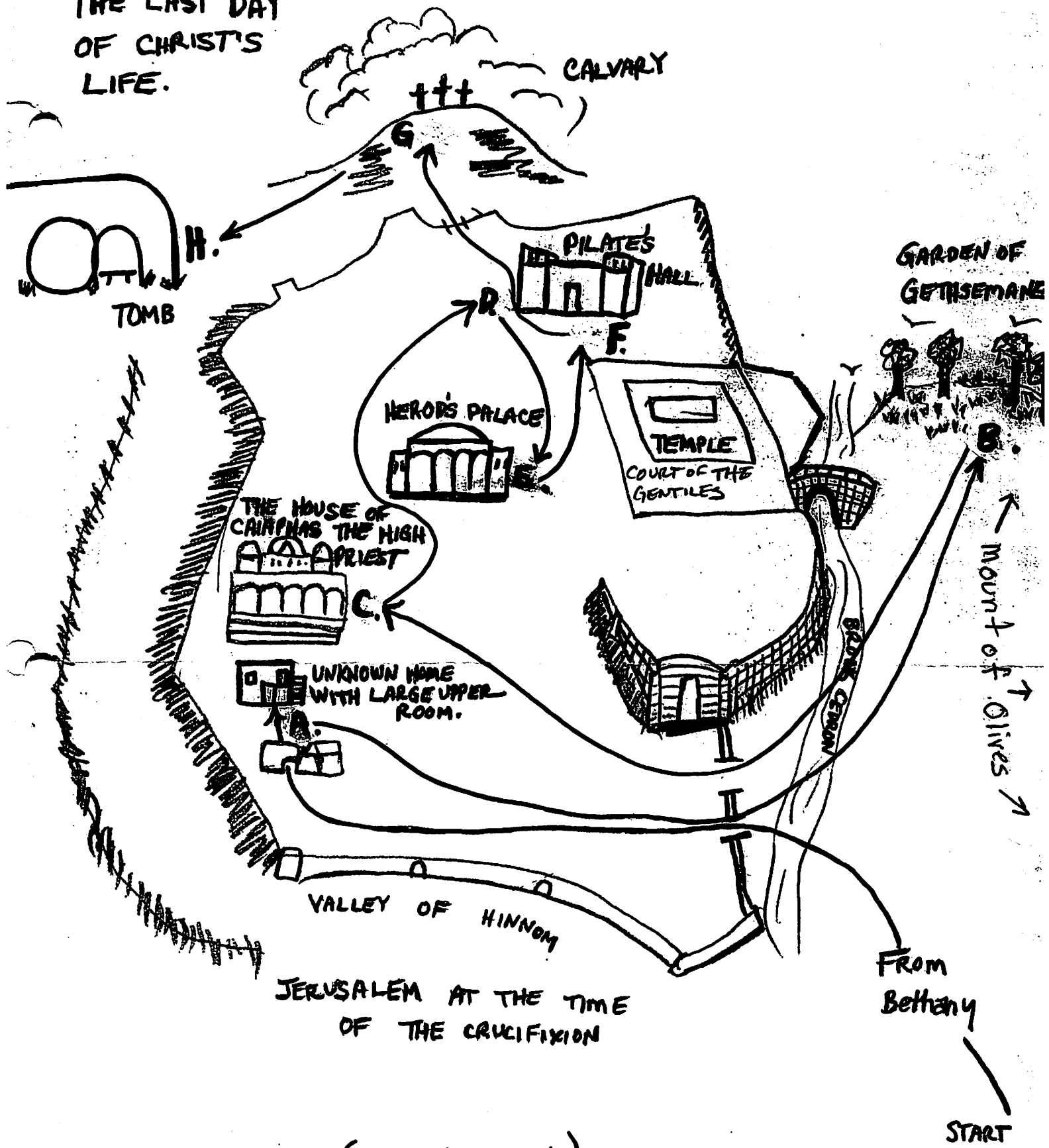


THE LAST DAY OF CHRIST'S LIFE.



JERUSALEM AT THE TIME OF THE CRUCIFIXION

(Not to Scale)

START

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2. This was a fulfillment of the prophecy in Isaiah 53:1 and Isaiah 6:9.
3. These things Isaiah said when he saw the glory of Christ and spoke of Him. This is a great verse proving the deity of Christ, for Isaiah referred to Him as the Lord, the King, and the Lord of Hosts. (Read Isaiah 6:1-5.)
4. Nevertheless, many did believe. Even among the chief rulers. It is sad to say that among them, however, they did not confess Christ, because they feared the Pharisees. The Pharisees had an edict of excommunication already pronounced by them of anyone who confessed Christ. (See John 9:22,34.)

They loved the praise of men more than the praise of God. Believers are called upon to leave their religion (if it is filled with unbelievers) upon salvation (2 Corinthians 6:14-18; Revelation 18:4). We should not stay in false religion to try to “win them” from the inside. We should come out, obey God, and try to win them from the outside (John 15:19; 17:14-18). We should separate, but not isolate ourselves from unbelievers.

We should desire the praise of God more than any praise of man. Man’s praise is temporary. God’s is eternal.

It may even come down to us leaving religion and hurting our own family over the issue, but we should still love God more than family (Luke 12:51-53; Matthew 10:37).

R. The Plot of the Jews and Judas Against Christ(Matthew 26:1-5, 14-16; Mark 14:1-2, 10-11; Luke 22:1-6)

1. We are now two days before Christ’s crucifixion. This is the only event we know of that takes place on this day.
2. The Chief Priests and the Scribes sought to take Christ by craft and put Him to death. They wanted to take Christ by subtlety and kill Him. These met with the elders of the people together at the palace of the High Priest named Caiaphas.
3. They feared the people who were with Christ, and they did not want to take Him on the feast day to avoid a riot.
4. Christ has finished all of His public preaching. His public ministry is over. However there is much instruction He will privately give His disciples over the next two days.
5. Then entered Satan into Judas Iscariot, one of the twelve disciples, “he went his way...” When a lost person goes his own way, it is the way of death (Proverbs 14:12; 16:15). Judas Iscariot was never saved. (See John 6:70-71.)
6. Judas went to the Chief Priests and Captains. Imagine the surprise and delight they had as Judas, one of Christ’s twelve disciples walks in while they are discussing how to kill Christ. Judas communed with them how he might be used to betray Him unto them. Judas is the one who suggested the plan. The devil’s plans often come from the mouths of possessed people.
7. They were glad and covenanted to give Judas money. Judas asked how much they would give him. They said thirty pieces of silver.
8. Judas then sought opportunity to betray Him unto them in the absence of the multitude (who they feared). Note, thirty pieces of silver was the lowest price that could be paid for a base slave.

VIII. The Last Day of Christ’s Life

The 24 hours leading up to His crucifixion and His burial. The seven different places visited in chronological order. A,C,D,E & F were inside the city walls of Jerusalem. B&G&H were outside the city walls.

A. The Upper Room (Matthew 26:17-30; Mark 14:12-26; Luke 22:7-38; John 13:1-17)

1. A home is located to have the last supper with a large furnished upper room.
2. The Lord and His disciples make ready the Passover supper.
3. Jesus announces that one of the twelve will betray Him to which all twelve answer, “Is it I?” Judas was not even suspected
4. The Lord’s supper is observed in the eating of the bread and drinking of the cup.
5. The devil puts it in the heart of Judas Iscariot to betray Christ.
6. Jesus washes the disciples’ feet.
7. Jesus identifies the betrayer as Judas Iscariot by giving him a sop after He dipped it. Satan enters Judas. Judas’ condemnation declared by Christ.
8. Judas leaves the dinner and goes out at night.
9. The disciples argue over who will be the greatest, are rebuked, and corrected by the Lord.

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10. Jesus gives His second-longest recorded discourse contained in John 13:31-16:35. Words on comfort, heaven, the Holy Spirit, the abiding life, prayer, persecution, fruit-bearing.
11. Jesus prays (John 17).
12. They sing a hymn and go out of the city to the Mount of Olives and the Garden of Gethsemane.

B. The Garden of Gethsemane (Matthew 26:30-56; Mark 14:26-52; Luke 22:39-53; John 18:1-12)

1. Crossing the brook Cedron, Jesus with the eleven come into the Garden of Gethsemane.
2. Jesus tells His disciples that they will all be offended because of Him this night.
3. Peter vows he will not deny the Lord, but is told that he will deny Christ three times that night before the rooster crows.
4. All of the other disciples make the same pronouncement that Peter makes.
5. The disciples are told to sit in the garden while Jesus takes Peter, James, and John a stone's throw away.
6. Jesus requests Peter, James and John to watch with Him while He went a little farther and prayed.
7. He comes back and finds the three asleep. He admonishes them to watch and pray.
8. Jesus goes out to pray the second time for strength to drink the cup of suffering.
9. He finds the disciples asleep again.
10. He goes and prays a third time.
11. Finding them asleep again, He has them arise to join the other eight.
12. Judas comes to the garden with the chief priests, the Pharisees and a great multitude with swords, staves, lanterns, and torches.
13. Christ identifies Himself, to which the multitude all falls backwards.
14. Judas betrays Christ with a kiss as the signal for Him to be the one arrested.
15. They lay their hands on Jesus to take Him away.
16. Peter strikes a servant of the high priest's ear off with his sword. The servant's name is Malchus.
17. Jesus heals his ear.
18. Jesus declares that there is no need to fight. That He could call twelve legions of angels to assist Him if He wanted. He refers to His daily ministry in the Temple as exoneration for His life and ministry.
19. All of His disciples forsake Him and flee.
20. A young man in a linen cloth lays hold on Jesus, leaves the linen cloth and flees away naked.
21. Jesus is led bound to Annas, first, then to the house of Caiaphas, the high priest.

C. The House of Caiaphas (Matthew 26:57-27:2; Mark 14:53-65; Luke 22:54-71; John 18:13-24)

1. Jesus is led bound to Caiaphas' house, where the chief priests, scribes, and elders are assembled.
2. One of the eleven disciples goes into the high priest's house with Jesus into the palace. Peter stands at the door, but does not go in.
3. The one disciple speaks to the girl who kept the door to let Peter in. Peter is let in.
4. Peter is asked on three occasions in the period of an hour whether he knew Christ. He denies all three times finally cursing and swearing. The rooster crows. The Lord turns and looks at him. Peter goes out and weeps bitterly.
5. Simultaneously, Christ is being interrogated inside the palace. He is spit on, beaten, and mocked. His face is covered. He is struck on the face and asked to prophesy which one it was that hit Him.
6. Jesus is accused of blasphemy and all present condemn Him to death.
7. He is held until morning. By consultation of the whole council it is determined that He should be sent to Pilate. He is led bound to Pilate.

Note: Here is where Judas Iscariot "repented himself" and returned the thirty pieces of silver (which he betrayed Christ for) to the chief priests and elders. Incapable of handling the guilt, and unwilling to "repent toward God" he commits suicide by hanging himself. (See Matthew 27:3-10; Acts 1:18-19.)

D. Pilate's Hall (Matthew 27:11-31; Mark 15:1-20; Luke 23:1-7; John 18:28-19:16)

1. Jesus is accused of perverting the nation, forbidding others to pay taxes, and claiming to be a king. He is accused of many things, but holds His peace.
2. Pilate asks if He is the King of the Jews. Christ answers in the affirmative and tells Pilate that His Kingdom is not of this world.
3. Pilate finds no fault in Christ.
4. Upon hearing that Jesus was from Galilee, Herod's jurisdiction, Pilate sends Jesus to Herod, who was at Jerusalem at the time.

E. Herod's Palace (Luke 23:8-12)

1. Herod, glad to see Jesus, hopes to see a miracle show.
2. Herod questions Jesus in many words, but the Lord answers Him nothing.
3. The chief priests and scribes vehemently accuse Jesus falsely.
4. Herod and his men of war mock Jesus and send Him back to Pilate.
5. Pilate and Herod who were enemies became friends, united by the persecution of Jesus.

F. Pilate's Hall The Second Time (Matthew 27:15-31; Mark 15:6-20; Luke 23:13-25; John 18:39-19:16)

1. Pilate announces to the chief priests and rulers of the people that both he and Herod have found no fault in Him nor cause for death. He decides to chastise Christ and let Him go.
2. The feast necessitated that one criminal be released. Pilate offers the people either Christ or Barabbas, who was a murderer and had led a revolt against the government. Pilate knew that Christ had been delivered up by the religious leaders because of envy.
3. Pilate's wife beseeches Pilate to have "nothing to do with this just man" for she had suffered many things in a dream because of Him.
4. The chief priests persuade the mob assembled to demand the release of Barabbas and the crucifixion of Christ.
5. Pilate tries to release Jesus the second time.
6. The mob is incited against Christ.
7. Pilate tries to release Christ the third time having found no evil in Him.
8. Pilate yields to the incited mob and delivers Christ up to be crucified.
9. Pilate washes his hands with water, declaring his innocence of the blood of this just man.
10. The Jews declare that "His blood be on us and on our children."
11. Barabbas is released to the mob.
12. Jesus is scourged by Pilate and the Roman guards.
13. The soldiers lead Jesus into a hall in the palace called "Praetorium" or the "Common Hall."
14. The soldiers clothe Christ in purple. They place a crown of thorns on His head. They put a reed in His right hand. They bend the knee to Him mocking, "Hail, King of the Jews!" They spit on Him. Covering His head, they take the reed and strike Him on the head with it, asking Him to prophesy which one hit Him. They take the purple off Him and put His own clothes on Him, and lead Him away to be crucified.

G. Calvary (Matthew 27:32-58; Mark 15:21-45; Luke 23:26-53; John 19:17-38)

1. Jesus began to bear His cross toward the direction of Calvary, also known as Golgotha, the place of the skull. This was outside the city wall of Jerusalem.
2. A passerby named Simon, a father of two sons, from Cyrene is made to carry the cross of Christ for Him at some point along the way.
3. A great multitude follow Him up the road with many women who are weeping.
4. Jesus addresses the weeping women behind Him. He tells them to weep for themselves and for the judgement coming on Israel and the world.
5. Two criminals are led with Him up the hill to Calvary to be crucified.
6. Jesus is offered an alcoholic drink of vinegar and gall, of which He refuses to drink.
7. They crucify Christ, nailing Him to a cross, and the two criminals - one on either side of Him. It is nine AM. The people sit down to watch Him there.
8. Above His head a superscription was written by Pilate in Hebrew, Latin, and Greek that said, "This is Jesus of Nazareth the King of the Jews." The chief priests desire Pilate to change the wording, but he refuses.
9. Jesus utters His first words from the cross, "**Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.**"
10. The soldiers gamble and cast lots beneath the cross to see who will get some of His clothes. They divided His clothes into four parts. Also, His coat, woven without seam from top to bottom, was not divided, but cast lots for.
11. Between 9 AM and noon Jesus is mocked and reviled by the people who were present, those passing by on the road, the chief priests, scribes, and elders, the soldiers and the two thieves on the cross.
Note: One of the thieves repented, trusting in Christ as his Saviour, and is given the assurance of

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- his salvation by Christ. The other thief perishes in his selfishness and rebellion. This was Christ's second utterance on the cross, **"Today thou shalt be with me in paradise."**
12. Jesus utters His third words from the cross: for the Apostle John to take His mother into his home from that day on and care for her, **"Women, behold thy son! Behold thy mother!"**
 13. At noon darkness comes over the whole land until 3 PM, the sun being darkened.
 14. At 3 PM Jesus cries out His fourth statement, **"My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me?"**
 15. Some hearing this thought Jesus was calling Elijah. They wait to see if Elijah comes.
 16. Jesus fifth utterance from the cross, **"I thirst."**
 17. He is offered vinegar of which He receives it.
 18. His sixth utterance, **"It is finished."**
 19. The veil in the temple is rent in the midst from top to bottom.
 20. He utters His last words with a loud voice, **"Father, into thy hands, I commend my spirit."** Bows His head, gives up the ghost, and dies.
 21. There is a earthquake and the rocks are rent. The veil in the temple was ripped in two, from the top to the bottom.
 22. The centurion in charge, seeing what was done, glorified God saying, "Certainly this was a righteous man. Truly this man was the Son of God."
 23. Others in indifference smote their breasts and returned home.
 24. His acquaintance and the women beheld all these things from afar off.
 25. Late in the afternoon, the Jews - wanting the bodies removed from the crosses before the sabbath began (6 PM) - asked Pilate if the legs can be broken to speed up the asphyxiation. The legs of the two thieves are broken. Jesus is found to be dead already so His legs are not broken.
 26. A soldier thrusts a spear through the side of Christ's body. Forthwith comes out blood and water.

H. His Burial (Matthew 27:59-61; Mark 15:46-47; Luke 23:53; John 19:39-42)

1. Joseph of Arimathaea, a timid follower of Christ, goes in boldly to Pilate to ask for the body of Christ. Joseph was an honorable counselor who had not consented to the death of Christ.
2. Pilate marvelled that Christ was already dead. He inquires of the status of Christ. The Centurion affirms that He is dead. Pilate gives Joseph permission.
3. Joseph takes Jesus' body down off the cross, with the help of Nicodemus. They wrap the body in linen clothes with a mixture of myrrh and aloes and bury His body in a new grave in the garden that was near where He was crucified.
4. The women beheld where He was laid, then returned to Jerusalem.

(Note: The next three days are silent to us in the history of Christ's life except for these two incidents:

First, the next day after He was buried we have the story found only in Matthew 27:62-66: The chief priests and Pharisees came together unto Pilate and calling Jesus a deceiver, they recall to Pilate the words of Christ how He said He would rise again after three days. They ask Pilate to secure the sepulchre until the third day to assure that the disciples do not come by night and steal His body away. Pilate authorized a watch of soldiers to make it as sure as they could. They sealed the stone and set the watch.

Second, it appears that Christ conducted some type of ministry in Hades during the stay of His soul for three days and three nights in the heart of the earth (1 Peter 3:18-19).

IX. His Resurrection - 29A.D

A. The Resurrection Day and Events (Matthew 28:1-15; Mark 16:1-11; Luke 24:1-48; John 20:1-25)

1. At the end of the Sabbath, while it was still dark (Sunday morning) Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, Joanna, Salome, and other women came to anoint the body of Jesus and to see the sepulchre. They brought sweet spices to anoint the body.
2. At the sun rising, the ladies asked each other, "Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre?"
3. Then there was an earthquake for the angel of the Lord had descended from Heaven and came and rolled back the stone from the door and sat upon it. His countenance was like lightning and his raiment white as snow.
4. The soldiers feared this angel so much that they did shake and become as dead men.