

Handout 1: Luke Lesson 15

Lk 22:42~ Imagery of drinking wine as a sign of the covenant relationship with God:

Drinking Wine	Covenant unity (Joy of drinking good wine)	Covenant rebellion (Becoming drunk)	Covenant Judgment (Loss of wine; to drink the “cup of God’s wrath”)	Covenant restoration (Rejoicing in the best “new wine” at the Master’s table)
Examples in Scripture	Is 25:6-8; 62:8-9; 65:13; Jer 31:12; 40:12	Is 5:11-12; 28:1; Jer 8:13; 48:26; 51:7; Joel 1:5	Ps 75:9; Is 51:17-23; 63:2-3; Joel 4:13; Jer 13:12-14; 25:15-31; 49:12; 51:6-7; 48:26; Ez 23:31-34; Hab 2:16	O.T. promise: Zec 9:15-16 Fulfilled: Mt 26:27; Mk 14:24; Lk 22:19-20; 1 Cor 11:23-32; Rev 19:7-9

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Covenant obligations for Passover: *On the fourteenth day of the first month falls the Passover of the LORD, and the fifteenth day of this month is the pilgrim feast. For seven days unleavened bread is to be eaten. On the first of these days you shall hold a sacred assembly, and do no sort of work. As an oblation you shall offer a holocaust to the LORD, which shall consist of two bullocks, one ram, and seven yearling lambs that you are sure are unblemished ... These offerings you shall **make in addition** to the established morning holocaust [‘olat ha-Tamid] ...* Numbers 28:16-23 (emphasis added). The ‘olat ha-Tamid (Tamid sacrifice) is offered in the Temple’s twice daily liturgical worship service, seven days a week. Josephus, referring to the Tamid sacrifice at the Temple wrote: *...but did still twice each day, in the morning and about the ninth hour, offer their sacrifices on the altar (Antiquities of the Jews, 14.4.3/65).* Jewish-Christian scholar Alfred Edersheim: *According to general agreement, the morning sacrifice was brought at the third hour, corresponding to our nine o’clock (The Temple: Its Ministry and Services, page 108).*

In 1st century AD Jerusalem the nighttime hours were divided into 4 “Watches”:

#1: Evening watch	Sundown to 9PM
#2: Midnight watch	9 PM to Midnight
#3: Cockcrow watch	Midnight to 3 AM
#4: Dawn watch	3 AM to Dawn

A trumpet call, known as “cockcrow” signaled the end of the 3rd and beginning of the 4th watch. If Jesus was referring to the *gallicinium* in Latin or *alektorophonia* in Greek in Lk 22:34, His time reference was to the trumpet call that was a precise military signal (*Anchor Bible: The Gospel According to John*, page 828). Jesus spoke of the four night watches in Mark 13:35: *So stay awake, because you do not know when the master of the house is coming: evening, midnight, cockcrow or dawn.* The hour of “cockcrow” is when the priests and Levites who had duty in the liturgical services for the day were awakened (*Mishnah: Yoma*, 1:8; *Mishnah: Tamid*, 1:2E).

Jesus used the Divine Name for Himself when He said: “You say that I AM.” Compare Jesus’ *ego eimi* in Lk 22:69 to God’s use of the Divine Name to Moses in Ex 3:14 “I AM who am,” which is in the Greek translation *ego eimi ho on*, followed by “I AM (*ego eimi*) sent me to you.”

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Chronology of events on Friday, Nisan 15TH : The Harmony of the Gospels		
EVENT	SCRIPTURE	TIME
The sacred meal of the Passover on the first night of Unleavened Bread = the Last Supper. The Jewish day begins at sundown.	Mt 26:26-35; Mk 14:22-31; Lk 22:14-38; Jn 13:1-17:26	Sundown = Nisan 15 th ; sacred meal must end by midnight
Jesus' agony in the garden of Gethsemane; His "hour" has come.	Mt 26:36-46; Mk 14:32-42; Lk 39-46; Jn 18:1	
Jesus is arrested.	Mt 26:47-56; Mk 14:43-52; Lk 23:47-53; Jn 18:2-14	c. after midnight but before 3 AM
Jesus is questioned by Annas.	Jn 18:19-24	
Jesus is taken to Caiaphas and the council of the Sanhedrin. Peter denies Jesus three times and hears the "cockcrow."	Mt 26:69-75; Mk 15: 66-72; Lk 22:54-62; Jn 18:25-27	2 AM-3 AM=cockcrow
Jesus is condemned to death by the Sanhedrin. The first Tamid lamb is led to the altar at dawn to be judged perfect and given a drink.	Mt 26:57-68; Mk 14:53-65; Lk 22:66-71; Jn 18:24; Ex 29:38-42; <i>Mishnah: Tamid, 3:2-3:4C</i>	Dawn
Part I of Jesus' trial with Pontius Pilate.	Mt 27:1-2; Mk 15:1-5; Lk 23:1-5; Jn 18:28-19:16	Just after dawn; Roman time = about the 6 th hour/6-7 AM
Pilate sends Jesus to Herod Antipas.	Lk 23:6-12	
Judas commits suicide.	Mt 27:3-10	
Part II of Jesus' trial with Pilate. Jesus is condemned to death and carries the Cross to Golgotha.	Mt 27:11-30; Mk 15:6-20; Lk 23:13-32 Jn 19:16-17	
The crucifixion of the Christ. The Temple doors are opened to the people for the morning worship service & the Sacred Assembly of Unleavened Bread as first Tamid lamb is sacrificed.	Mt 27:31-34; Mk 15:25; Lk 23:33; Jn 19:18; Lev 23:6-7 Num 28:17-18; <i>Mishnah: Tamid, 3:7</i>	9 AM <i>It was the third hour [9 AM] in the morning when they crucified him (Mk 15:25)</i>
Jesus' garments are divided. He has an exchange with the men crucified on either side of Him. Jesus is mocked by the religious leaders and the crowd. He commits His mother into the care of St. John.	Mt 27:35-44 Mk 15:26-32; Lk 23:34-43; Jn 19:19-27	
Darkness from noon (sixth hour Jewish time) to 3 PM (ninth hour Jewish time). At noon the second Tamid lamb is led to the altar and is given a drink.	Mt 27:45; Mk 15:33; Lk 23:44-45	Noon <i>From the sixth hour [noon] onward, darkness came over the whole land until the ninth hour [3 PM]</i>
Jesus asks for a drink; He drinks and says " <i>It is finished.</i> " It is the ninth hour = 3 PM. *The second Tamid lamb is sacrificed at the ninth hour/3 PM.	Mt 27:46-50; Mk 15:34-39; Lk 23:46-48; Jn 19:28-30; <i>Antiquities of the Jews,</i> 14.4.3/65	3 PM <i>At the ninth hour Jesus cried out in a loud voice ...and breathed his last (Mk 15:34, 37)</i>

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