

Who Is Jesus?

- He is the Christ (Messiah), the Anointed One foreseen by the Old Testament prophets. (Isaiah 9:6; Matt 16:16; Jn 4:25-26; Jn 6:69)
- He is the Savior of the world, the one who delivers from sin. (Jn 3:16-18; Jn 4:42; Acts 5:31; 1 Jn 4:14)
- He is the Lamb of God, the one who sacrificed His life for sins. (Isaiah 53:7; Jn 1:29)
- He is the Son of God, having a unique and intimate relationship with God the Father. (Jn 20:31)
- He is the Creator of all things. (Jn 1:3; Col 1:16-17; Heb 1:2, 3)
- He is equal to God. (Jn 5:23; Philippians 2:6)
- He is eternal, existing with God from the very beginning. (Jn 1:1-2)
- He is God in the flesh, revealing to us what God is like. (Jn 1:18; Hebrews 1:3)
- He is the Lord of all. (Acts 10:36; Philippians 2:9-11)
- He is holy. (Luke 1:35; Acts 4:27)
- He is sinless. (John 8:46; 2 Corinthians 5:21)
- He is forgiving. (Luke 23:34)
- He is faithful. (Isaiah 11:5; 1 Thessalonians 5:24)
- He was born of a virgin. (Isa 7:14; Luke 1:27-35; Matt 1:22-23)
- He has the authority to forgive sins. (Mark 2:10)
- He is worshiped. (John 9:38; Luke 24:52; Hebrews 1:6)
- He is the living Savior, raised from the dead and sitting today at the right hand of God; by His resurrection we have new life. (1 Peter 3:21-22; Romans 8:34)
- He is the only way by which we can be saved. (John 14:6)
- He is coming to earth again, as King and Judge. (Matthew 25:31-46; 2 Timothy 4:1, 8; 1 Timothy 6:14-15; Titus 2:13)

Walking with Jesus through the Holy (Passion) Week

A Harmony of the Events of Jesus' Final Weeks
(cf Matt 21—28; Mark 11—16; Luke 19—24; John 12—21)

Modern Calendar Days	Event of the Holy Week
Saturday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrival in Bethany (John 12:1)) • Evening celebration, Mary anoints Jesus (John 12:2-8; cf Matt. 26:6-13)
Sunday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem (Matt 21:1-11; Mark 11:1-10; John 12:12-18) • Jesus surveys the temple area (Mark 11:11) • Return to Bethany (Matt 21:17; Mark 11:11)
Monday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cursing the fig tree on the way to Jerusalem (Matt 21:18-22; cf. Mark 11:12-14) • Clearing the temple (Matt 21:12-13; Mark 11:15-17) • Miracles and challenges in the temple (Matt 21:14-16; Mark 1:18) • Return to Bethany (Mark 11:19)
Tuesday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaction to cursing the fig tree on the way back to Jerusalem (Matt 21:20-22; Mark 11:20-21) • Debates with religious leaders in Jerusalem and teaching in the temple (Matt 21:23—23:39; Mark 11:27—12:44) • Eschatological Discourse on the Mount of Olives on the return to Bethany (Matt 24:1—25:46; Mark 13:1-37)
Wednesday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Silent Wednesday”—Jesus and disciples remain in Bethany for last time of fellowship • Judas returns alone to Jerusalem to make arrangements for the betrayal (Matt 26:14-16; Mark 14:10-11)
Thursday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparations for Passover (Matt 26:17-19; Mark 14:12-16) <p><i>After sundown:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passover meal and Last Supper (Matt 26:20-35; Mark 14:17-26) • Upper Room discourses (John 13-17) • Prayers in the Garden of Gethsemane (Matt 26:36-46; Mark 14:32-42)
Friday	<p><i>Sometime perhaps after midnight:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Betrayal and arrest (Matt 26:47-56; Mark 14:43-52) • Jewish trial—Jesus appears in three phases in front of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annas (John 18:13-24) - Caiaphas and partial Sanhedrin (Matt 26:57-75; Mk 14:53-65) - Sanhedrin fully assembled (perhaps after sunrise) (Matt 27:1-2; Mark 15:1) • Roman trial—Jesus appears in three phases before: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilate (Matt 27:2-14; Mark 15:2-5) - Herod Antipas (Luke 23:6-12) - Pilate (Matt 27:15-26; Mark 15:6-15) • Crucifixion (<i>approx. 9 AM to 3 PM</i>) (Matt 27:27-66; Mark 15:16-39)
Sunday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resurrection witnesses (Matt 28:1-8; Mark 16:1-8; Luke 24:1-12) • Resurrection appearances (Matt 28:9-20; Luke 24:13-53; John 20-21)

Palm Sunday to Easter

BETHANY, the MOUNT OF OLIVES and JERUSALEM

2. Clearing of the Temple MONDAY

Mt 21:10-17;
Mk 11:15-18;
Lk 19:45-48

The next day he returned to the Temple and found the court of the Gentiles full of traders and money changers making a large profit as they gave out Jewish coins in exchange for "pagan" money. Jesus drove them out and overturned their tables.

3. Day of controversy and parables TUESDAY

Mt 21:23-24:51;
Mk 11:27-13:37; Lk 20:1-21:36

IN JERUSALEM

Jesus evaded the traps set by the priests.

ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES OVERLOOKING JERUSALEM

(Tuesday afternoon, exact location unknown)

He taught in parables and warned the people against the Pharisees. He predicted the destruction of Herod's great Temple and told his disciples about future events, including his own return.

4. Day of rest

WEDNESDAY

Not mentioned in the Gospels

The Scriptures do not mention this day, but the counting of the days (Mk 14:1; Jn 12:1) seems to indicate that there was another day of which the Gospels record nothing.

KIDRON VALLEY

MOUNT OF OLIVES

Bethphage

To the "Wilderness of Judea"

The Roman road climbed steeply to the crest of the Mount of Olives, affording a spectacular view of the Desert of Judea to the east and Jerusalem across the Kidron valley to the west.

Before Palm Sunday

Arrival in Bethany

FRIDAY Jn 12:1

Jesus arrived in Bethany six days before the Passover to spend some time with his friends, Mary, Martha and Lazarus. While here, Mary anointed his feet with costly perfume as an act of humility. This tender expression indicated Mary's devotion to Jesus and her willingness to serve him.

Before Palm Sunday

Sabbath—day of rest

SATURDAY

Not mentioned in the Gospels

Since the next day was the Sabbath, the Lord probably spent the day in traditional fashion with his friends.

Bethany

To Jericho and the Dead Sea

5. Passover Last Supper

THURSDAY

Mt 26:17-30; Mk 14:12-26;
Lk 22:7-23; Jn 13:1-30

In an upper room Jesus prepared both himself and his disciples for his death. He gave the Passover meal a new meaning. The loaf of bread and cup of wine represented his body soon to be sacrificed and his blood soon to be shed. And so he instituted the "Lord's Supper." After singing a hymn they went to the Garden of Gethsemane, where Jesus prayed in agony, knowing what lay ahead of him.

6. Crucifixion—FRIDAY

Mt 27:1-66; Mk 15:1-47; Lk 22:66-23:56; Jn 18:28-19:37
Following betrayal, arrest, desertion, false trials, denial, condemnation, beatings and mockery, Jesus was required to carry his cross to "The Place of the Skull," where he was crucified with two other prisoners.

7. In the tomb—FRIDAY afternoon, SATURDAY, SUNDAY morning

Jesus' body was placed in the tomb before 6:00 P.M. Friday night, when the Sabbath began and all work stopped, and it lay in the tomb throughout the Sabbath.

8. Resurrection—SUNDAY

Mt 28:1-13; Mk 16:1-20; Lk 24:1-49; Jn 20:1-31
Early in the morning, women went to the tomb and found that the stone closing the tomb's entrance had been rolled back. An angel told them Jesus was alive. Jesus appeared to Mary Magdalene in the garden, to Peter, to the two disciples on the road to Emmaus, and later that day to all the disciples but Thomas. His resurrection was established as a fact.

1. The Triumphal Entry SUNDAY

Mt 21:1-11; Mk 11:1-11;
Lk 19:28-44; Jn 12:12-19

On the first day of the week Jesus rode into Jerusalem on a donkey, fulfilling an ancient prophecy (Zech 9:9). The crowd welcomed him with "Hosanna" and the words of Ps 118:25-26, thus ascribing to him a messianic title as the agent of the Lord, the coming King of Israel.