

XII. THE PARTICULARS SURROUNDING THE KING'S DEATH

(Matt. 26:1 - 27:66)

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A. MATTHEW RECORDS HOW JESUS FORETOLD HIS BETRAYAL AND HOW THE JEWISH LEADERS PLOTTED HIS DEATH (Matt. 26:1-5).

1. After Jesus had finished His prophetic discourse concerning Israel He shared with His disciples how He would be betrayed and crucified (Matt. 26:1-2). We notice here how Jesus death is related to the Passover feast and how He would fulfill the type presented in it.
2. At the same time Jesus was saying these things the religious leaders were assembled in Caiaphas' house and plotting how they could kill Him (Matt. 26:3-5). They concluded they could not do it during the feast because it would cause an uproar among the people.

B. MATTHEW RECORDED THE EVENTS PRIOR TO JESUS' BETRAYAL AND ARREST (Matt. 26:6-46).

1. Prior to His betrayal, Jesus left the Mount of Olives and entered Simon the leper's house at Bethany (Matt. 26:6-13). It was there that Mary of Bethany anointed Him in a very special manner.
2. Prior to His betrayal and arrest, Judas went to the chief priests and bargained with them (Matt. 26:14-16).
3. Prior to His betrayal and arrest, Jesus observed the Passover with His disciples and gave them the ordinance of the Lord's supper (Matt. 26:17-29).
4. Prior to His betrayal and arrest, Jesus removed to the Mount of Olives where He foretold how His disciples would forsake Him and Peter would deny Him (Matt. 26:30-35).
5. Prior to His betrayal and arrest, Jesus agonized in prayer concerning the sufferings which lay before Him (Matt. 26:36 - 44).

C. MATTHEW RECORDED THE EVENTS AT THE TIME OF JESUS' BETRAYAL AND ARREST (Matt. 26:45-56).

1. At the time of His betrayal Jesus declared to His disciples that His hour was come (Matt. 26:45,46).
2. At the time of Jesus' betrayal Judas led a multitude to take Him by force and betrayed Jesus with a kiss (Matt. 26:47-50).
3. At the time of Jesus' betrayal and arrest, Peter cut off the ear of the high priest's servant (Matt. 26:51-54). Note Jn. 18:10,11.

4. At this time, Jesus addressed the multitude and all His disciples forsook Him (Matt. 26:55,56). Note how Jesus had foretold this in Matt. 26:31.

D. MATTHEW RECORDED THE EVENTS AFTER JESUS WAS BETRAYED AND ARRESTED (Matt. 26:57-27:66).

1. After Jesus was arrested, He was brought before Caiaphas and the Sanhedrin for trial (Matt. 26:57-58).

The Scofield Bible lays out the order of the six trials which Jesus endured after His arrest. First, the Jewish trials was composed of three stages: there was a hearing before Annas (Jn. 18:12-14; 19-23). Then a informal trial before Caiaphas and the Sanhedrin (Lk. 22:54, 63-65). Thirdly, Jesus was brought for a formal trial before the Sanhedrin (Lk. 22:66-71).

After the Jewish trials Jesus was tried three times before the Gentile rulers. Firstly, Jesus was brought before Pilate who questioned Him (Matt. 27:2,11-14; Lk. 23:1-5). Then, Pilate sent Jesus to Herod (Lk. 23:6-12). Lastly, Herod sent Jesus back to Pilate (Matt. 22:15-26; Lk. 13:25). (New Scofield Bible, Page 1040).

2. After Jesus was arrested, Peter denied the Lord as He had foretold (Matt. 26:69-75).
3. After Jesus was arrested, the chief priests and elders delivered Him to Pilate (Matt. 27:1,2).
4. After Jesus was arrested, Judas Iscariot realized he had betrayed innocent blood and hanged himself (Matt. 27:3-10).
5. After Jesus was delivered to Pilate, a series of events took place which led to His crucifixion and death (Matt. 27:11-50).
 - a. First of all, Pilate examined Him (Matt. 27:11-14).
 - b. Secondly, Pilate gave the people a choice concerning Jesus and delivered Him to be scourged and crucified (Matt. 27:15-26).
 - c. Next, Jesus was mocked of the soldiers and led to Golgotha (Matt. 27:27-32).
 - d. Fourthly, Jesus was crucified between to thieves (Matt. 27:33-50).

E. MATTHEW RECODED THE EVENTS AFTER JESUS WAS CRUCIFIED (Matt. 27:51-66).

1. When Jesus died on the cross, the veil of the temple was torn (Matt. 27:51).
2. After Jesus had died on the cross, there was an earthquake, the graves were opened, and certain saints appeared to many in the city (Matt. 27:51-53).
3. After Jesus had died on the cross, the centurion, seeing these events, gave a certain testimony concerning Him (Matt. 27:54).

4. As Jesus was crucified, certain women beheld Him and afterward Jesus was buried (Matt. 27:55-66).
5. After Jesus was buried, His sepulcher was made sure and a watch of soldiers was set (Matt. 27:62-66).

EXPOSITORY NOTES

- Matt. 26:15** The word "covenanted" is the word (histemi) here meaning to place in a balance thus "they weighed out to him."
- Matt. 26:28** The word "testament" (diatheke) is the word for covenant. Just as the covenant of works was sealed with blood (Ex. 24:8) so the new covenant of grace is sealed with Christ's blood.
- Matt. 26:45** The verbs "sleep" and "take" seem to be present active indicatives, instead of present imperatives. Instead of "sleep" on (imperative) and "take" (imperative), it would be, "Are you still sleeping and resting? This seems to go better with the context here.
- Matt. 27:3** The word translated "repented" here is metamelomai and means to "regret". Judas regretted his act but there was no genuine repentance (metanoia) or change of mind on his part. Repentance unto salvation involves a change of one's mind and heart concerning sin and the Saviour.
- Matt. 27:52,53** It should be noted that the bodies did not come out of the graves until "after" the resurrection of Christ. He, Himself is the First Fruits of them that sleep (I Cor. 15:20) Those resurrected later after Christ's resurrection apparently were given glorified bodies and went to heaven with Christ.

QUESTIONS WE MAY APPLY TO OUR LIVES

1. What lesson on sacrifice can we learn from Mary of Bethany's act of anointing?

2. What sin led Judas Iscariot to betray the Lord? _____
3. What lesson can we learn from Peter's declaration of loyalty to Christ? _____

4. What is symbolized in the Lord's supper for believers? _____

5. To what does the cup refer in Matt. 26:39? _____
6. What lesson can we learn from Pilate's act of washing his hands? _____

7. What two parts of the gospel message is demonstrated in chapters 26 and 27? What is the other part? _____
