p> <p>2) To the other women who come to the tomb [intending to complete the burial preparation of His body]</p> <p>3) To two disciples on the Road to Emmaus</p> <p>4) To Simon Peter [nowhere recorded, but alluded to in Lk 24:33-35 &amp; 1 Cor 15:5]</p> <p>5) To the astonished disciples [Thomas is absent]</p>
Jn 12:1 Jn 12:12	Jn 12:2-8 Mt 26:6-13 Mk 14:3-9	Mt 21:1-11 Mk 11:1-11 Lk 19:29-44 Jn 12:12-19	Mt 21:12-22 Mk 11:22-26 Lk 19:45,46	Mt 21:20-25:46 Mk 11:20-13:37 Lk 20:1-21:36 Jn 12:20-38		Mt 26:1-75 Mk 14:1-72 Lk 22:1-62	Mt 26, 27 Mk 14:53-15:47 Lk 22:54-23:56 Jn 18:13	Mt 27:66	Mt 28 Mk 16 Lk 24 Jn 20
<sup>1</sup> Mar 27, 33	Mar 28	Mar 29	Mar 30	Mar 31	Apr 1	Apr 2	Apr 3	Apr 4	Apr 5
<sup>2</sup>	Nisan 8	Nisan 9	Nisan 10	Nisan 11	Nisan 12	Nisan 13	Nisan 14 <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</span>	Nisan 15	Nisan 16
<sup>3</sup>	Nisan 8	Nisan 9	Nisan 10	Nisan 11	Nisan 12	Nisan 13	Nisan 14 <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</span>	Nisan 15	Nisan 16

<sup>1</sup> This row represents modern day/night cycles – midnight to midnight.

<sup>2</sup> This row represents standard 1st century Jewish day/night cycles – sundown to sundown, the standard calendar which would have been used by Judean Jews (thus by the Jewish leaders in the narrative). Notice that slaying of the lambs "b/w the evenings" on Nisan 14 would in this case happen on Friday afternoon (which is when, according to Jn 18:28, the Jewish authorities intended to keep the feast). Notice the inset white box, which represents that period "b/w the evenings" – ca 3-7pm – when the lamb was to be slain.

<sup>3</sup> This row represents the day/night cycles possibly in popular usage among the Galilean Jews – sunup to sunup. Notice that slaying of the lambs "b/w the evenings" on Nisan 14 would in this case happen on **Thurs** afternoon (which is when Jesus & the disciples kept the feast). Notice the white box, which again represents "b/w the evening" – ca. 3-7 pm – on Nisan 14 as it would fall by sun-up to sun-up reckoning).

<sup>4</sup> Again, these 2 boxes represent the time period "between the evenings" according to the 2 distinct manners considering the passage of a day – sundown to sundown (Judean - 2<sup>nd</sup> row) vs. sun-up to sun-up (Galilean – 3<sup>rd</sup> row)

## A Survey of the Events of the Passion Week

### **Sunday – A Day of Messianic Presentation** [Mar 30, 33 AD]

- ✓ Event: the Triumphal Entry, carefully orchestrated by Jesus, in which Jesus most officially and dramatically – and in careful fulfillment of 3 distinct lines of OT prophecy [*manner of presentation – Zech 9:9; moment – Dan 9:25; meaning – Ps 118:25*], offers Himself to Israel as their long-awaited Messiah/King
- ✓ Q: Given Sunday, Why Friday?

### **Monday & Tuesday – Days of Messianic Proclamation** [Mar 31 / Apr 1, 33]

- ✓ Events - ❶ 2<sup>nd</sup> Cleansing of the Temple; ❷ Jesus possesses the temple for these 2 days, puts to silence His enemies in open debate, speaks parables of condemnation on this unbelieving generation of Jews; answers question of lawyer “not far from the kingdom”; argues from Ps 110; ❸ As He leaves the temple, Jesus pronounces awful woes on the “scribes & Pharisees,” thus demanding that the multitudes who received Him joyously on Sunday make a hard and costly choice – Jesus or the Pharisees; ❹ on way to Bethany, the “Olivet Discourse”; ❺ late on Tuesday, Judas (angered by a rebuke from Jesus last Saturday night) sneaks off to the private home of the high priest, Caiaphas, bargains to betray Jesus.
- ✓ Important: a plot is now laid in place to get Jesus arrested, tried, sentenced and on His way to execution *while the city slept!* The reason for the secrecy – Jesus’ enemies have Sun/Mon/Tue ringing in their ears!

### **Wednesday** – a silent but busy day [Apr 2, 33]

- ✓ Much demanding preparation made to spring the trap on Thursday evening in connection with the Passover; Jesus arranges a room for the Passover with His disciples

### **Thursday afternoon and evening – A Day of Messianic Preparation** [Apr 2, 33]

- ✓ Events - ❶ In the Upper Room – the Passover, Judas departs to fetch the Sanhedrin, the “Last Supper” & teaching of the 11 = Preparation *for the disciples*; ❷ In the Garden of Gethsemane, Jesus pours out His heart to the Father in prayer – Preparation *for Jesus’ own spirit*
- ✓ Important: in order to come to grips with Golgotha, start with Gethsemane!

### **Friday – A Day of Messianic Perfection** [Apr 3, 33]

- ✓ Events - ❶ Jesus is arrested, taken to Caiaphas’ priestly villa (western hill of Jerusalem), interrogated (illegally) by the Sanhedrin, confesses that He is the Christ/King and the Son of God; ❷ Jesus is taken to Pilate (about 4:30 am), Pilate interrogates Him and is satisfied He is not a seditious, determines to release Him; ❸ b/c of protests by Jewish leaders, sent to Herod Antipas (in town for the Passover), but nothing comes of that; ❹ Back to Pilate, Barabbas demanded in His stead, scourged, 2 private conversations with Pilate, finally when the Jewish leadership insist they will report Pilate to Rome, Pilate turns Jesus over to be crucified; ❺ Jesus is crucified (“lifted up”) by 9 am b/w 2 malefactors, speaks 7 times [3 before noon, sun still shining – “Father, forgive them...”; “Woman, behold thy son...” “Today you shall be with me...” and then 4 at the end of the experience, sun grown dark – “My God, My God, Why hast Thou forsaken me?”; “I thirst!”; It is finished!; Father, into thy hands...” ❻ Jesus is proven dead, body taken & buried by 2 Sanhedrinists; Pilate sets watch on tomb.

### **Saturday** [Apr 4, 33] – Jesus’ body lies in the tomb

### **Sunday – A Day of Messianic Pronouncement** [Apr 4, 33]

- ✓ Events - ❶ An earthquake, stone rolled away, soldiers flee; women arrive at the tomb, are told by angels that Jesus has risen ❷ The women report to the apostles; Peter and John visit the tomb ❸ Five appearances on the day of His resurrection: To Mary Magdalene; to the other women; to 2 disciples going to Emmaus; to Simon Peter; to 10 astonished apostles (Thomas absent)

Note: Over the next 40 days Jesus will show Himself alive “by many infallible proofs” – five of those are specifically recorded in the New Testament: ❶ To the 11, Thomas is convinced; ❷ to 7 disciples beside Sea of Galilee, Peter asked 3x: “Do you love me?”; ❸ to “above 500 brethren” – Great Commission (?); ❹ to His (½)brother, James; ❺ to disciples at Ascension. By means of the resurrection God proved true all that Jesus ever claimed concerning Himself, both as to who He was/is (‘the Son of God’ – Romans 1:4) and what He had come to do (deliver men from the curse of sin – John 14:19).

Romans 1:1-4 - *Paul, a bondservant of Jesus Christ, called to be an apostle, separated to the gospel of God which He promised before through His prophets in the Holy Scriptures, concerning His Son Jesus Christ our Lord, who was born of the seed of David according to the flesh, and declared to be the Son of God with power according to the Spirit of holiness, by the resurrection from the dead.*

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