



# Easter

Mission Accomplished

*Lesson 03*

## The Six Trials of Jesus

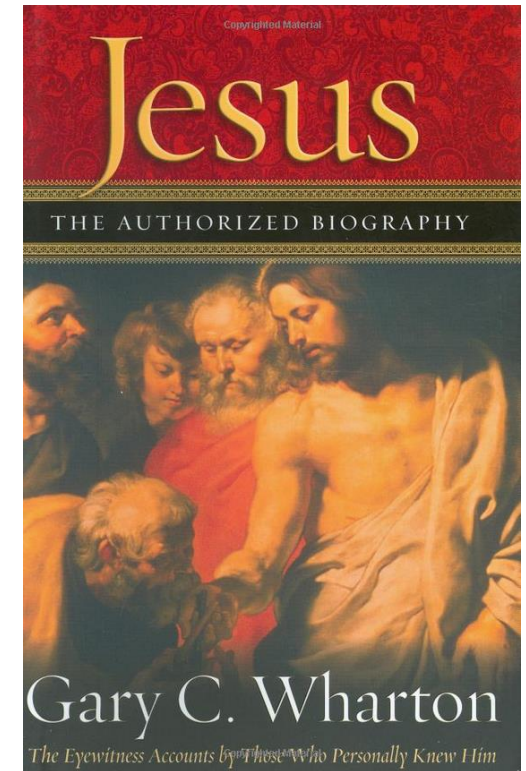
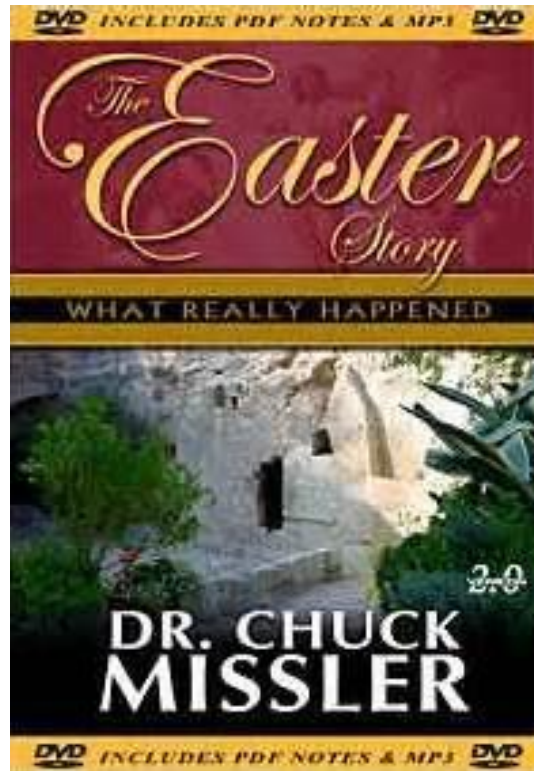
Select Verses

Philip Giorgio

Sojourners Sunday School Class



## Reference











# Course Outline



# Course Outline - Lessons

## ▪ **Easter: Mission Accomplished**

- Lesson **01**: What *Really* Happened
- Lesson **02**: Prelude to the Crucifixion
- Lesson **03**: The Six Trials of Jesus
- Lesson **04**: The Crucifixion
- Lesson **05**: The Resurrection

## Lesson 3 - Outline

### ▪ **Easter: Mission Accomplished**

- Lesson 01: What *Really* Happened
- Lesson 02: Prelude to the Crucifixion
- Lesson 03: The Six Trials of Jesus
- Lesson 04: The Crucifixion
- Lesson 05: The Resurrection



# Lesson Outline

## Lesson 3 - Outline

### ▪ **Easter: Mission Accomplished**

- Lesson 01: What *Really* Happened
- Lesson 02: Prelude to the Crucifixion
  - ✓ Approach
  - ✓ Matthew 26 Events
- **Lesson 03: The Six Trials of Jesus**
  - ✓ Approach
  - ✓ Three Jewish Trials
  - ✓ Three Roman Trials
- Lesson 04: The Crucifixion
- Lesson 05: The Resurrection





# The Six Trials of Jesus

## *Approach*

## Lesson 3 - Outline

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  - ✓ **Approach**
  - ✓ Three Jewish Trials
  - ✓ Three Roman Trials
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- Lesson 05: The Resurrection







# Approach - Last Week : 60,000 Foot View


## LAST WEEK EVENTS

Event	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
Triumphal Entry	21	11	19	12
	22	12	20	
	23			
Olivet Discourse	24	13	21	
	25			
Last Supper	26	14	22	13-18
Crucifixion	27	15	23	19

# Approach - Calendar: 30,000 Foot View

## LAST SUPPER TO CRUCIFIXION - CALENDAR

NISAN	TUESDAY 13	WEDNESDAY 14
	6:00 pm - Passover Begins	Early Morning - The Condemnation by the Council 
	Last Supper	The Messiah before Pilate 
	Gethsemane	The Messiah before Herod 
	Night Trial by Annas 	The Messiah back before Pilate 
	Night Trial by Caiaphas 	9 am - 3 pm - Crucifixion Noon - 3 pm - Darkness

 Trial Number



# Approach - Last Days Summary : 20,000 Foot View

MATTHEW ACCOUNT		
MATTHEW 26		
WEEK 2	The plot to kill Jesus	1-5
	The anointing at Bethany	6-13
	Judas agrees to betray Jesus	14-16
	Jesus celebrates Passover with His disciples	17-25
	Jesus institutes the LORD's Supper	26-30
	Jesus predicts Peter's denial	31-35
	The prayer in the Garden	36-46
	Betrayal and arrest in Gethsemane	47-56
	Jesus faces the Sanhedrin	57-68
	Peter denies Jesus, and weeps bitterly	69-75

# Approach - Last Days Summary : 20,000 Foot View

WEEK 3	TRIAL #	EVENT	SCRIPTURE
	JEWISH TRIALS		
	1	Before Annas	John 18:12-14
	2	Before Caiaphas	Matthew 26:57-68
	3	Before the Sanhedrin	Matthew 27:1-2
	ROMAN TRIALS		
	4	Before Pilate	John 18:28-38
	5	Before Herod	Luke 23:6-12
	6	Before Pilate	John 18:39-19:16

# Approach - Last Days Summary : 20,000 Foot View

## MATTHEW ACCOUNT

### WEEK 4

#### MATTHEW 27

Jesus handed over to Pilate	1-2
Judas hangs himself	3-10
Jesus faces Pilate	11-14
Taking the place of Barabbas	15-26
The soldiers mock Jesus	27-31
The King on a Cross	32-44
Jesus dies on the Cross	45-56
Jesus buried in Joseph's Tomb	57-61
Pilate sets a guard	62-66

# Approach - Last Days Summary : 20,000 Foot View

MATTHEW ACCOUNT		
WEEK 5	MATTHEW 28	
	He is risen	1-8
	The women worship the risen LORD	9-10
	The soldiers are bribed	11-15
	The great commission	16-20





# The Six Trials of Jesus

## *Three Jewish Trials*

### Select Passages

## Lesson 3 - Outline

### ▪ **Easter: Mission Accomplished**

- Lesson 01: What *Really* Happened
- Lesson 02: Prelude to the Crucifixion
  - ✓ Approach
  - ✓ Matthew 26 Events
- **Lesson 03: The Six Trials of Jesus**
  - ✓ Approach
  - ✓ **Three Jewish Trials**
  - ✓ Three Roman Trials
- Lesson 04: The Crucifixion
- Lesson 05: The Resurrection

# Six Trials of Jesus - Jewish (Religious) Trials

TRIAL #	EVENT	SCRIPTURE
<b>JEWISH TRIALS</b>		
1	Before Annas	John 18:12-14
2	Before Caiaphas	Matthew 26:57-68
3	Before the Sanhedrin	Matthew 27:1-2
<b>ROMAN TRIALS</b>		
4	Before Pilate	John 18:28-38
5	Before Herod	Luke 23:6-12
6	Before Pilate	John 18:39-19:16

# Profile - Annas

## ■ Annas

- Name means *"The grace of Jehovah"*
- Son of Seth
- Served as high priest from 6-15 AD
  - ✓ Chosen by Quirinius
    - Imperial Governor of Syria
    - At the age of 37
    - 1<sup>st</sup> high priest of the newly formed Roman province of Judea in 6 AD
  - ✓ Deposed by Pilate's predecessor - Valerius Gratus
    - Procurator of Judea

### JEWISH SPIRITUAL LEADERS [6-37 AD]

HIGH PRIEST	REIGN	NOTE
<b>Annas</b>	6-15	Appointed by Quirinius
<b>Ismael</b>	15-16	Appointed by Valerius Gratus
<b>Eleazar</b>	16-17	Son of Annas
<b>Simon</b>	17-18	Son of Kamithos
<b>Caiaphas</b>	18-37	Son-in-law of Annas

[http://www.bible-history.com/HighPriests/NTHIGHPRIESTSList\\_of\\_Jewish\\_High\\_Priests.htm](http://www.bible-history.com/HighPriests/NTHIGHPRIESTSList_of_Jewish_High_Priests.htm)

<sup>25</sup> So the congregation shall deliver the manslayer from the hand of the avenger of blood, and the congregation shall return him to the city of refuge where he had fled, and he shall remain there until the death of the high priest who was anointed with the holy oil. <sup>26</sup> But if the manslayer at any time goes outside the limits of the city of refuge where he fled, <sup>27</sup> and the avenger of blood finds him outside the limits of his city of refuge, and the avenger of blood kills the manslayer, he shall not be guilty of blood, <sup>28</sup> because he should have remained in his city of refuge until the death of the high priest. But after the death of the high priest the manslayer may return to the land of his possession. --- Numbers 35:25 ... NKJV



# Profile - Annas

## ■ Annas

- Still Influential
  - ✓ Vice-president of the Sanhedrin
  - ✓ Patriarch of a family that held the office of the high priest as late as 62 AD
    - 5 sons
    - 1 son-in-law (*Caiaphas*)
    - 1 grandson (*Matthias*)

<http://www.bible-history.com/HighPriests/NTHIGHPRIESTSAnnas.htm>

In the time of Christ high priests were appointed and removed at the command of the Roman governors. Although removed from office, Annas' power and influence was so great that five of his sons, as well as his son-in-law Caiaphas and his grandson Matthias, also became high priests. Years afterward he lost the high priesthood, but even then he was popularly considered as still in office and was called "high priest"; even after Pentecost his *name appears first in the list of priestly leaders*.

And it came to pass, on the next day, that their rulers, elders, and scribes, <sup>6</sup> as well as Annas the high priest, Caiaphas, John, and Alexander, and as many as were of the family of the high priest, were gathered together at Jerusalem. <sup>7</sup> And when they had set them in the midst, they asked, "By what power or by what name have you done this?" --- Acts 4:5-7 ... NKJV

# Profile - Caiaphas

## ■ Joseph Caiaphas

- Name means “*searcher*”
- Appointed high priest by Pilate’s predecessor - Valerius Gratus
- Appointed after Simon in 18 AD

### JEWISH SPIRITUAL LEADERS [6-37 AD]

HIGH PRIEST	REIGN	NOTE
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# Profile - Caiaphas

## ■ Joseph Caiaphas

- President of the Sanhedrin
  - ✓ Official high priest during...
    - The ministry of Jesus
      - » Organized the plot to kill Jesus
    - The trial of Jesus
      - » Condemned Jesus of blasphemy
- Unknowingly prophesied...
  - ✓ God's plan of sacrificing Jesus for the sins of the nation and even the world



Christ Before Caiaphas, by Matthias Stom.

<sup>49</sup> And one of them, Caiaphas, being high priest that year, said to them, "You know nothing at all, <sup>50</sup> nor do you consider that it is expedient for us that one man should die for the people, and not that the whole nation should perish." <sup>51</sup> Now this he did not say on his own *authority*; but being high priest that year he prophesied that Jesus would die for the nation, <sup>52</sup> and not for that nation only, but also that He would gather together in one the **children of God** who were scattered abroad. --- [John 11: 49-52 ... NKJV](#)

# Profile - The Sanhedrin

## ■ The Sanhedrin

- An assembly of **twenty to twenty-three** men appointed in every city in the Land of Israel.

- ✓ The **Mishnah** arrives at the number twenty-three based on an exegetical derivation:
  - Must be possible for a "*community*" to vote for conviction or exoneration (Numbers 35:24-5).
  - The minimum size of a "*community*" is **10** men
    - » Hebrew term appears in Numbers 14:27; the 10 spies who had spread a bad report about the land.
  - One more is required to achieve a majority (11-10),
    - » A simple majority cannot convict (Exodus 23:2), and so an additional judge is required (12-10).
    - » Finally, a court should not have an even number of judges to prevent deadlocks; thus **23**.

- Court dealt with only religious matters.
- The **Great Sanhedrin** was made up of ...
  - ✓ A Chief/Prince/Leader or "**High Priest**"
  - ✓ A **Vice Chief Justice**
  - ✓ **Sixty-nine general members**



The **Talmud** is the central text of Rabbinic Judaism. It has two components.

The first part is the **Mishnah**, the written compendium of Rabbinic Judaism's Oral Torah ("Instruction", "Teaching" in Hebrew).

The second part is the **Gemara**, an elucidation of the **Mishnah** and related **Tannaitic** writings that often ventures onto other subjects and expounds broadly on the Hebrew Bible




# Profile - The Sanhedrin

## ■ The Sanhedrin

- In the Second Temple period,
  - ✓ Great Sanhedrin met in the Hall of Hewn Stones in the Temple in Jerusalem.
  - ✓ The court convened every day except festivals and Shabbat.
  - ✓ In the late 3rd century, to avoid persecution, its authoritative decisions were issued under the name of *Beit HaMidrash*.
- The final binding decision of the Sanhedrin was in 358,
  - ✓ The Hebrew Calendar was adopted.
  - ✓ The *Sanhedrin* was dissolved after continued persecution by the Roman Empire.
  - ✓ Over the centuries, there have been attempts to revive the institution,
    - such as the Grand Sanhedrin convened by Napoleon Bonaparte
    - and modern attempts in Israel.
- The *Sanhedrin* is mentioned in the Gospels in relation to the Sanhedrin trial of Jesus and several times in the Acts of the Apostles, including a Great Sanhedrin in chapter 5 where Gamaliel appeared, and in the stoning death of Stephen the deacon in chapter 7.

# Six Trials of Jesus - Jewish (Religious) Trials

TRIAL #	EVENT	SCRIPTURE
 <b>JEWISH TRIALS</b>		
1	Before Annas	John 18:12-14
2	Before Caiaphas	Matthew 26:57-68
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4	Before Pilate	John 18:28-38
5	Before Herod	Luke 23:6-12
6	Before Pilate	John 18:39-19:16

# Jewish Trials - Legal Irregularities

#	IRREGULARITY	SCRIPTURE
1	The binding of a prisoner before he was condemned was unlawful unless resistance was offered or expected. Jesus offered none.	John 18:12 John 18:24
2	It was illegal for judges to participate in the arrest of the accused.	John 18:3
3	No legal transactions, including a trial, could be conducted at night.	John 18:28
4	The arrest was affected through the agency of an informer and a traitor.	John 18:5 Exodus 23:6-8
5	While an acquittal could be pronounced the same day, any other verdict required a majority of two and had to come on a subsequent day.	Matthew 26:65-66
6	No prisoner could be convicted on his own evidence.	Matthew 26:63-65
7	It was the duty of a judge to see that the interest of the accused was fully protected.	John 18:14
8	Preliminary hearings before a magistrate were completely foreign to the Jewish legal system.	John 18:13
9	The judges sought false witnesses against Jesus.	Matthew 26:59 Mark 14:56

# Jewish Trials - Legal Irregularities

#	IRREGULARITY	SCRIPTURE
10	In a Jewish court the accused was to be assumed innocent until proven guilty by two or more witnesses.	Matthew 18:63
11	The Jews failed to find two witnesses agreeing against Jesus.	Mark 14:59
12	When the witnesses first disagreed, the prisoner should have been released.	Mark 14:56-59
13	The trial under Caiaphas took place in his home rather than the council chamber where it should have been held.	John 18:13-16
14	The Court lacked the civil authority to condemn a man to death.	John 18:31
15	It was illegal to conduct a session of the court on a feast day.	John 18:28
16	A guilty verdict was rendered without evidence.	John 18:30
17	The balloting was illegal. It should have been by roll with the youngest voting first.	Matthew 26:66
18	The sentence is finally passed in the palace of the high priest, but the law demanded it be pronounced in the temple, in the hall of hewn stone.	John 18:28
19	The high priest rents his garment in violation of Levitical law.	Matthew 26:65 Leviticus 21:10



# The Six Trials of Jesus

## *Three Roman Trials*

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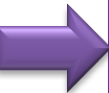
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# Six Trials of Jesus - Roman (Civil) Trials

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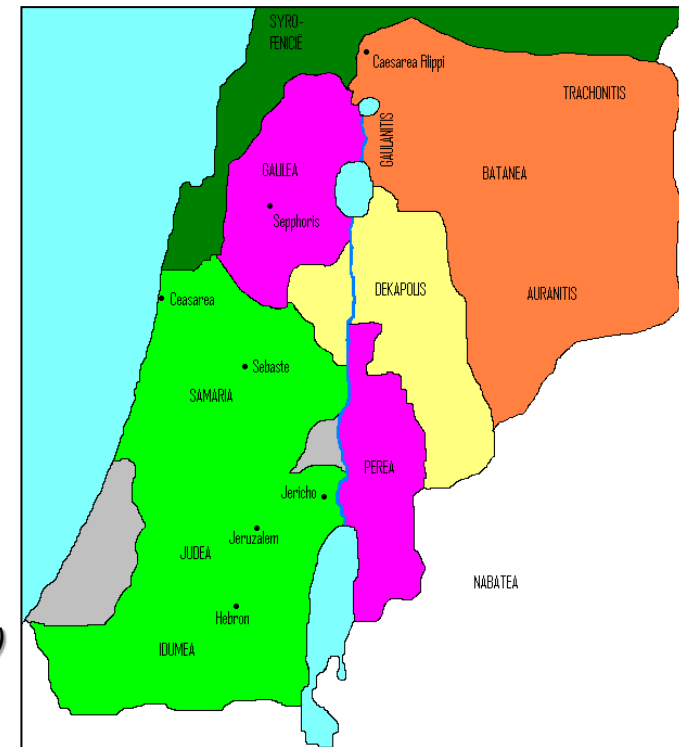
# The Scepter Departs

## ■ Why the need for the Roman trials?

- Sanhedrin did not have the authority for capital punishment
- This is why Jesus had to be delivered to Pontius Pilate

## ■ A little History

- **Herod Archelaus (23 BC- 18 AD)**
  - ✓ Placed over Judea by Caesar Augustus after the death of Herod the Great
  - ✓ 2<sup>nd</sup> son of Herod the Great (*Roman client king of Judea*)
  - ✓ Two brothers (*Herod Antipas & Philip*)
  - ✓ Mother (*Malthace*) was Samaritan
    - ¼ or less of Jewish blood
    - Never accepted by the Jews
  - ✓ Broadly rejected
    - Archelaus was dethroned and banished in 6-7 AD.



### The Division of Herod's Kingdom:

- Territory under Herod Archelaus
- Territory under Herod Antipas
- Territory under Philip
- Salome I (cities of Jabneh, Azotas, Phaesalis)
- Roman province of Syria
- Autonomous cities (Decapolis)

# The Scepter Departs - The House of Herod



HEROD THE  
GREAT

HEROD ARCHELAUS  
[ETHNARCH OF JUDEA]

HEROD ANTIPAS  
[TETRARCH OF GALILEE]

HEROD PHILIP II  
[TETRARCH OF TERRITORIES EAST OF THE JORDAN]

Archelaus' title singled him out as the senior ruler, higher in rank than the tetrarchs and the chief of the Jewish nation; these three sovereignties were in a sense reunited under Herod Agrippa from AD 41 to 44.

# The Scepter Departs

## ■ The Loss of Capital Punishment Power

- Herod Archelaus was replaced by Caponius (*Roman Prefect*)
- The legal power of the Sanhedrin was *immediately restricted*.
- Adjudication of *capital cases was lost*.

✓ This was normal Roman policy.

Josephus, *Wars of the Jews*, Book 2, Chapter 8  
*The Jerusalem Talmud*, Sanhedrin, folio 24

Name	Reign	Length of rule	Category
Caponius	6–9	3	Roman Prefect
Marcus Ambivulus	9–12	3	Roman Prefect
Annius Rufus	12–15	3	Roman Prefect
Valerius Gratus	15–26	11	Roman Prefect
Pontius Pilate	26–36	10	Roman Prefect
Marcellus	36–37	1	Roman Prefect
Marullus	37–41	4	Roman Prefect
Agrippa I	41–44	3	King of Judaea

# The Scepter Departs

## ■ The Loss of Capital Punishment Power

- When member of the Sanhedrin found themselves deprived of their right over life and death - *capital punishment*
  - ✓ The covered their head with ashes and their bodies with sackcloth, bemoaned,
    - “Woe unto us for the scepter has departed from Judah and the Messiah has not come!”

*Babylonian Talmud, Chapter 4, folio 37*

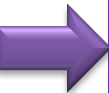
- They thought the Word of God has been *broken*

**10** The scepter shall not depart from Judah,  
Nor a lawgiver from between his feet,  
Until Shiloh comes; --- [Genesis 49:10 ... NKJV](#)

- Losing the power of capital punishment they viewed as the Scepter departing
- What they did not realize was that in the city of Nazareth
  - » There was a boy working in a carpenter’s shop
  - » Who was the Shiloh (the Messiah).
  - » He had arrived - Jesus the Christ

# Six Trials of Jesus ... Roman (Civil) Trials

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# Profile - Pontius Pilate

## ■ Pontius Pilate

- Served as the 5<sup>th</sup> Roman Prefect of Judea from 26-36 AD
- Recalled to Rome and passes out of official history
- Hated by the orthodox Jews
- A plaque was found in Caesarea bearing his name - now is Israel Museum
- Ruled Judea recklessly
- Deposed by Vitellius in 36 AD
  - ✓ Sent to Rome
  - ✓ Tried under Caligula
  - ✓ Tradition: Pilate killed himself

Josephus, *Antiquities*, 18:4, section 1,2  
Eusebius, *Historia Ecclesiastica*, II, ii.7

- ✓ Coptic church believes he became a Christian

The modern use of the term "Coptic" describes Egyptian Christians. The Coptic Church is based on the teachings of Saint Mark who brought Christianity to Egypt during the reign of the Roman emperor Nero in the first century, a dozen of years after the Lord's ascension. He was one of the four evangelists and the one who wrote the oldest canonical gospel.

# Profile - Pontius Pilate ... Seven Interviews with Jesus

## PILATE'S SEVEN INTERVIEWS WITH JESUS

#	OUTSIDE	INSIDE
1	John 18:28-32	
2		John 18:33-37
3	John 18:38-40	
4		John 19:1-3
5	John 19:4-7	
6		John 19:8-11
7	John 19:12-46	



# Profile - Pontius Pilate ... Attempts to Release Jesus

## PILATE'S ATTEMPTS TO RELEASE JESUS

#	ATTEMPT	SCRIPTURE
1	<i>"You judge Him"</i>	John 18:31
2	<i>"He is innocent"</i>	John 18:38
3	Jews substitute Barabbas	John 18:39
4	Partial punishment	John 19:1
5	Play on pity	John 19:5
6	<i>"Behold your King"</i>	John 19:14

# Profile - Pontius Pilate ... Attempts to Release Jesus



**Ecce homo**  
"behold the man"  
**John 19:5**

**Antonio Ciseri**  
**1871**

# Profile - Pontius Pilate ... Epitaph

<sup>19</sup> Now Pilate wrote a title and put *it* on the cross. And the writing was:

JESUS OF NAZARETH, THE KING OF THE JEWS.

<sup>20</sup> Then many of the Jews read this title, for the place where Jesus was crucified was near the city; and it was written in Hebrew, Greek, *and* Latin.

<sup>21</sup> Therefore the chief priests of the Jews said to Pilate, "Do not write, 'The King of the Jews,' but, 'He said, "I am the King of the Jews.'""

<sup>22</sup> Pilate answered, "What I have written, I have written."

--- John 19:19-22 ... NKJV



Chuck Missler

# Profile - Pontius Pilate ... Epitaph

## ■ Acrostics

- Pilate knew that the Jewish people have a fascination with acrostics
- Take acrostic of these four Hebrew words

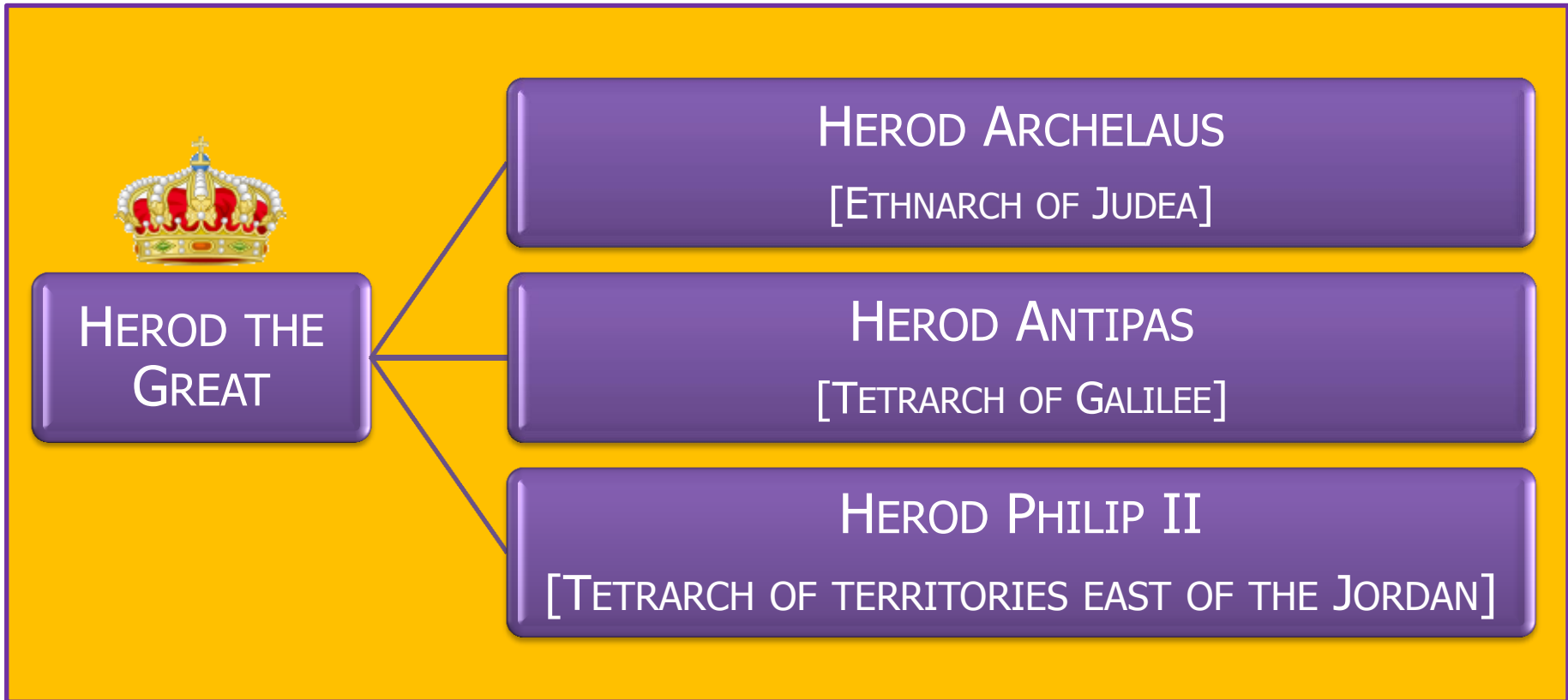


- It spells - YHWH ... The unpronounceable name of God
- Pilate is declaring Jesus King of the Jews and ascribing God's name to Him
  - ✓ Because Pilate believed it?
  - Not necessarily - Pilate could have just wanted to drive them nuts - it worked.
  - Could have understood far more than we generally give him credit for.



# Profile - Herod

## ▪ Which Herod did Pilate send Jesus to?



Archelaus' title singled him out as the senior ruler, higher in rank than the tetrarchs and the chief of the Jewish nation; these three sovereignties were in a sense reunited under Herod Agrippa from AD 41 to 44.

# Profile - Herod Antipater Antipas

- **Herod Antipater ... nickname Antipas**
  - Son of Herod the Great and Malthace
    - ✓ Full brother of Archelaus
    - ✓ Half-brother of Philip
    - ✓ All three brothers were educated in Rome
  - Antipas was not Herod's first choice of heir.
    - ✓ 1<sup>st</sup> choice: Aristobulus and Alexander (*Herod's sons by the Hasmonean princess Mariamne*).
      - It was only after they were executed (7 BC),
      - And Herod's oldest son Antipater was convicted of trying to poison his father (5 BC).
      - That the now elderly Herod fell back on his youngest son Antipas
        - » revising his will to make him heir.
  - During his fatal illness in 4 BC
    - ✓ Herod had yet another change of heart about the succession.
    - ✓ According to the *final version of his will*,
      - Antipas' elder brother Archelaus was now to become king of Judea, Idumea and Samaria.
      - Antipas would rule Galilee and Perea with the *lesser title* of tetrarch.
      - Philip was to receive Gaulanitis (*the Golan Heights*), Batanaea (*southern Syria*), Trachonitis and Auranitis (*Hauran*).

# Profile - Herod Antipater Antipas

- **Herod Antipater ... nickname Antipas**
  - Jesus was first brought before Pontius Pilate for trial
    - ✓ Since Pilate was the governor of Roman Judea, which encompassed Jerusalem
      - Where Jesus was arrested.
    - ✓ Pilate initially handed him over to Antipas,
      - In whose territory Jesus had been most active - Galilee
    - ✓ But Antipas sent him back to Pilate's court.



James Tissot - Herod (Hérode) -  
Brooklyn Museum



# Profile - Barabbas

## ■ Barabbas

- Barabbas' name appears as *bar-Abbas* in the Greek texts of the gospels.
  - ✓ It is derived ultimately from the Aramaic בר-אבא, *Bar-abbâ*, "*son of the father*".
- Gospel Accounts
  - ✓ Matthew refers to Barabbas only as a "*notorious prisoner*".
  - ✓ Mark and Luke refer to Barabbas as one involved in a *stasis*, a riot.
  - ✓ John (John18:40) refers to Barabbas as a *lēstēs* ("*bandit*"),
  - ✓ Three gospels state that there was a custom at Passover
    - The Roman governor would release a prisoner of the crowd's choice.
      - » Mark 15:6
      - » Matthew 27:15
      - » John 18:39



Portrait of Barabbas by [James Tissot](#) (1836–1902).

# Profile - Barabbas ... Changing Places

## ■ Barabbas

- He stood under the righteous condemnation of the law
- He knew the One who was to take his cross and take his place was innocent
- He knew that Jesus Christ was for him a **true** substitute.
- He knew that he had done nothing to merit going free
  - ✓ While another took his place

## ■ Where are you and I in this story?

- We are in Barabbas' shoes!
- As believers we have taken advantage of the **Great Exchange**

**20** Now then, we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God were pleading through us: we implore *you* on Christ's behalf, be reconciled to God.

**21** For He made Him who knew no sin *to be* sin for us, that we might become the righteousness of God in Him.

### The Great Exchange

Simultaneous Transfer of ALL ...

> Your Sins onto Jesus,

> His Righteousness onto you.

**[2 Corinthians 5:20-21]**

# Next Week - The Crucifixion

## MATTHEW ACCOUNT

### WEEK 4

#### MATTHEW 27

Jesus handed over to Pilate	1-2
Judas hangs himself	3-10
Jesus faces Pilate	11-14
Taking the place of Barabbas	15-26
The soldiers mock Jesus	27-31
The King on a Cross	32-44
Jesus dies on the Cross	45-56
Jesus buried in Joseph's Tomb	57-61
Pilate sets a guard	62-66

