But one of the soldiers pierced His side with a spear, and immediately blood and water came out.

John 19:34
The Death of Jesus

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When Was Jesus Crucified?
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“For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of the great fish, so will the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.”

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So the Jews answered and said to Him, “What sign do You show to us, since You do these things?” Jesus answered and said to them, “Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up.”

Then the Jews said, “It has taken forty-six years to build this temple, and will You raise it up in three days?” But He was speaking of the temple of His body.

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Jesus was crucified on the Jewish Passover and rose three days later. Yet, in spite of this fact, the church in the first two centuries did everything they could to separate the two events due to their anti-Semitic leanings.
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Those who held to a literal Passover date were called Quartodecimanism (or fourteenism in Latin).
When Was Jesus Crucified?

The Passover was to be celebrated on the 14\textsuperscript{th} day of Nisan in the Old Testament Calendar.
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And the Passover was to be a perpetual or everlasting ordinance.
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“So this day (Passover, 14th of Nisan) shall be to you a memorial; and you shall keep it as a feast to the LORD throughout your generations. You shall keep it as a feast by an everlasting ordinance.”

Exodus 12:14
When Was Jesus Crucified?

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Second Century Tensions
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115-125 AD the Roman church celebrated Passover on Sunday at least since the time of Bishop Sixtus I. (Eusebius H.E. 5.24.14)
When Was Jesus Crucified?

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In 154 AD Polycarp (69-155 AD) visited Rome to discuss the difference in Passover calculations with Bishop Anisettes and reached an amicable compromise.
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Both Polycrates (130-196 AD) of Ephesus and Irenaeus (130-202) wrote in support of the Quartodecimans.
When Was Jesus Crucified?

Council of Nicaea
325 AD
When Was Jesus Crucified?

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The nature of Jesus and His relationship to God the Father
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The construction of the first part of the Nicene Creed
To establish a uniform date for Easter
When Was Jesus Crucified?

Nicene Creed
When Was Jesus Crucified?

Nicene Creed

"We believe in one God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and of all things visible and invisible.”
When Was Jesus Crucified?

“And in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God, begotten of the Father before all worlds, God of God, Light of Light, Very God of Very God, begotten, not made, being of one substance with the Father by whom all things were made; who for us men, and for our salvation, came down from heaven, and was incarnate by the Holy Spirit of the Virgin Mary, and was made man, and was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate.”
When Was Jesus Crucified?

“He suffered and was buried, and the third day he rose again according to the Scriptures, and ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of the Father. And he shall come again with glory to judge both the quick and the dead, whose kingdom shall have no end.”
When Was Jesus Crucified?

“And we believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord and Giver of Life, who proceedeth from the Father, who with the Father and the Son together is worshipped and glorified, who spoke by the prophets. And we believe in one holy catholic (universal) and apostolic (built on the teachings of the apostles) Church. We acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins. And we look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come. Amen.”
When Was Jesus Crucified?

To establish a uniform date for Easter
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To establish a uniform date for Easter

The council unanimously ruled that the Easter festival should be celebrated throughout the Christian world on the first Sunday after the full moon following the vernal equinox (March and September); and if the full moon should occur on a Sunday, and thereby coincide with the Passover festival, Easter should be commemorated on the following Sunday.
When Was Jesus Crucified?

To establish a uniform date for Easter

As a result of the Council of Nicaea, and amended by numerous subsequent meetings, the formal church deliberately attempted to design a formula for Easter which would avoid any possibility of falling on the Jewish Passover, even accidentally.
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The Quartodecimans were excommunicated.
When Was Jesus Crucified?

Eusebius, *Life of Constantine*
When Was Jesus Crucified?

“...it appeared an unworthy thing that in the celebration of this most holy feast we should follow the practice of the Jews, who have impiously defiled their hands with enormous sin, and are, therefore, deservedly afflicted with blindness of soul. Let us then have nothing in common with the detestable Jewish crowd; for we have received from our Savior a different way.”

Eusebius, *Life of Constantine*
When Was Jesus Crucified?

The Epistle of the Emperor Constantine
When Was Jesus Crucified?

“It was, in the first place, declared improper to follow the custom of the Jews in the celebration of this holy festival, because, their hands having been stained with crime, the minds of these wretched men are necessarily blinded. Let us, then, have nothing in common with the Jews, who are our adversaries... avoiding all contact with that evil way.”

The Epistle of the Emperor Constantine
When Was Jesus Crucified?

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“...who, after having compassed the death of the Lord, being out of their minds, are guided not by sound reason, but by an unrestrained passion, wherever their innate madness carries them...a people so utterly depraved. Therefore, this irregularity must be corrected, in order that we may no more have any thing in common with those parricides and the murderers of our Lord...no single point in common with the perjury of the Jews.”

The Epistle of the Emperor Constantine
When Was Jesus Crucified?

Now we have two dates for the Passover, the Jewish one from Scripture and the one created by the church.
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This led to much confusion and left Easter as a “floating” festival.

Hence, we celebrate Good Friday before Easter.
When Was Jesus Crucified?
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When was Jesus crucified?
When did the Passover take place?
When Was Jesus Crucified?

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When did the Passover take place?
What was the series of events in the Passion week?
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And why is it even important?
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Some Facts:
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One,
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Jesus said there would be “three days and three nights” between His crucifixion and resurrection.
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Jesus said there would be “three days and three nights” between His crucifixion and resurrection. These were His words in Matthew 12:40.
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Some Facts:

“For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of the great fish, so will the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.”

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Jesus traveled from Jericho to Bethany six days before the Passover (John 12:1).
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If the Passover was on a Friday, this would be more than a “Sabbath’s day journey.”
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Jesus traveled from Jericho to Bethany six days before the Passover (John 12:1).

If the Passover was on a Friday, this would be more than a “Sabbath’s day journey.”

In fact, it’s over 20 miles.
When Was Jesus Crucified?

Some Facts:

Then, six days before the Passover, Jesus came to Bethany, where Lazarus was who had been dead, whom He had raised from the dead.

John 12:1
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Some Facts:

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There were two Sabbaths between Passover and Sunday morning.
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The Feast of Unleavened Bread lasts for seven days, and the first and last days of the Feasts are also considered Sabbaths.
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There were two Sabbaths between Passover and Sunday morning.
The Feast of Unleavened Bread lasts for seven days, and the first and last days of the Feasts are also considered Sabbaths.
The Feast of Unleavened Bread began on Thursday.
When Was Jesus Crucified?

Some Facts:

“And on the fifteenth day of the same month is the Feast of Unleavened Bread to the LORD; seven days you must eat unleavened bread. On the first day you shall have a holy convocation; you shall do no customary work on it.”

Leviticus 23:6-7
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Facts Supporting a Friday (Traditional) Crucifixion:
When Was Jesus Crucified?

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Three days can also mean a part of three days and not three full (literal) days.
When Was Jesus Crucified?

Facts Supporting a Friday (Traditional) Crucifixion:

Three days can also mean a part of three days and not three full (literal) days. Mark 15:42 says Jesus was crucified “the day before the Sabbath” (Preparation Day) and if this was the Saturday Sabbath, He must have died on Friday.
When Was Jesus Crucified?

Facts Supporting a Wednesday Crucifixion:
When Was Jesus Crucified?

Facts Supporting a Wednesday Crucifixion:

There were two Sabbaths that week.
When Was Jesus Crucified?

Facts Supporting a Wednesday Crucifixion:

There were two Sabbaths that week. That is why John 19:31 says “for that Sabbath was a high day” and not just a regular, end of week Sabbath.
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When Was Jesus Crucified?

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There were two Sabbaths that week. That is why John 19:31 says “for that Sabbath was a high day” and not just a regular, end of week Sabbath. Luke 23:56 states the women purchased spices after the first Sabbath and “rested on the Sabbath.” They could not have done both. There was no time.
When Was Jesus Crucified?

Facts Supporting a Wednesday Crucifixion:

Most amazingly, the Greek word for Sabbath in Matthew 28:1 is σάββατον and is plural.
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It should read:
Now after the Sabbath(s), as the first day of the week began to dawn, Mary Magdalene and the other Mary came to see the tomb.
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Most amazingly, the Greek word for Sabbath in Matthew 28:1 is σάββατον and is plural.

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Timeline for Passion Week
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Friday
Jesus was at Bethany
John 12:1
Timeline for Passion Week

**Friday**
Jesus was at Bethany
John 12:1

**Saturday**
Triumphal Entry
Matt. 21:5, 12, 17; Mark 11:7; Luke 19:28
“From Bethany” a Sabbath’s Day Journey
Timeline for Passion Week

**Sunday**
The Fig Tree Cursed
Matt. 21:18; Mark 11:12
Timeline for Passion Week

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The Fig Tree Cursed
Matt. 21:18; Mark 11:12

**Monday**
Conspirators Counsel
Matt. 26:2; Mark 11:20; 14:1; Luke 22:1
Timeline for Passion Week

**Tuesday**

Last Supper

Matt. 26:17; Mark 14:7, 12; Luke 22:7
Timeline for Passion Week

**Tuesday**
Last Supper
Matt. 26:17; Mark 14:7, 12; Luke 22:7

**Wednesday**
Crucifixion
Mark 15:42; 14:1; Luke 23:17, 54; John 19:14, 31, 42
Timeline for Passion Week

Thursday
Feast of Unleavened Bread
Lev. 23:4-8
Timeline for Passion Week

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Feast of Unleavened Bread
Lev. 23:4-8

Friday
Women Prepare Spices
Timeline for Passion Week

Saturday
“...and rested...”
Luke 23:56
“after the Sabbath(s)”
Matthew 28:1
Timeline for Passion Week

Saturday
“...and rested...”
Luke 23:56
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Matthew 28:1

Sunday
He is Risen!
The Death of Jesus
The Death of Jesus

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The Death of Jesus

“If a man has committed a sin deserving of death, and he is put to death, and you hang him on a tree, his body shall not remain overnight on the tree, but you shall surely bury him that day, so that you do not defile the land which the LORD your God is giving you as an inheritance; for he who is hanged is accursed of God.”

Deuteronomy 21:22-23
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(John 19:33-35) But when they came to Jesus and saw that He was already dead, they did not break His legs. But one of the soldiers pierced His side with a spear, and immediately blood and water came out. And he who has seen has testified, and his testimony is true; and he knows that he is telling the truth, so that you may believe.
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(John 19:36-37) For these things were done that the Scripture should be fulfilled, “Not one of His bones shall be broken.” And again another Scripture says, “They shall look on Him whom they pierced.”
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The word for “break” literally means to “shiver to pieces.” This was usually done with a heavy mallet or iron bar.
Bishop Ryle (1816-1900)
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“It is noteworthy that the penitent thief, even after his conversion, had more suffering to go through before he entered into Paradise. The grace of God and the pardon of sin did not deliver him from the agony of having his legs broken. When Christ undertakes to save our souls, He does not undertake to deliver from bodily pains and conflict with the last enemy. Penitence, as well as impenitence, must taste death, unless the Savior returns first.”
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This was, in itself, a miracle testifying that Jesus is the Son of God.
The Death of Jesus

For whatever is born of God overcomes the world. And this is the victory that has overcome the world—our faith. Who is he who overcomes the world, but he who believes that Jesus is the Son of God?

This is He who came by water and blood—Jesus Christ; not only by water, but by water and blood. And it is the Spirit who bears witness, because the Spirit is truth.

1 John 5:4-6
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The Death of Jesus

For there are three that bear witness in heaven: the Father, the Word, and the Holy Spirit; and these three are one. And there are three that bear witness on earth (for us to see): the Spirit, the water, and the blood; and these three agree as one.

1 John 5:7-8
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1 John 5:7-8
Bonus
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Church Councils
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First Council of Nicaea, 325 AD

One of the earliest heresies to rear its head was Arianism, which asserted that Christ was created by the Father and later adopted as His Son.
Church Councils

First Council of Constantinople, 381 AD

It affirmed the divinity of the Holy Spirit as the third person of the Trinity. And it condemned a new heresy (Apollinarism) that claimed Christ was part man and part God but not completely one or the other.
Church Councils

Council of Ephesus, 431 AD

This council defined the teaching that Christ is one person, not two persons, as the heretical Nestorians claimed. It also repudiation of one of the most insidious of heresies in Christian history—Pelagianism, which denied original sin and said men can use their free will to attain salvation on their own merits, without God’s grace.
Church Councils

Council of Chalcedon, 451 AD

After Ephesus declared that Christ was one person, some Christians took that teaching too far, concluding that He also had just one nature, a mystical blend of the human and divine (this heresy was known as Monophysitism, from the Greek words for one and nature). This council addressed that issue but eventually led to the Great Schism in 1054 AD.
Church Councils

Second Council of Constantinople, 553 AD

This council rejected the Three Chapters as Nestorian (which was previously repudiated at the Council of Ephesus in 431 AD). These chapters include: (1) the person and writings of Theodore of Mopsuestia, (2) certain writings of Theodoret of Cyrus, and (3) the letter of Ibas of Edessa to Maris.
Church Councils

Third Council of Constantinople, 680 AD

This council refuted a new heresy about Christ called Monothelitism, which held that Christ had just one will (which leads to Monophysitism that said He only had one nature). Same heresy, different packaging.
Second Council of Nicaea II, 787 AD

This council declared that venerating icons was not only permissible, but also necessary. And it lambasted anyone who claimed that veneration was akin to worship of God or that veneration of icons violated the Old Testament commandment against worshipping false idols.

Big problem and huge error in the Catholic church.
Church Councils

And Church Councils go south from this point forward.