

July 1970 - Bill Counts

THE CRUCIFIXION

The ministry of Jesus was around three years, out of his life of about 33 years. And we only have a few hours of those three years in detail. If a few hours of a man's life can be written down briefly in a book, and make an impact which changes the whole world, people will do well to ask themselves what kind of man he was. And think what it would be like to know all about him. The ministry of Jesus came to an end around one of the great feast days of Israel. The three great feast days of Israel are 1: The Passover which took place in the early spring; 2. Pentacost in the later spring, and 3. The Day of Atonement in the fall. Passover was probably the most important of all Jewish feasts. Good Jews would celebrate it by coming to Jerusalem where the sacrifices for the feast were to be offered. In the days when the Jews had the Temple, the sacrifices had to be offered at the Temple in Jerusalem, so they travelled from all over the ancient world to Jerusalem. Jesus came in to Jerusalem on Sunday before the crucifixion, which was on Friday; he carried on a ministry in the city ~~on~~ Monday and Tuesday; and Wednesday, from what we can tell from the gospel accounts, he rested. On Thursday we begin our ^h chronology. He sends Peter and John to offer the Passover sacrifice at the Temple.

THE BAPTIST

The winter of 1969-70 was a most interesting year, one of the first
 of about 25 years, and we only have a few pages of those times
 years in detail. If a few more of a more like come
 written down briefly in a book, and made on impact with
 changes the whole world, people will do well to ask them-
 selves what kind of man he was, and think what it would be
 like to know all about him. The ministry of Jesus came to
 an end around one of the great feast days of Israel. The
 last great feast day of Israel was: the Passover which
 took place in the early spring. Passover in the last
 spring, and the Day of Atonement in the fall. Passover
 was probably the most important of the Jewish feasts. Good
 Jews would celebrate it by coming to Jerusalem where the
 sacrifices for the feast were to be offered. In the days
 when the Jews had the temple, the sacrifices had to be offered
 at the temple in Jerusalem, so they travelled from all over
 the ancient world to Jerusalem. Jesus came to Jerusalem
 on Sunday before the crucifixion, which was on Friday; he
 stayed on Saturday in the city and on Sunday;
 and Sunday, from what we can tell from the gospel accounts,
 he rested. On Thursday he began our observance. He sends
 Peter and John to offer the Passover sacrifice at the temple.

There were two things in the Passover: The offering of the sacrificial lamb in the afternoon made at the Temple where the people brought ^{their} ~~six~~ own lamb which the individual killed himself in order to have the blood offered by the priest. Then the lamb was taken home to be cooked and eaten that evening for the Passover meal. Since the festivities began at six in the evening, the ~~for~~ Passover bridged over two days. Peter and John return, and that evening, after six o'clock, Jesus eats the Passover supper with his disciples. On the way to the supper, the disciples were arguing which one was the greatest. At the supper, Jesus rebukes this spirit by washing their feet. This was a common custom in that day to have your feet washed; when you were a guest, the servant in the house would do this. Jesus takes the position of the servant and washes the feet of the disciples. There is the passing of the sop the Judas; he ~~leaves~~ goes to betray Jesus. In the Last Supper, Jesus establishes the new covenant, and the bread and wine are eaten. Then Jesus begins the ~~Supper~~ Upper Room discourse with his disciples; this and the trip to ~~Gethsemane~~ Gethsemane make up the evening. We should recall that he is beginning to operate under a pressure that no human being has ever known, or ever will know. He was coming to the point ~~for~~ which he was destined.

What they were like

Describe Jewish Passover

Jo. 14 + 16 = H.S.

There were things in the Passover: The evening of the
sacramental bread in the evening made at the table where
the people brought their own bread with the traditional killed
lamb in order to have the blood offered by the priest.
Then the lamb was taken home to be cooked and eaten that
evening for the Passover meal. Once the festivities began
at six in the evening, the Passover lasted for two days.
Jesus and John returned, and the evening, after six o'clock,
Jesus ate the Passover supper with his disciples. On the
way to the supper, the disciples were arguing which one was
the greatest. At the supper, Jesus rebuked them and said by
washing their feet. This was a common custom in that day to
have your feet washed when you were a guest, the servant in
the house would do this. Jesus takes the position of the
servant and washes the feet of the disciples. There is the
passing of the cup and Jesus: he leaves to go to betray
Jesus. [Jesus last supper, Jesus established the new cov-
nant, and the bread and wine are eaten.] Then Jesus begins
the final hour when he is in his disciples; it is the
and the first of the disciples made up the evening.
should recall that he is beginning to operate under
pressure that no man being has ever known, or ever will
know. He was coming to the point at which he was destined.

That's how it was
the

Describe Jesus
Passover
The

to atone for the sins of the world. This should have been a
time when the disciples would comfort him for what was to
come, but He comforts them. Here they were quibbling which
was to be the greatest, after three years of the greatest
instruction men could ever know; they lived around the greatest
example they could ever see; they witnessed love beyond what
anyone has ever known; and they ~~still~~ are still quibbling
which should be the greatest. Yet He did not lose patience;
he did not give up; he loved them to the end. He prepared
them for his departure and and comforted and strengthened them.
They left the Upper Room and began walking from the city of
Jerusalem through a valley toward the Mount of Olives to the
garden of Gethsemane. In Chapter 22:of Luke , the following
events are recorded: When they arrived at the place, Jesus
told them to pray so that they would not have temptation;
he then left them to pray; being in agony and praying fer-
vently his sweat became like drops of blood; he arose and
found the disciples sleeping and again tells them to pray.
I have read a book by a French physician called "The Doctor
Looks at Cavalry" in which he mentions that what happened to
Jesus is a rare medical condition which comes to individuals
under terrific emotional strain. The capillaries break and

to mean for the light of our world. This should have been a
time when the disciples would comfort him for what was to
come, but He overtook them. Here they were quibbling with
the Lord the next day, after three years of His teaching.
Instruction men could ever know; they lived around the greatest
example they could ever see. They witnessed love beyond what
anyone has ever known; and they could not be still quibbling
with Him. Yet He did not lose patience;
He did not give up; He loved them to the end. He prepared
them for His departure and comforted and strengthened them.
They left the Upper Room and began walking from the city of
Jerusalem through a valley toward the Mount of Olives with
a garden of Gethsemane. In chapter 18:1-26, the following
events are recorded: when they arrived at the site, Jesus
left them to pray so that they would not have temptation;
he then left them to pray; being in agony he praying for
venery his sweat became like drops of blood; he rose and
found the disciples sleeping and rebuked them to pray.
I have read a book by a French physician called "The Doctor
and the Holy Spirit" in which he mentions that what happened to
Jesus is a rare medical condition which comes to individuals
and is called "agonical tremor". The condition is a

the blood begins to seep through the skin. The blood streamed down him coming through the skin. This had the effect of leaving the skin in the condition where it would be much more susceptible to pain and bruises he would afterward endure. He is beginning now to go through some of the great emotional and spiritual trials that would be involved in the crucifixion. At this very holy moment, Judas comes and betrays him, ironically, with a kiss, which was the ~~sign~~ sign of love to them. The ~~kiss~~ kiss to them would be like a good warm handshake to us. That was the sign through which he betrayed the Saviour. Jesus is arrested by the Jews. They ~~are~~ had tried to figure out a way to get rid of Jesus; the problem is that they are politicians and they know they can't get in too deep a disfavor with the crowd. Judas has presented them with an opportunity where they can take Jesus and secretly try him and arrange to get rid of him and face the crowds with an accomplished fact instead of taking him in the midst of the Temple in the heat of the day when a riot might result and some might defend him. Now at around one in the morning, the strain is very great on Jesus and he is very tired, and he is now put through a series of six trials which last the rest of the morning till the dawn. The first trial is before Annas, who is the father-in-law of the high

Cup of Wrath of God

the blood begins to flow through the skin. The blood
attached to the skin during contact with skin. This and the
effect of leaving the skin in the condition where it would
be under such circumstances to which the process he would alter-
ward adhere. As he begins to flow to go through some of the
great emotions, and physical trials that would be involved
in the evolution. It is a very noisy matter, but it is
and begins his, frequently, with a kiss, which was the skin
again I love to them. The other kiss to them would be like
a good warm handshake to us. That was the skin through which
he passed his "vibration". There is created by contact.
They are not to be taken out a way to get rid of them;
the process is that they are polished and they know they
can't get in too deep a situation where they can take their
presentations when an opportunity arises they can take their
and generally try to get away from the skin and face
the words with an accomplished fact instead of that, his
in the light of the things in the heart of the day when a lot
right results, and some might defend him. Now all around the
to me wrong, the world is very good on heads and he is
yet, which, and he has put through a series of six years
which last the rest of his working life the same. The first
trial in Peter's name, this is the father-in-law of the high

100-1000
100-1000

priest Caiaphas who was the power behind the throne. Remember that the religious and the political were mixed with the Jews; the high priest was more than a religious figure, he was a very strong political figure. Annas first ~~questions~~ questions Jesus and he is then brought before ² Caiaphas and the gathering of the Sanhedrin, in a preliminary trial. Thirdly, he is brought before the full ³ Sanhedrin for a fuller trial. The whole trial mechanism was quite illegal by Jewish custom;

1. It was at night, which was illegal;
2. The witness^s for the trial were brought by the judges, and you can ~~imagine~~ imagine what that would be like in a court of law today;
3. He was asked to incriminate himself; and
4. The ~~death~~ sentence was passed immediately. All of these were illegal by Jewish law. The account of the trial is in (Mark 14: verse 53) and following: The chief priests and the Sanhedrin kept trying to obtain testimony against Jesus to put him to death, but could find none. False, inconsistent ~~xxxxx~~ testimony was given by many. The high priest asked him if he had anything to say about the testimonies, but he made no answer. Again, the high priest asked ~~if~~ him if he were the Messiah. Jesus says ~~xxxxxxx~~ "I Am," and answers with a quote from (Daniel 7:13) saying that the 'son of man' will be seen sitting at the right hand of power and coming with the clouds of heaven; a prophecy of the messiah. In effect, he ~~was~~ says "You are

my judge today, but in the future, I will be your judge."

As a sign of his anger, Ciaphas tears his clothes and says there is no further need of witnesses; that they have heard the blasphemy, and all condemned him ~~of death~~ to be deserving of death. Actually, this was very logical; either Jesus

was the Messiah or else he was committing blasphemy. By Jewish law, the high priest had every right to crucify Jesus if he were not the Messiah. We need to accept Jesus as he asked to be accepted; he never asked us to accept him as just another good man. He said you either accept me as the Messiah, the one who is to rule the nations, God incarnate, or else cast me out as a blasphemer. Nothing in between.

This is the attitude we should have with Jesus; totally for him or totally against him. The Jews did not have the authority to get rid of Jesus on their own because they were a nation subject to the Romans. So having three trials before the Jews was not enough; he had to be sent to the Romans as well.

But before they did, they began to mistreat him.; they spit on him. He is blindfolded and beaten with their fists and slapped. Jesus is then sent to ⁴ Pilate, the Roman in authority, as governor in Judea, and he tried to find out the ~~charge~~ charge against

Jesus but cannot really substantiate the claim; this is the fourth trial of Jesus. Pilate then tries to pass the buck to King Herod, the local ~~king~~ ruler in the north, in Galilee, where Jesus carried on his ministry.

by Judas Iscariot, but in the future, I will be your judge."

As a sign of his anger, Judas threw his stones and says
 there is no further need of witnesses; that they have heard
 the blasphemy, and all condemned him unworthy to be deserving
 of death. Actually, this was very unjust; either Jesus
was the Messiah or else he was certainly blasphemy. By
 Jewish law, the high priest had every right to orally swear
 this was not the Messiah. He needed no second witness as he
 dared to be accused; he never would be to accept his
 punishment of death. He said you either accept me as the
 Messiah, or else you are a blasphemer. God incarnate,
of this case we call a blasphemer. Nothing in between.
 This is the attitude of people who have their own
 idea of authority. The Jews did not have the authority
 to get rid of someone that had become a man with a nation
 subject to the Roman. Something that could be done by Jews
 was not enough and so he had to be taken to the Roman as well.
 The people they did, they began to mistrust him; they pit
 on him. He is blindfolded and carried in their hands and
 placed. Jesus is made good to look at the Roman in a
as governor in Judas.
It, and he tries to find out the man's character a little.
 Jesus but cannot really substantiate the claim; this is the
 fourth trial of Jesus. What is the trial to see the back
to the trial, the trial the trial in the Roman, in addition,
 where Jesus carried on his ministry.