

**28 After this, Jesus knowing that all things were now completed, that the scripture might be fulfilled, said,**

**I thirst** / John tells us, in the agony of the hour, in this moment... having in mind and spirit scanned the history of the promised Messiah of God sent in humility to substitute his life in payment for the sins of the world... yet that is an interesting phrase common to a child, the poor, a stranger; but never to a king.

**29 Now there was a jar full of sour wine: so, they put a sponge full of sour wine attached to a hyssop branch, and put it to His mouth.**

**30 When Jesus had received the sour wine, He said, tetelesti** / with a loud voice grabbing the attention of everyone there, He spoke a very familiar word used many ways: **when a masterpiece is complete**; when a debt is paid in full; when a job is finished; when a sacrifice was offered....

**Finished / Paid in full!** And I bet from that moment, He scared the hell out of a lot of people. Thank God! And we read...

**He bowed His head and gave up the spirit** / He gently pillowed His head, He gave back His breath committing it to God His Father!

Again... notice how John speaks from an intimate, eyewitness vantage point being one of Jesus' closest Judean followers.



**28 这事以后，耶稣知道各样的事已经成了，为要使经上的话应验，就说，**

**我渴了。** / 约翰告诉我们，痛苦的时刻，在这一刻，在思想和精神扫描的历史承诺在谦逊来代替神的弥赛亚派在支付的罪恶世界...但这是一个有趣的短语共同对一个孩子来说，穷人，一个陌生人；但绝不是对国王。

**29 有一个器皿盛满了醋，放在那里。他们就拿海绒蘸满了醋，绑在牛膝草上，送到他口。**

**30 耶稣尝了那醋，就说，**

**tetelesti** / 他用响亮的声音吸引了在场的每个人的注意，他用多种方式说了一个非常熟悉的词：**当一件杰作完成时**；当债务全部偿还时；当工作完成时；当一个祭品被提供....

**成了。/全部付清！我敢打赌，从那一刻起，他就把很多人吓得半死。感谢上帝！我们读到.....**

**便低下头，将灵魂交付神了。** / 他轻轻地枕着他的头，他把他的呼吸交还给上帝他的父亲！

再一次...注意约翰是如何从一个亲密的，目击者的角度说话的，他是耶稣最亲密的犹太追随者之一。

<sup>31</sup> Therefore, the Jewish leaders, because it was the preparation, and bodies should **not** remain on the cross on the Sabbath day / shortly after 3:00pm that Good Wednesday afternoon, the day before the Feast of Unleavened Bread, beginning at sundown -- 3 hours later,



for that Sabbath day was a high day -- like Christmas Day... and that just wouldn't look right! Most commentators dance around this parenthesis. 300 years ago,

Matthew Henry incorrectly wrote, the esteem they had for the approaching sabbath, because it was one of the days of unleavened bread, and some reckon the day they offer the first fruits. Wrong! The Day of First-fruits is when Jesus rose from the dead; the first of the week following the Passover.

Every sabbath was a holy day, and a good day, but this was a high day, literally a megas, great day; **the first of the 7 great days of the Lord**, foretold by Moses in Leviticus 23, fulfilled in Christ / the Messiah.

We read...

**They sought Pilate that their legs be broken, and that they be taken away** / this breaking of the bones... this crurifragium; in practice, it was additional punishment for shortening the suffering of the guilty.

<sup>32</sup> Then came the soldiers, and broke the legs of the first, and of the other who was crucified with Jesus.

<sup>33</sup> But when they came to Jesus, they found that He was dead already,

<sup>31</sup> 犹太人因这日是预备日，又因那安息日是个大日，就求彼拉多叫人打断他们的腿，把他们拿去，免得尸首当安息日留在十字架上。/耶稣受难日下午3点后不久，也就是除酵面包节的前一天，日落时分开始，3个小时后，

又因那安息日是个大日--就像圣诞节那样，这样看起来不太对眼!大多数评论员都绕过了这个圆括号。300年前，

马太·亨利错误地写道，他们对即将到来的安息日的尊重，因为这是一个无酵饼的日子，有些人认为这是他们提供初熟水果的日子。错了!初熟果子的日子就是耶稣从死里复活的日子;逾越节后一周的第一天。


每个安息日都是神圣的日子，是美好的日子，但这是一个盛大的日子，确切地说，一个巨大的，伟大的日子;摩西在《利未记》第23章中预言的**主的7个伟大日子的第一天**，在基督/弥赛亚中得以实现。

我们读到...

就求彼拉多叫人打断他们的腿，把他们拿去，/这种骨折...这种骨折;实际上，这是缩短罪犯痛苦的额外惩罚。

<sup>32</sup> 于是兵丁来，把头一个人的腿，并与耶稣同钉第二个人的腿，都打断了。

<sup>33</sup> 只是来到耶稣那里，见他已经死了，


 **and did not break His legs** / John returned to this gruesome scene; and is amazed what he sees. To him, it's inexplicable. it's contrary to what was expected.

**34 But one of the soldiers with a spear pierced His side,** / a soldier tradition names him: **Longinus**; who **with a spear pierced Jesus' side.** **This famous spear of Destiny**... can be seen in the Hapsburg Museum in Austria today. The history of world leaders for the last 2,000 years, from Constantine and Charlemagne to Kaiser Wilhelm and the Hapsburg emperors, even the United States for a brief period under General Eisenhower: all of them... possessed that spear. Check it out!

**One of the soldiers with a spear pierced His side, and there came out blood and water.**

John in disbelief continues...

**35 And he who saw it is eye-witness to it, and his record is true: and he knows what he said is true, that you also might believe** / John pledges the veracity of his account... that these brutal soldiers, warriors... who were not afraid to break your head, **did not break His legs.**

 **36 For these things were done / these things occurred, that the scripture was fulfilled, not a bone of His will be broken -- Psalm 34:20.**

**37 And again another scripture says, They will look on Him whom they pierced -- Zech12:10.**

**38 And after this Joseph of Arimathea, being a disciple of Jesus, but secretly for fear of the Jewish leaders, he sought Pilate that he might take away the body of Jesus: and Pilate granted permission** / Pilate allowed Joseph to take the body, clearly he had access to government.

**就不打断他的腿。** / 约翰回到了这个可怕的情景;他对自己所看到的感到惊讶。对他来说,这是无法解释的。这与我们的预期相反。

**34 惟有一个兵拿枪扎他的肋旁,** / 一个士兵传统称他为朗吉纳斯;他拿枪刺耶稣的肋旁。**这把著名的命运之矛**今天在奥地利的哈布斯堡博物馆展出。从君士坦丁和查理曼大帝到德皇威廉和哈布斯堡皇帝,甚至是美国在艾森豪威尔将军领导下的短暂时期:他们所有人...都拥有那支长矛。点击这里查看详情!

惟有一个兵拿枪扎他的肋旁,随即有血和水流出来。

约翰难以置信地继续说...

**35 看见这事的那人就作见证,他的见证也是真的,并且他知道自己所说的是真的,叫你们也可以信。** / 约翰保证他的叙述是真实的...这些残忍的士兵,战士...他们不害怕打破你的头,也**没有打破他的腿。**

**36 这些事成了/这些事情的发生,为要应验经上的话说,他的骨头,一根也不可折断。--诗篇 34:20**

**37 经上又有一句说,他们要仰望自己所扎的人。--撒迦利亚 12:10**

**38 这些事以后,有亚利马太人约瑟,是耶稣的门徒,只因怕犹太人,就暗暗地作门徒,他来求彼拉多,要把耶稣的身体领去。彼拉多允准, / 彼拉多让约瑟夫带走了他的尸体,很明显他可以接触政府。**



Therefore they went and took Him.

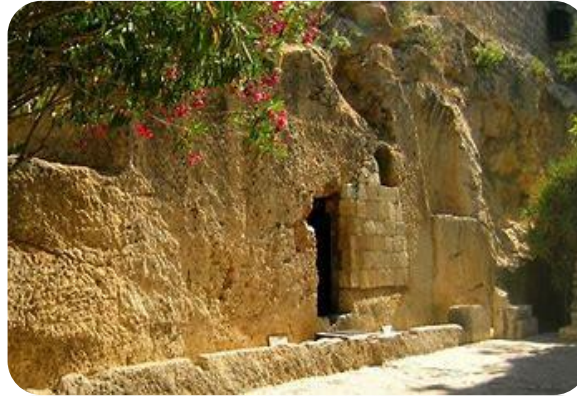
<sup>39</sup> And Nicodemus also came, who first came to Jesus by night / this is the 3<sup>rd</sup> incident in scripture where we see the maturity of a powerful man's faith in the Lord Jesus,

and brought a mixture of myrrh and aloes, the weight of about a hundred pounds / obviously, this was very costly... and evidence that they did not expect resurrection... anytime soon.

<sup>40</sup> Then they took the body of Jesus, and bound it in linen clothes with the spices, as was the manner of the Jews to bury.

<sup>41</sup> Now in the place where He was crucified / in the general locality, there was a garden; and in the garden was a new tomb, where no one had yet been laid / no one was ever buried there. What these 2 men did that hour was the most important thing happening on earth.

<sup>42</sup> So, because of the Jewish preparation day... it was there they laid Jesus / for the same length of time Jonah was inconvenienced: for 3 days and 3 nights; for the tomb was near / eggus. Just imagine their fear of God, little did they know His love for them, as they hurried in a panic to bury the body of Jesus that late-Wednesday afternoon, before the sunset and the high Sabbath day - the Day of Unleavened Bread... during this springtime feast began.



Day 2: Unleavened Bread

他就把耶稣的身体领去了。

<sup>39</sup> 又有尼哥底母，就是先前夜里去见耶稣的，/这是圣经中的第三件事，我们看到一个有能力的人对主耶稣的信心达到成熟，

带着没药，和沉香，约有一百斤前来。/显然，这代价高昂...而且有证据表明，他们并不指望很快就能复活。

<sup>40</sup> 他们就照犹太人殡葬的规矩，把耶稣的身体，用细麻布加上香料裹好了。

<sup>41</sup> 在耶稣钉十字架的地方/在一般局域，有一个园子。园子里有一座新坟墓，是从来没有葬过人的。/没有人被埋在那里。这两个人在那个时刻所做的是世界上发生的最重要的事情。

<sup>42</sup> 只因是犹太人的预备日，又因那坟墓近/eggus，想象一下他们对神的恐惧，他们不知道神对他们的爱，当他们在星期三傍晚，日落之前，慌忙地埋葬耶稣的尸体时 他们就把耶稣安放在那里/约拿也受了同样的苦，三日三夜。

The Man of Sorrows