

**V. THE CRUCIFIXION, THE DEATH, AND  
THE BURIAL OF CHRIST  
John Chapter 19**

**A. THE THINGS SURROUNDING THE CRUCIFIXION OF JESUS (19:1-30)**

1. Firstly, Pilate attempted to appease the crowd and release Jesus by having Him scourged. Then the soldiers assaulted Him and ridiculed Him (1-3).
2. Then Pilate had Jesus brought before the crowd and declared two more times that He found no fault in Him (18:38; 19:4,6).
3. After interrogating the Lord Jesus again, Pilate tried again to release Jesus but the Jews demanded His crucifixion (7-15). Notice all the ways which Pilate attempted to release Jesus. He had pronounced His innocence (18:38). He sought to employ the Passover custom of releasing a prisoner (18:39). He tried to appease the Jewish leaders by resorting to a lesser measure of punishment (19:5). He made an appeal to the crowd (19:12). Finally, Pilate even used sarcasm but none of his efforts were successful (19:15).
4. Pilate then delivered Jesus to be crucified and He carried His cross to a place called Golgotha where He was crucified along with two others (16-18). The other gospel accounts record that Simon of Cyrene was compelled to carry Jesus' cross after Him to Calvary (Matt. 27:32; Mk. 15:21; Lk. 23:26).
5. Pilate wrote a title which was written in three languages – *Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews*. When the chief priests objected to this saying, Pilate refused to change it (19:22).
6. Then we find beneath the cross four soldiers who each took a part of His garments and then cast lots for His coat because it was without a seam (23-24).
7. Next Jesus made provision for His mother Mary by commending her to the apostle John's care and we are told from that time John took Mary into His own home (25-27).
8. After that utterance Jesus saith "I thirst" then when He had received some vinegar that they put to His lips He said, "it is finished" and gave up the spirit (28 – 30). This signified that the work of redemption was forever completed. Note Hebrews 10:10-14.

**B. THE THINGS SURROUNDING THE DEATH OF JESUS (19:31 – 37)**

1. First, the Jews made a request to Pilate that the legs of those crucified might be broken and their bodies taken away because it was the day of preparation before the Sabbath (31). Breaking the legs of those crucified would hasten their death.

2. The soldiers who carried out this request broke the legs of the two crucified with Jesus but when they came to Jesus they saw that He was already dead and therefore did not break His legs. One of the soldiers pierced His side with a spear and out came blood and water (32-34). The apostle John himself bore witness of this fact and noted that these facts were fulfillments of the Scriptures (35 – 37).

Notice the fact that Jesus died for our sins is an essential part of the gospel (I Cor. 15:3,4). The wages of sin is death and Jesus paid the sin debt that we all owed (Rom. 6:23).

### **C. THE THINGS SURROUNDING THE BURIAL OF JESUS (19:38 – 42)**

1. After the death of Jesus we are told that Joseph of Arimathaea went to Pilate and asked for Jesus' body (38). Pilate consented only after he had the centurion's word (Mk. 15:44,45).
2. Then Nicodemus brought a mixture of spices and he and Joseph wound Jesus' body with linen clothes and spices (39 – 40).
3. Thirdly, these two laid the body of Jesus in a new sepulcher which was near the place where He was crucified (41 – 42). Matthew records this tomb was Joseph's own sepulcher (Matt. 28:60). Notice the testimony of the Scriptures concerning the burial of Jesus refutes any theories that Jesus did not really die.

### **QUESTIONS WHICH APPLY TO OUR LIVES**

1. What was Pilate guilty of which we may also fall into when it comes to peer pressure?

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2. How did Pilate fail as a judge? How can this apply to our lives? \_\_\_\_\_

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3. According to verse 19:8 why did Pilate appease the crowd rather than release Jesus?

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4. How many things can you name which fulfilled the Scriptures concerning Jesus' crucifixion? Note verses 24,36,37. \_\_\_\_\_

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5. Who was a secret disciple mentioned in this chapter? (19:38) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Why do you think this man was a secret disciple? \_\_\_\_\_  
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7. To what was Jesus referring in the statement of 19:30? \_\_\_\_\_  
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8. What problem do you see in the Jew's religion as evidenced in 19:31? \_\_\_\_\_  
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9. What proof do we see in 19:40 that refutes the theory that Jesus just fainted on the cross and revived? What about 19:34? \_\_\_\_\_  
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10. Name some ways that unbelievers demonstrate their disbelief from this chapter?  
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11. Name some ways that believers demonstrate their faith from this chapter?  
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12. What great lesson do we learn from Pilate's example? \_\_\_\_\_  
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### EXPOSITORY NOTES

- 19:14            Note the sixth hour here is Roman time or 6 a.m. Matthew, Mark and Luke use Hebrew time. Accordingly, the first hour is 6 a.m.; the third hour is 9 a.m.; and the sixth hour would be 12 noon.
- 19:14, 31        The preparation for the Sabbath was on Friday. Any work to be done was finished so that no work would be done on the Sabbath. This particular Sabbath was a "high day" because it fell during the week of the Passover Feast.
- 19:18-27        These verses cover a period of time from nine in the morning until noon.
- 19:28-30        These verses cover the time from noon until 3 p.m.

- 19:28, 30 Notice John records three of the seven sayings which Jesus uttered on the cross. The first saying concerned the Roman soldiers (Lk. 23:34). The second saying concerned the repentant thief (Lk. 23:43). The third saying was to His mother and John (Jn. 19:26,27). The fourth saying was uttered to the Father (Matt. 27:46). The fifth saying concerned His thirst (Jn. 19:27) The sixth saying concerned His work of redemption (Jn. 19:30) and His seventh saying was to the Father as He died (Lk. 23:46).
- 19:30 It is significant to note that Jesus uttered this cry after He had suffered God's wrath for our sins from the sixth hour to the ninth hour (Note Luke 23:44,45 gives Hebrew time which would be noon until 3 p.m.).
- Note also this Greek verb (tetelestai) is in the perfect tense which indicates a completed action with results that continue on.
- 19:30 The verb "gave up" (paredoken) is also significant because it uses the active voice which indicates that Jesus' death was a voluntary action and not a deprivation of His life. Note John 10:11 in this connection.