

The Crucifixion of Jesus

St Petka
Serbian Orthodox
Church
Sunday School



and Resurrection Christ

**“Christ is risen from the
dead, trampling down
death by death; and upon
those in the tombs
bestowing life!”**

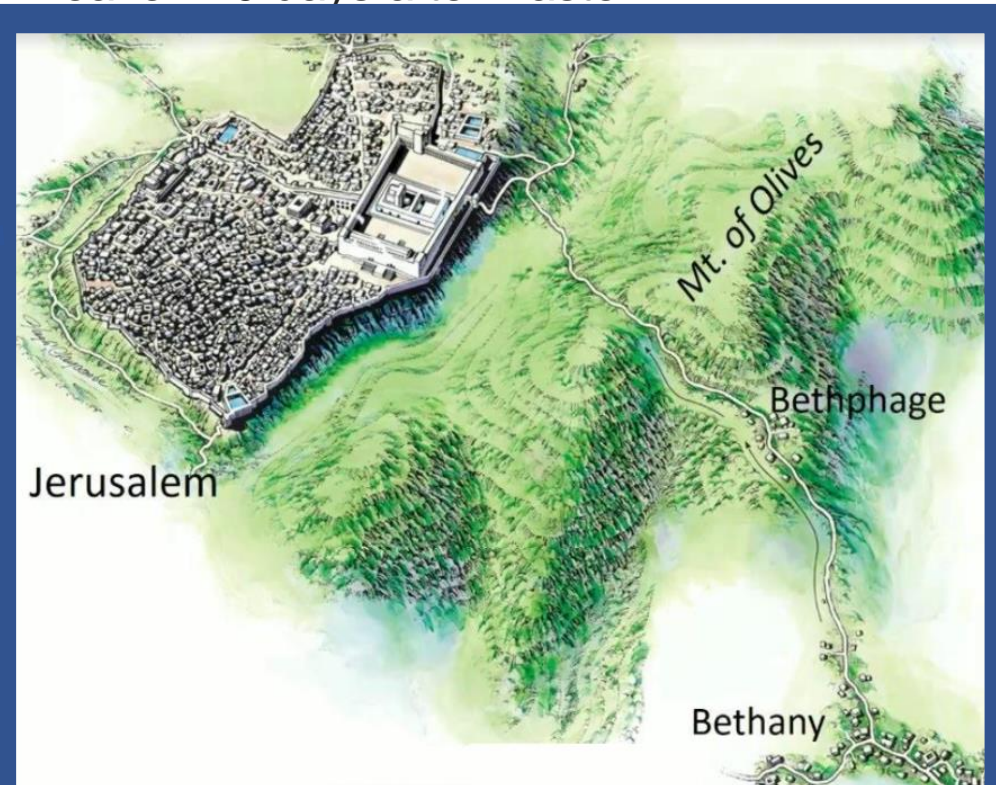
***Our Father
who art in Heaven
hallowed be Thy name
Thy kingdom come
Thy will be done
on earth as it is in Heaven
Give us this day our daily bread
and forgive us our trespasses
as we forgive those who trespass against us
and lead us not into temptation
but deliver us from the evil one
for Thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory of the Father, and
the Son, and the Holy Spirit, forever and ever
Amen***

Jesus Travels leading up to Easter

Bethany – The city where Lazarus lived

Jerusalem - The capital and a central location for many events in the life of Jesus, including the Last Supper, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection (Easter time)

Mount of Olives – the location where Jesus Ascended into Heaven 40 days after Easter



Holy Thursday and the Last Supper

The Last Supper: Jesus shared a final meal with his disciples, which is often referred to as the Last Supper. During this meal, Jesus instituted Holy Communion by breaking bread and sharing wine, symbolizing his body and blood. This is also when Jesus predicted his betrayal by one of the disciples, Judas Iscariot.

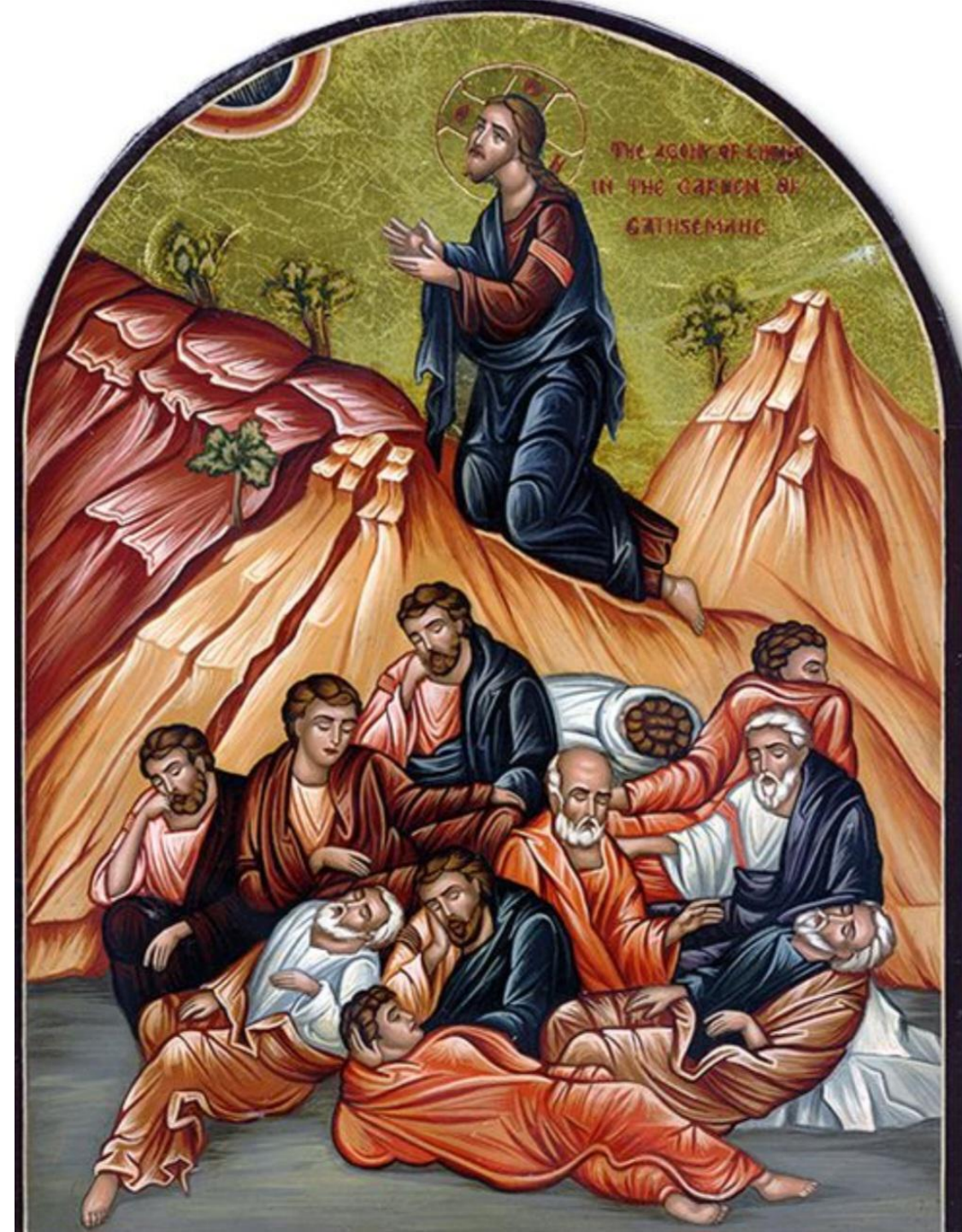
Washing of the Disciples' Feet: Demonstrating humility and service, Jesus washed the feet of his disciples, instructing them to serve others in the same manner.



Holy Thursday and the Garden of Gethsemane

Prayer in the Garden of Gethsemane: After the supper, Jesus went with his disciples to the Garden of Gethsemane to pray. Here, Jesus experienced great anguish and prayed to God, asking if it were possible to avoid the suffering that awaited him, but ultimately submitting to God's will.

Jesus' Arrest: Judas Iscariot arrived with a group of soldiers and officials from the chief priests and Pharisees. Judas identified Jesus by kissing him, leading to Jesus' arrest. Despite initial resistance from Peter, who cut off the ear of the high priest's servant, Jesus allowed himself to be taken into custody. These events mark significant moments of teaching, prophecy, and submission to God's plan, leading up to Jesus' trial and crucifixion on Good Friday.



Good and Holy Friday – Jesus' Trial

Trial Before Jewish Authorities

- Jesus was taken to the house of the high priest, Caiaphas, where he faced questioning by the Jewish authorities.
- Various false witnesses testified against Jesus
- Jesus ultimately declared his identity as the Son of God, leading the authorities to accuse him of blasphemy.

Trial Before Pontius Pilate

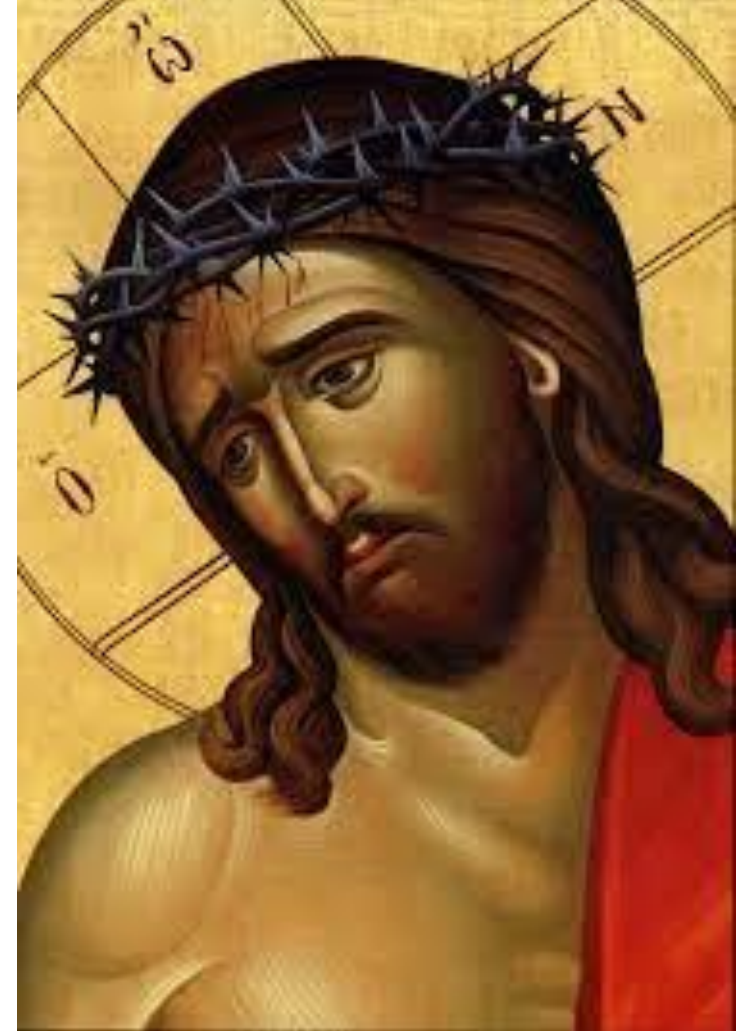
- The Jewish leaders brought Jesus to the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate, accusing him of claiming to be the King of the Jews.
- Pilate questioned Jesus and found no basis for a charge against him but faced pressure from the crowd and Jewish leaders.

Trial Before Herod Antipas

- Pilate sent Jesus to Herod Antipas, who was in Jerusalem at the time, but Herod mocked Jesus and sent him back to Pilate without condemning him.

Pilate's Final Decision

- Despite Pilate's attempts to release Jesus, the crowd, incited by the Jewish leaders, demanded Jesus' crucifixion and the release of Barabbas, a criminal.
- Pilate had Jesus flogged and handed him over to be crucified. Roman soldiers mocked Jesus, placed a crown of thorns on his head, and dressed him in a purple robe.



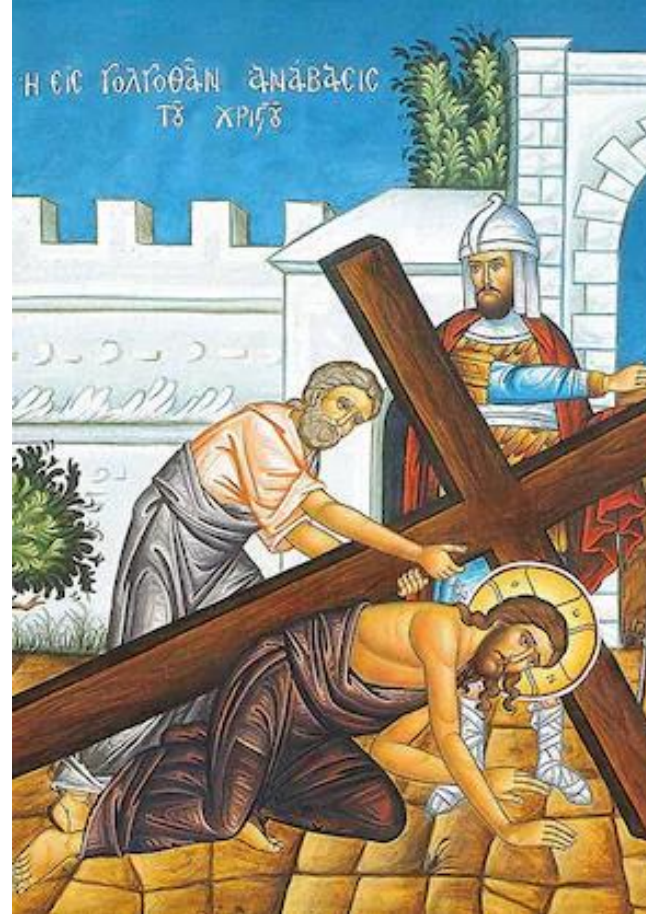
Good and Holy Friday – Crucifixion of Jesus Christ

The Way to the Cross:

- Jesus was forced to carry his cross to Golgotha (the place of the skull).
- Simon of Cyrene was compelled to help Jesus carry the cross.

Crucifixion:

- Jesus was nailed to the cross around 9 a.m.
- Jesus spoke several phrases from the cross, including forgiving his executioners, speaking to the thief beside him, and entrusting his mother to the care of John.
- From noon to 3 p.m., darkness fell over the land. Jesus cried out, “My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?” and then declared, “It is finished,” before dying.



Good and Holy Friday – Jesus' Death and Burial

After Jesus' Death:

- At the moment of Jesus' death, the temple curtain was torn in two from top to bottom, symbolizing the end of the separation between God and humanity.
- An earthquake occurred
- A Roman centurion acknowledged, "Surely this man was the Son of God!"

Burial

- Joseph of Arimathea, a secret disciple of Jesus, requested Pilate for Jesus' body.
- Jesus was wrapped in linen and placed in a new tomb, with a large stone rolled in front of it. These events make up the solemn observance of Good Friday, leading to Jesus' crucifixion and burial.



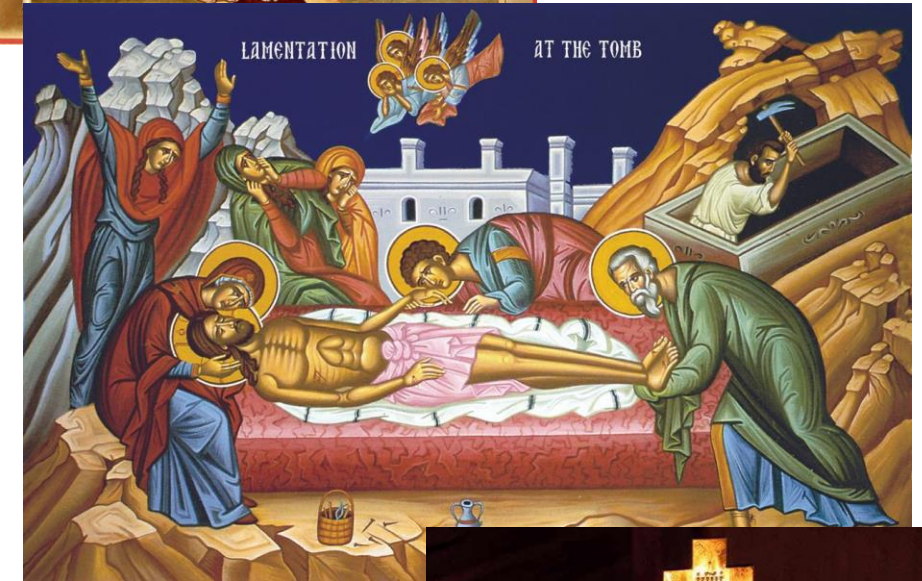
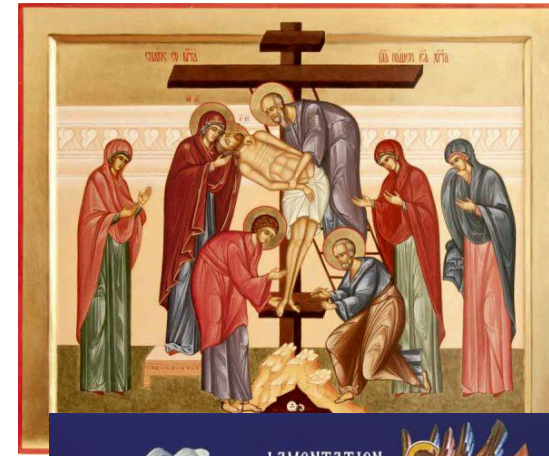
Holy Saturday

Great and Holy Saturday commemorates the burial of Christ and His descent into Hades (the place of the dead)

The day is one of watchful expectation, as mourning is being transformed into joy in anticipation of Christ's resurrection.

The Divine Liturgy on Holy Saturday blends mournful songs along with hopeful resurrection hymns, foreshadowing the coming Paschal joy.

The use of candles symbolizes the triumph of Christ's light over the darkness of death.



The Harrowing of Hades and Jesus's Resurrection



Jesus Christ descends to Hell, trampling over the Gates of Death, saving Adam & Eve and all the Righteous Saints bring them to Heaven.

Jesus Christ's Resurrection

Great & Holy Sunday - Pascha

Resurrection means to come back to life from being dead. Jesus Christ resurrected after dying on the cross, descending into Hades, and then come back to life for 40 days on Earth before Ascending into Heaven.

Pascha is an old Hebrew term that refers to Passover and Jesus as a 'Paschal' Sacrifice Who died on the Cross and came back to Life. Orthodox Pascha / "Easter" is celebrated on this first Sunday after Passover because that's the day when Jesus Christ historically Resurrected.

This is the Biggest Holiday in The Christian Church and we Orthodox celebrated it Sunday at Midnight 12:00 AM and in the Morning 10:00 AM



What Does Christ's Resurrection Mean?

It is on this day that Jesus Christ demonstrated God's Triumph over Death as He Resurrected back to Life and by acting as Our Salvation so that we too may Resurrect with Him in His Kingdom in the New Covenant.

It was during these 40 days before His Ascension into Heaven, that Jesus administered to his apostles on how to spread His Good Words and build His Christian Church.

So on this glorious day of Jesus's Resurrection and the following weeks thereafter, we triumphantly greet each other with:

[English]

"Christ is Risen!" and reply with **"Truly He is Risen!"**

[Serbian]

"Hristos Voskrese!",

"Vaistinu Voskrese!"

[Greek] **Christos anesti! Alethos anesti!**

[Russian] **Christos voskrese! Voistinue voskrese!**



Paschal Traditions

Eggs are boiled and painted most commonly red to represent Life and Victory while the egg itself represent the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.

These eggs are blessed by the Priest and handed out among the parishioners where it is tradition to 'crack eggs' with your friends & family, proclaiming "**Christ is Risen!**" and replying "**Indeed He is Risen**" with each tap.

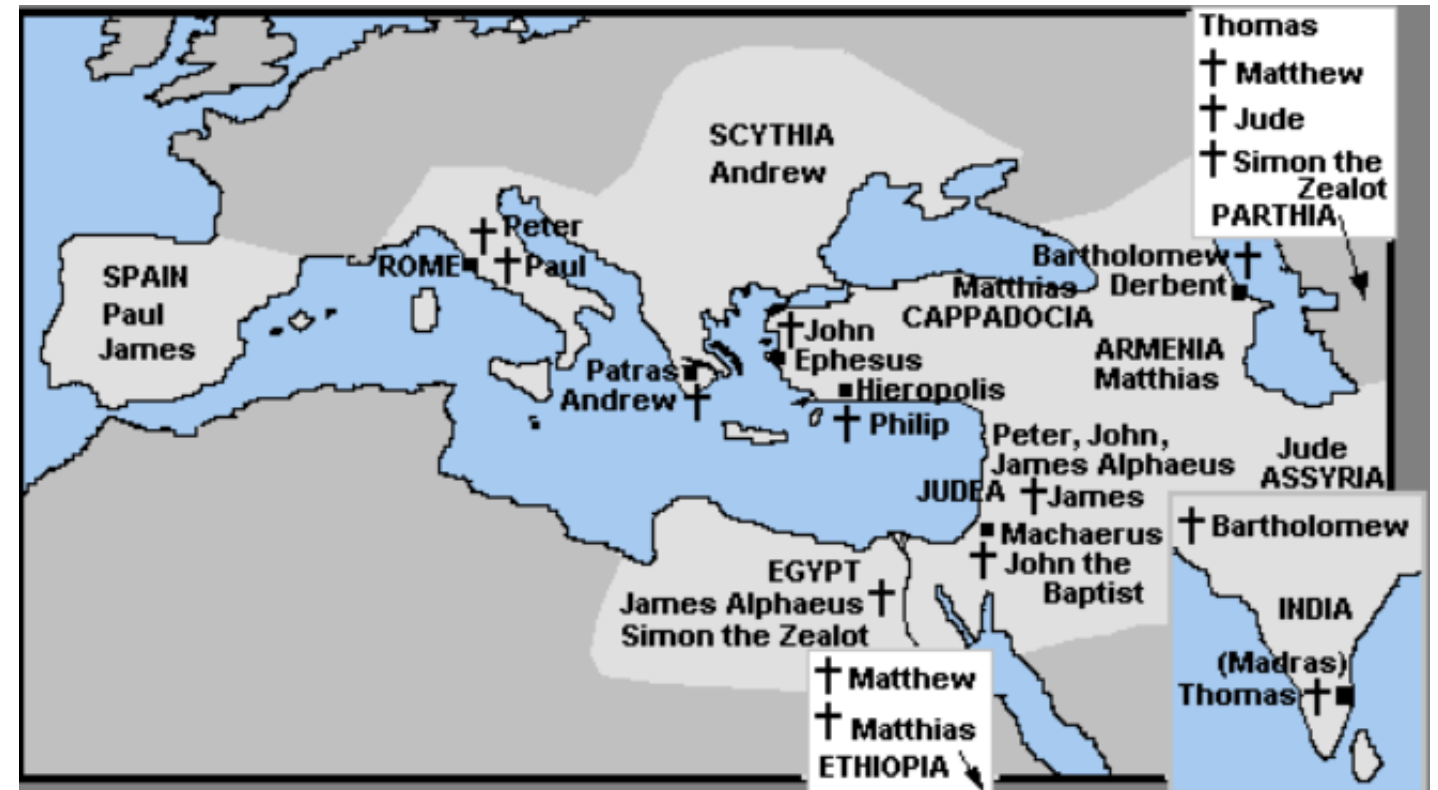
Also traditionally lamb is eat on this day in honor of our Paschal Lamb, Jesus Christ, who sacrificed for us and saved us through His Resurrection.





“Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I commanded you: and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.”

Matthew 28:19-20



We celebrate the Feast of the Holy Twelve Apostles on June 30 (July 13 new calendar), and the Feast of the Saints Peter and Paul on June 29 (July 12 new calendar). Prior to these two feasts we participate in one of the oldest fasts of the Orthodox Church, the Apostles' Fast.

Timeline

