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 IDD 2009
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Good Friday

From <u>Wikipedia</u>, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the religious holiday. For the Northern Ireland peace deal, see <u>Good Friday Peace Agreement</u>.

Good Friday, also known as **Holy Friday**, **Black Friday**, **Great Friday**, is a <u>holiday</u> observed primarily by <u>Christians</u> commemorating the <u>crucifixion of Jesus</u> <u>Christ</u> and his death as believed by Christians at <u>Calvary</u>. The holiday is observed during <u>Holy Week</u> as part of the <u>Paschal Triduum</u> on the <u>Friday</u> preceding <u>Easter Sunday</u>, and often coincides with the Jewish observance of <u>Passover</u>.

Based on Christian scripture,^[1]. (The Preparation Day was the day before the Sabbath - The Sabbath is Saturday) of the <u>Sanhedrin Trial of Jesus</u>, the Crucifixion of Jesus was most probably on a Friday. The estimated year of Good Friday is AD 33, by two different groups, and originally as AD 34 by <u>Isaac</u> <u>Newton</u> via the differences between the Biblical and <u>Julian calendars</u> and the crescent of the moon.^{[2][3][4][5][6][7]}

A third method, using a completely different astronomical approach based on a lunar <u>Crucifixion darkness and eclipse</u> model (consistent with <u>Apostle Peter</u>'s reference to a "moon of blood" in <u>Acts 2:20</u>) arrives at the same date, namely Friday April 3, AD 33.^{[8][9]}

Biblical accounts

Main articles: <u>Passion (Christianity)</u>, <u>Crucifixion of Jesus</u>, and <u>Sayings of Jesus</u> on the cross

5

"The Judas Kiss" by Gustave Doré, 1866.

According to the accounts in the Gospels, Jesus was arrested in the <u>Garden of</u> <u>Gethsemane</u> by the Temple Guards through the guidance of his disciple, <u>Judas</u> <u>Iscariot</u>. Judas received money (30 pieces of silver) (<u>Matthew 26:14-16</u>) for betraying Jesus and told the guards that whomever he kisses is the one they are to arrest. Jesus is brought to the house of <u>Annas</u>, who is the father-in-law of the current <u>high priest</u>, <u>Caiaphas</u>. There he is interrogated with little result, and sent bound to Caiaphas the high priest, where the <u>Sanhedrin</u> had assembled (<u>John</u> <u>18:1-24</u>).

Conflicting testimony against Jesus is brought forth by many witnesses, to which Jesus answers nothing. Finally the high priest adjures Jesus to respond under solemn oath, saying "I adjure you, by the Living God, to tell us, are you the Anointed One, the Son of God?" Jesus testifies in the affirmative, "You have said it, and in time you will see the Son of Man seated at the right hand of the Almighty, coming on the clouds of Heaven." The high priest condemns Jesus for blasphemy, and the <u>Sanhedrin Trial of Jesus</u> concurs with a sentence of death (<u>Matthew 26:57-66</u>). Peter, waiting in the courtyard, also denies Jesus three times to bystanders while the interrogations were proceeding. Jesus already knew that Peter would deny him three times. See the article <u>Sanhedrin Trial of Jesus</u> regarding the two trials, one at night, the other in the morning and how their timing may affect the day of Good Friday.

In the morning, the whole assembly brings Jesus to the Roman governor <u>Pontius</u> <u>Pilate</u>, under charges of subverting the nation, opposing taxes to Caesar, and making himself a king (<u>Luke 23:1-2</u>). Pilate authorizes the Jewish leaders to judge Jesus according to their own Law and execute sentencing; however, the Jewish leaders reply that they are not allowed by the Romans to carry out a sentence of death (John 18:31).

(CONTINUED AT: Wikipedia)



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