



Easter

Mission Accomplished

Lesson 01

What *Really* Happened

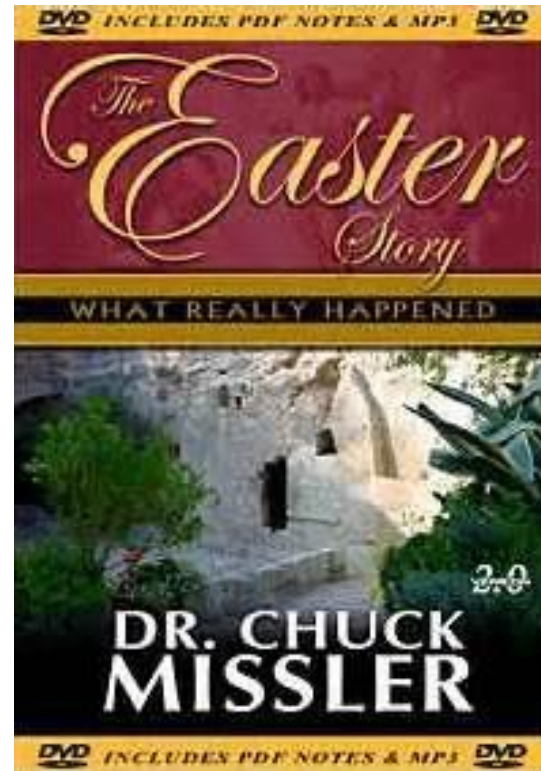
Select Verses

Philip Giorgio

Sojourners Sunday School Class



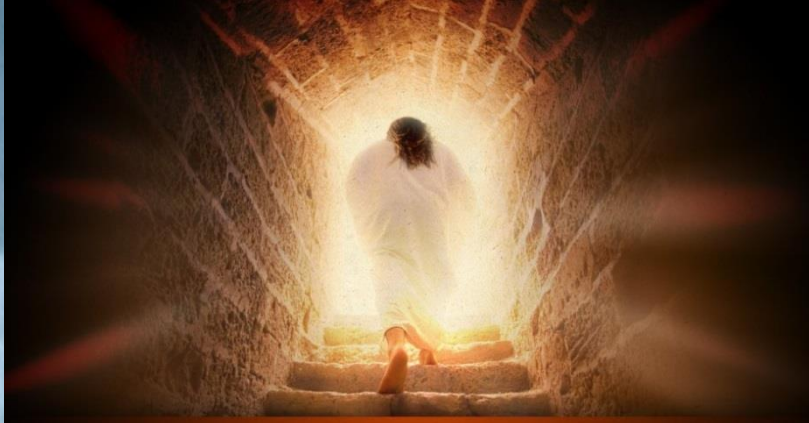
Reference



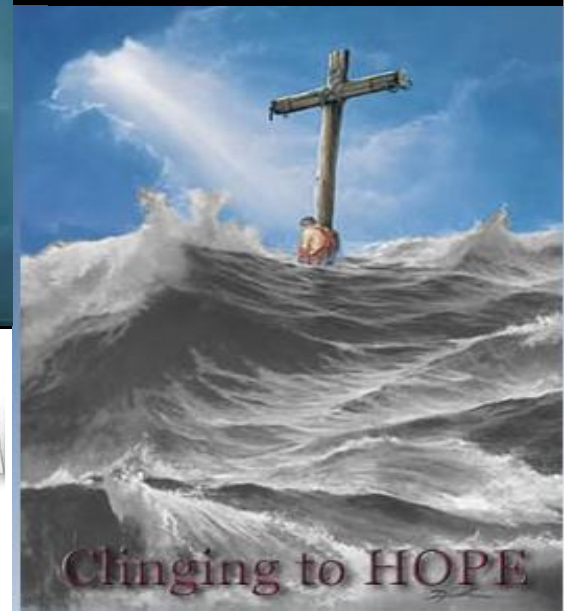
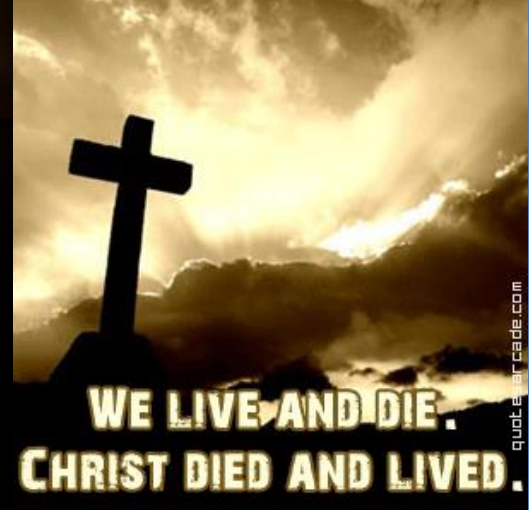
Cartoon



Easter is a time
When you realize
You are truly loved.



SEEING THE RISEN CHRIST





Course Outline



Course Outline - Lessons

▪ **Easter: Mission Accomplished**

- Lesson **01**: What *Really* Happened
- Lesson **02**: Prelude to the Resurrection
- Lesson **03**: The Resurrection
- Lesson **04**: Post Resurrection



Lesson 1 - Outline

▪ **Easter: Mission Accomplished**

- Lesson 01: What *Really* Happened
- Lesson 02: Prelude to the Resurrection
- Lesson 03: The Resurrection
- Lesson 04: Post Resurrection



Lesson Outline

Lesson 1 - Outline

▪ **Easter: Mission Accomplished**

• Lesson 01: What *Really* Happened

- ✓ Perspective
- ✓ Passover
- ✓ Passion Week

• Lesson 02: Prelude to the Resurrection

• Lesson 03: The Resurrection

• Lesson 04: Significance of the Resurrection



What *Really* Happened *Perspective*

Select Passages

Lesson 1 - Outline

▪ **Easter: Mission Accomplished**

- Lesson **01**: What *Really* Happened

✓ **Perspective**

✓ Passover

✓ Passion Week

- Lesson **02**: Prelude to the Resurrection
- Lesson **03**: The Resurrection
- Lesson **04**: Post Resurrection

Perspective - Easter: The Basics



- **Easter** (Old English *Ēostre*; Latin: *Pascha*; Greek Πάσχα *Paskha*, the latter two derived from Hebrew: פֶּסַח *Pesah*)
 - A Christian festival and holiday celebrating the resurrection of **Jesus Christ** on the third day after his crucifixion at **Calvary** as described in the New Testament.
 - The last week of **Lent** is called **Holy Week**, and it contains the days of the **Easter Triduum**, including **Maundy Thursday** (also known as **Holy Thursday**), commemorating the **Last Supper** and its preceding foot washing, as well as **Good Friday**, commemorating the crucifixion and death of Jesus. **Easter** is followed by a fifty-day period called **Eastertide**, or the **Easter Season**, ending with **Pentecost Sunday**.

Perspective - Easter: The Basics



- **Easter** (Old English *Ēostre*; Latin: *Pascha*; Greek Πάσχα *Paskha*, the latter two derived from Hebrew: פֶּסַח *Pesah*)

- **Etymology**

- ✓ The modern English term *Easter*, common origin with modern German *Ostern*, developed from the Old English word *Ēastre* or *Ēostre*.
- ✓ This is generally held to have originally referred to the name of the pagan Anglo-Saxon fertility goddess, *Ēostre* or *Ostara*.

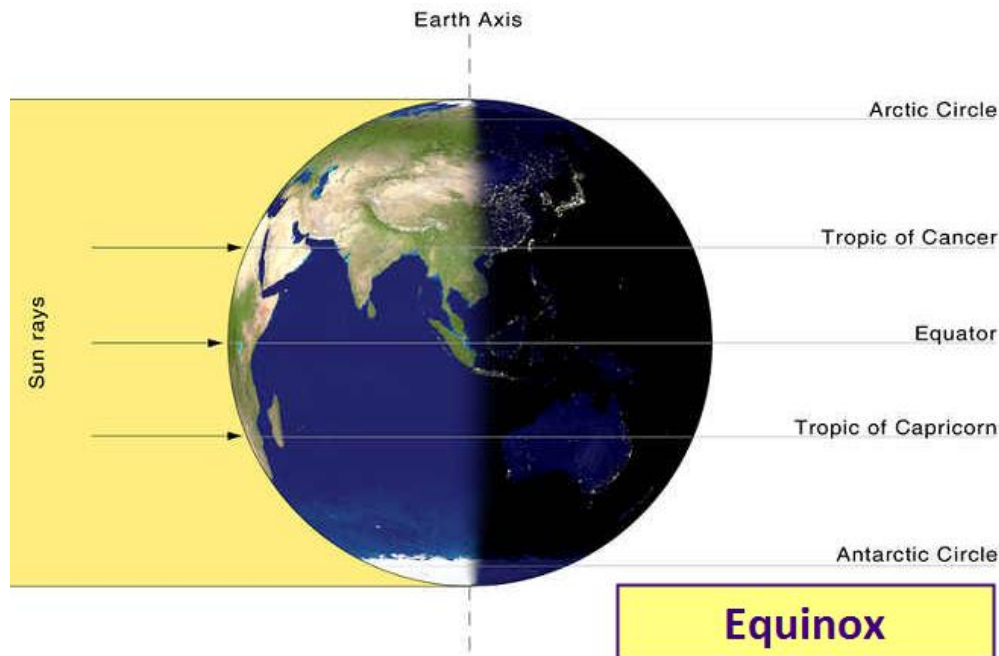
- ✓ **Vernal (Spring) Equinox ...** [*Latin ver = spring; autumnus=autumn*]

- In Germanic traditions often called *Ostara*.
- Many pagans regard this as the time of rebirth or return for vegetation gods and celebrate the spring equinox as a time of great fertility.
- ✓ **Egg decorating**
 - A very common tradition in vernal equinox celebrations throughout Europe.
- ✓ **Fecund Symbols**
 - Germanic pagans dedicate the vernal equinox holiday to their fertility goddess *Ostara* (the *eastern star*).
 - She is notably associated with the reproduction symbols of the hare and egg.

Equinox



An **equinox** occurs **twice a year**, around 20 March and 22 September. The word itself has several related definitions. The oldest meaning is the day when daytime and night are of approximately equal duration. The word *equinox* comes from this definition, derived from the Latin *aequus* (equal) and *nox* (night).



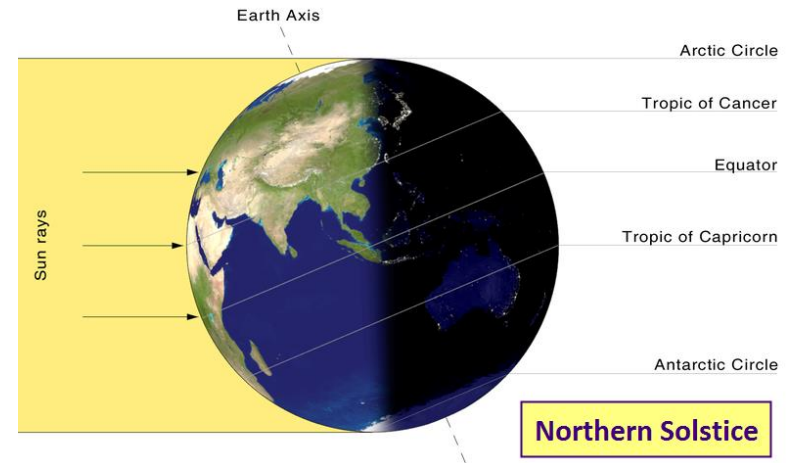
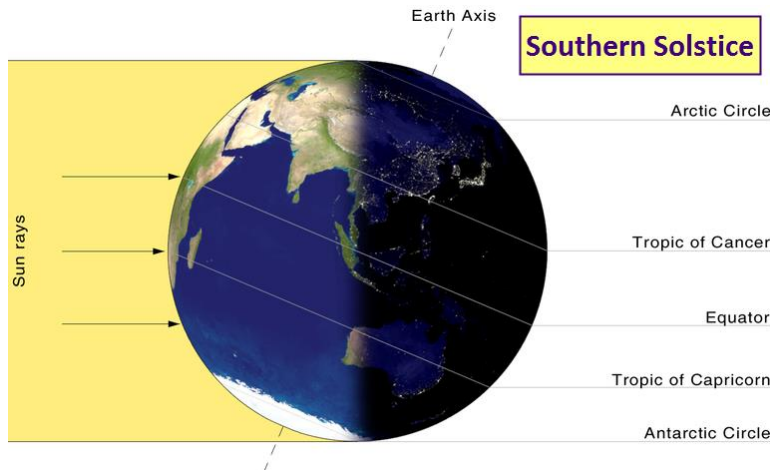
UT date and time of equinoxes and solstices on Earth ^[1]								
event	equinox		solstice		equinox		solstice	
month	March		June		September		December	
year	day	time	day	time	day	time	day	time
2010	20	17:32	21	11:28	23	03:09	21	23:38
2011	20	23:21	21	17:16	23	09:04	22	05:30
2012	20	05:14	20	23:09	22	14:49	21	11:12
2013	20	11:02	21	05:04	22	20:44	21	17:11
2014	20	16:57	21	10:51	23	02:29	21	23:03
2015	20	22:45	21	16:38	23	08:20	22	04:48
2016	20	04:30	20	22:34	22	14:21	21	10:44
2017	20	10:28	21	04:24	22	20:02	21	16:28
2018	20	16:15	21	10:07	23	01:54	21	22:23
2019	20	21:58	21	15:54	23	07:50	22	04:19
2020	20	03:50	20	21:44	22	13:31	21	10:02

Solstice



A **solstice** is an astronomical event that occurs twice each year as the Sun reaches its highest or lowest excursion relative to the celestial equator on the celestial sphere. As a result, on the day of the solstice, the Sun appears to have reached its highest or lowest annual altitude in the sky above the horizon at local solar noon. The solstices, together with the equinoxes, are connected with the seasons. In many cultures the solstices mark either the beginning or the midpoint of winter and summer.

UT date and time of equinoxes and solstices on Earth ^[1]								
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Four Blood Moons



Passover ----- April 15,2014

Feast of Trumpets ---- September 25,2014



Sukkot ----- October 8,2014



Adar 29 Nisan 1 ---- March 20,2015



Passover ----- April 4,2015



Feast of Trumpets ---- September 13,2015

Yom Kippur ----- September 23,2015



Sukkot ----- September 28,2015

Four Blood Moons of 2014 - 2015

This is the only "tetrad" in the near future that aligns itself with the Jewish holidays.

One should make mention here that there are other "tetrads" occurring as well. One tetrad occurred in 2003 - 2004. Future ones other than the **2014 - 2015** are found in 2032-2033, 2043-2044, 2050-2051, 2061-2062, 2072-2073, and 2090-2091.

Only the **2014 - 2015** "tetrad" aligns with the Jewish holidays and the others DO NOT!

Putting everything into perspective... The above does not mean that the Second Coming of Yeshua (Jesus Christ) at Tabernacles... has to occur on Tabernacles 2015.

But, what the above taken as a whole does show a pattern. The "1493 tetrad"... is tied to the Spanish Government expelling the Jews.

The "1949 tetrad" is the nation Israel being reborn" and the "1967 tetrad" is the recapture of Jerusalem.

The coming "2014 tetrad"... will be tied to some major event dealing with Israel.

The blood moons show a pattern of Jewish persecution... and then new land for Israel after a time of war!

Perspective - Easter: The Basics



- **Easter** (Old English *Ēostre*; Latin: *Pascha*; Greek Πάσχα *Paskha*, the latter two derived from Hebrew: פֶּסַח *Pesah*)
 - **Easter** is a moveable feast, meaning it is not fixed in relation to the civil calendar. The First Council of Nicaea (325) established the date of **Easter** as the first Sunday after the full moon (*the Paschal Full Moon*) following the March equinox.
 - ✓ Ecclesiastically, the equinox is reckoned to be on 21 March (*although the astronomical equinox occurs on 20 March in most years*), and the "Full Moon" is not necessarily on the astronomically correct date.
 - ✓ In Western Christianity, using the Gregorian calendar, **Easter** always falls on a Sunday between 22 March and 25 April inclusive, within about seven days after the astronomical full moon.
 - ✓ Eastern Christianity bases its calculations on the Julian calendar. Because of the 13-day difference between the calendars between 1900 and 2099, 21 March corresponds, during the 21st century, to 3 April in the Gregorian Calendar.
 - **Easter** therefore varies between 4 April and 8 May on the Gregorian calendar (*the Julian calendar is no longer used as the civil calendar of the countries where Eastern Christian traditions predominate*).
 - Also, because the Julian "full moon" is always several days after the astronomical full moon, the eastern **Easter** is often later, relative to the visible moon's phases, than western **Easter**.

VERY CONFUSING

Perspective - Easter: The Basics



- **Easter** (Old English *Ēostre*; Latin: *Pascha*; Greek Πάσχα *Paskha*, the latter two derived from Hebrew: פֶּסַח *Pesah*)
 - Easter is linked to the **Passover** and **Exodus** from **Egypt** recorded in the Old Testament through the **Last Supper** and **Crucifixion** that preceded the **Resurrection**.
 - According to the New Testament, Jesus gave the **Passover** meal a **new meaning**, as He prepared Himself and His disciples for His death in the upper room during the **Last Supper**.
 - ✓ He identified the **bread** as His **body** soon to be sacrificed.
 - ✓ He identified the **wine** as His **blood** soon to be shed.
 - ✓ He was the **Passover Lamb** that would take away the sins of the world (John 1:29,35-36)

1st I am John 6:35

1st Miracle ... John 2:1-12

²⁹ The next day John saw Jesus coming toward him, and said, "Behold! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!"

³⁵ Again, the next day, John stood with two of his disciples. ³⁶ And looking at Jesus as He walked, he said, "Behold the Lamb of God!"

--- John 1:29, 35-36 ... NKJV

Perspective - Achievement or Tragedy?

■ Christ's Passion ... Achievement versus Tragedy

• Mel Gibson's Film: *The Passion of the Christ* ... Two Major Shortcomings

1. Crucifixion was Portrayed as a Tragedy

- In fact it was an Achievement ... Mission Accomplished
 - » Jesus came to carry out a mission
 - » Jesus was successful in carrying out His mission
 - » The Crucifixion was the means to the Achievement

2. The film does NOT Identify who Jesus is

- Jesus is the Son of God
 - » Jesus was not a tragic impotent figure
 - » Jesus had the ability to call down **12 legions** of angels at any time (Matt 26:53)



• What is *Your Perspective*?

Legion = ~6000 | 12 legion = ~72,000 angels

- ✓ Do you see Jesus as a tragic figure to be pitied?
- ✓ Do you see Jesus as the hero, the son of God, providing reconciliation for you with the Father?
- ✓ Do you see Jesus as the last Adam, your kinsman redeemer, willingly dying for your sins - a savior?

Perspective - Who's in Control?

■ Jesus versus His Enemies

- Jesus' enemies had *not* planned to take Jesus on a feast day
 - ✓ For fear of the Romans (Matthew 26:1-5).

26 Now it came to pass, when Jesus had finished all these sayings, *that* He said to His disciples, ²“You know that after two days is the Passover, and the Son of Man will be delivered up to be crucified.”

³ Then the chief priests, the scribes, and the elders of the people assembled at the palace of the high priest, who was called Caiaphas, ⁴ and plotted to take Jesus by trickery and kill *Him*. ⁵ But they said, “Not during the feast, lest there be an uproar among the people.”

--- Matthew 26:1-5 ... NKJV

Perspective - Who's in Control?

■ Jesus versus His Enemies

- Jesus' enemies had *not* planned to take Jesus on a feast day
 - ✓ For fear of the Romans (Matthew 26:1-5).
- The timing was controlled by Jesus Christ Himself
 - ✓ Jesus put Judas in a position to make a choice
 - ✓ Judas was put on the spot at the Passover meal (Matthew 26:17-25)

¹⁷ Now on the first *day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread* the disciples came to Jesus, saying to Him, "Where do You want us to prepare for You to eat the Passover?"

¹⁸ And He said, "Go into the city to a certain man, and say to him, 'The Teacher says, "My time is at hand; I will keep the Passover at your house with My disciples."'"

¹⁹ So the disciples did as Jesus had directed them; and they prepared the Passover.

²⁰ When evening had come, He sat down with the twelve. ²¹ Now as they were eating, He said, "Assuredly, I say to you, one of you will betray Me."

²² And they were exceedingly sorrowful, and each of them began to say to Him, "Lord, is it I?"

²³ He answered and said, "He who dipped *his* hand with Me in the dish will betray Me. ²⁴ The Son of Man indeed goes just as it is written of Him, but woe to that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed! It would have been good for that man if he had not been born."

²⁵ Then Judas, who was betraying Him, answered and said, "Rabbi, is it I?" He said to him, "You have said it."

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 - Arrangements then needed to be made:
 - » With the high priest;
 - » To muster the troops;
 - » Schedule a morning appointment with Pilate.
- Even in Gethsemane, it was Jesus who was giving the orders (John 18:1-11)

Perspective - Who's in Control?

■ Jesus versus His Enemies

18 When Jesus had spoken these words, He went out with His disciples over the Brook Kidron, where there was a garden, which He and His disciples entered. ² And Judas, who betrayed Him, also knew the place; for Jesus often met there with His disciples. ³ Then Judas, having received a detachment *of troops*, and officers from the chief priests and Pharisees, came there with lanterns, torches, and weapons. ⁴ Jesus therefore, knowing all things that would come upon Him, went forward and said to them, "Whom are you seeking?" ⁵ They answered Him, "Jesus of Nazareth." Jesus said to them, "I am *He*." And Judas, who betrayed Him, also stood with them. ⁶ Now when He said to them, "I am *He*," they drew back and fell to the ground. ⁷ Then He asked them again, "Whom are you seeking?" And they said, "Jesus of Nazareth." ⁸ Jesus answered, "I have told you that I am *He*. Therefore, if you seek Me, let these go their way," ⁹ that the saying might be fulfilled which He spoke, "Of those whom You gave Me I have lost none." ¹⁰ Then Simon Peter, having a sword, drew it and struck the high priest's servant, and cut off his right ear. The servant's name was Malchus. ¹¹ So Jesus said to Peter, "Put your sword into the sheath. Shall I not drink the cup which My Father has given Me?"

Perspective - Manner of Death?

■ Righteous Death versus Crucifixion

- Satan would like to have gotten a “righteous” death
 - ✓ **Torah:** Death by stoning - *Satan’s preference*
 - ✓ On the contrary: Jesus is **Crucified**
 - Form of execution that had not been invented until ~60 years prior
 - It was prophesied over 700 years earlier in the Scripture
- **Crucifixion**

American Medical Association

Due to the pain endured by the weight of the body hanging from the nails, which damage the medial nerves and tear at the tarsals, the respiratory torture, the cramping, the pleural effusions, concluded that “death by crucifixion was in every sense of the word **excruciating**, literally “out of the cross.”



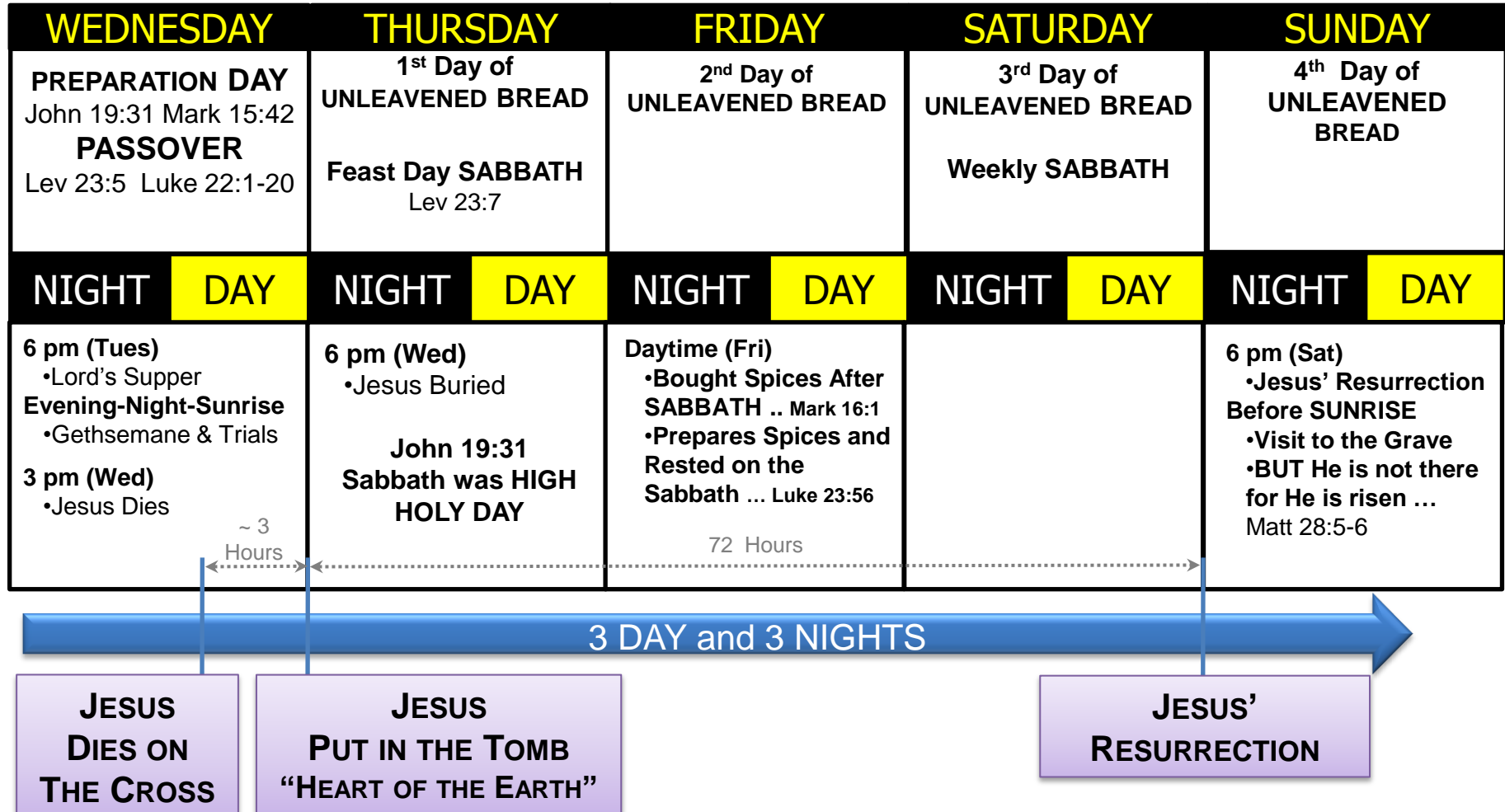
Latin *excruciatu*s,
past participle of *excruciare*,
from *ex-* + *cruciare* to crucify,
from *cruc-*, *crux* cross

“ON THE PHYSICAL DEATH OF JESUS CHRIST,”
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
MARCH 21, 1986

Perspective - Crucifixion on Wednesday or Friday?

■ Good Wednesday versus Good Friday

- A careful reading of the scripture text indicates a Good Wednesday





What *Really* Happened *Passover*

Select Passages

Lesson 1 - Outline

▪ **Easter: Mission Accomplished**

- Lesson **01**: What *Really* Happened

- ✓ Perspective

- ✓ **Passover**

- ✓ Passion Week

- Lesson **02**: Prelude to the Resurrection

- Lesson **03**: The Resurrection

- Lesson **04**: Post Resurrection

Passover - A Little History

■ Holiday - Passover or *Pesach*

- Begins during the full moon in the 1st month of the year
 - ✓ 14th of Nisan
- Called the “feast of freedom”
 - ✓ Celebrates the deliverance of the Israelites from bondage in Egypt
 - ✓ Memorializes the night when the faithful were protected by the blood of the lamb
 - A clear picture of the sacrifice of Jesus
 - » The lamb of God that takes away the sin of the world ... John 1:29,36
- During the afternoon of the 14th Nisan
 - ✓ The lamb was slaughtered and its blood smeared on all 3 sides of the door frame
- On the night of the 15th Nisan
 - ✓ The Passover lamb was to be roasted and eaten with matzah and bitter herbs
 - ✓ Eaten in haste - Jews were to be ready immediately after God smote the 1st born
- God commanded the Passover be celebrated annually
 - ✓ As a reminder of the deliverance from Egypt
 - ✓ Only unleavened bread is to be eaten for 7 days - no work is to be performed



The Blood of the Lamb

Passover - Interesting Facts

■ Torah - “the Law”

- The 1st occurrence of the word “Torah” in the scriptures
 - ✓ Refers to the faith of Abraham ... Genesis 26:5
- The 2nd occurrence of the word “Torah” in the scriptures
 - ✓ Refers to the law of the Passover ... Exodus 12:49

■ Second Chance for Observing Passover (*15th Iyar - month after Nisan*)

- Permitted for those who missed the Seder due to ritual impurity
Numbers 9:9-12

■ Numerology - The number 4 is associated with Passover

• Four names for Passover

- Four expressions of redemption
- Four cups of wine
 - Four blessings
 - Four foods on the Seder plate
 - Four questions

In Jewish tradition, Passover has *four* distinct names:

- *Chag Ha-Aviv* – The Festival of Spring (Deut. 16:1)
- *Chag Ha-Matzot* – The Festival of Matzah (Exod. 12:17-20)
- *Chag Ha-Pesach* – The Festival of the Pascal Lamb (Num. 9:2)
- *Z'man Cheruteinu* – The Festival of Freedom

Passover - Interesting Facts

■ Four Cups of Wine

- 4 cups of wine *(or juice)* are drunk during the Passover Seder
 - ✓ Remembering the 4 Promises of God given to Moses ... Exodus 6:6-7



- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I will bring you out | Cup of Sanctification |
| 2. I will free you | Cup of Deliverance |
| 3. I will redeem you | Cup of Redemption / Betrothal |
| 4. I will take you as my own people | Cup of Restoration |

- There is a 5th cup ... Exodus 6:8
 - ✓ Not part of the Passover Seder because Jews were still in exile

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 5. I will bring you into the land | Cup of Elijah |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|

Passover - Interesting Facts

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■ Jesus and the Last Supper

- Only drank 3 of the 4 cups ... Mark 14:22-26

²² And as they were eating, Jesus took bread, blessed and broke *it*, and gave *it* to them and said, "Take, eat; this is My body." ²³ Then He took the cup, and when He had given thanks He gave *it* to them, and they all drank from it. ²⁴ And He said to them, "This is My blood of the new covenant, which is shed for many. ²⁵ Assuredly, I say to you, I will no longer drink of the fruit of the vine until that day when I drink it new in the kingdom of God." ²⁶ And when they had sung a hymn, they went out to the Mount of Olives.

Passover - Quatrodeciman Quandary

■ Deliberate Separation of the Church from the Biblical Text

• Quatrodecimanism

- ✓ “fourteen-ism”, *name derived from Latin*
- ✓ Refers to the practice of fixing the celebration of Passover for Christians on the **fourteenth day of Nisan** in the Old Testament Calendar - Lev 23:5
- ✓ This was the original method of fixing the date of the Passover, which is to be a “**perpetual ordinance**” - Ex 12:14
- ✓ Applied to Christians who insisted on celebrating in accordance with the Biblical text, i.e., **Passover on the 14th of Nisan ... 3 days later the Resurrection**
- ✓ 1st, 2nd, and 3rd century Christians who insisted on followed this practice and were labeled **Quatrodecimans**
 - Clung to the Torah and the **14th Nisan** date of the **Passover** as a “**perpetual ordinance**”

Passover - Quatrodeciman Quandary

- **As Early as the 2nd Century there are Tensions in the Early Church**
 - **115-125 AD**
 - ✓ The Roman Church celebrated Passover on a Sunday at least since the time of Bishop Sixtus I (Xystus)
... Eusebius H. E. 5.24.14
 - **154 AD**
 - ✓ Polycarp visited Rome to discuss the difference in Paschal calculation with Bishop Anisettes and reached an amicable compromise
 - ✓ Polycrates of Ephesus and Irenaeus support of the Quatrodecimans
... Eusebius H. E. 5.24.17

Passover - Quatrodeciman Quandary

■ 3rd Century - Council of Nicea (*pivotal council*)

- The council unanimously ruled that the Easter festival should be celebrated throughout the Christian world on the 1st Sunday after the full moon following the vernal equinox; and that if the full moon should occur on a Sunday, and thereby coincide with the Passover festival, Easter should be commemorated on the following Sunday.
 - ✓ Deliberately trying to worship on a day other than the Biblical account.
- As a result of the Council of Nicea, and amended by subsequent meetings
 - ✓ The formal church deliberately attempted to design a formula for “Easter” which would avoid any possibility of falling on the Jewish Passover, even accidentally.
- **Quatrodecimans were excommunicated**
 - ✓ Astonishing implications for early church
 - ✓ Excommunicating those who would hold to the Biblical text

It Gets Worse!

Passover - Quatrodeciman Quandary

■ Motives were Very Clear

• Eusebius, Life of Constantine

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

• Pure **anti-Semitism** led to the excommunication of the Quatrodecimans

- ✓ The decoupling of the Easter celebration from its Jewish origin
- ✓ The leading of the congregations away from the Biblical text.



Constantine I, by name **Constantine the Great**,

Latin in full **Flavius Valerius Constantinus**

The first Roman emperor to profess Christianity. He not only initiated the evolution of the empire into a Christian state but also provided the impulse for a distinctively Christian culture that prepared the way for the growth of Byzantine and Western medieval culture.



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Passover - Quatrodeciman Quandary

■ Further Proof

• The Epistle of the Emperor Constantine, ... Theodoret's Ecclesiastical History

*"It was, in the first place, declared improper to follow the custom of the Jews in the celebration of this holy festival, because, their hands having been stained with crime, the minds of these wretched men are necessarily blinded. ... Let us, then, have nothing in common with the Jews, who are our adversaries. ... avoiding all contact with that evil way. ... who, after having compassed the death of the Lord, being out of their minds, are guided not by sound reason, but by an unrestrained passion, wherever their innate madness carries them. ... a people so utterly depraved. ... Therefore, this irregularity must be corrected, in order that we may no more have anything in common with those **parricides** and the murderers of our Lord. ... no single point in common with the perjury of the Jews."*

• Shocking Language

- ✓ Pure Anti-Semitic Language
- ✓ From the Emperor's own words

Par-ri-cide:

[Latin parricida killer of a close relative, from parri- (perhaps akin to Greek pēos kinsman by marriage) + -cida - cide] :

one that murders his or her father, mother, or a close relative

• Anti-Semitism of the early church led the people away from the Biblical text and ushered in confusion

- ✓ Which lingers to this very day

Passover - Quatrodeciman Quandary

■ Calendar Corrections ... Confusion Continues

- The **Julian** calendar gets reformed in **1582** by Pope Gregory XIII
 - ✓ Through adoption of the **Gregorian** calendar,
 - ✓ Eliminated some of the difficulties in fixing the date of Easter and in arranging the ecclesiastical year.
- Since **1752**, when the **Gregorian** calendar was also adopted in Great Britain and Ireland, Easter has been celebrated on the same day in the **Western** part of the Christian world.
- Doesn't solve all the problems
 - ✓ The **Eastern** churches never did adopt the **Gregorian** calendar
 - ✓ In **1928** the **British Parliament** enacted a measure allowing the Church of England to commemorate **Easter** on the **1st Sunday after the 2nd Saturday** in April.
 - All these formulas are **designed to avoid coinciding with the Jewish Passover**
 - » Which is what the holiday is about
 - ✓ Despite these steps towards a consolidation
 - Easter continues to be a **“movable” feast**
 - » Labeled in most encyclopedias



What *Really* Happened

Passion Week

Select Passages

Lesson 1 - Outline

▪ **Easter: Mission Accomplished**

- Lesson **01**: What *Really* Happened

- ✓ Perspective

- ✓ Passover

- ✓ **Passion Week**

- Lesson **02**: Prelude to the Resurrection

- Lesson **03**: The Resurrection

- Lesson **04**: Post Resurrection

Passion Week - Calendar of Events

■ TUESDAY

- 6:00 pm ... Sunset - Passover Begins
- Jesus has Passover with His Disciples
- Gethsemane
- Caiaphas Trial
- Pilate Trial

■ WEDNESDAY

- 3:00 pm ... Jesus Dies on the Cross
- 6:00 pm ... Just Before Sunset - Joseph of Arimathea & Nicodemus Close the Tomb
- 6:00 pm ... Sunset - Feast of Unleavened Bread Begins [**FEAST DAY SABBATH**]

Passion Week - Calendar of Events

▪ FRIDAY

- During day ... Women Buy Spices
- During day ... Women Prepare Spices
- 6:00 pm ... Sunset - Saturday Sabbath Begins [**WEEKLY SABBATH**]

▪ SATURDAY

- 6:00 pm ... Sunset - Jesus Resurrection

▪ SUNDAY

- Before Sunrise - Women Visit the Grave ... He is not there .. **He is Risen...**

⁵ But the angel answered and said to the women, "Do not be afraid, for I know that you seek Jesus who was crucified. ⁶ He is not here; for He is risen, as He said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay.

-- Matthew 28:5 ... NKJV

Next Week - Prelude to the Resurrection

■ Events to Cover Next Week

- Last Supper
- Upper Room Discourse
- Gethsemane
- The Six Trials
- The Crucifixion

Recommended Personal Study Readings

DAY	EVENT	REFERENCES
FRIDAY	At Bethany	John 12:1
SATURDAY	Triumphal Entry	Matt 21:5-17; Mark 11:7-11; Luke 19:28
SUNDAY	Fig Tree Cursed	Matt 21:18; Mark 11:12
MONDAY	Conspirator's Counsel	Matt 26:2; Mark 11:20, 14:1; Luke 22:1
TUESDAY	Last Supper	Matt 26:17; Mark 14:7-12; Luke 22:7
WEDNESDAY	Crucifixion	John 19:14-42; Mark 15:42; Luke 23:17-54
THURSDAY	Feast of Unleavened Bread	Lev 23:4-8
FRIDAY	Woman Prepare Spices	
SATURDAY	"...and rested..."	Luke 23:56
	"... After the Sabbath ^s ..."	Matt 28:1

