

(14) Jesus Tells the Date of the Crucifixion (Mt. 26:1-5; Mk. 14:1,2; Lk. 22:1,2)

(15) Anointing by Mary at Simon's Feast (Mt. 26:6-13; Mk. 14:3-9; Jn. 12:2-8)

(16) Judas Contracts the Betrayal (Mt. 26:14-16; Mk. 14:10,11; Lk. 22:3-6)

1. Short-term prophecies confirm the reality of long-term prophecies (Deut. 18:22).
 - a. Jesus had previously spoken of His crucifixion (Mt. 16:21; 17:9,12,22,23; 20:18,19), but on this night He pinpoints the very day. The accuracy of His death & resurrection prophecies confirms the accuracy of His Mt. Olivet prophecies.
 - b. Other examples of short-term & long-term OT prophets (Isa. 7:14-16; 8:1-4; Mt. 1:18-25; also Jer. 28:9; 32:7,8).
2. The Lord specifically cited Passover as the designed day of His substitutionary death. Designed by God the Father (Acts 2:23; 3:18; 4:28). Doctrinally, we understand that Jesus Christ is our Passover (1st Cor. 5:7).
3. The Chief Priests and Elders were in a conundrum in their assassination conspiracy (Mt. 26:3-5). Passover was the perfect time to kill Jesus because they knew exactly where He would be, but it was the worst time to kill Jesus because there were so many witnesses.
4. Mary's anointing was taught in LJ&PM41 (Jn. 12:2-8). The narratives of Matthew & Mark record this event as a "flashback" event in the context of Judas' betrayal (Mt. 26:6-13; Mk. 14:3-9).
5. Judas' betrayal fulfilled a number of OT prophecies (Mt. 26:14-16).
 - a. The foreshadowing of Ahithophel (2nd Sam. 15:31; 16:20-17:23; Ps. 41:4-9; 55:12-14).
 - b. The thirty pieces of silver (Zech. 11:12).
 - c. The potter's field (Zech. 11:13; Mt. 27:3-10).
 - d. Important to note: God's predetermined plan to crucify Christ and His prophetic announcement of who the instrument would be does not remove culpability from the tool who volitionally performed the predicted deed (Lk. 22:22).