

1: Crucifixion of Jesus - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

The crucifixion of Jesus occurred in 1st-century Judea, most likely between AD 30 and Jesus' crucifixion is described in the four canonical gospels, referred to in the New Testament epistles, attested to by other ancient sources, and is established as a historical event confirmed by non-Christian sources, [1] although there is no consensus among historians on the exact details.

After all, almost years ago it was really a black Friday. It was the time of the death of the Son of God. Yet this was no ordinary death. This death opened the way into the presence of God. And behold the veil of the temple was torn in two from top to bottom. Men and women spending eternity in hell will always have to spend more time in that awful place to fulfill the debt they owe for their sins. Who could make adequate payment for the sins of human beings? Only a perfect human being. Only a human being actually united to divinity could be a perfect sacrifice. But Jesus Christ was and is both God and man in two distinct natures in one person. With reference to divinity, Jesus Christ was and is fully God. With reference to humanity, Jesus Christ was fully human with a body and soul just like yours. Yet Jesus Christ was one person. He was and is the God-man. This Jesus laid aside the prerogatives of heaven for a time. He laid them aside to enter the world as a babe in Bethlehem. He laid them aside for a time to walk the dusty trails of Galilee. He laid them aside for a time to die. But a perfect death was essential if adequate payment was to be made for the sins of men and women like us. So the God-man died. And that black Friday became the best of all possible times for those who trust in the death of Jesus. For a free audiotape on this subject, call

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The Crucifixion Of Christ # - April 06, As we approach what has been called Good Friday and Easter, we wonder why it could be a Good Friday. After all, almost years ago it was really a black Friday.

Life[edit] It is widely accepted among secular historians that, like Jesus, Mary Magdalene was a real historical figure. The twelve were with him, as well as some women who had been cured of evil spirits and infirmities: According to Gospel of Luke 8: Ehrman , a New Testament scholar and historian of early Christianity, contends that the number seven may be merely symbolic, [29] since, in Jewish tradition, seven was the number of completion, [29] so the statement that Mary was possessed by seven demons may simply mean she was completely overwhelmed by their power. Sanders , the reason why the women watched the crucifixion even after the male disciples had fled may have been because they were less likely to be arrested, because they were braver than the males, or because of some combination thereof. New Testament apocrypha In apocryphal texts, Mary Magdalene is portrayed as a visionary and leader of the early movement whom Jesus loved more than he loved the other disciples. They are legendary and mythological. Of all the apocryphal material, only some of the sayings in the Gospel of Thomas are worth consideration. Dialogue of the Saviour The earliest dialogue between Jesus and Mary Magdalene is probably the Dialogue of the Savior , [31] a badly damaged Gnostic text discovered in the Nag Hammadi library in Judas Thomas , Matthew , and Mary. Workers deserve their food. Disciples resemble their teachers. Pistis Sophia The Pistis Sophia , possibly dating as early as the second century, is the best surviving of the Gnostic writings. At one point, Jesus tells Mary, "Mary, thou blessed one, whom I will perfect in all mysteries of those of the height, discourse in openness, thou, whose heart is raised to the kingdom of heaven more than all thy brethren". You are more blessed than all women on earth, because you will be the fullness of fullness and the completion of completion. Gospel of Thomas The Gospel of Thomas , usually dated to the late first or early second century, was among the ancient texts discovered in the Nag Hammadi library in Following this, Jesus continues his explanation with a parable about the owner of a house and a thief, ending with the common rhetoric, "Whoever has ears to hear let him hear". Let Mary go forth from among us, for women are not worthy of the life. Behold, I shall lead her, that I may make her male, in order that she also may become a living spirit like you males. For every woman who makes herself male shall enter into the kingdom of heaven. Gospel of Philip The Gospel of Philip , dating from the second or third century, survives in part among the texts found in Nag Hammadi in Mary, his mother, and her sister , and Magdalene, who was called his companion. His sister, [] his mother and his companion were each a Mary. And the companion of the saviour was Mary Magdalene. Christ loved Mary more than all the disciples, and used to kiss her often. The rest of the disciples were offended by it and expressed disapproval. They said to him, "Why do you love her more than all of us? Gospel of Mary The Gospel of Mary is the only surviving gospel named after a woman [] and it provides important information about the role of women in the early church. Rylands and P. Oxyrhynchus have also been discovered, which were published in and respectively. Rather, let us praise his greatness, for he has prepared us and made us truly human. Tell us the words of the Savior which you remember which you know, but we do not, nor have we heard them". Mary answered and said, "What is hidden from you I will proclaim to you". And she began to speak to them these words:

3: Catholic Church - Wikipedia

"The Crucifixion by Hendrick Terbrugghen." Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin 16 (April), pp. , ill. (detail, and in color on cover), dates it on the evidence of the partly legible inscription and on the basis of style; relates it to works by other artists.

He was then hung between two convicted thieves and, according to the Gospel of Mark , died some six hours later. During this time, the soldiers affixed a sign to the top of the cross stating " Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews " which, according to the Gospel of John , was written in three languages. They then divided his garments among themselves and cast lots for his seamless robe, according to the Gospel of John. The Bible describes seven statements that Jesus made while he was on the cross, as well as several supernatural events that occurred. Historicity Descent from the Cross , depicted by Rubens The baptism of Jesus and his crucifixion are considered to be two historically certain facts about Jesus. Tuckett states that, although the exact reasons for the death of Jesus are hard to determine, one of the indisputable facts about him is that he was crucified. For example, both E. Sanders and Paula Fredriksen support the historicity of the crucifixion but contend that Jesus did not foretell his own crucifixion and that his prediction of the crucifixion is a "church creation" p. Meier views the crucifixion of Jesus as historical fact and states that, based on the criterion of embarrassment , Christians would not have invented the painful death of their leader. The analyses at the Hadassah Medical School estimated that he died in his late 20s. Another relevant archaeological find, which also dates to the 1st century AD, is an unidentified heel bone with a spike discovered in a Jerusalem gravesite, now held by the Israel Antiquities Authority and displayed in the Israel Museum. There are other, more implicit references in the New Testament epistles. In the synoptic gospels, Jesus predicts his death in three separate places. His death is described as a sacrifice in the Gospels and other books of the New Testament. Scholars note that the reader receives an almost hour-by-hour account of what is happening. He was then crucified and hung between two convicted thieves. According to some translations of the original Greek, the thieves may have been bandits or Jewish rebels. Christ on the Cross between two thieves. According to all four gospels, Jesus was brought to the " Place of a Skull "[28] and crucified with two thieves,[29] with the charge of claiming to be " King of the Jews ",[30] and the soldiers divided his clothes [31] before he bowed his head and died. Luke also wrote the Acts of the Apostles as a follow-up volume to his Gospel account, and the two works must be considered as a whole. Socrates , Pythagoras , and "the wise king" of the Jews. He drew over to him both many of the Jews and many of the Gentiles And when Pilate, at the suggestion of the principal men amongst us, had condemned him to the cross Most modern scholars agree that while this Josephus passage called the Testimonium Flavianum includes some later interpolations , it originally consisted of an authentic nucleus with a reference to the execution of Jesus by Pilate. Christus, from whom the name had its origin, suffered the extreme penalty during the reign of Tiberius at the hands of one of our procurators, Pontius Pilatus. Scholars generally consider the Tacitus reference to the execution of Jesus by Pilate to be genuine, and of historical value as an independent Roman source. On the eve of the Passover Yeshu was hanged. Anyone who can say anything in his favour, let him come forward and plead on his behalf. Nay, Allah raised him up unto Himself". The consensus of scholarship is that the New Testament accounts represent a crucifixion occurring on a Friday, but a Thursday or Wednesday crucifixion have also been proposed. Others have countered by saying that this ignores the Jewish idiom by which a "day and night" may refer to any part of a hour period, that the expression in Matthew is idiomatic, not a statement that Jesus was 72 hours in the tomb, and that the many references to a resurrection on the third day do not require three literal nights. The cluster of halos at the left are the Virgin Mary in front, with the Three Marys. The three Synoptic Gospels refer to a man called Simon of Cyrene whom the Roman soldiers order to carry the cross after Jesus initially carries it but then collapses,[98] while the Gospel of John just says that Jesus "bears" his own cross. It is marked by nine of the fourteen Stations of the Cross. There is no reference to a woman named Veronica [] in the Gospels, but sources such as Acta Sanctorum describe her as a pious woman of Jerusalem who, moved with pity as Jesus carried his cross to Golgotha , gave him her veil that he might wipe his forehead. One is that

as a place of public execution, Calvary may have been strewn with the skulls of abandoned victims which would be contrary to Jewish burial traditions, but not Roman. Another is that Calvary is named after a nearby cemetery which is consistent with both of the proposed modern sites. A third is that the name was derived from the physical contour, which would be more consistent with the singular use of the word, i. While often referred to as "Mount Calvary", it was more likely a small hill or rocky knoll. Unknown painter of the 18th century The Gospel of Matthew describes many women at the crucifixion, some of whom are named in the Gospels. Aside from these women, the three Synoptic Gospels speak of the presence of others: Image by Justus Lipsius. The Greek and Latin words used in the earliest Christian writings are ambiguous. The latter means wood a live tree, timber or an object constructed of wood ; in earlier forms of Greek, the former term meant an upright stake or pole, but in Koine Greek it was used also to mean a cross. For instance, the Epistle of Barnabas , which was certainly earlier than ,[] and may have been of the 1st century AD,[] the time when the gospel accounts of the death of Jesus were written, likened it to the letter T the Greek letter tau , which had the numeric value of ,[] and to the position assumed by Moses in Exodus For the lamb, which is roasted, is roasted and dressed up in the form of the cross. For one spit is transfixed right through from the lower parts up to the head, and one across the back, to which are attached the legs of the lamb. After the Renaissance most depictions use three nails, with one foot placed on the other. In the 17th century Rasmus Bartholin considered a number of analytical scenarios of that topic. Since other verses of the same Psalm are cited in the crucifixion accounts, some commentators consider it a literary and theological creation; however, Geza Vermes points out that the verse is cited in Aramaic rather than the Hebrew in which it usually would have been recited, and suggests that by the time of Jesus, this phrase had become a proverbial saying in common usage. There is no reference to darkness in the Gospel of John account, in which the crucifixion does not take place until after noon. Christian traveller and historian Sextus Julius Africanus and Christian theologian Origen refer to Greek historian Phlegon , who lived in the 2nd century AD, as having written "with regard to the eclipse in the time of Tiberius Caesar, in whose reign Jesus appears to have been crucified, and the great earthquakes which then took place". For the Hebrews celebrate the passover on the 14th day according to the moon, and the passion of our Saviour falls on the day before the passover; but an eclipse of the sun takes place only when the moon comes under the sun. Waddington of Oxford University considered the possibility that a lunar, rather than solar, eclipse might have taken place. The Gospel of Matthew mentions an account of earthquakes, rocks splitting, and the opening of the graves of dead saints and describes how these resurrected saints went into the holy city and appeared to many people. If the last possibility is true, this would mean that the report of an earthquake in the Gospel of Matthew is a type of allegory. Medical aspects A number of theories to explain the circumstances of the death of Jesus on the cross have been proposed by physicians and Biblical scholars. In , Matthew W. Maslen and Piers D. Mitchell reviewed over 40 publications on the subject with theories ranging from cardiac rupture to pulmonary embolism. According to this theory, the scourging, the beatings, and the fixing to the cross would have left Jesus dehydrated, weak, and critically ill and that this would have led to cardiovascular collapse. In these cases the amount of pull and the corresponding pain was found to be significant. Orthopedic surgeon Keith Maxwell not only analyzed the medical aspects of the crucifixion, but also looked back at how Jesus could have carried the cross all the way along Via Dolorosa. Cilliers reviewed the history and pathology of crucifixion as performed by the Romans and suggested that the cause of death was often a combination of factors. They also state that Roman guards were prohibited from leaving the scene until death had occurred. For Paul, the crucifixion of Jesus is directly related to his resurrection and the term "the cross of Christ" used in Galatians 6: In the Eastern Church Sergei Bulgakov argued that the crucifixion of Jesus was " pre-eternally " determined by the Father before the creation of the world, to redeem humanity from the disgrace caused by the fall of Adam. These interpretations vary widely in how much emphasis they place on the death of Jesus as compared to his words. Evangelical Protestants typically hold a substitutionary view and in particular hold to the theory of penal substitution. Liberal Protestants typically reject substitutionary atonement and hold to the moral influence theory of atonement. Both views are popular within the Roman Catholic church , with the satisfaction doctrine incorporated into the idea of penance. Because of his perfection , voluntary death, and resurrection, Jesus defeated Satan and death, and arose victorious.

Therefore, humanity was no longer bound in sin, but was free to rejoin God through faith in Jesus. The contention is found within the Islamic traditions themselves, with the earliest Hadith reports quoting the companions of Muhammad stating Jesus having died, while the majority of subsequent Hadith and Tafsir have elaborated an argument in favor of the denial through exegesis and apologetics, becoming the popular orthodox view. Professor and scholar Mahmoud M. Ayoub sums up what the Quran states despite interpretative arguments: Rather, it challenges human beings who in their folly have deluded themselves into believing that they would vanquish the divine Word, Jesus Christ the Messenger of God. The death of Jesus is asserted several times and in various contexts. They did not kill him, nor did they crucify him, though it was made to appear like that to them; those that disagreed about him are full of doubt, with no knowledge to follow, only supposition: On the contrary, God raised him unto himself. God is almighty and wise. This thought is supported in misreading an account by Irenaeus , the 2nd-century Alexandrian Gnostic Basilides when refuting a heresy denying the death. The Crucifixion, seen from the Cross by Tissot presented a novel approach at the end of the 19th century, in which the crucifixion scene was portrayed from the perspective of Jesus. Devotions based on the process of crucifixion, and the sufferings of Jesus are followed by various Christians. The Stations of the Cross follows a number of stages based on the stages involved in the crucifixion of Jesus, while the Rosary of the Holy Wounds is used to meditate on the wounds of Jesus as part of the crucifixion. The presence of the Virgin Mary under the cross[Jn.

4: Crucifixion of Jesus | Religion-wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Synopsis The Crucifixion Une journaliste am ricaine d butante enqu te sur l'histoire d'un pr tre roumain envoy  en prison, suite   la mort d'une nonne sur laquelle il pratiquait un exorcisme.

Date of the crucifixion Jesus helped by Simon of Cyrene , 19th century Brazilian depiction. Although there is no consensus regarding the exact date of the crucifixion of Jesus, it is generally agreed by biblical scholars that it was on a Friday on or near Passover Nisan 15 , during the governorship of Pontius Pilate who ruled AD . Since an observational calendar was used during the time of Jesus, including an ascertainment of the new moon and ripening barley harvest, the exact day or even month for Passover in a given year is subject to speculation. The most frequently suggested date is Friday, April 3, AD .

Via Dolorosa The three Synoptic Gospels refer to a man called Simon of Cyrene who is made to carry the cross, [65] while in the Gospel of John, Jesus is said to "bear" his own cross. It is marked by nine of the fourteen Stations of the Cross. There is no reference to the legendary [66] Veronica in the Gospels, but sources such as Acta Sanctorum describe her as a pious woman of Jerusalem who, moved with pity as Jesus carried his cross to Golgotha, gave him her veil that he might wipe his forehead.

Empty tomb A diagram of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and the historical site based on a German documentary. The precise location of the crucifixion remains a matter of conjecture, but the biblical accounts indicate that it was outside the city walls,[Jn. Although the text does not indicate why it was so designated, several theories have been put forward. One is that as a place of public execution, Calvary may have been strewn with the skulls of abandoned victims which would be contrary to Jewish burial traditions, but not Roman. Another is that Calvary is named after a nearby cemetery which is consistent with both of the proposed modern sites. A third is that the name was derived from the physical contour, which would be more consistent with the singular use of the word, i. While often referred to as "Mount Calvary", it was more likely a small hill or rocky knoll.

People present at the crucifixion The Gospel of Luke [However, the Gospel of John [Jesus saw his own mother, and the disciple standing near whom he loved, he said to his mother, "Woman, behold your son". And when the centurion, who stood there in front of Jesus, heard his cry and saw how he died, he said, "Surely this man was the Son of God!

Shape of gibbet Whereas most Christians believe the gibbet on which Jesus was executed was the traditional two-beamed cross, debate exists regarding the view that a single upright stake was used. Part of the debate has centered around the ambiguity of the Greek and Latin words used in the earliest Christian writings. The word *stauros*, comes from the Greek root "sta" meaning to stand. After the Renaissance most depictions use 3 nails, with one foot placed on the other. In the 17th century Rasmus Bartholin considered a number of analytical scenarios of that topic.

5: Kaufmann Crucifixion - Wikipedia

The Crucifixion of Christ. By James M. Rochford. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the Cross of Christ. Paul delivered the message of the Cross to the Corinthians (1 Cor.), and he explained that it was of "first importance" (1 Cor.).

This seems to be incorrect. The original Biblical Egypt bears no relation to this kingdom. This resulted in confusion. In the X-XI cc. We will provisionally call it The Second Rome. After a while the capital of the Empire returned to Bosphorus, but not to its former location, it moved to the other side of Bosphorus, to its European shore, not its Asiatic shore. Overall it was The Fourth Rome, or in a shorter count "the second. As we know Moscow was subsequently called the Third Rome according to the short count. In some old texts Tsar-Grad was referred to as Kiev. To summarise, 1st Rome: Hereafter the historians replaced Veliky Novgorod with Rome in Italy and the present picture painted was formed. Fortress Yoros " in Turkish: Yoros kalesi [], ch. It is notable that you come across this name literally every step in the immediate vicinity of the fortress. For example, a street leading to the fortress, a restaurant situated close to the fortress, etc. The undoubtable focal point of the whole composition is the picturesque remains of an imposing age-old fortress. It stands on the very shore of the Bosphorus on a hill next to Beykoz. The impressive ruins of the old Yoros fortress survive to this day [], ch. The fortifications of Yoros, the remains of which are visible today, were built in A. In fact, the distance from Yoros-Jerusalem to the top of Beykoz-Golgotha is about two hours walk, which corresponds well with the Gospels. On many maps the Yoros Fortress is not marked at all, despite its imposing size. However, when we asked an archaeologist from Istanbul if he knew of the fortress Yoros outside Istanbul, he replied that yes, he knew it, and that this old Christian fortress is well known to the regional historians and locals. We discovered that the same city on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus at its Northern exit into the Black Sea was called by a number of names: City of Christ City of Gold. We see one of these names on the old maps. Incidentally it is interesting to look carefully at the representation of the crucifixion. Besides the artists were painting in particular either a strait or a river, but by no means a sea, fig. So, by depicting water, the opposite shore was always shown [5v1], ch. As we understand it now, it could not have been otherwise, as the Beykoz mountain is situated right on the shore of the wide Bosphorus. From there can be seen very clearly the European shore of the strait, where the centre of Constantinople is situated, which could have been also considered the Biblical Jerusalem later on, when the capital was relocated here from the city-fortress Yoros. The strategic location of Yoros-Jerusalem is ideal. It controlled the narrowest part of the Bosphorus close to the entrance into the Black Sea. Generally speaking each fema was an independent state formation, but was headed by a Romaic legate - a king, a tsar or a duke. Among such femas-provinces were: The subordination of these femas to the imperial centre was reasonably flexible. Besides, starting in the end of the XII century, the femas were united by shared Christian religion. Tsar-Grad " universally recognized as the religious centre of the Kingdom as a whole. Independent local history in femas was hardly recorded. Meanwhile chronicles are being written only in Tsar-Grad, as the capital of the Kingdom. Copies of these chronicles sometimes emerge in some of the Romaic femas-provinces. But these texts mainly tell us about the events in the metropolis. And only fleetingly about local events. We should also note the brilliant strategic position of the later Istanbul as well, its formidable defences. The gigantic walls of Constantinople, which in places have several rows, were repeatedly rebuilt and reinforced [5v]. Its impressive remains survive intact to this day. In the XII century significant events take place, as described in the Gospels: In secular Byzantine history he is known as Emperor Andronicus and St. Andrew the Apostle the First-Called. The present-day Crab Nebula in the Taurus Constellation is the remnant of this explosion. You will recall, that the crucifixion of Jesus Christ took place during the days of Jewish Passover, not long from the first vernal full moon. We are referring to a famous Circular Denderah zodiac or, as it is also called, Osiris Zodiac, fig. This Zodiac gives us the date of the Passover " the morning of the 20th March , and perfectly corresponds with the date of crucifixion of Jesus Christ in year [], ch. They fled there, i. Trade and agriculture were booming. But the reforms raised the ire and hatred of the nobility. This resulted in a plot in the capital which led to a bloody

rebellion. Beykoz is the highest of the mountains of the Upper Bosphorus, metres above sea level. It is situated close the ruins of the city and fortress of Yoros Biblical Jerusalem. Not far from the grave of holy Yusha – Jesus, at the foot of the Beykoz mountain, there are three other enormous graves nearly metres long. On the other side of the Bosphorus, i. They are, probably, symbolic resting places of the disciples of Jesus Christ. So, on the Beykoz mountain of Tsar-Grad, near Yoros-Jerusalem, there is a miraculously well preserved memorial possibly reconstructed providing us with a tangible reminder of the crucifixion of Andronicus-Christ in this very place. As a result of a coup and a bloody rebellion in a new dynasty of Angels came to power. However, it is quite possible that in the times of Andronicus-Christ this word represented the Tsarist officials in general. It is possible, that the well-known story in the Holy Bible about Satan – an evil angel, who rebelled against God and wished to usurp Him, originated from there. Having arrived to Tsar-Grad, he surrounded himself with a barbarian army and introduced barbaric customs into the country. For example, the Russian pantaloons [], ch. Now the picture becomes clearer. Later he lived in Tsar-Grad. The rebels started using it to malign the Emperor. It was declared a center of worship. It bears no relation to the events in the Gospel. That is why initially an abbreviation: During that epoch all the dates were written down starting with the name of Jesus Christ, i. The fact is that the Roman numeral I, i. Sometimes J was used instead of I. See multiple examples in the book by A. In particular it was achieved by distorting the chronology. The first letter X i. As the result of it the dates were artificially made older by approximately years. We have described a mechanism of the way of one of the three principle chronological shift originated, approximately by a thousand years. The causes for the other two shifts – approximately by and years – are analogous and, besides, can be explained by the mistakes of the chronologists of the XIV-XV cc. In the book by A. Fomenko [1v] the chronological shifts were provisionally called the following: The Roman-Byzantine shift made the history of Rome-Byzantine longer by forcing it into the past. The Greek-Biblical shift made the history of Greece and all Biblical history far older by forcing it into the past. In other words, when labour does not occur naturally, but by means of an incision in the abdomen. Because, according to some sources, that was exactly the way Julius Caesar was delivered at birth. For example in an old Russian Palaea we read: In other words he was removed by means of a medical procedure through an incision or section. But on the other hand, similar information has survived about Christ too. Though little known today, but clearly expressed in the canonical church service. For example in the old Church Slavonic triadic canon of the second mode, recited on Sundays midnight vespers. Irmos of the ninth song of this canon sounds like this: This event was much talked about in the Middle Ages and spawned a multitude of views, theories and myths. These words are directly present in the Orthodox sacred worship, see above. Besides, this theme is in detail discussed in so called Apocrypha. At the same time many of them were considered canonical enough works even in the XVI century. They formed part of the authoritative canonical books, were copied in the monasteries along with the four canonical Gospels, creation of the holy fathers and Christian catechisms.

6: Mary Magdalene - Wikipedia

Crucified, Dead, and Buried. ' that such darkness not unfrequently precedes earthquakes. strange historical occurrence at His Crucifixion once more the soldiers, on finding Jesus dead, broke.

Descent from the Cross , depicted by Rubens The baptism of Jesus and his crucifixion are considered to be two historically certain facts about Jesus. Tuckett states that, although the exact reasons for the death of Jesus are hard to determine, one of the indisputable facts about him is that he was crucified. Sanders and Paula Fredriksen support the historicity of the crucifixion, but contend that Jesus did not foretell his own crucifixion, and that his prediction of the crucifixion is a "church creation" p. Meier views the crucifixion of Jesus as historical fact and states that based on the criterion of embarrassment Christians would not have invented the painful death of their leader. The analyses at the Hadassah Medical School estimated that he died in his late 20s. Another relevant archaeological find, which also dates to the 1st century AD, is an unidentified heel bone with a spike discovered in a Jerusalem gravesite, now held by the Israel Antiquities Authority and displayed in the Israel Museum. Gospel harmony The earliest detailed accounts of the death of Jesus are contained in the four canonical gospels. There are other, more implicit references in the New Testament epistles. In the synoptic gospels, Jesus predicts his death in three separate episodes. Scholars note that the reader receives an almost hour-by-hour account of what is happening. Jesus was arrested in Gethsemane following the Last Supper with the Twelve Apostles , and then stood trial before the Sanhedrin a Jewish judicial body , Pontius Pilate a Roman authority in Judaea , and Herod Antipas king of Judea, appointed by Rome , before being handed over for crucifixion by the chief priests of the Jews. Jesus then had to make his way to the place of his crucifixion. Once at Golgotha , Jesus was offered wine mixed with gall to drink. He was then crucified and hung between two convicted thieves. According to some translations from the original Greek, the thieves may have been bandits or Jewish rebels. Christ on the Cross between two thieves. According to all four gospels, Jesus was brought to the " Place of a Skull " [30] and crucified with two thieves, [31] with the charge of claiming to be " King of the Jews ", [32] and the soldiers divided his clothes [33] before he bowed his head and died. Luke also wrote the Acts of the Apostles as a follow-up volume to his Gospel account, and the two works must be considered as a whole. Socrates , Pythagoras , and "the wise king" of the Jews. He drew over to him both many of the Jews and many of the Gentiles And when Pilate, at the suggestion of the principal men amongst us, had condemned him to the cross Most modern scholars agree that while this Josephus passage called the Testimonium Flavianum includes some later interpolations , it originally consisted of an authentic nucleus with a reference to the execution of Jesus by Pilate. Christus, from whom the name had its origin, suffered the extreme penalty during the reign of Tiberius at the hands of one of our procurators, Pontius Pilatus. Scholars generally consider the Tacitus reference to the execution of Jesus by Pilate to be genuine, and of historical value as an independent Roman source. On the eve of the Passover Yeshu was hanged. Anyone who can say anything in his favour, let him come forward and plead on his behalf. Nay, Allah raised him up unto Himself".

7: HOW IT WAS IN REALITY

Medical Aspects of Jesus' Crucifixion Good Friday is good only because of the sure hope of Easter Sunday; otherwise, Good Friday, by itself, would have been one of the darkest darkest Fridays in all history when men crucified the Son of God on the cross.

Information on Acts of Pilate J. Quasten writes *Patrology*, v. The tendency to minimize the guilt of Pilate which is found in the Gospel According to Peter shows the keen interest with which ancient Christianity regarded his person. The prominent position occupied by Pontius Pilate in early Christian thought is further evidenced by the Gospel of Nicodemus. Into this narrative have been incorporated the so-called Acts of Pilate, a supposed official report of the procurator concerning Jesus. Some Acts of Pilate, it seems, were known as early as the second century. Justin Martyr remarks in his first Apology 35 after he has mentioned the passion and crucifixion of Jesus: Tertullian refers twice to a report made by Pilate to Tiberius. According to him, Pontius Pilate informed the Emperor of the unjust sentence of death which he had pronounced against an innocent and divine person; the Emperor was so moved by his report of the miracles of Christ and his resurrection, that he proposed the reception of Christ among the gods of Rome. But the Senate refused *Apologeticum* 5. We see here the tendency at work to use the Roman procurator as a witness for the history of the death and resurrection of Christ and the truth of Christianity. The Gospel of Nicodemus preserves a document known as the *Acta Pilati* in chapters 1 to 11, with an addition in chapters 12 to 16, while chapters 17 to 27 are called the "*Decensus Christi ad Inferos*. Having forged, to be sure, *Memoirs of Pilate and Our Saviour*, full of every kind of blasphemy against Christ, with the approval of their chief they sent them round to every part of his dominions, with edicts that they should be exhibited openly for everyone to see in every place, both town and country, and that the primary teachers should give them to the children, instead of lessons, for study and committal to memory. Bruce writes *The New Testament Documents*: We should especially like to know if Pilate sent home to Rome any report of the trial and execution of Jesus, and, if so, what it contained. But it is not certain that he must have done so; and if he did, it has disappeared beyond trace. Certainly some ancient writers believed that Pilate did send in such a report, but there is no evidence that any of them had any real knowledge of it. The Senate rejected it because it had not itself given its approval. Caesar held to his own opinion and threatened danger to the accusers of the Christians. They are still extant, and consist of alleged memorials the trial, passion, and resurrection of Christ, recorded by Nicodemus and deposited with Pilate. A translation of them is given in M. It is probable that this report is identical with that mentioned by Tertullian. If that is true, it must have been composed before the year A.

8: Crucifixion - Wikipedia

Glenn and Preston performs the convicting poem Crucifixion.

Please be aware that the following is of a realistic and graphic nature. It is important to understand from the beginning that Jesus would have been in excellent physical condition. As a carpenter by trade, He participated in physical labor. In addition, He spent much of His ministry traveling on foot across the countryside. His stamina and strength were, most likely, very well developed. With that in mind, it is clear just how much He suffered: If this torture could break a man in such good shape, it must have been a horrific experience. During His anxious prayer about the events to come, Jesus sweats drops of blood. There is a rare medical condition called hemohedrosis, during which the capillary blood vessels that feed the sweat glands break down. Blood released from the vessels mixes with the sweat; therefore, the body sweats drops of blood. He has not slept, and He has been mocked and beaten Luke In addition, His skin remains tender from the hemohedrosis. His physical condition worsens. The whip consisted of several strips of leather. In the middle of the strips were metal balls that hit the skin, causing deep bruising. In addition, sheep bone was attached to the tips of each strip. By this point, He has lost a great volume of blood which causes His blood pressure to fall and puts Him into shock. If He would have drunk water, His blood volume would have increased. The robe helps the blood clot similar to putting a piece of tissue on a cut from shaving to prevent Jesus from sustaining more blood loss. As they hit Jesus in the head Matthew The thorns also cause damage to the nerve that supplies the face, causing intense pain down His face and neck. As they mock Him, the soldiers also belittle Jesus by spitting on Him Matthew Due to severe blood loss without replacement, Jesus is undoubtedly in shock. As such, He is unable to carry the cross and Simon of Cyrene executes this task Matthew It is quite possibly the most painful death ever invented by humankind. The vertical piece the stipes remains in the ground permanently. The accused carries only the horizontal piece the patibulum up the hill. Atop the patibulum lies a sign the titulus , indicating that a formal trial occurred for a violation of the law. The accused needed to be nailed to the patibulum while lying down, so Jesus is thrown to the ground, reopening His wounds, grinding in dirt, and causing bleeding. If the nails were driven into the hand, the weight of the arms would cause the nail to rip through the soft flesh. Therefore, the upper body would not be held to the cross. If placed in the wrist, the bones in the lower portion of the hand support the weight of the arms and the body remains nailed to the cross. The huge nail seven to nine inches long 2 damages or severs the major nerve to the hand the median nerve upon impact. Once the victim is secured, the guards lift the patibulum and place it on the stipes already in the ground. In this position with the knees flexed at approximately 90 degrees ,4 the weight of the body pushes down on the nails and the ankles support the weight. The nails would not rip through the soft tissue as would have occurred with the hands. Again, the nail would cause severe nerve damage it severs the dorsal pedal artery of the foot and acute pain. Normally, to breathe in, the diaphragm the large muscle that separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity must move down. This enlarges the chest cavity and air automatically moves into the lungs inhalation. To exhale, the diaphragm rises up, which compresses the air in the lungs and forces the air out exhalation. As Jesus hangs on the cross, the weight of His body pulls down on the diaphragm and the air moves into His lungs and remains there. Jesus must push up on His nailed feet causing more pain to exhale. In order to speak, air must pass over the vocal cords during exhalation. The Gospels note that Jesus spoke seven times from the cross. The difficulty surrounding exhalation leads to a slow form of suffocation. Carbon dioxide builds up in the blood, resulting in a high level of carbonic acid in the blood. The body responds instinctively, triggering the desire to breathe. At the same time, the heart beats faster to circulate available oxygen. The decreased oxygen due to the difficulty in exhaling causes damage to the tissues and the capillaries begin leaking watery fluid from the blood into the tissues. This results in a build-up of fluid around the heart pericardial effusion and lungs pleural effusion. The collapsing lungs, failing heart, dehydration, and the inability to get sufficient oxygen to the tissues essentially suffocate the victim. In severe cases of cardiac stress, the heart can even burst, a process known as cardiac rupture. Death would then occur quicker. When they came to Jesus, He was already dead so they did not break His legs John Instead, the soldiers pierced His

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side John This lesson enables me to participate in communion, the remembrance of His sacrifice, with a grateful heart. I am struck every time with the stunning realization that as a flesh and blood human, Jesus felt every ounce of this execution. What greater love than this can a man have for his friends? March 1, 1 Behold, the Man. Produced and directed by Alex Metherell and Hugh Ross. Trinity Broadcasting Network,

9: Historical Jesus - Wikipedia

The Journal of the American Medical Association, no (): Cahleen Shrier, Ph.D., is an associate professor in the Department of Biology and Chemistry. Tally (French '00) Flint, is editor in the Office of University Marketing and Creative Media.

Rochford It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the Cross of Christ. Paul delivered the message of the Cross to the Corinthians 1 Cor. His language does not refer to the order of speech i. Beneath the crude drawing read the words: But what really happened at the Cross? The NT authors only offer the terse statement: Physical Torment The Romans perfected the art of torture and execution, and their masterpiece was death by crucifixion. There is no fitting word that can possibly describe so horrible a deed. In their article in the Journal of the American Medical Association, Edwards, Gabel, and Hosmer explain Roman scourging in this way, Flogging was a legal preliminary to every Roman execution, and only women and Roman senators or soldiers except in cases of desertion were exempt. The usual instrument was a short whip flagellum or flagellum with several single or braided leather thongs of variable lengths, in which small iron balls or sharp pieces of sheep bones were tied at intervals. Then, as the flogging continued, the lacerations would tear into the underlying skeletal muscles and produce quivering ribbons of bleeding flesh. Pain and blood loss generally set the stage for circulatory shock. Carrying the Cross While popular films typically picture Jesus as carrying his entire Cross to Golgotha, it is more likely that he just carried the top, horizontal bar. The patibulum, weighing 75 to lb. Usually, the outstretched arms then were tied to the crossbar. Even though the crossbar was only 80 lbs, Jesus was unable to make the trek because of his injuries, which was only yards away Mt. Crucifixion The first recorded act of crucifixion was in B. The Romans drove the nails through the base of the hand or wrist in order to maximize the level of pain. Edwards, Gabel, and Hosmer write, The driven nail would crush or sever the rather large sensorimotor median nerve. The stimulated nerve would produce excruciating bolts of fiery pain in both arms. Although the severed median nerve would result in paralysis of a portion of the hand, ischemic contractures and impalement of various ligaments by the iron spike might produce a clawlike grasp. In fact, the Romans nailed the victim in these specific locations, because it avoided rupturing any major arteries, allowing maximal pain. Edwards, Gabel, and Hosmer write, Although scourging may have resulted in considerable blood loss, crucifixion per se was a relatively bloodless procedure, since no major arteries, other than perhaps the deep plantar arch, pass through the favored anatomic sites of transfixion. However, most victims lasted much longer. Death by crucifixion Crucifixion would eventually kill the individual in one of two ways: Edwards, Gabel, and Hosmer write, The weight of the body, pulling down on the outstretched arms and shoulders, would tend to fix the intercostal muscles in an inhalation state and thereby hinder passive exhalation. Accordingly, exhalation was primarily diaphragmatic, and breathing was shallow. It is likely that this form of respiration would not suffice and that hypercarbia would soon result. However, this maneuver would place the entire weight of the body on the tarsals and would produce searing pain. Furthermore, flexion of the elbows would cause rotation of the wrists about the iron nails and cause fiery pain along the damaged median nerves. Lifting of the body would also painfully scrape the scourged back against the rough wooden stipes. Muscle cramps and paresthesias of the outstretched and uplifted arms would add to the discomfort. As a result, each respiratory [sic] effort would become agonizing and tiring and lead eventually to asphyxia. This was how Jesus died. Perhaps in the setting of hypovolemia and impending acute heart failure, pleural and pericardial effusions may have developed and would have added to the volume of apparent water. The blood, in contrast, may have originated from the right atrium or the right ventricle or perhaps from a hemopericardium. Psychological Torment In addition to the physical torment, Jesus experienced tremendous psychological torment as well. Jesus was stripped completely naked While modern crucifixes usually depict Jesus wearing a loin cloth, this is much more for our benefit as modern people. Historically, crucifixion victims were given no way of preserving their nudity; Jesus was crucified buck naked. In our culture, it is regular to see sex and nudity. Therefore, if you can imagine it, this would have been even more humiliating than it is today. The Romans strategically crucified criminals in public places as an incentive to others not to

challenge the law of Rome. Jesus was ridiculed and mocked The criminals being crucified next to Jesus insulted him Mt. Judas denied Christ for 30 pieces of silver Mt. In fact, Jesus even heard his last denial in person v. Many of us have experienced rejection or betrayal from our friends and family. We hardly need anyone to convince us of how painful this is. Jesus experienced this abandonment at the moment when he needed companionship the most. Jesus was tortured in front of his mother and closest friend Perhaps the only thing worse than torture is to be tortured in front of your loved ones! John records that Jesus was crucifiedâ€”fully nakedâ€”in full view of his mother and closest friend, John Jn. Being stripped naked in front of your mother would be bad, but beaten, whipped, and tortured to death? This must have been horrific. He knew beforehand that he was going to die in this way. Many other passages demonstrate that Jesus was well aware of how he would dieâ€”far in advance Mt. Soldiers in war will often state that the worst part of battle is the waiting. Jesus had to contemplate and think about this awful event far in advance. Jesus could have ended his torment at any moment We have all been stuck in suffering before. Under great emotional stress, tiny capillaries in the sweat glands can break, thus mixing blood with sweat. This process alone could have produced marked weakness and possible shock. Spiritual Torment The physical and psychological torment was no doubt inconceivable. And yet, by far the worst torment that Jesus faced was spiritual in nature. At the Cross, Jesus was separated and judged by God for the sins of the human race. At the Cross, Jesus was forsaken by God for the first time in eternity, and he was judged for the sins of the human race. Of course, up until this point, Jesus had never known sin Heb. However, at the Cross, Jesus became sin for the first and last time in history, when God judged him. Here God gave a visual demonstration of this spiritual judgment on Christ by making darkness fall over the Earth from noon until three p. During those three hours, Jesus took on the wrath of God. Why Did Jesus Die? Why did Jesus go through such excruciating torment? For instance, Jesus had a certificate of debt nailed to the top of his Cross. In other words, Jesus was being crucified for claiming to be the king of the Jews. He had been made sin for people 2 Cor. Jesus and the Gospels: An Introduction and Survey. Gabel, and Floyd E. The Cross of Christ. The stress is on the centrality of these doctrines to the gospel message. Romans through Galatians F. It is the first surviving picture of the crucifixion, and is a caricature. A crude drawing depicts, stretched on a cross, a man with the head of a donkey. To the left stands another man, with one arm raised in worship. The cartoon is now in the Kircherian Museum in Rome. Whatever the origin of the accusation of donkey-worship which was attributed to both Jews and Christians , it was the concept of worshipping a crucified man which was being held up to derision. Cited in Stott, John. The Archaeology of the Bible. An Exposition of the Scriptures J.

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