

An aerial photograph showing a vertical split between two contrasting textures. The left side is dark blue, rippling water. The right side is light brown, parched earth with a network of cracks. The text is overlaid on this background.

THE GOSPEL OF

JOHN



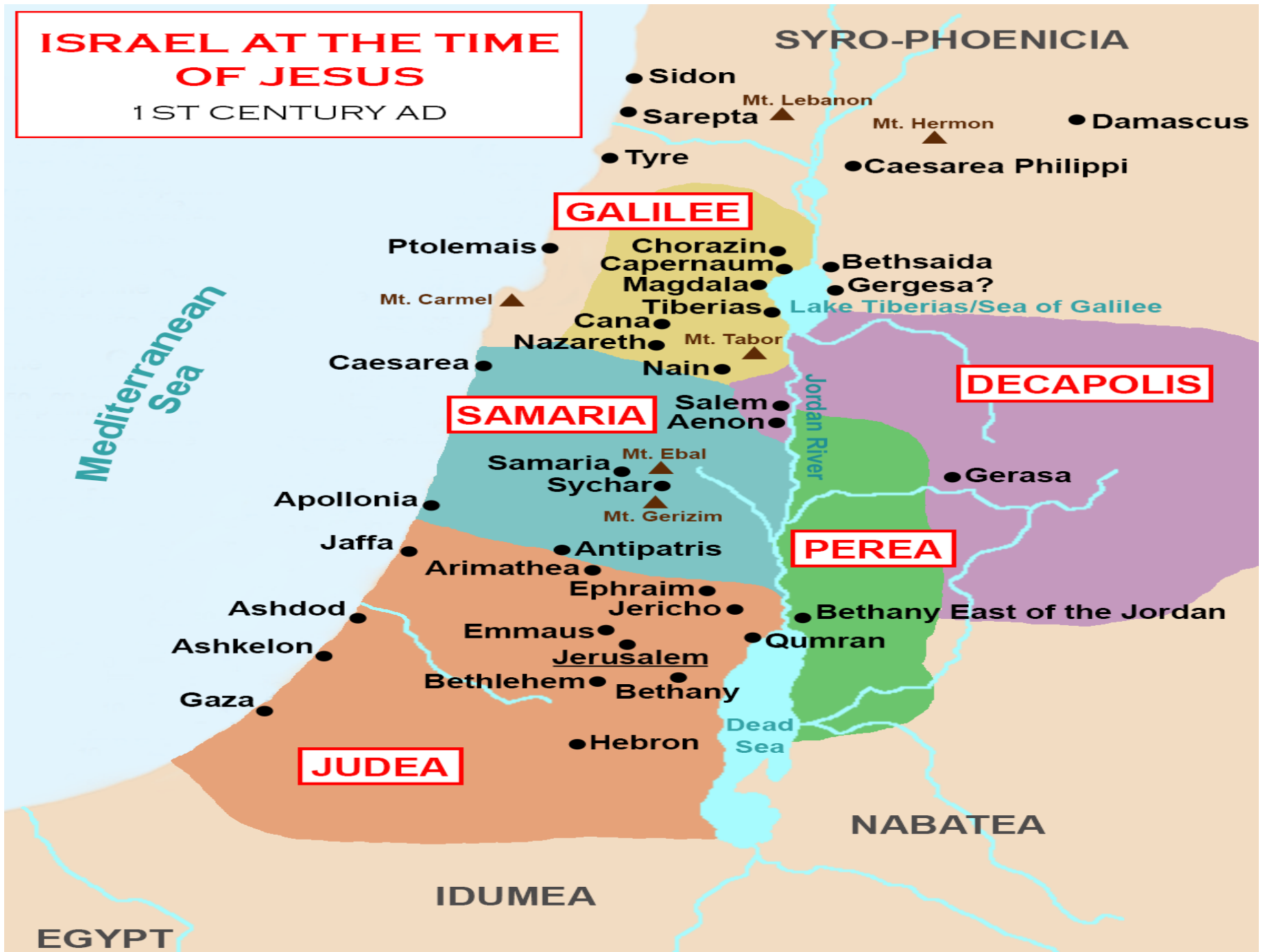
Lazarus, come forth



**council of chief priests and Pharisees
(plotting to kill Jesus)**

ISRAEL AT THE TIME OF JESUS

1ST CENTURY AD



Name of the Feast	Date (in the Sacred Calendar)	Origin of the Feast
Passover (Lev 23:5)	At twilight on the fourteenth day of the first month	The Israelites were freed from slavery in Egypt through the Passover. (Ex 12:5-14, 29-33)
Feast of Unleavened Bread (Lev 23:6-8)	The fifteenth day of the first month	The suffering that the Israelites underwent until they crossed the Red Sea after the Exodus (Ex 14:5-14)
Day of Firstfruits (Lev 23:9-14)	The day after the Sabbath following the Feast of Unleavened Bread	The Israelites landed from the Red Sea. (Ex 14:26-29)
Feast of Weeks (Lev 23:15-22)	The day after the seventh Sabbath from the Day of Firstfruits	On the fiftieth day after the Israelites crossed the Red Sea, Moses went up Mount Sinai to receive the Ten Commandments. (Ex 24:12-18)
Feast of Trumpets (Lev 23:23-25)	The first day of the seventh month	As the tablets of stone inscribed with the Ten Commandments were broken because the Israelites worshiped idols, they stripped off their ornaments and offered the prayer of forgiveness and repentance for their sin of idolatry. (Ex 32:1-6, 15-19; 33:4-6)
Day of Atonement (Lev 23:26-32)	The tenth day of the seventh month	God forgave the sins of the Israelites, and Moses received the Ten Commandments a second time and came down from the mountain. (Ex 34:1-4, 28-29)
Feast of Tabernacles (Lev 23:33-43)	The fifteenth day of the seventh month	The Israelites gathered materials to build the tabernacle in which the tablets of the Ten Commandments would be placed. (Ex 35:4-9, 20-22)

The Jews used two kinds of calendars:

Civil Calendar: official calendar of kings, childbirth, and contracts

Sacred Calendar: from which festivals were computed

Names of Months	Corresponds with	No. of Days	Month of Civil Year	Month of Sacred Year
Tishri	Sept-Oct	30	1st	7th
Heshvan	Oct-Nov	29 or 30	2nd	8th
Chislev	Nov-Dec	29 or 30	3rd	9th
Tebeth	Dec-Jan	29	4th	10th
Shebat	Jan-Feb	30	5th	11th
Adar	Feb-Mar	29 or 30	6th	12th
Nisan	Mar-Apr	30	7th	1st
Iyar	Apr-May	29	8th	2nd
Sivan	May-June	30	9th	3rd
Tammuz	June-July	29	10th	4th
Ab	July-Aug	30	11th	5th
* Elul	Aug-Sept	29	12th	6th

* Hebrew months were alternately 30 and 29 days long.

Their year, shorter than ours, had 354 days. Therefore, about every 3 years (7 times in 19 years) an extra 29-day-month, VEADAR, was added between ADAR and NISAN.

The Jewish Day was from sunset to sunset, in 8 equal parts:

First Watch	Sunset to 9 P.M.
Second Watch	9 P.M. to Midnight
Third Watch	Midnight to 3 A.M.
Fourth Watch	3 A.M. to Sunrise
First Watch	Sunrise to 9 A.M.
Second Watch	9 A.M. to Noon
Third Watch	Noon to 3 P.M.

7 major Jewish Feasts

3 feasts that all Jewish males had to travel to Jerusalem:

Passover (Pesach on 1st month of Nisan 14),

Weeks (feast of Pentecost) (Shavuot on 3rd month of Sivan 6) which was 50 days after Passover,

Tabernacles (feast of Booths) (Sukkot on 7th month of Tishri 15-21) which took place 15 days after the Jewish New Year (Trumpets) (Yom Teruah on 7th month of Tishri 1) which is also known as Rosh Hashanah which is in our Sept - Oct.



The Anointing (Gospel of John)



The Anointing (Gospel of Mark)

APPLICATION

Let's give our best to Jesus, our Christ.

Realize that Jesus is the Passover lamb.