

Unpacking the Book

Lesson #21: Life of Christ (C)

I. Introduction

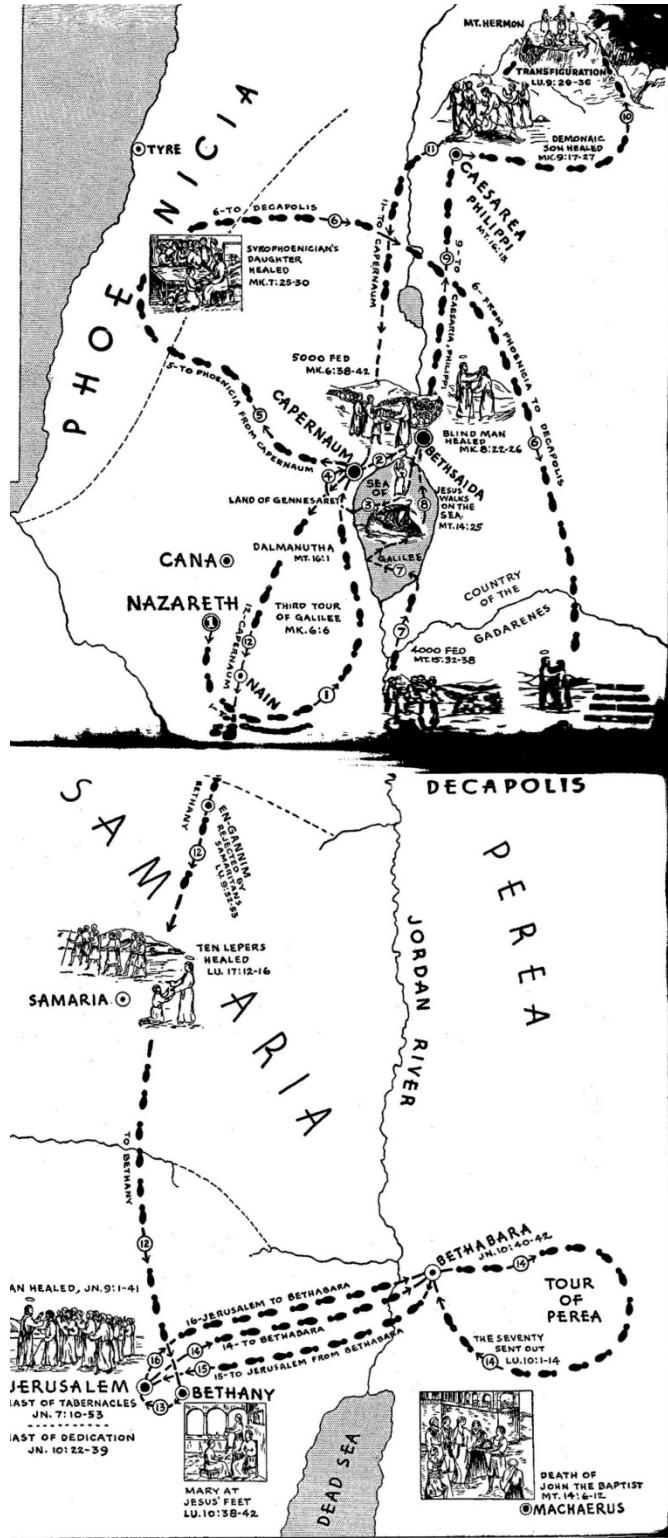
II. Year of opposition/rejection: Winter 28 – Winter 29

A. Footsteps

1. From Nazareth, through a tour of Galilee, to Capernaum: Mt. 9:35
2. From Capernaum to the desert near Bethsaida: Mk. 6:32, Illustration – Near Bethsaida, 5000 fed Mk. 6:38-44
3. From the desert near Bethsaida to the land of Gennesaret by sea: Mt. 14:22,34. Illustration – Jesus walks on the sea: Mt. 14:25
4. From Gennesaret to Capernaum: Jn. 6:24, 25
5. From Capernaum to Phoenicia: Mr. 7:31, Illustration – In Phoenicia, Syrophenician's daughter healed: Mk. 7:25-30
6. From Phoenicia, through Decapolis: Mk. 7:31, Illustrations – In Decapolis, Deaf and dumb man healed: Mk. 7:32-37; in Decapolis, the 4000 fed: Mt. 15:32-38
7. From Decapolis, by sea, to Dalmanutha: Mk. 8:10
8. From Dalmanutha, by sea, to Bethsaida: Mk. 8:22, Illustration – Near Bethsaida, a blind man healed: Mk. 8:22-26
9. From Bethsaida to Caesarea Philippi: Mt. 16:13
10. From Caesarea Philippi to the Mt. of Transfiguration: Lk. 9:28, Illustration – on the mountain, the transfiguration: Lk. 9:29-31; on the return, the demoniac son healed: Mk. 9:17-27
11. From the Mt. of Transfiguration to Capernaum: Mt. 17-24
12. From Capernaum through Samaria, to Bethany: Lk. 17:11, Illustrations – near Samaria, 10 lepers healed: Lk. 17:12-16; at Bethany, Mary at Jesus' feet: Lk. 10:38-42.
13. From Bethany to Jerusalem, Illustrations – at Jerusalem, the blind man healed: Jn. 9:1-41
14. From Jerusalem to Bethabara, and the tour of Perea

15. From Perea to Jerusalem: Jh. 10:22

16. From Jerusalem to Bethabara: Jn. 10:40



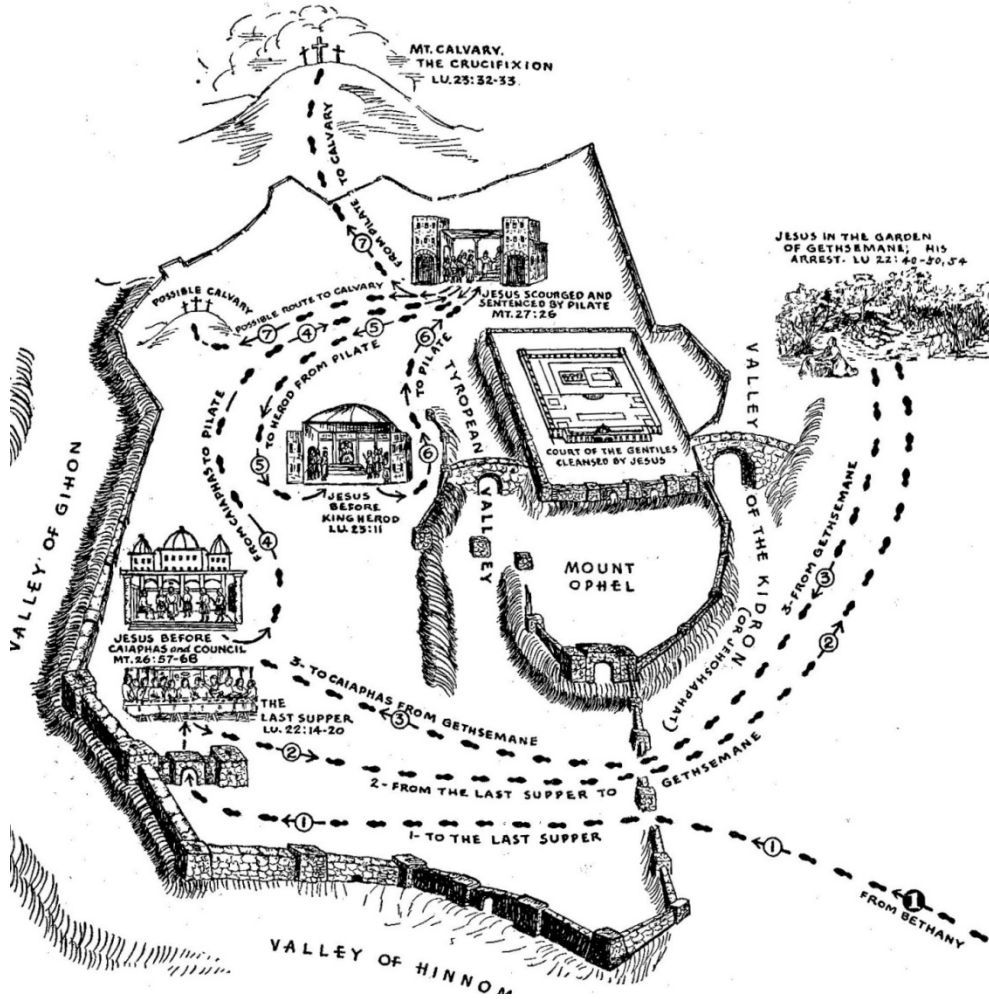
III. Spring 30 AD Christ's last week

A. The chronology of the week

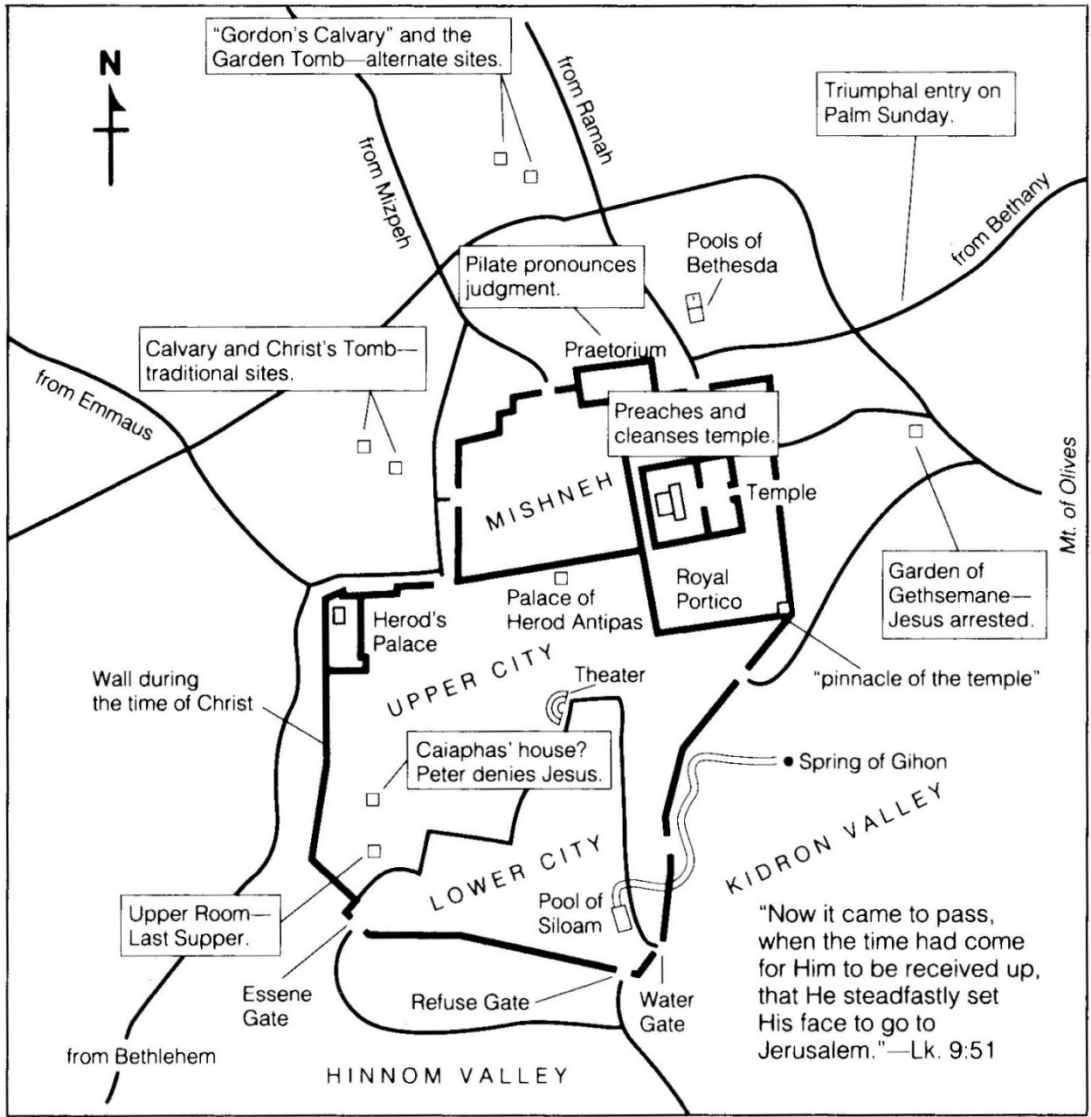
Day	Event	Biblical Reference
Sunday	The triumphal entry into Jerusalem	Mk 11:1-11
Monday	Cleanses the temple in Jerusalem	Mk 11:15-19
Tuesday	The Sanhedrin challenges Jesus' authority Jesus foretells the destruction of Jerusalem and His second coming Mary anoints Jesus at Bethany Judas bargains with the Jewish rulers to betray Jesus	Lk 20:1-8 Mt 24; 25 Jn 12:2-8 Lk 22:3-6
Thursday	Jesus eats the Passover meal with His disciples and institutes the Memorial Supper Prays in Gethsemane for His disciples	Jn 13:1-30, Mk 14:22-26 Jn 17
Friday	His betrayal and arrest in the Garden of Gethsemane Jesus questioned by Annas, the former high priest Condemned by Caiaphas and the Sanhedrin Peter denies Jesus three times Jesus is formally condemned by the Sanhedrin Judas commits suicide The trial of Jesus before Pilate Jesus' appearance before Herod Anitpas Formally sentenced to death by Pilate Jesus is mocked and crucified between two thieves The veil of the temple is torn as Jesus dies His burial in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea	Mk 14:43-50 Jn 18:12-24 Mk 14:53-65 Jn 18:15-27 Lk 22: 66-71 Mt 27:3-10 Lk 23: 1-5 Lk 23:6-12 Lk 23:13-25 Mk 15:16-27 Mt 27:51-56 Jn 19:31-42
Sunday	Jesus is raised from the dead	Lk 24:1-9

B. His footsteps

FOOTPRINTS OF JESUS DURING HIS LAST DAYS



C. His trial and crucifixion



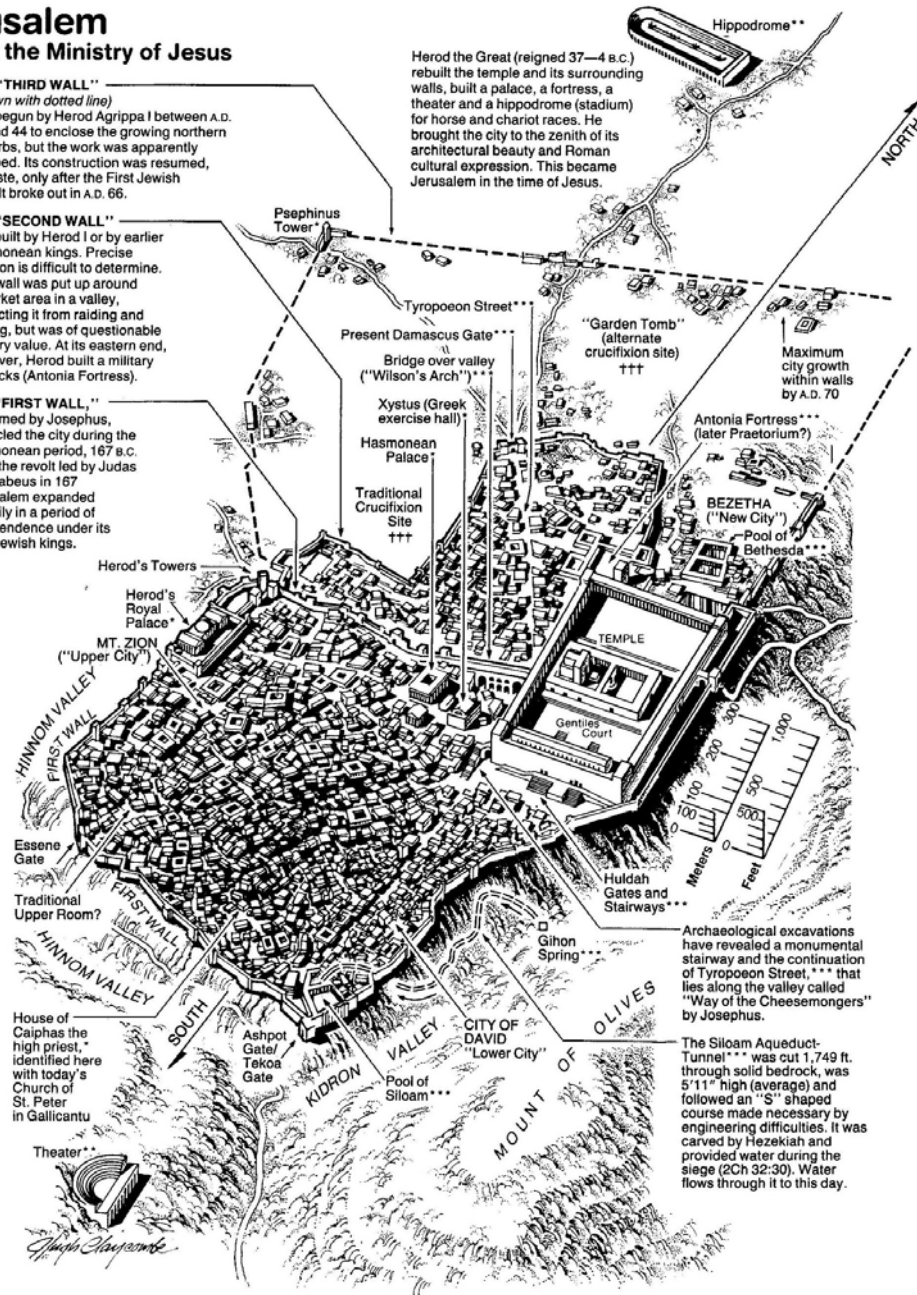
IV. A look at Jerusalem and the time of Jesus

Jerusalem During the Ministry of Jesus

The **"THIRD WALL"** (shown with dotted line) was begun by Herod Agrippa I between A.D. 41 and 44 to enclose the growing northern suburbs, but the work was apparently stopped. Its construction was resumed, in haste, only after the First Jewish Revolt broke out in A.D. 66.

The **"SECOND WALL"** was built by Herod I or by earlier Hasmonean kings. Precise location is difficult to determine. This wall was put up around a market area in a valley, protecting it from raiding and looting, but was of questionable military value. At its eastern end, however, Herod built a military barracks (Antonia Fortress).

The **"FIRST WALL,"** so named by Josephus, encircled the city during the Hasmonean period, 167 B.C. After the revolt led by Judas Maccabeus in 187 Jerusalem expanded steadily in a period of independence under its own Jewish kings.



Herod the Great (reigned 37—4 B.C.) rebuilt the temple and its surrounding walls, built a palace, a fortress, a theater and a hippodrome (stadium) for horse and chariot races. He brought the city to the zenith of its architectural beauty and Roman cultural expression. This became Jerusalem in the time of Jesus.

Archaeological excavations have revealed a monumental stairway and the continuation of Tyropoeon Street, *** that lies along the valley called "Way of the Cheesemongers" by Josephus.

The Siloam Aqueduct-Tunnel *** was cut 1,749 ft. through solid bedrock, was 5'11" high (average) and followed an "S" shaped course made necessary by engineering difficulties. It was carved by Hezekiah and provided water during the siege (2Ch 32:30). Water flows through it to this day.

* Location generally known, but style of architecture is unknown; artist's concept only, and Roman architecture is assumed.

** Location and architecture unknown, but referred to in written history; shown here for illustrative purposes.

*** Ancient feature has remained, or appearance has been determined from evidence.

Buildings, streets and roads shown here are artist's concept only unless otherwise named and located. Wall heights remain generally unknown, except for those surrounding the Temple Mount.

DEEP VALLEYS on the east, south and west permitted urban expansion only to the north.

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V. So what?

Consider how the life of Christ impacts you! See Phil. 2:9-11