



# JESUS, THE LAMB OF GOD

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.

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JESUS  
The Lamb Of God

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## INTRODUCTION

Back in the 80's, during the Easter season, I remember reading Matthew 12:40.

Matt 12:40

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.

I had read that verse before, but this time I realized it didn't make any sense considering how we celebrated Easter. (Good Friday to Easter Sunday is not three days and three nights.) This put me on a quest to find out what scripture had to say about the events during Easter week.

This book will focus on the Gospel accounts regarding how Jesus fulfilled the Old Covenant Sabbaths and Festivals, especially the Passover events: the Last Supper, Crucifixion, Death, Burial and Bodily Resurrection.

The death, burial and resurrection of Jesus are the most important events in human history and the center of Christianity. We will focus on the gospel accounts concerning the events and their meaning including their dates and times. All Scripture used will be from the KJV translation unless stated otherwise.

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**CHAPTER 1**

**OLD COVENANT PASSOVER  
&  
UNLEAVENED BREAD**

To understand Jesus' Last Supper through the Resurrection, we must first understand the Old Covenant Feast of Passover, because all four gospels reference those days extensively when speaking about the final week of the life of Jesus. We'll examine the day of Passover and the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread. These are the days and events that were written about in all four gospels.

The Hebrew calendar sets a 24-hour day from sunset to sunset. (Gen 1:5, Lev 23:32). The Jewish day begins at sunset and not at midnight as with our Julian calendar. The first month of the Jewish calendar is Abib, or Nisan - the Babylonian

name which is still in use today. The first month of the Hebrew calendar (Nisan) does **not** correspond with the first month of the Julian calendar (January).

All the Feast Days God instituted were fulfilled with the coming of the Messiah, Jesus, though we will not delve in-depth into the other Holy Days in this study. We will look briefly at the Feasts of the LORD, as outlined in Leviticus 23.

- **Sabbath Day:** The *weekly* Sabbath was the last day of the week, which begins at sunset Friday and ends at sunset Saturday. It was instituted by God as a solemn day of rest and worship. Friday was the day of preparation for the weekly Sabbath.
- **Passover:** The killing of the sacrificial lamb and putting its blood on the doorposts for protection from God's wrath against sin. Passover was the day of preparation for the first day of Unleavened Bread.
- **Unleavened Bread (UB):** A Feast lasting seven days with the 1st and 7th days being Sabbaths, days of solemn rest and worship. This Feast represents the purging of leaven (symbol for sin) from our lives for seven days. Passover and Unleavened Bread are

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on consecutive days and often viewed as a single Feast.

- **First Fruits:** A Sabbath of solemn rest and worship representing the harvest to come which was the resurrection of Jesus, the first of the first-fruits and the first resurrection of God's people to eternal life.
- **Pentecost:** A one day Feast and a Sabbath of solemn rest and worship. This Feast was also called the Feast of Harvest and the Feast of Weeks because it requires counting 50 days from the Feast of First Fruits. Pentecost represents the promise of the Holy Spirit to come when two loaves of leavened bread (Old and New Covenants, Jew and Gentile) are offered to God.
- **Trumpets:** A one day Feast and a Sabbath of solemn rest and worship. The blowing of the trumpet represents the return of the Messiah Jesus with and for His holy ones and the regathering of Israel in preparation for the Final Atonement.
- **Atonement:** A one day Feast and a Sabbath of solemn rest and worship. This Feast day represents the repentance and cleansing of Israel, and God's people returning to Him

due to the atoning work and sacrifice of the Messiah Jesus, the one true High Priest of God.

- **Tabernacles or Booths:** A Feast lasting seven days with the first day of the Feast being a Sabbath, a day of solemn rest and worship. This Feast represents the harvest celebration and ingathering for the millennial reign of the Messiah on the earth with His holy ones.
- **Last Great Day:** A one day Feast and a Sabbath of solemn rest and worship. The Last Great Day immediately follows the seven days Feast of Tabernacles and was considered part of the Feast of Tabernacles and called the 8th Great Day of the Feast. This day represents the Great White Throne Judgment of God upon all peoples of the earth in preparation for the new heaven and the new earth where God tabernacles with all his saved people eternally.

All the Sabbaths that are not the weekly Sabbath are called High Days for those observing them. There are two sets of Festivals of the LORD that get referenced as one festival because their observances are on *consecutive* days. One set was the seven days Feast of Tabernacles or Booths with

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the Last Great Day. That Feast was typically referenced only as the Feast of Booths/Tabernacles with the Last Great day referenced as the 8th Great Day of the Feast. The first day of the Feast of Tabernacles and 8th day, the Last Great Day of the Feast, are Sabbaths of solemn rest and worship.

The second set of consecutive Feasts was Passover and the seven days Festival of Unleavened Bread. These Feasts are also referred to as a single Festival. Some refer to these 8 days collectively as either Passover or as Unleavened Bread. While it was not confusing to those celebrating these Feasts, it can be for us until we study it out a bit.

- Date of Passover: Nisan, 14 (Lev 23:5)
- 7 Days of UB (1st and 7th are Sabbaths)  
Nisan, 15 - 21 (Ex 12:15-16; Lev 23:6-8)

Let's look at Scripture and see the inclusiveness and interchangeability of labeling the 8 days of the Feasts as either Passover or Unleavened Bread.

Luke 22:1

1 Now the **feast of unleavened bread** drew nigh, **which is called the Passover**.

Luke 22:77

77 Then came the **day of unleavened bread**, when the **passover** must be killed.

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The Passover lamb was sacrificed on Passover, but we see that Luke simply references the Feast of Passover at the beginning of Unleavened Bread. Matthew and Mark do pretty much the same thing.

Matt 26:17

17 Now the **first day of the feast of unleavened bread** the disciples came to Jesus, saying unto him, Where wilt thou that we prepare for thee to eat the passover?

Mark 14:12

12 And the **first day of unleavened bread**, when they killed the passover, his disciples said unto him, Where wilt thou that we go and prepare that thou mayest eat the passover?

Matthew, Mark, and Luke refer to the Feast of Passover, when the lamb was killed on the first day of Unleavened Bread. We know this occurred Passover Eve at the Last Supper. The disciples asked Jesus about making preparation for the Passover meal which would happen on the Sabbath, the first Day of Unleavened Bread.

Without a clear understanding of the Old Covenant Feast Days, this interchangeability of terms has led to confusion. Hopefully, this study will clear up that confusion.

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From the beginning, God intended the day of Passover to represent the sacrificial death of the Messiah. The Lamb of God was and is Jesus. The crucifixion, death and resurrection of Jesus was the fulfillment of all the Old Covenant prophecies and all the Feast Days concerning the Messiah to come. When a thing is fulfilled it is complete. So it was with Jesus the Messiah fulfilling Mosaic Law, which includes all the Festivals and ordinances of the LORD.

Jesus the Messiah is and was the Lamb of God slain from the foundation of the world.

Revelation 13:8

8 And all that dwell upon the earth shall worship him, whose names are not written in the book of life of the **Lamb slain from the foundation of the world.**

John 1:29

29 The next day John **seeth Jesus coming** unto him, and saith, **Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.**

Jesus is the *Lamb* of God who was slain as our substitute, a gracious appeasement to God for sin. The sacrificed Passover Lamb was to be an *unblemished male*. The unblemished male points to the *sinless* life of Jesus the Messiah, perfect in righteousness and holiness.

Ex 12:5-8

5 Your **lamb** shall be **without blemish**, a male of the first year: ye shall take it out from the sheep, or from the goats:

6 And ye shall keep it up until the **fourteenth day** of the same month: and the **whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it in the evening.**

7 And they shall take of **the blood, and strike it on the two side posts** and on the **upper door post** of the houses, wherein they shall eat it.

8 And they shall **eat the flesh** in that night, roast with fire, and unleavened bread; and with bitter herbs they shall eat it.

The true Lamb of God, Jesus, was *sentenced to death by the entire congregation of Israel* through the system of Roman government on the Passover, which was the day of preparation for the Sabbath, the first Day of Unleavened Bread.

John 19:14

14 And it was the preparation of the passover, and about the sixth hour: and he saith unto the Jews, Behold your King!

The verse above was when Pilate brought Jesus out to the crowd to see who he should release – Jesus or Barabbas. Both Jew and Gentile, all humanity,



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are involved in the sentencing of the Lamb of God.  
. . . Jesus the Messiah.

The *blood* of the lamb protected those in Egypt from the wrath of God toward sin. The blood of the Lamb – Jesus – protects us today from God's wrath upon sin as it did for the Israelites in Egypt. This sacrificial lamb was a symbol of the Son of God, Jesus, the Lamb of God.

Ex 12:13

13 And **the blood shall be to you for a token** upon the houses where ye are: and **when I see the blood, I will pass over you**, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, when I smite the land of Egypt.

Rom 5:9

9 Much more then, **being now justified by his blood, we shall be saved** from wrath through him.

Jesus died at *twilight* on Nisan 14, April 25, 31 AD, precisely as the Passover ordinance mandates. Passover was the day of preparation for the Sabbath on the first Day of Unleavened Bread. This Sabbath was a high holy day and began at sunset on Nisan 15. The calendar on page 32 may help put this in proper perspective.

John 19:31a

31 The Jews therefore, because **it was the preparation**, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath day, (**for that sabbath day was an high day,**)

Since God instituted the first Passover as recorded in the book of Exodus, the blood of the sacrificial lamb always pointed to the sacrifice of Jesus the Messiah, the true Lamb of God, our Savior and Lord.

This now leads us into the Feast of Unleavened Bread which began immediately after the Passover.

Ex 12:15-16

15 **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.

16 **And in the first day there shall be an holy convocation, 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.

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Lev 23:6-8

6 And on the **fifteenth day** of the same month is the **feast of unleavened bread** unto the LORD: seven days ye must eat unleavened bread.

7 In the **first day ye shall have an holy convocation**: ye shall do **no servile work** therein.

8 But ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD seven days: **in the seventh day is an holy convocation**: ye shall do **no servile work therein**.

The Feast of Unleavened Bread has always pointed to the need for God's people to remove the leaven of sin from their lives. It was no coincidence that the first Day of Unleavened Bread was a Sabbath, a High Day of solemn rest and worship. Its purpose was to celebrate the sinless life of our Savior, Jesus the Messiah, and our sinless position in Him.

Passover should be seen as God's ultimate forgiveness for our sins, God's grace toward us. Passover was the removal of sin from our lives, and the removal of the penalty for sin which was death.

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Rom 6:23

23 For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.

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## CHAPTER 2

### CHRONOLOGY: PASSOVER THROUGH RESURRECTION

The first chapter was an overview of why God instituted His Feast Days as a pattern of worship under the Mosaic Law. Now let's move on to the actual fulfillment of the Passover as recorded in the Gospels and Epistles.

#### **Passover Eve:**

**Nisan 14, Tuesday Evening, April 24, 31 AD**

Let's look at the biblical record of the events that occurred on Passover Eve with Jesus and His disciples.

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Event	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
<b>Last Supper</b>	26:17-30	14:3-26	22:14-38	13:1-17:26
Jesus Predicts Judas' Betrayal	26:21-25	14:18-21	22:21-23	13:10-11, 18-30
Jesus Predicts Disciple's Scandalization	26:31-32	14:27		
Jesus Predicts Peter's Denial	26:33-35	14:26-31	22:31-34	13:36-38
Prep for Passover Meal on 1 <sup>st</sup> Day UB	26:17-19	14:12-16	22:7-13	13:29-30
Explains Symbols of Passover Meal	26:26-29	14:22-25	22:14-20	
<b>Garden of Gethsemane</b>	26:36-56	14:32-41	22:40-46	18:1-12
Impassioned Prayer of Jesus	26:36-45	14:32-41		
Betrayal of Judas/ Jesus' Arrest	26:47-56	14:42-46	22:47-54	18:2-12
Malchus' ear cut-off; Restored	26:51-52	14:47-49	22:49-51	18:10-11
Disciples Scandalized	26:56	14:50		
Jesus Declares Divinity: the "I AM"				18:4-6
<b>Annas; Caiaphas &amp; Sanhedrin Trials</b>	26:57-68	14:53-65	22:53-54	18:12-24
Peter Scandalized: 3 Denials of Jesus	26:69-75	14:66-72	22:55-65	18:15-27

### The Last Supper

The Last Supper of Jesus, on the eve of his crucifixion and death, was filled with Him teaching His disciples the things most important to Him. The gospels record Jesus making preparations for the Passover Meal that was to occur the following evening. He desired to eat this meal with them, but would not be able to. He would become the ultimate sacrificial Lamb of God on the following day, Passover.

During the Last Supper, Jesus explained the new meaning of the symbols of the Passover meal. He predicted the betrayal of Judas, the three denials of Peter, and told them they would be offended because of Him. Matthew and Mark used the Greek word *skandalizo* (skan-dal-id'-zo) which was the English equivalent of scandal.

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Matt 26:31

31 Then saith Jesus unto them, **All ye shall be offended because of me** this night: for it is written, I will smite the shepherd, and the sheep of the flock shall be scattered abroad.

Mark 14:27

27 And Jesus saith unto them, **All ye shall be offended because of me** this night: for it is written, I will smite the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered.

The use of the word scandal was not something new or unusual for Jesus. He used it 28 times in the Gospels when He referred to Himself and His teachings. His teachings compared to Judaism were scandalous.

Scandal shows the intensity of when one is greatly offended, publicly humiliated or resentful due to the opinion of others because of the event being characterized as scandal, in this case, believing and following the teachings of Jesus.

The Gospel of John devotes five full chapters (13-18) with great detail disclosing Jesus' teaching to his disciples on the eve of His death. The things that a man does when he knows it will be his last days upon the earth are

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telling. How much more then are the teachings of Jesus on the eve of His death?

1. Washes the Disciples' Feet: 13:4-17
2. Declaration of His Divine Nature as the Great I AM 13:18; 18:4-9
3. Glorifying God: 13:31-32
4. Love One Another as Jesus Loves: 13:34-35; 15:13-15
5. God the Father Revealed in Jesus: 14:1-12
6. Pray in the Name of Jesus: 14:13-14
7. Love is Keeping His Commandments: 14:15-31; 15:10-12
8. The Ministry of the Holy Spirit: 14:16-18, 26-27; 15:26-27; 16:5-15
9. Don't Fear, for Jesus Will Return: 14:27-29; 16:16-33
10. The Vine and the Branches: 15:1-12
11. We are Chosen by God: 15:15-16
12. Expect Opposition from the World: 15:18-16:4, 32-33
13. Prophecy of His Resurrection and Return: 16:16-22
14. Answering Prayer When Asked in the Name of Jesus: 16:23-33
15. Jesus' Prayer to the Father: 17:1-26



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### **The Garden of Gethsemane**

The gospel accounts of Jesus at the Garden show:

- The intensity and grief-stricken prayer of Jesus to God the Father
- The inability of the disciples to remain awake and pray
- The fulfillment of all Jesus' predictions during the Last Supper
- The miraculous restoration of the ear of Malchus after Peter cut it off during the confrontation with the mob that came to arrest Jesus when Judas betrays Him
- The scandalized disciples
- The first two trials of Jesus.

The Disciples did much more than simply “flee the scene” that Passover eve. The intensity of their escape was far more than simply saving their own skin. The scandal was their abandonment of God that evening after the intense teachings of Jesus to these same disciples just a few hours earlier. This surely cut them all very deeply when they realized what they had done to their Messiah. An especially telling point was when **Jesus declared His Divinity** to the mob that came to arrest Him by saying that He was the Eternal God, the great "I AM". This was the same name revealed to Moses when he asked God on Sinai what he should say God's name was, should anyone ask.

Ex 3:14

14 And God said unto Moses, **I AM THAT I AM**: and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you.

John 18:6

6 As soon then as he had said unto them, **I am** [he], they went backward, and fell to the ground.

The bracketed [he] was added to the verse by the translators and appears that way in most translations which dilutes the true response that Jesus declared Himself as the “I AM.” A plain “I am he” would not warrant the falling down by those coming to arrest and kill Him.

### **Jesus’ 1st and 2nd Trials**

Jesus was taken first to Annas, after His arrest at the first trial, and then delivered to the High Priest Caiaphas and the Council of Elders for their examination at His second trial. They came to Annas first because he was also a High Priest (Luke 3:2) and father-in-law of Caiaphas, who was the primary person leading the charge to kill Jesus.

John 18:13

13 And led him away to Annas first; for he was father in law to Caiaphas, which was the high priest that same year.

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Most likely this was done for Annas to determine the foundation of the case to be brought against Jesus and to give the High Priest Caiaphas time to assemble the Sanhedrin.

John 18:24

24 Now Annas had sent him bound unto Caiaphas the high priest.

The High Priest Caiaphas led the Council of Elders, the Sanhedrin, who assembled to seek a reason to put Jesus to death. This was an unusual trial in that they would normally hear a case with charges already filed, not to seek to find a reason how they could convict Jesus.

John 18:14-17

14 Now Caiaphas was he, which gave counsel to the Jews, that it was expedient that one man should die for the people.

15 And Simon Peter followed Jesus, and so did another disciple: that disciple was known unto the high priest, and went in with Jesus into the palace of the high priest.

16 But Peter stood at the door without. Then went out that other disciple, which was known unto the high priest, and spake unto her that kept the door, and brought in Peter.

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17 Then saith the damsel that kept the door unto Peter, Art not thou also one of this man's disciples? **He saith, I am not.**

That was the first denial of Peter in verse 17 of John's gospel above. Here was the final denial as recorded in Luke's gospel.

Luke 22:60-62

60 And Peter said, Man, I know not what thou sayest. And **immediately, while he yet spake, the cock crew.**

61 And **the Lord turned, and looked upon Peter.** And Peter remembered the word of the Lord, how he had said unto him, Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me thrice.

62 And **Peter went out, and wept bitterly.**

The rooster crowing meant they were getting close to daybreak and the continuation of events for that Passover day.

**Passover Day:**

**Nisan 14, Wednesday, April 25, 31 AD**

All in all it was a highly eventful Passover Eve for Jesus and His disciples. Now let's look at Passover morning.

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## 3rd Trial: Sanhedrin

Event	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
3 <sup>rd</sup> Trial: Sanhedrin	27:1-2	15:1	22:66-23:1	18:28
4 <sup>th</sup> Trial: Pilate	27:2, 11-14	15:1-5	23:1-6	18:28-38
Judas Commits Suicide	27:3-5			17:12
5 <sup>th</sup> Trial: Herod Antipas			23:7-12	
6 <sup>th</sup> Trial: Pilate's 2 <sup>nd</sup>	27:15-26	15:6-15	23:13-25	18:39-19:16
Barabbas Released	27:15-26		23:18-25	18:39-40
Mocked & Scourged	27:27-31	15:16-19		19:1-3
7 <sup>th</sup> Trial: Pilate for 3 <sup>rd</sup> time				19:4-16
Scourge, Mocked, Crucified	27:32-49	15:24-37	23:33-46	19:16-37
Walk to Golgotha	27:31-34	15:20-23	23:26-33	19:17
Jesus Dies & Buried	27:50-61	15:37-46	23:44-54	19:31-42
Entombed at Twilight	27:50-52, 57-60	15:37-38, 42-46	23:44-46, 52-54	19:31
Eye Witnesses & Testimonies	27:51-56	15:38-41	23:45-49	19:35-38

The Sanhedrin managed to sentence Jesus to death under their interpretation of Old Covenant Law and Rabbinical Writings, referred to as the Oral Law. Because the nation of Israel was under Roman occupation and rule, only the Roman system of government could implement the death penalty. It was too great a risk for the Roman Empire to permit an occupied nation to have the means and authority to implement the death penalty. This was why the Council took Jesus to the Roman authorities, so they could claim that Jesus was found guilty of death under Hebrew law and then seek the Roman government to carry out the execution.

Luke 22:66-23:1

66 And **as soon as it was day**, the elders of the people and the chief priests and the scribes came together, and led him into their council, saying,

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67 Art thou the Christ? Tell us. And he said unto them, If I tell you, ye will not believe:

68 And if I also ask you, ye will not answer me, nor let me go.

69 Hereafter shall the Son of man sit on the right hand of the power of God.

70 Then said they all, Art thou then the Son of God? And he said unto them, Ye say that I am.

71 And they said, What need we any further witness? for we ourselves have heard of his own mouth.

23:1 And the whole multitude of them arose, and led him unto Pilate.

### 4th Trial: Pilate

Pilate was the Roman governor, and this was still early in the day of Passover. The Passover lamb was to be slaughtered that same day at twilight and consumed (Passover Meal) later that evening, the Sabbath on the first day of Unleavened Bread.

John 18:28-29

28 Then led they Jesus from Caiaphas unto the hall of judgment: and **it was early**; and they themselves **went not into the judgment hall, lest they should be defiled; but that they might eat the passover.**

29 Pilate then went out unto them, and said, What accusation bring ye against this man?

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Matt 27:2, 11-14

2 And when they had bound him, they led him away, and delivered him to Pontius Pilate the governor.

11 And Jesus stood before the governor: and the governor asked him, saying, Art thou the King of the Jews? And Jesus said unto him, Thou sayest.

12 And when he was accused of the chief priests and elders, he answered nothing.

13 Then said Pilate unto him, Hearest thou not how many things they witness against thee?

14 And he answered him to never a word; insomuch that the governor marvelled greatly.

It was during this trial that Judas Iscariot returned the 30 pieces of silver for betraying Jesus and then hung himself.

Matt 27:3-5

3 Then Judas, which had betrayed him, when he saw that he was condemned, repented himself, and **brought again the thirty pieces of silver** to the chief priests and elders,

4 Saying, I have sinned in that I have betrayed the innocent blood. And they said, What is that to us? see thou to that.

5 And he **cast down the pieces of silver** in the temple, and departed, and went and **hanged himself**.

The members of the Sanhedrin who were presenting their case before Pilate were beginning to see their case slipping away. Pilate was very reluctant to grant an execution because he was not finding any fault with Jesus. During this trial, Pilate discovered that Jesus was a Galilean, so he “passed the buck”. He sent Him to Herod Antipas, who was in Jerusalem at this time.

Luke 23:5-7

5 And they were the more fierce, saying, He stirreth up the people, teaching throughout all Jewry, beginning from Galilee to this place.

6 When Pilate heard of Galilee, he asked whether the man were a Galilaean.

7 And as soon as he knew that he belonged unto Herod's jurisdiction, he sent him to Herod, who himself also was at Jerusalem at that time.

### **5th Trial: Herod Antipas**

Herod questioned Jesus at great length because of the intensity of the accusations against Jesus by the Council. They were becoming very concerned about not being able to execute Jesus. Pilate had no desire to entertain their execution plans. Herod was seen as the likely choice for execution, but he didn't find fault with Jesus either. Herod then mocked and humiliated Jesus and returned Him to Pilate.



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Luke 23:8-11

8 And when Herod saw Jesus, he was exceeding glad: for he was desirous to see him of a long season, because he had heard many things of him; and he hoped to have seen some miracle done by him.

9 Then he questioned with him in many words; but he answered him nothing.

10 And the chief priests and scribes stood and vehemently accused him.

11 And Herod with his men of war set him at nought, and mocked him, and arrayed him in a gorgeous robe, and sent him again to Pilate.

### **6th Trial: Pilate's 2nd**

This was the second time Jesus came before Pilate. This was still during the morning hours of Passover. Pilate wants nothing to do with this death penalty case. Even his wife was urging him to release Jesus because of a dream she had.

Matt 27:19

19 When he was set down on the judgment seat, his wife sent unto him, saying, Have thou nothing to do with that just man: for I have suffered many things this day in a dream because of him.

Pilate goes before the crowd to have them choose between Jesus and Barabbas. It was the custom to

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release a prisoner at the Feast of Passover and Unleavened Bread. Pilate was certain the crowd would select Barabbas for the death penalty and let Jesus go. Barabbas was a notorious political prisoner guilty of thievery, murder and insurrection against Rome.

Luke 23:23-25

23 And they were instant with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. And the voices of them and of the chief priests prevailed.

24 And Pilate gave sentence that it should be as they required.

25 And he released unto them him that for sedition and murder was cast into prison, whom they had desired; but he delivered Jesus to their will.

John 18:39-40

39 But ye have a custom, that I should release unto you one at the passover: will ye therefore that I release unto you the King of the Jews?

40 Then cried they all again, saying, Not this man, but Barabbas. Now Barabbas was a robber.

Little did Pilate know that the water he was about to cleanse his hands with would not wash away the sin of condemning Jesus to death! Pilate released Jesus to the angry mob. The religious leaders and

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the Israelites convinced Pilate that the blood of Jesus would be on their head and the heads of their children.

Matt 27:24-26

24 When Pilate saw that he could prevail nothing, but that rather a tumult was made, he took water, and washed his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this just person: see ye to it.

**25 Then answered all the people, and said, His blood be on us, and on our children.**

26 Then released he Barabbas unto them: and when he had scourged Jesus, he delivered him to be crucified.

### **7th Trial: Pilate's 3rd**

After the release of Barabbas, John gave us an account of how Jesus went before Pilate yet a third time. Pilate himself initiated this third trial because he became greatly afraid when the members of the Sanhedrin stated plainly that Jesus claimed to be the Son of God.

John 19:7-9

7 The Jews answered him, We have a law, and by our law he ought to die, because he **made himself the Son of God.**

**8 When Pilate therefore heard that saying, he was the more afraid;**

9 And went again into the judgment hall, and saith unto Jesus, Whence art thou? But Jesus gave him no answer.

Pilate questioned Jesus at length and went out again to the crowd to make a final appeal that Jesus should be released, but they would not release him. Pilate seemed to know that Jesus was God, but it did not stop him from passing sentence.

John 19:10-16

10 Then saith Pilate unto him, Speakest thou not unto me? knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?

11 Jesus answered, Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above: therefore he that delivered me unto thee hath the greater sin.

12 And from thenceforth Pilate sought to release him: but the Jews cried out, saying, If thou let this man go, thou art not Caesar's friend: whosoever maketh himself a king speaketh against Caesar.

13 When Pilate therefore heard that saying, he brought Jesus forth, and sat down in the judgment seat in a place that is called the Pavement, but in the Hebrew, Gabbatha.

14 And **it was the preparation of the passover, and about the sixth hour**: and he saith unto the Jews, Behold your King!

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15 But they cried out, Away with him, away with him, crucify him. Pilate saith unto them, Shall I crucify your King? The chief priest answered, We have no king but Caesar.

16 Then delivered he him therefore unto them to be crucified. And they took Jesus, and led him away.

### **Jesus Scourged, Mocked and Crucified**

The scourging, mocking and crucifixion of Jesus started around noon and ended around 3 PM on the day of Passover. There are many Scriptures that speak to the scourging and mocking by the Roman soldiers and the people who were lining up to witness the spectacle of the crucifixion and the Golgotha walk. Those Scriptures are listed in the table on page 21. What is not listed in the table are some of the other significant events that occurred immediately upon the sentence of death around noon and the execution around 3 PM.

- Crown of Thorns: Matthew 27:29
- Jesus asks God to Forgive Them: Luke 23:34
- Saves the Thief on the Cross: Luke 23:39-43
- The Sky Turned as Black as Night: Matthew 27:45; Mark 15:33; Luke 23:44-45
- Quotes Psalm 22:1: Matthew 27:46; Mark 15:34

- Humiliation of the Cross (bodies are unclothed): John 19:23-24
- Provides for His Mother Mary to be Looked After: John 19:26-27

## Jesus' Death

- Earthquakes and Rocks Split Open: Matthew 27: 51
- Temple Curtain Torn in Two from Top to Bottom: MT 27:51; MK 15:38; LK 23:45
- Tombs Open and Many Dead Saints Walk the Streets: Matthew 27:52
- Multitudes Repent at Death of Jesus: Matt. 27:54; Mark 15:39; Luke 23:47-48
- Fulfills Prophecy: Death with Transgressors: Isa. 53:12; MT 27:38; MK 15:27-28

**Jesus died at *twilight*, late afternoon on Passover, at the precise time required for the killing of the Passover lamb.**

Luke 23:44-54

44 And it was **about the sixth hour**, and there was a darkness over all the earth **until the ninth hour**.

45 And the sun was darkened, and the veil of the temple was rent in the midst.

46 And when Jesus had cried with a loud voice, he said, Father, into thy hands I

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commend my spirit: and having said thus, **he gave up the ghost.**

52 This man went unto Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus.

53 And he took it down, and wrapped it in linen, and laid it in a sepulchre that was hewn in stone, wherein never man before was laid.

**54 And that day was the preparation, and the sabbath drew on.**

The sixth hour of the Hebrew day was noon. The day begins at 6 AM. The execution of Jesus was at the ninth hour: 3 PM on Passover day.

John 19:31

31 The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath day, (for **that sabbath day was an high day,**) besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away.

### **Jesus Entombed:**

**Nisan 15, Wednesday Evening, April 25, 31 AD**

Jesus was entombed at the start of the Sabbath, the first Day of Unleavened Bread as we see from the gospels and especially John 19:31. Now we come to the scriptures in Luke where the women prepared the spices before and after a Sabbath.

Luke 23:53-24:1

53 And he took it down, and wrapped it in linen, and **laid it in a sepulchre that was hewn in stone**, wherein never man before was laid.

54 And **that day was the preparation, and the sabbath drew on.**

55 And the women also, which came with him from Galilee, followed after, and **beheld the sepulchre, and how his body was laid.**

56 And **they returned**, and prepared spices and ointments; and **rested the sabbath day according to the commandment.**

24:1 Now upon **the first day of the week**, very early in the morning, they came unto the sepulchre, **bringing the spices which they had prepared**, and certain others with them.

Let's analyze this section of Luke 23 verse by verse.

P=Passover; S=Sabbath; UB=Feast of Unleavened Bread; WS=Women Prepare Spices

April, 31 AD: Nisan (date #); Shaded Portion=Evening; R=Resurrection						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thr	Fri	Sat
22	23	24 (13)	25 (14)	26 (15)	27 (16)	28 (17)
		(14)	P	1 <sup>st</sup> UB S	WS	S
		P	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
			1 <sup>st</sup> UB S		S	R
29 (18)	30 (19)	1 (20)	2 (21)	3 (22)	4 (23)	5 (24)
Empty Tomb		(20)	7 <sup>th</sup> UB S			S
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
		7 <sup>th</sup> UB S			S	

- **Verse 53:** This establishes the context that these verses speak of the entombment of Jesus.



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- **Verse 54:** The death of Jesus occurred on Passover, which was the day of preparation for the Feast of Unleavened Bread. The Sabbath that was about to begin was the first day of Unleavened Bread, a high holy day.
- **Verse 55:** The women took note of where the tomb was and how the body was laid in the tomb.
- **Verse 56:** The women returned on Friday morning to prepare the spices for the entombed body of Jesus. That Friday was after the Sabbath of the first Day of Unleavened Bread and was the preparation day for the weekly Sabbath. We can see from the calendar above that the Sabbath for the first day of Unleavened Bread ended Thursday evening, April 26. The women needed to wait until first daylight, which was Friday morning, April 27 and then observed the weekly Sabbath on the 28.
- **Luke 24:1:** The dawn of the first day of the week was Sunday morning, April 29 which immediately followed the end of the weekly Sabbath. With this clearer understanding we can see there are no contradictions in the scriptures. When the first Sabbath ended, they prepared their entombment spices and then rested to observe the upcoming weekly Sabbath

The parallel account in Mark 16 brings this into sharper focus by adding Mark's account.

Mark 16:1

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.

Verse 1 states when the Sabbath was over, the first day of Unleavened Bread, the women purchased entombment spices and perfumes (Friday, April 27) to anoint the body of Jesus; and then would return on Sunday at dawn after the weekly Sabbath to anoint the body.

The women *returned to purchase and prepare* the spices *after* the high Sabbath of Unleavened Bread but *before* the weekly Sabbath. Both these accounts from Luke and Mark are consistent with one another regarding Feast Day observances from the Old Covenant.

Passover Day and Friday were both days of preparation and the first Day of Unleavened Bread and Friday Evening to sunset Saturday were both Sabbaths.

**Passover Begins:** Tuesday evening at sunset, Nisan 14; April 24, 31 AD. This was the Last Supper; the events at the Garden of Gethsemane;

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and the 1st and 2nd Trial of Jesus. Note the P representing Passover Eve.

**Passover Ends:** Wednesday evening at sunset on Nisan 14; April 25, 31 AD. This was Passover Day where Jesus was subject to 5 trials, scourged, mocked, and crucified. He died at twilight and was buried at sunset just prior to the start of the Sabbath for the first Day of Unleavened Bread. **This was the day of preparation for the High Sabbath** of first Unleavened Bread. Note the P representing Passover Day.

**1st Day UB Begins:** Wednesday evening at sunset on Nisan 15; April 25, 31 AD. This was a High Sabbath. Note the 1st UB and the S for Sabbath.

**1st Day UB Ends:** Thursday evening at sunset on Nisan 15; April 26, 31 AD. This was a High Sabbath. Note the 1st UB and the S for Sabbath.

**Weekly Day of Preparation:** Friday morning Nisan 16, April 27, 31 AD. The day of preparation for the weekly Sabbath ends Friday evening sunset. This was the day the women bought and prepare the spices for the anointing of the entombed body of Jesus. Thursday evening at sunset began the night portion for the day of preparation and no shopping was done at night. Note the WS for the Women preparing Spices.

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**Weekly Sabbath Begins:** Friday evening, Nisan 17, April 27, 31 AD. Note the S for Sabbath.

**Weekly Sabbath Ends:** Saturday evening, Nisan 17, April 28, 31 AD. Note the S for Sabbath.

**The Empty Tomb:** Sunday morning, Nisan 18, April 29, 31AD. This was when the women arrived at the **break of dawn to see an empty tomb**. At dawn there was an empty tomb, not the resurrection. Jesus had already risen.

# JESUS, The Lamb Of God

## CHAPTER 3

### ENTOMBED THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS

Jesus had often prophesied that He would be in the tomb, in the heart of the earth **three days and three nights** and uses the story of Jonah to establish the length of this time period. Jesus was not only offering His own testimony, but was relying on the written Word to confirm His words.

Matt 12:40

40 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.

What Jesus said in Matt 12:40 was very significant. It doesn't give room for any other explanation. Three days means three light portions

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of the 24 hour day and three nights mean three night portions of the 24 hour day. When Jesus gets this specific, we must accept His teaching as the *absolute truth!* Jesus Himself used this singular event, a sign that He was and is the Messiah and is foundational to our beliefs.

Let's take a look at how the events measure up with the teaching of Jesus and the biblical account of the time Jesus spent buried in the tomb by referring to the calendar and counting the days and nights.

P=Passover; S=Sabbath; UB=Feast of Unleavened Bread; En=Jesus Entombed

April, 31 AD: Nisan (date #); Shaded Portion=Evening; R=Resurrection						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thr	Fri	Sat
22	23	24 (13)	25 (14)	26 (15)	27 (16)	28 (17)
		(14)	P (15)	UB-S-En1 (16)	WS-En2 (17)	S-En3 (18)
		P	UB-S-En1	En2	S-En3	R
29 (18) Empty Tomb (19)	30 (19) (20)	1 (20) (21) 7 <sup>th</sup> UB S	2 (21) 7 <sup>th</sup> UB S (22)	3 (22) (23)	4 (23) (24) S	5 (24) S (25)

**Passover:** Begins Tuesday Evening, Nisan 14, April 24, 31 AD. This was the Last Supper with His Apostles; His prayer, betrayal and arrest in the Garden of Gethsemane; and His two trials by Annas, Caiaphas and Sanhedrin.

**Crucifixion:** Jesus crucified Nisan 14, Wednesday afternoon, April 25, 31 AD. This was the day of preparation for the Sabbath, the first day of

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Unleavened Bread which was a High Sabbath that began at sunset.

### **Day 1: Full 24 Hour Period**

**Jesus Entombed:** Nisan 15, Wednesday night, April 25, 31AD which began the Sabbath for the first Day of Unleavened Bread. This was the night of the Passover Meal when the sacrificial lamb was consumed by God's people.

**ONE FULL NIGHT: Jesus entombed a total of 12 Hours. "En1" on the calendar.**

**Jesus Entombed:** Nisan 15, Thursday day, April 26, 31AD which was the daytime portion of the Sabbath, the first Day of Unleavened Bread.

**ONE FULL DAY: Jesus entombed a total of 24 hours. "En1" on the calendar.**

### **Day 2: Full 24 Hour Period**

**Jesus Entombed:** Nisan 16, Thursday night, April 26, 31 AD. The Sabbath for the first Day of Unleavened Bread ended at sunset when this second day began.

**SECOND FULL NIGHT: Jesus entombed a total of 36 hours. "En2" on the calendar.**

**Jesus Entombed:** Nisan 16, Friday day, April 27, 31 AD. This was the day of preparation for the weekly Sabbath.

**SECOND FULL DAY: Jesus entombed a total of 48 hours. “En2” on the calendar.**

### **Day 3: Full 24 Hour Period**

**Jesus Entombed:** Nisan 17, Friday night, April 27, 31 AD. The weekly Sabbath began at sunset.

**THIRD FULL NIGHT: Jesus entombed a total of 60 hours. “En3” on the calendar.**

**Jesus Entombed:** Nisan 17, Saturday day, April 28, 31 AD. The weekly Sabbath ended at sunset.

**THIRD FULL DAY: Jesus entombed a total of 72 hours. “En3” on the calendar.**

### **Day 4: Resurrection**

**Jesus Resurrected:** Nisan 18, Saturday night, April 28, 31 AD. This was the beginning of Sunday, the first day of the week. It was during this time period that Jesus was raised from the dead. His resurrection fulfilled all prophesy, and the teachings of Jesus Himself in which He said He would rise after spending three days and three



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nights in the heart of the earth. **“R” on the calendar.**

The biblical record indicates that the Angel of the LORD rolled away the stone covering the tomb just **prior to dawn** on Sunday when an earthquake shook the ground just prior to the women arriving at the tomb to anoint the body of Jesus. Let's examine the biblical record as recorded in the Gospels and Epistles concerning the Resurrection of Jesus and the events that surround it.



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## CHAPTER 4

### RESURRECTION OF JESUS

Resurrection Events	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
<b>The Resurrection of Jesus</b>	28:1-20	16:1-20	24:1-51	20-21:25
<b>Resurrects 1<sup>st</sup> day of Week</b>	28:1-2	16:1-2, 9	24:1-2, 22	20:1
<b>Empty Tomb</b>	28:5-7	16:3-7	24:3-12,24	20:2
Severe Earthquake	28:2			
Witnessed by the Women	28:5	16:9	24:3, 10	
Witnessed by Peter & John			24:12	20:3-8
Witnessed by Angels	28:3-7	16:5-7	24:4-7	
<b>Road to Emmaus</b>			24:13-28	
<b>Appearances of Jesus</b>	28:9-10, 16-20	12:11, 14-19	24:15-51	20:14- 21:23
Dining		16:14	24:29-30,35,41-43	21:5-15
New Body Characteristics		16:12	24:31,36-40	20:17,19- 29; 21:4
Teaching	28:16-20	16:15-18	24:25-27,44-50	21:16-23
<b>Ascension</b>		16:19	24:51	

**1st day of the Week:** Nisan 18, Saturday night, April 28, 31 AD. As mentioned earlier, Jesus rose from the dead during the night portion of the first day of the week prior to the break of dawn.

John 20:1

20:1 The **first day of the week** cometh Mary Magdalene early, **when it was yet dark**, unto

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the sepulchre, and **seeth the stone taken away from the sepulchre.**

John 20:1

Early **Sunday morning, while it was still dark**, Mary Magdalene came to the tomb and found that **the stone had been rolled away** from the entrance. NLT

Matt 28:1

28:1 In the **end of the sabbath**, as it **began to dawn** toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the sepulchre.

Luke 24:1

24:1 **Now upon the first day of the week, very early in the morning**, they came unto the sepulchre, bringing the spices which they had prepared, and certain others with them.

Mark 16:1

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.

**The Empty Tomb:** Nisan 18, Sunday morning, April 29, 31 AD. The women arrived at dawn to see an empty tomb. They were eye witnesses to the empty tomb because Jesus had already risen

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from the dead during the night portion of Sunday, the first day of the week that began at sunset, Nisan 18, Saturday April 28, 31 AD. The earthquake in verse 2 of Matthew 28 occurred when the Angel of the LORD moved away the large stone that was covering the entrance to the tomb.

Matt 28:1-6

28:1 In the **end of the sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week**, came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the sepulchre.

2 And, behold, **there was a great earthquake: for the angel of the Lord descended from heaven, and came and rolled back the stone from the door**, and sat upon it.

5 And the angel answered and said unto the women, Fear not ye: for I **know that ye seek Jesus**, which was crucified.

6 **He is not here: for he is risen**, as he said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay.

Mark 16:2-6

2 And **very early in the morning the first day of the week**, they came unto the sepulchre at the rising of the sun.

5 And **entering into the sepulchre**, they saw a young man sitting on the right side, clothed in a long white garment; and they were affrighted.

6 And he saith unto them, Be not affrighted: **Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth**, which was crucified: **he is risen; he is not here**: behold the place where they laid him.

Luke 24:1-6

24:1 Now **upon the first day of the week, very early in the morning**, they came unto the sepulchre, bringing the spices which they had prepared, and certain others with them.

2 And they found the stone rolled away from the sepulchre.

3 And **they entered in, and found not the body of the Lord Jesus.**

4 And it came to pass, as they were much perplexed thereabout, behold, two men stood by them in shining garments:

5 And as they were afraid, and bowed down their faces to the earth, they said unto them, Why seek ye the living among the dead?

6 **He is not here, but is risen**: remember how he spake unto you when he was yet in Galilee,

Early Sunday morning the women witnessed an empty tomb because Jesus had already risen before they came. Jesus rose before the break of dawn during the first part of Sunday, which began at sunset on Saturday. The Sabbath in Matthew 28:1 refers to the weekly Sabbath. The earthquake occurred when the Angel of the LORD rolled away

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the stone that he later sat upon for the purpose of revealing the empty tomb.

The bodily resurrection of Jesus did not require the removal of the stone covering the entrance of the grave. Jesus' resurrected body was not bound by solid objects as the body of flesh. See the table on page 43 for Scripture verses on the bodily characteristics of Jesus' resurrected body.

- This scenario matches all the Scriptures with the *specific* three days and three nights prophesied in Matthew 12:40.
- This sequence of events coincides with *all* the Scriptures concerning the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus.
- This sequence coincides with the Old Covenant Feasts of Passover and the Days of Unleavened Bread.
- This sequence coincides with the women preparing the spices for anointing the body of Jesus after a Sabbath and before a Sabbath.





# JESUS, The Lamb Of God

## SUPPLEMENTAL

### **Why 31 AD?**

Once the days of the week were determined from Scripture, the next step was to determine the year for which the Passover began on a Tuesday evening. These are the days that line up according to the gospel accounts of Jesus. This also lines up with the reign of Caiaphas as High Priest; and the reigns of both Tiberius Caesar and Pontius Pilate.

Historical and Biblical records show the following:

- Tiberius Caesar reigned from 14 AD to 37 AD
- Caiaphas was High Priest from 27 AD to 34 AD
- Pontius Pilate held office from 26 AD to 36 AD
- John the Baptist began his ministry in 29 AD

Luke 3:1 helps us narrow the timeframe because we know that John the Baptist began his ministry

to make straight the paths of the Lord in 29 AD, the 15th year in the reign of Tiberius Caesar.

Luke 3:1

3:1 Now in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judaea, and Herod being tetrarch of Galilee, and his brother Philip tetrarch of Ituraea and of the region of Trachonitis, and Lysanias the tetrarch of Abilene,

So, here's the question. When was Passover on a Tuesday, according to the Jewish calendar? That needed to be determined to find the correct year. When was Nisan the 14th on a Tuesday evening to Wednesday evening during the reign of Caiaphas the High Priest between 29 AD and 34 AD? This was the only possible range of dates. The Passover and first day of Nisan chart shows that the date of the year of Jesus' crucifixion had to be in 31 AD.

Passover and 1 <sup>st</sup> Nisan Begin the evening Before the dates listed <sup>1</sup>					
Hebrew Yr.	Julian Yr.	Month	Date	Day	1 <sup>st</sup> Nisan
3789	29 AD	Apr	18	Monday	Tuesday, April 5
3790	30 AD	Apr	7	Friday	Saturday, March 25
<b>3791</b>	<b>31 AD</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Thursday, April 12</b>
3792	32 AD	Apr	14	Monday	Tuesday, April 1
3793	33 AD	May	3	Sunday	Monday, April 20
3794	34 AD	Apr	22	Thursday	Friday, November 9

The data listed in the chart above has been obtained through two sources. The first source was a biblical calendar program contained in the Online Bible software. The second source was

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secular, the U.S. Naval Observatory Astronomical Applications Department. Both sources corroborate each other perfectly.

- NOAA file:  
<http://aa.usno.navy.mil/data/docs/SpringPhenom.html>.
- USA: <http://www.onlinebible.net/>
- International site  
<http://www.onlinebible.org/>

NOAAD lists three tables. It gives the Julian calendar dates and Greenwich times of the astronomical **vernal equinox** for the years 25 BC to 38 AD. The second table gives, for these years, the Julian calendar dates and Greenwich times of **the astronomical Full Moons** which occurred on or after the date of the equinox, and the dates and times of the **astronomical New Moons** on or preceding, and after, the date of the equinox. The days of the week are given for the equinoxes and the Full Moons, from which the days of the week may readily be found for the New Moons. The times given in the tables are accurate to within two or three hours for 25 to 5 BC, and one or two hours for 4 BC to 38 AD. To account for the differences between Jerusalem, Israel and Greenwich, England, +2 hours needed to be added to the times listed in the U.S. Naval Observatory figures. The first evening of a visible crescent moon was

*always* after sundown and *after* the beginning of a new day on the Hebrew calendar. The observation of the new crescent moon occurs right at the *beginning* of the first day of the month as opposed to the *end* of the first day. This was how the Julian date for the first of Nisan was determined. It was then an easy calculation to determine the Passover date for Nisan 14 from Scripture.

The language of Jesus has established the barometer on how three days are to be understood and measured.

Mark 8:31

And He began to teach them that the Son of Man must suffer many things and be rejected by the elders and the chief priests and the scribes, and **be killed**, and **after three days** rise again.

Mark 9:31

For He was teaching His disciples and telling them, "The Son of Man is to be delivered into the hands of men, and they will kill Him; and when He has been killed, He will rise **three days later**."

Mark 10:34

"They will mock Him and spit on Him, and scourge Him and kill [Him,] and **three days later** He will rise again."

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John 2:19

Jesus answered them, "Destroy this temple, and **in three days** I will raise it up."

**Jesus, my Messiah. Jesus, my Lord. He has fulfilled every prophecy concerning "The one to come."**

Matt 11:1-6

11:1 And it came to pass, when Jesus had made an end of commanding his twelve disciples, he departed thence to teach and to preach in their cities.

2 Now when John had heard in the prison the works of Christ, he sent two of his disciples,

3 And said unto him, **Art thou he that should come**, or do we look for another?

4 Jesus answered and said unto them, Go and shew John again those things which ye do hear and see:

5 The blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the gospel preached to them.

6 And blessed is he, whosoever shall not be offended in me.

## **Salvation Prayer**

If you are looking for a change in your life, if you are seeking a peace that is found only through a personal relationship with a loving God, then you are in the right place. Jesus is the Messiah. God is ready and willing to help you – right here, and right now.

### **Pray this prayer:**

Heavenly Father, I come to You in the Name of Jesus. Your Word says, “Whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved.” I am calling on You. I repent of my sins. Jesus, come into my heart and be Lord and Savior of my life. I believe you are the Messiah. Thank you that you took my sins to the cross for me. Romans 10:9-10 says, “If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved.” I do that now. I confess that Jesus is my Savior and my Lord. I believe in my heart that God raised Jesus from the dead. Thank you Lord, I Am Saved!



Back in the 80's, during Easter, I remember reading Matthew 12:40.

"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."

I had read that verse before, but this time I realized it didn't make any sense considering how we celebrated Easter. (Good Friday to Easter Sunday is not three days and three nights.) This put me on a quest to find out what scripture had to say about the events during Easter week. This book has been in the making for the past 30 years!

Paul and his wife Ann were married in the spring of 1973. In the fall of that same year he was called into the ministry. Paul was a youth minister for 14 years, traveled with a gospel group for 7 years, and was an associate pastor/music minister for 15 years. Paul is now traveling full-time as an itinerant minister ministering over 480 times a year in nursing and assisted care facilities. He also travels to churches, ministering and sharing who we are in Christ. Paul's first book, "the Nursing Home Chronicles", can be purchased at Amazon.com. For more information about this ministry go to [www.pauldeneui.org](http://www.pauldeneui.org).