

HANDOUT FOR CHAPTER 14

Josephus' account of the report of the Jewish high priests to the Roman governor of Syria, Cestius Gallus on the numbers of people taking part in the sacrifice of the Passover of circa AD65: "*Cestius who being desirous of informing Nero of the power of the city, who otherwise was disposed to condemn that nation, entreated the high priests, if the thing were possible, to take the number of their whole multitude. So these high priests, upon the coming of their feast which is called the Passover, when they slay their sacrifices, from the ninth hour [3pm] to the eleventh hour [5pm], but so that a company not less than ten belong to every sacrifice (for it is not lawful for them to feast singly by themselves), and many of us are twenty in a company, found the number of sacrifices was two hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred [256,500]; which, upon the allowance of no more than ten that feast together, amounts to two million seven hundred thousand and two hundred persons that were pure and holy...*" [The Jewish War, 6.9.3]

Josephus' account of the Feasts of Passover and Unleavened Bread: "*In the month of Xanthicus, which is by us called Nisan, and is the beginning of our year, on the fourteenth day of the lunar month, when the sun is in Aries (for in this month it was that we were delivered from bondage under the Egyptians), and Law ordained that we should every year slay that sacrifice which I before told you we slew when we came out of Egypt, and which was called the Passover; and so we do celebrate this Passover in companies, leaving nothing of what we sacrifice till the day following. The feast of Unleavened Bread succeeds that of the Passover, and falls on the fifteenth day of the month, and continues seven days, wherein they feed on unleavened bread; on every one of which days two bulls are killed, and one ram, and seven lambs. Now these lambs are entirely burnt, besides the kid of the goats which is added to all the rest, for sins; for it is intended as a feast for the priest on every one of those days.*" [The Antiquities of the Jews 3.10.5]

The action so far:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. The Passover supper begins | John 13:2; Matthew 26:20; Mark 14:17-18; Luke 22:14 |
| 2. The disciples dispute about precedence | Luke 22:24ff |
| 3. Jesus washes the feet of the Apostles as a lesson in humility | John 13:4-10, 15-16 |
| 4. Jesus announces that a traitor is among them | John 13:10-11; Matthew 26:21; Mark 14:18; Luke 22:21 |
| 5. The disciples begin to ask which of them will betray Him. | John 13:22-30; Matthew 26:22; Mark 14:19; Luke 22:23 |
| 6. Jesus tells them it is the one to whom He gives the sop and tells Judas aside to be quick | John 13:25-26; Matthew 26:25; Mark 14:20-21; |
| 7. Aside, Jesus gives the sop to Judas and reveals He knows that Judas is the traitor | John 13:26; Matthew 26:35 |
| 8. Judas goes out immediately into the night | John 13:30 |
| 9. The institution of the Most Holy Eucharist | Matthew 26:26-28; Mark 14:22-24; Luke 22:19-20 [see John 6:51-58] |
| 10. Jesus predicts His Passion with the words: " <i>I shall never again drink wine until the kingdom of God comes.</i> "* | Matthew 26:29; Mark 14:25; Luke 22:18* |
| 11. Jesus warns Simon-Peter that he will deny Him | John 13:36-38; Matthew 26:33-35; Mark 14:29-31 |