



CHRIST'S JUDGEMENT AND APPEARANCES

1. Christ falsely sentenced

- The binding of a prisoner before he was condemned
- Judges participated in the arrest of the accused
- No legal transactions, including a trial, could be done at night
- While an acquittal could be pronounced the same day, any other verdict required a majority of two, and had to come on a subsequent day
- No prisoner could be convicted on his own evidence
- It was the duty of the judge to see that the interest of the accused was fully protected
- The use of violence during the trial was apparently unopposed by the judges
- The judges sought false witness against Jesus
- In a Jewish court the accused was to be assumed innocent until proven guilty by two or more witnesses
- No witness was ever called for defence
- The Court lacked the civil authority to condemn a man to death
- It was illegal to conduct a session of the court on a feast day
- The sentence is finally passed in the palace of the high priest, but the law demanded it be pronounced in the temple, in the hall of hewn stone
- The high priest rent his garment. He was never permitted to tear his official robe (Lev 21:10) (without his priestly robe, he couldn't have pit Jesus under oath)

2. Jesus' appearances after death

- Mary Magdalene, early Sun Morn – Mk 16:9-10
- Other women, early Sun Morn – Mt 28:9-10
- Two on Emmaus road, Sun afternoon – Lk 24:13-32
- Peter, sometime that day – Lk 24:34
- Eleven that night (without Thomas) – Lk 24:36ff
- Eleven, a week later (with Thomas) – Jn 20:26-31
- Seven, Galilean breakfast – Jn 21
- Eleven, in Galilee – Mt 28:16-20
- 500, in Galilee – 1 Cor 15:6
- James – 1 Cor 15:7
- Final appearance & Ascension – Lk 24:44ff
- Paul, on the Damascus road – Acts 9:3-7

3. Summary

Jesus Rose Again