

Handout 1: Lenten Study Lesson 6

<b>Jesus Last Seven Statements from the Cross</b>	
Statement	Scripture
1. "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do."	Lk 23:34
2. "Amen, I say to you, today you will be with me in Paradise."	Lk 23:42
3. "Woman, behold, your son" ... "Behold, your mother."	Jn 19:26-27
4. "Eli, Eli lema sabachthani," "My God, my God, why have your forsaken me." ~ Hebrew  "Eloi, Eloi, lema sabachthani," "My God, My God, why have your forsaken me." ~ as Jesus spoke in Aramaic	Mt 27:46 (quote from Ps 22:1/2a* in Hebrew Bible)  Mk 15:34 (quote from Ps 22:1/2a but in Aramaic)
5. "I thirst."	Jn 19:28
6. "It is fulfilled."	Jn 19:30
7. "Father, into your hands I commend my Spirit."	Lk 23:46 (Ps 31:5/6 quote)
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\*Jesus has alluded to this Psalms in Mt 27:35, 39 and 43. Matthew writes the Hebrew as it would have been written in the Hebrew of Psalms 22, while Mark records Jesus' actual Aramaic statement.

The Seven Women Disciples	Scripture
Mary Magdalene: cured of demon possession	Mt 27:56, 61; 28:1; Mk 15:40, 47; 16:1, 9; Lk 8:2; 24:10; Jn 19:25: 20:1, 18
Joanna: wife of Cuza the steward of Herod Antipas	Lk 8:3; 24:10
Mary: Cleopas/Cleophas (wife or sister?) and mother of James and Joses (Joseph)	Mt 27:56, 61; 28:1; Mk 15:40, 47; 16:1; Lk 24:10; Jn 19:25
Salome: probably the wife of Zebedee and mother of James and John	Mt 22:20-21; 27:56; Mk 15:40; 16:1
Mary of Jerusalem, mother of John-Mark* and kinswoman of the disciple Barnabas (Col 4:10)	Acts 12:12
Mary of Bethany	Lk 10:39, 42; Jn 11:1, 2, 19, 20, 28, 31, 32, 45; 12:3
Martha of Bethany	Lk 10:38, 40, 41; Jn 11:1, 5, 19, 20, 21, 24, 30, 39; Jn 12:2
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\*her home was the place the Apostles regularly met in Jerusalem and may have been the site of the Upper Room.

Both the 22 Psalms (written c. 10<sup>th</sup> century BC) and Wisdom 2:12-24 (written c. 100 BC) are vivid descriptions of Jesus' Passion.

## Handout 2: Lenten Study Lesson 6

Passion of the Christ	Tamid Sacrifice
Peter denies Christ a third time at the time of the “cockcrow” at 3 AM.	The chief priests are awakened to begin their duties for the morning sacrifice at the signal of the “cockcrow.”
Jesus is condemned by the Sanhedrin and taken to Pilate at dawn (sixth hour Roman time in Jn 19:14 and 6 AM our time).	The first Tamid lamb is led to the altar at dawn.
Pilate pronounces Jesus “without fault.”	The chief priest or his representative announces the morning Tamid “without fault.”
Jesus is offered a drink prior to crucifixion.	The Tamid lamb is offered a drink.
Jesus is crucified at the third hour/9 AM (Mk 15:25).	The Tamid lamb is sacrificed at the third hour/9 AM.
The eclipse occurs at noon (sixth hour Jewish time).	The second Tamid lamb is taken out to the altar at noon.
Jesus is given a drink.	The second Tamid lamb is offered a drink.
Jesus gives up His life at the ninth hour/3 PM.	The second Tamid lamb is sacrificed at the ninth hour/3 PM.
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After His resurrection, Jesus taught the Church for forty days prior to His Ascension to the Father (Acts 1:3), appearing and disappearing at will. During the time between His Resurrection and Ascension, He continually visited with His Apostles and disciples:

- He appeared to the group of women disciples who had gone to His tomb on Resurrection Sunday (Mt 28:9-10).
- He appeared to Mary Magdalene on Resurrection Sunday (Mk 16:9-11; Jn 20:11-18).
- He appeared to Cleopas and another disciple on the road to Emmaus on Resurrection Sunday (Mk 16:12-13; Lk 24:13-32).
- He appeared to ten of the Apostles in the Upper Room on Resurrection Sunday (Lk 24:34-45; Jn 20:19-23).
- He appeared to Simon-Peter [Kephaz] (Lk 24:34; 1 Cor 15:5).
- He appeared to the eleven Apostles eight days later (as the ancients counted), on the next Sunday (Mk 16:14-18; Jn 20:24-29).
- In the Galilee He appeared to the Apostles on a mountain and on the seashore (Mt 28:16-20; Jn 21:1-23).
- He appeared to His kinsman James who will become the first Christian bishop of Jerusalem (I Cor 15:6).
- He appeared to 500 people (1 Cor 15:7).
- He appeared one final time to the Apostles and disciples on the Mt. of Olives, from where He ascended to the Father (Mk 16:19; Lk 24:50-53; Acts 1:6-12).

### Handout 3: Lenten Study Lesson 6

In His death and resurrection, Jesus has ushered in a new and everlasting covenant that fulfills and surpasses all previous covenants (see the chart “Yahweh’s Eight Covenants”):

Old Covenants	Fulfilled in Christ
1. The covenant with Adam	Jesus is the “new Adam” who has atoned for the sin of the first Adam, conquering sin and death and bringing forth His Bride, the Church, from His pierced side as Eve was born from the side of Adam (Rom 5:14-21; 1 Cor 15:20-45; CCC 359, 411, 504, 766).
2. The covenant with Noah	Jesus’ gift of the Sacrament of baptism has restored man, through water and the Spirit to renewed life (Jn 3:3, 5; 1 Pt 3:21, CCC 628, 1094).
3. The three-fold Abrahamic covenant: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a kingdom</li> <li>2. numerous descendants</li> <li>3. a world-wide blessing.</li> </ol>	Jesus has fulfilled the three promises made to Abraham (CCC 59, 706, 762-66): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. He has established a great kingdom in the Church—the Kingdom of Heaven on earth (Acts 1:3).</li> <li>2. He has filled His kingdom with men and woman of every age who have accepted His gift of eternal salvation and who are the spiritual children of Abraham (Rom 9:6-8; Gal 3:29).</li> <li>3. As Abraham’s descendant, Jesus has brought a world-wide blessing through His universal covenant that is open to men and women of all nations (Gal 3:8).</li> </ol>
4. The Covenant at Sinai	Jesus has fulfilled all the blood rituals and purification rituals of the old Law in His one perfect sacrifice on the altar of the Cross, having made atonement for the sins of man and offering continual purification through the Eucharist and the other Sacraments of His Church (Heb 9:15-28; CCC 577-582). In His self-sacrifice and fulfillment of the Sinai Covenant, Jesus has freed God’s people from the curse of failing to keep the old Law (Dt 28:15; Rom 3:21-26; Gal 3:13-14).
5. The Aaronic Covenant of a ministerial priesthood	Jesus has established the New Covenant priesthood: A universal priesthood of all believers and a ministerial priesthood that is no longer based on heredity but on the call of the Holy Spirit (Mt 28:19-20; CCC 1141-43).
6. The Perpetual Priesthood of Phinehas	Jesus Christ is the eternal High Priest of the New and Everlasting Covenant (Heb 4:14-15; 8:1-3; CCC 1137).
7. The Davidic Covenant	God’s promise to David that his throne would endure forever is fulfilled in Christ who is the heir of David and the King of the Universal Church (Lk 1:32-33; Heb 1:1-4; CCC 786, 2105).

# 12 Seasonal Daylight Hours Divisions in the Liturgy of the Tamid Worship Service Compared to Christ's Crucifixion

