

Introduction

Most of us have a bucket list of things to do, or places to visit. For many years I wanted to travel to all fifty states. In 2017, I attended a Management Course at Babson College, and in October that year I was able to take my wife, Karen, with me on one of the trips to Boston. On the weekend, we drove up to Maine and stayed for a couple of days. Maine was my 50th state to visit, and I was able to fulfill my desire to visit all fifty states. It was very gratifying to fulfill that desire. Solomon wrote that a desire fulfilled is a tree of life.

(Pr 13:12) “Hope deferred makes the heart sick, but desire fulfilled is a tree of life.”

The Bible has much to say about fulfilling things. In fact, there are ninety-four verses that use the word fulfill. In the Great Departure Plan, the word is used six times. Our passage today is about the things fulfilled during the crucifixion of Jesus.

In Mark 10:33-34, Jesus communicated the Departure Plan with His apostles, telling them that in Jerusalem He would be betrayed, and delivered over to the chief priests, and condemned. Then, they were going to deliver Him over to the Gentiles, who would scourge, mock, spit on Him, and crucify Him. After being buried, He would be raised from the dead on the third day. Jesus knew everything that was coming upon Him; He knew the plan well, and He was making sure that everything in the Departure Plan was being fulfilled.

(Mk 10:33–34) “*saying*, “Behold, we are going up to Jerusalem, and the Son of Man will be delivered to the chief priests and the scribes; and they will condemn Him to death and will hand Him over to the Gentiles. {34} They will mock Him and spit on Him, and scourge Him and kill *Him*, and three days later He will rise again.”

In Luke 24:44, after Jesus had been raised from the dead, He met with the apostles and said, “These are My words which I spoke to you while I was still with you, that all things which are written about Me in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms must be fulfilled.” Jesus knew that every single detail of the plans had to be fulfilled. He was careful to make sure that the plans were followed.

(Lk 24:44) “Now He said to them, “These are My words which I spoke to you while I was still with you, that all things which are written about Me in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms must be fulfilled.”

In Part 1 of the Departure Plan, we looked at the Betrayal and Arrest. Second, we saw Him delivered over to Annas, Caiaphas and the chief priests. Third, we saw the chief priests and Sanhedrin Council condemn Him to death. In Part 2, we looked at the delivery of Jesus to the Gentiles, where He was examined by both Pilate and Herod, declared innocent, mocked and abused, scourged, and handed over to be crucified. All of these things in the Departure Plan have been fulfilled.

Following the Departure Plan

1. Betrayal and Arrest (Jn 18:1-12) (Part 1)
2. Delivery to the chief priests (Jn 18:13-27) (Part 1)
3. Condemnation by the chief priests (Jn 18:19-24) (Part 1)
4. Delivery to the Gentiles (Jn 18:28-19:15) Part 2)

In Part 3 of the Departure Plan, we will first look at the prophecies that had to be fulfilled. Jesus said it was necessary for all that was written in the prophets to be fulfilled. Second, we will look at the fulfillment of Jesus' earthly responsibilities. Third, we will look at the fulfillment of the mission that He had come to accomplish. Jesus said, "It is finished." He had fulfilled the mission that the Father had sent Him to do.

5. Fulfillments in the Crucifixion of Jesus (Jn 19:16-30) (Part 3)

- a. Fulfilling the Prophecies and Scriptures
- b. Fulfilling the Responsibilities
- c. Fulfilling the Mission (Jn 19:30)

(Jn 19:16–30) "So he then handed Him over to them to be crucified. {17} They took Jesus, therefore, and He went out, bearing His own cross, to the place called the Place of a Skull, which is called in Hebrew, Golgotha. {18} There they crucified Him, and with Him two other men, one on either side, and Jesus in between. {19} Pilate also wrote an inscription and put it on the cross. It was written, "JESUS THE NAZARENE, THE KING OF THE JEWS." {20} Therefore many of the Jews read this inscription, for the place where Jesus was crucified was near the city; and it was written in Hebrew, Latin *and* in Greek. {21} So the chief priests of the Jews were saying to Pilate, "Do not write, 'The King of the Jews'; but that He said, 'I am King of the Jews.'" {22} Pilate answered, "What I have written I have written." {23} Then the soldiers, when they had crucified Jesus, took His outer garments and made four parts, a part to every soldier and *also* the tunic; now the tunic was seamless, woven in one piece. {24} So they said to one another, "Let us not tear it, but cast lots for it, *to decide* whose it shall be"; *this was* to fulfill the Scripture: "They divided My outer garments among them, and for My clothing they cast lots." {25} Therefore the soldiers did these things. But standing by the cross of Jesus were His mother, and His mother's sister, Mary the *wife* of Clopas, and Mary Magdalene. {26} When Jesus then saw His mother, and the disciple whom He loved standing nearby, He said to His mother, "Woman, behold, your son!" {27} Then He said to the disciple, "Behold, your mother!" From that hour the disciple took her into his own *household*. {28} After this, Jesus, knowing that all things had already been accomplished, to fulfill the Scripture, said, "I am thirsty." {29} A jar full of sour wine was standing there; so they put a sponge full of the sour wine upon *a branch of* hyssop and brought it up to His mouth. {30} Therefore when Jesus had received the sour wine, He said, "It is finished!" And He bowed His head and gave up His spirit."

a. Fulfilling the Prophecies and Scriptures

1. Being crucified

Our passage begins with Jesus being handed over to the Jews to be crucified. This was the fulfillment of the prophecy that Jesus would be lifted up.

(Jn 19:16) "So he then handed Him over to them to be crucified."

We find that prophecy in several places. When Jesus and the disciples were walking to Jerusalem, He told His twelve apostles what was going to happen to Him. He said He would be delivered to the chief priests and scribes, and they will condemn Him to death, and will hand Him over to the Gentiles. If the Jews were going to put Him to death, they would have stoned Him. However, if they were going to deliver Him to the Gentiles, He would be crucified, because that is how the Romans put people to death.

(Mk 10:32–34) “They were on the road going up to Jerusalem, and Jesus was walking on ahead of them; and they were amazed, and those who followed were fearful. And again He took the twelve aside and began to tell them what was going to happen to Him, {33} *saying*, “Behold, we are going up to Jerusalem, and the Son of Man will be delivered to the chief priests and the scribes; and they will condemn Him to death and will hand Him over to the Gentiles. {34} They will mock Him and spit on Him, and scourge Him and kill *Him*, and three days later He will rise again.”

Matthew 20:17-19 contains Matthew’s account of that conversation on the way into Jerusalem. He specifically uses the word crucify. Jesus had prophesied to His disciples that the Gentiles would mock, and scourge, and crucify Him.

(Mt 20:17–19) “As Jesus was about to go up to Jerusalem, He took the twelve *disciples* aside by themselves, and on the way He said to them, {18} “Behold, we are going up to Jerusalem; and the Son of Man will be delivered to the chief priests and scribes, and they will condemn Him to death, {19} and will hand Him over to the Gentiles to mock and scourge and crucify *Him*, and on the third day He will be raised up.”

In John 12:32-33, after Jesus had entered Jerusalem, He said that if He was lifted up from the earth, He would draw all men to Himself. He said this to indicate the kind of death by which He was to die. The Jews threw people down and stoned them, but the Romans lifted up people on the cross and crucified them.

(Jn 12:32–33) “And I, if I am lifted up from the earth, will draw all men to Myself.” {33} But He was saying this to indicate the kind of death by which He was to die.”

After the fulfillment of Jesus’ prophecy that He would be condemned by the chief priests and scribes, they brought Him to Pilate, he had told them to judge Jesus themselves, but they replied that they were not allowed to put anyone to death. The Jews wanted Pilate to put Jesus to death. They wanted to shift responsibility off of themselves and onto Pilate so that the crowds would blame Pilate and not them for putting Jesus to death. They were always trying to gain and maintain the support of the people. But none of this was hidden from the foreknowledge of God. When He created the Departure Plan, He had already factored all of this in, and so they said this to fulfill the word that Jesus had spoken about being crucified.

(Jn 18:31–32) “So Pilate said to them, “Take Him yourselves, and judge Him according to your law.” The Jews said to him, “We are not permitted to put anyone to death,” {32} to fulfill the word of Jesus which He spoke, signifying by what kind of death He was about to die.”

2. Bearing His own cross

The second prophecy fulfilled is that Jesus would bear His own cross. John said that “they took Jesus, therefore, and He went out, bearing His own cross, to the place called the Place of a Skull, which is called in Hebrew, Golgotha.” (The Latin word for skull is *calvariam*, which is where we get the word *Calvary*.) Jesus bore His own cross. In Luke 9:23, Jesus said, “If anyone wishes to come after Me, he must deny himself, and take up his cross daily and follow Me.” If you have to pick up your cross to follow Jesus, it means that Jesus was going to pick up His own cross. The application for our lives is not a literal cross, but a dying to our self and to sin.

(Jn 19:17) “They took Jesus, therefore, and He went out, bearing His own cross, to the place called the Place of a Skull, which is called in Hebrew, Golgotha.”

(Lk 9:23) “And He was saying to them all, “If anyone wishes to come after Me, he must deny himself, and take up his cross daily and follow Me.”

3. Numbered with transgressors

Next, we find that when they crucified Him, they crucified Him with two other men, one on either side. John does not go into much detail about these men, but Mark calls them robbers.

(Jn 19:18) “There they crucified Him, and with Him two other men, one on either side, and Jesus in between.”

(Mk 15:27–28) “They crucified two robbers with Him, one on His right and one on His left. {28} And the Scripture was fulfilled which says, “And He was numbered with transgressors.”

In Mark’s account, we read that the Scripture was fulfilled which says, “And He was numbered with transgressors.” That verse has a note, saying that many early manuscripts do not contain it. It was probably added later when it was being transcribed. However, in Luke 22:37, which was right after Jesus had shared the Last Supper in the Upper Room with His disciples, He said, “For I tell you that this which is written must be fulfilled in Me, ‘And He was numbered with transgressors’; for that which refers to Me has its fulfillment.” Jesus was quoting Isaiah 53:12, where the Messiah was going to be “numbered with the transgressors.”

(Lk 22:37) “For I tell you that this which is written must be fulfilled in Me, ‘And He was numbered with transgressors’; for that which refers to Me has its fulfillment.”

(Is 53:12) “Therefore, I will allot Him a portion with the great, and He will divide the booty with the strong; because He poured out Himself to death, and was numbered with the transgressors; yet He Himself bore the sin of many, and interceded for the transgressors.”

We also find in Luke’s account a dialogue that happens while they are on the cross. One of the criminals was hurling abuse at Jesus, but the other one rebuked him, saying, “Do you not even fear God, since you are under the same sentence of condemnation? And we are suffering justly, for we are receiving what we deserve for our deeds, but this man has done nothing wrong.” Then, he said to Jesus, “Jesus, remember me when You come in Your kingdom!” Jesus said to him, “Truly I say to you, today you shall be with Me in Paradise.” This criminal believed that Jesus was the King, the Messiah, and that He was innocent. Jesus’ response tells us a lot about what happens after death.

(Lk 23:39–43) “One of the criminals who were hanged *there* was hurling abuse at Him, saying, “Are You not the Christ? Save Yourself and us!” {40} But the other answered, and rebuking him said, “Do you not even fear God, since you are under the same sentence of condemnation? {41} And we indeed *are suffering* justly, for we are receiving what we deserve for our deeds; but this man has done nothing wrong.” {42} And he was saying, “Jesus, remember me when You come in Your kingdom!” {43} And He said to him, “Truly I say to you, today you shall be with Me in Paradise.”

In the Old Testament there is a Hebrew word called Sheol, which means the place of the dead. When people died in the Old Testament, their souls went to Sheol. In the New Testament, the Greek word for the place of the dead is Hades. The NASB does not translate the word, but uses the same word, Hades. The KJV translates the word and calls it hell. Unfortunately, hell and the place of eternal damnation are both translated as hell, causing much confusion. In the place of the dead, Hades or Sheol, there was a place for the righteous and a place for the wicked. Those who believed in God and in Christ were in the place of the righteous, awaiting the payment for their sins by the Messiah. The place in Hades where the righteous were kept is Paradeisos (Strong's G#3857), or Paradise. The wicked were in a place called tartaroo (Strong's Greek #5020, 2 Pe 2:4), where they are waiting for the Great White Throne Room judgment.

In Luke 16, Jesus gave the story of the rich man and Lazarus. Both of them died and went to Hades. However, they were in separate places. The poor man was carried away by angels to Abraham's bosom, but the rich man was in a place of torment. He asked Abraham to send Lazarus to serve him with some water. Abraham tells him that there is a great chasm between them, and that no one can cross over to the other side. These two places are Tartaroo and Paradeisos. (See Luke 16:19-31.)

(Lk 16:22–26) “Now the poor man died and was carried away by the angels to Abraham's bosom; and the rich man also died and was buried. {23} In Hades he lifted up his eyes, being in torment, and saw Abraham far away and Lazarus in his bosom. {24} And he cried out and said, ‘Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus so that he may dip the tip of his finger in water and cool off my tongue, for I am in agony in this flame.’ {25} But Abraham said, ‘Child, remember that during your life you received your good things, and likewise Lazarus bad things; but now he is being comforted here, and you are in agony. {26} And besides all this, between us and you there is a great chasm fixed, so that those who wish to come over from here to you will not be able, and *that* none may cross over from there to us.’”

When Jesus died, He paid for all the sins of world. Those who believed in God and were waiting for the Messiah, were then able to go to God. Jesus went to Hades, not hell, and took out all those who had been waiting for the Messiah. Now, when a believer dies, he does not go to the place of the dead, he goes to heaven and is with Christ. In Paul's letter to the Philippians, he wrote, “I am hard-pressed from both directions, having the desire to depart and be with Christ, for this is very much better, yet to remain on in the flesh is more necessary for your sake.” He knew that when he died, he would be with Christ, and Christ is not in the place of the dead. According to Romans 8:34, Jesus is at the right hand of God and is interceding for us. Therefore, He is in heaven, not in Hades.

(Php 1:23–24) “But I am hard-pressed from both *directions*, having the desire to depart and be with Christ, for *that* is very much better; {24} yet to remain on in the flesh is more necessary for your sake.”

(Ro 8:34) “who is the one who condemns? Christ Jesus is He who died, yes, rather who was raised, who is at the right hand of God, who also intercedes for us.”

4. Declared King of the Jews

The Jews believed that the Messiah would be the King of the Jews, and that His kingdom would be an everlasting kingdom. He would be a descendant of David. Isaiah and others prophesied about the Messiah being the King of the Jews.

(Is 9:7) “There will be no end to the increase of His government or of peace, On the throne of David and over his kingdom, To establish it and to uphold it with justice and righteousness From then on and forevermore. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will accomplish this.”

In Luke 1:31-33, Gabriel told Mary that she would conceive in her womb and bear a son, and name Him Jesus. He will be called the Son of the Most High, and the Lord God will give Him the throne of His father David, and He will reign over the house of Jacob forever, and His kingdom will have no end.”

(Lk 1:31–33) “And behold, you will conceive in your womb and bear a son, and you shall name Him Jesus. {32} He will be great and will be called the Son of the Most High; and the Lord God will give Him the throne of His father David; {33} and He will reign over the house of Jacob forever, and His kingdom will have no end.”

When Jesus was examined by Pilate, He was asked, “Are You the King of the Jews?” After a brief exchange, Pilate said to Jesus, “So You are a king?” Jesus answered, “You say correctly that I am a king. For this I have been born and for this I have come into the world.

(Jn 18:33–37) “Therefore Pilate entered again into the Praetorium, and summoned Jesus and said to Him, “Are You the King of the Jews?... {37} Therefore Pilate said to Him, “So You are a king?” Jesus answered, “You say *correctly* that I am a king. For this I have been born, and for this I have come into the world, to testify to the truth. Everyone who is of the truth hears My voice.”

As we go back to our text in John 19, Pilate wrote an inscription and put it on the cross. The inscription was written in Hebrew, Latin, and in Greek, and said, “Jesus the Nazarene, the King of the Jews.” Anybody at that time would know Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, so everyone could see that Jesus was the King of the Jews. This confirmed and fulfilled the prophecy that He was the King of the Jews.

(Jn 19:19–22) “Pilate also wrote an inscription and put it on the cross. It was written, “JESUS THE NAZARENE, THE KING OF THE JEWS.” {20} Therefore many of the Jews read this inscription, for the place where Jesus was crucified was near the city; and it was written in Hebrew, Latin *and* in Greek. {21} So the chief priests of the Jews were saying to Pilate, “Do not write, ‘The King of the Jews’; but that He said, ‘I am King of the Jews.’ ” {22} Pilate answered, “What I have written I have written.”

5. Declared a Nazarene

We also see that Pilate wrote on the inscription that Jesus was a Nazarene. In Matthew 2:22-23, Joseph was warned by God in a dream to go to the regions of Galilee, and he went and lived in a city called Nazareth, which was to fulfill what was spoken through the prophets: “He shall be called a Nazarene.”

(Mt 2:22–23) “But when he heard that Archelaus was reigning over Judea in place of his father Herod, he was afraid to go there. Then after being warned *by God* in a dream, he left for the regions of Galilee, {23} and came and lived in a city called Nazareth. *This was to fulfill what was spoken through the prophets: “He shall be called a Nazarene.”*

6. Divided His garments

When the soldiers crucified Jesus, they took His outer garments and made four parts, a part to every soldier and also the tunic, which was seamless, woven in one piece. It was customary for the soldiers to divide the garments of victims, and it was considered part of their pay.

When people were crucified, they were stripped of their clothes and crucified naked. It was shameful to be crucified naked, but one of the purposes of the public crucifixions was to discourage shameful behavior, so this was intended to discourage shameful behavior. The benefit for us was that Jesus took our shame; there is no condemnation for those who are in Christ Jesus. There is no nakedness for believers, for Jesus clothes us with His righteousness.

The soldiers did not want to tear His tunic, so they cast lots for it. They did this to fulfill the Scripture. The Scripture that John was referencing was Psalms 22:18. “They divide my garments among them, and for my clothing they cast lots.” Obviously, the soldiers were unaware that they were fulfilling Scripture. Again, God in His foreknowledge of everything that would happen, included this detail in the Departure Plan, and it was fulfilled.

(Jn 19:23–25) “Then the soldiers, when they had crucified Jesus, took His outer garments and made four parts, a part to every soldier and also the tunic; now the tunic was seamless, woven in one piece. {24} So they said to one another, “Let us not tear it, but cast lots for it, to decide whose it shall be”; this was to fulfill the Scripture: “They divided My outer garments among them, and for My clothing they cast lots.” {25} Therefore the soldiers did these things. But standing by the cross of Jesus were His mother, and His mother’s sister, Mary the wife of Clopas, and Mary Magdalene.”

(Ps 22:18) “They divide my garments among them, and for my clothing they cast lots.”

Here are a few notes on His garments and tunic. We do not know for sure which garments Jesus had on, but here are what many scholars believe. He would have had a cloak, or “himation”, which was a large rectangular piece of cloth worn over the shoulders. It served as a coat by day and a blanket at night. This was a valuable item. The other pieces of garments possibly included a belt to secure the tunic, sandals for His feet, a head covering, or an additional outer layer. The seamless and woven tunic (chiton) was of high quality. Normally, they were made of two pieces sewn together, but Jesus’ tunic was seamless and woven together, something less common and more expensive. Many scholars believe that His mother had woven this for Him. The fact that they cast lots for it and did not want to tear it apart also indicates that it was expensive.

7. Received sour wine

The next Scripture that was fulfilled was Psalm 69:21. David prophesied, “They also gave me gall for my food and for my thirst they gave me vinegar to drink.” In verse twenty-eight, John recorded that “Jesus, knowing that all things had already been accomplished, to fulfill the Scripture, said, “I am thirsty.” Jesus knew every detail of the Departure Plan, and even when He is near His last breath, is fully aware of what is going on, what has happened, and the final detail that needs to be fulfilled. There was a jar full of sour wine there, so they put a sponge full of the sour wine on a branch of hyssop and brought it up to His mouth. After Jesus had received the sour wine, He said, “It is finished!” Then, “He bowed His head and gave up His spirit.”

(Ps 69:21) “They also gave me gall for my food and for my thirst they gave me vinegar to drink.”

(Jn 19:28–30) “After this, Jesus, knowing that all things had already been accomplished, to fulfill the Scripture, said, “I am thirsty.” {29} A jar full of sour wine was standing there; so they put a sponge full of the sour wine upon a branch of hyssop and brought it up to His mouth. {30} Therefore when Jesus had received the sour wine, He said, “It is finished!” And He bowed His head and gave up His spirit.”

Here are some additional details about the sour wine. The Greek word is oxos (Strong’s Greek #3690). It was a sharp wine or vinegar. It was a cheap, poor wine, that was often diluted with water. It was common among poor people, and the soldiers. Even though Jesus was the King of the Jews, He partook of the wine of poor people.

Earlier, moments before His crucifixion, Jesus was offered wine mixed with myrrh, but He did not take it. That wine had been mixed with some myrrh, which was like a narcotic. Jesus refused it so that He could be completely sober and aware of everything that still needed to be fulfilled in the next few hours on the cross. His alertness was more important than the numbing effect or pain relief that the wine with myrrh might could give.

(Mk 15:23) “They tried to give Him wine mixed with myrrh; but He did not take it.”

Finally, the wine was lifted up to Jesus on a hyssop branch. In Leviticus 14:4-7, the priests would take a hyssop branch and sprinkle the blood of a sacrifice onto a leper and declare Him clean. In Psalm 51:7, David wrote, “Purify me with hyssop, and I shall be clean.” As Jesus is on the cross, and the blood of the Lamb of God was being shed, a hyssop branch was used. His blood sprinkled on us cleanses us from our sins. He washes us whiter than snow with His blood.

(Ps 51:7) “Purify me with hyssop, and I shall be clean; Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow.”

(Le 14:4–7) “then the priest shall give orders to take two live clean birds and cedar wood and a scarlet string and hyssop for the one who is to be cleansed. {5} The priest shall also give orders to slay the one bird in an earthenware vessel over running water. {6} *As for* the live bird, he shall take it together with the cedar wood and the scarlet string and the hyssop, and shall dip them and the live bird in the blood of the bird that was slain over the running water. {7} He shall then sprinkle seven times the one who is to be cleansed from the leprosy and shall pronounce him clean, and shall let the live bird go free over the open field.”

b. Fulfilling the Responsibilities

The first fulfillment was the fulfillment of scriptures and prophecies. The second fulfillment at the crucifixion was Jesus’ fulfillment of His responsibilities. Earlier in John 17, during the High Priestly Prayer, Jesus told the Father that He had guarded those that the Father had given Him and none perished except the son of perdition. Jesus was responsible for those that the Father had given Him.

(Jn 17:12) “While I was with them, I was keeping them in Your name which You have given Me; and I guarded them and not one of them perished but the son of perdition, so that the Scripture would be fulfilled.”

When they came to arrest Jesus, He asked, “Whom do you seek?” After their response, He said, then let these others go. He said that because it was the Father’s will for Him not to lose any that

were given to Him. And in Jesus' High Priestly Prayer, He told the Father that He had accomplished the work, and He had not lost any of those given to Him. As He was leaving, He was making sure that all of them remained safe. Jesus fulfilled that responsibility.

(Jn 18:4-9) "So Jesus, knowing all the things that were coming upon Him, went forth and said to them, 'Whom do you seek?' ... {8} Jesus answered, 'I told you that I am *He*; so if you seek Me, let these go their way,' {9} to fulfill the word which He spoke, 'Of those whom You have given Me I lost not one.'"

Now, at the crucifixion, we see another responsibility fulfilled. His mother, Mary, was a widow. We do not know when Joseph died, but she was now a widow, and as the oldest Son, He was responsible for taking care of her. In verse twenty-five, we find His mother, Mary, His mother's sister, Mary the wife of Clopas, Mary Magdalene, and John standing by the cross. Jesus said to His mother, "Woman, behold, your son!" Then, He said to John, "Behold, your mother!" From that hour the disciple took her into his own household. John took on the responsibility of taking care of Mary.

(Jn 19:25-27) "Therefore the soldiers did these things. But standing by the cross of Jesus were His mother, and His mother's sister, Mary the wife of Clopas, and Mary Magdalene. {26} When Jesus then saw His mother, and the disciple whom He loved standing nearby, He said to His mother, "Woman, behold, your son!" {27} Then He said to the disciple, "Behold, your mother!" From that hour the disciple took her into his own household."

Mark records that Jesus had four brothers: James, Joses, Judas, and Simon, and some sisters. However, His brothers were apparently not believers yet. In John 7, as Jesus' brothers were getting ready to go to the Feast of Booths, they told Jesus to go to the Feast so that people could see what He was doing. Jesus told them to go on up to the Feast, and that His time was not yet here. Then John recorded, "For not even His brothers were believing in Him." So, they probably were not believers, and Jesus wanted to leave the care and responsibility to John, one of His inner circle, and a man that He could trust, and entrust the care of His mother to.

(Mk 6:3) "Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary, and brother of James and Joses and Judas and Simon? Are not His sisters here with us?" And they took offense at Him.

(Jn 7:5) "For not even His brothers were believing in Him."

After Jesus rose from the dead, He met His disciples in Galilee. I believe that He went to Galilee and met with His mother and brothers, and possibly His sisters. His brothers became believers, and in Acts 1, when the disciples were in Jerusalem waiting for the Holy Spirit, we find Jesus' brothers there praying with the other believers. Something happened, and I believe it was His appearing to them after He had been raised from the dead.

(Ac 1:14) "These all with one mind were continually devoting themselves to prayer, along with *the* women, and Mary the mother of Jesus, and with His brothers."

His brother James became the leader of the church in Jerusalem, and wrote the book of James. His brother Jude, wrote the book of Jude. So, His brothers played a prominent role in the early church, and in all our lives, but in our text today, Jesus would not entrust the care of His mother to them. The main point here is that Jesus fulfilled His responsibility as the oldest Son by making sure His mother was properly cared for.

c. Fulfilling the Mission (Jn 19:30)

Jesus fulfilled the Scriptures and prophecies. He also fulfilled His responsibilities, both with His family and His disciples. Third, Jesus fulfilled His mission. In John 19:30, after Jesus had received the sour wine, He said, “It is finished!” And then, He bowed His head and gave up His spirit. What did Jesus mean when He said, “It is finished!”? The word for finished is *teleo* (Strong’s G5055), which means to have finished, accomplished, or reached its goal. It comes from *telos*, which means a point in the distance or goal. Jesus had finished or accomplished what He came to earth to do, to pay for our sins. Some Greek scholars also say that the word was also used in accounting and referred to a debt being paid in full. Our sins, our debt, was paid in full at the cross.

(Jn 19:30) “Therefore when Jesus had received the sour wine, He said, “It is finished!” And He bowed His head and gave up His spirit.”

In Matthew’s account of the birth of Christ, an angel of the Lord appeared to Joseph and told him not to be afraid of taking Mary as his wife, for the Child who had been conceived is of the Holy Spirit. Then, the angel told Joseph to name the baby Jesus. The name, Jesus (Strong’s H3091), is Jehoshua in Hebrew. It is a compound word: Jehovah and Yasha. Jehovah is God Almighty and Yasha is to save. So, the name, Jesus, means God saves. The name is tied to the mission that Jesus came to do. He came to save, which is the next thing that the angel explained to Joseph, “for He will save His people from their sins.” Jesus woke up from His sleep and did exactly as the angel had instructed him, and took Mary as his wife.

(Matt 1:18-21) “Now the birth of Jesus Christ was as follows: when His mother Mary had been betrothed to Joseph, before they came together she was found to be with child by the Holy Spirit. {19} And Joseph her husband, being a righteous man and not wanting to disgrace her, planned to send her away secretly. {20} But when he had considered this, behold, an angel of the Lord appeared to him in a dream, saying, “Joseph, son of David, do not be afraid to take Mary as your wife; for the Child who has been conceived in her is of the Holy Spirit. {21} “She will bear a Son; and you shall call His name Jesus, for He will save His people from their sins.”

When John the Baptist saw Jesus coming to him to be baptized, he prophesied, “Behold, the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!” He was going to be the Passover Lamb that would be sacrificed for the sins of the world. Jesus was sent on a mission, and it was to take away the sin of the world.

(John 1:29) “The next day he *saw Jesus coming to him and *said, “Behold, the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!”

In Mark 10:45, we find that Jesus did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give His life a ransom for many.” Jesus came to ransom us from our sins. He came to pay the ransom debt so that we could be free from our sins. Jesus came to redeem us from our sins, and He paid the redemption fee with His own blood. Peter wrote that He did not redeem us with perishable things like silver or gold, “but with precious blood, as of a lamb unblemished and spotless, the blood of Christ.”

(Mk 10:45) “For even the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give His life a ransom for many.”

(1 Pe 1:18–19) “knowing that you were not redeemed with perishable things like silver or gold from your futile way of life inherited from your forefathers, {19} but with precious blood, as of a lamb unblemished and spotless, *the blood* of Christ.”

While paying for our sins was His primary mission, there were some other secondary missions that fall under the primary mission. In Luke 19:10, we find that the “Son of Man has come to seek and to save that which was lost.” Jesus not only paid for our sins, but He sought after those who were lost in order to save them. I was not searching for God; I wanted nothing to do with God, but He found me. My life was and is still being dramatically transformed, and I am ever grateful that He came to seek and to save the lost, and I was lost.

(Lk 19:10) “For the Son of Man has come to seek and to save that which was lost.”

Another secondary mission of Jesus was to destroy the works of the devil. In 1 John 3:8, we find that “the Son of God appeared for this purpose, to destroy the works of the devil.” The works of the devil were to kill, steal, and destroy. Jesus came and cast out demons, and set them free from the devil. Jesus set people free from the bondage to sin, and the power of the devil of Satan.

(1 Jn 3:8) “the one who practices sin is of the devil; for the devil has sinned from the beginning. The Son of God appeared for this purpose, to destroy the works of the devil.”

In 1 John 5:18-19, we find that the whole world lies in the power of the evil one, but those who are born of God are kept by God, and the evil one does not touch him. Jesus came to destroy the works of the devil and to rescue people from the control and power of Satan. All of this was accomplished at the cross.

(1 Jn 5:18–19) “We know that no one who is born of God sins; but He who was born of God keeps him, and the evil one does not touch him. {19} We know that we are of God, and that the whole world lies in *the power of* the evil one.”

In the High Priestly Prayer in John 17, Jesus gave us one more insight on the mission that He was sent to do. He said, “I glorified You on the earth, having accomplished the work which You have given Me to do.... I have manifested Your name to the men whom You gave Me out of the world;” Jesus came to manifest God’s name to the men that the Father gave Him. Jesus had accomplished that work. He had completed everything that the Father had sent Him to do.

(Jn 17:4–6) “I glorified You on the earth, having accomplished the work which You have given Me to do. {5} Now, Father, glorify Me together with Yourself, with the glory which I had with You before the world was. {6} “I have manifested Your name to the men whom You gave Me out of the world; they were Yours and You gave them to Me, and they have kept Your word.

Conclusion and Applications

In Acts 3, in Peter’s second sermon, he said, “But the things which God announced beforehand by the mouth of all the prophets, that His Christ would suffer, He has thus fulfilled.” Jesus had fulfilled all the prophecies concerning His coming, His life and ministry, and His departure. We have been focused the past few weeks on His Departure Plan, and we have seen that Jesus fulfilled every single detail of that plan. In our passage today, we saw that there were seven specific things that were prophesied and fulfilled in His crucifixion. We also saw that Jesus

fulfilled His obligations as the oldest Son, handing off that responsibility to John as He was dying so that His mother would be cared for. Finally, we saw that Jesus had fulfilled His mission, which was to take away the sins of the world. He came to pay for the sins of the world with His own precious blood. And at the cross, He said, “It is finished.”

(Ac 3:18–20) “But the things which God announced beforehand by the mouth of all the prophets, that His Christ would suffer, He has thus fulfilled. {19} Therefore repent and return, so that your sins may be wiped away, in order that times of refreshing may come from the presence of the Lord; {20} and that He may send Jesus, the Christ appointed for you,”

In Peter’s sermon, after preaching that Christ had suffered and fulfilled everything announced by the prophets, He gave the application. He said, “Therefore repent and return, so that your sins may be wiped away, in order that times of refreshing may come from the presence of the Lord; and that He may send Jesus, the Christ appointed for you.”

Have you asked God to forgive you of your sins? Have you asked Jesus to come into your life and take away your sins? Jesus died for our sins, and not just our sins, but the sins of the world. He does not want any to perish, but for all to come to repentance. If you have not received Christ into your life, you are still in your sins, and you will perish in your sins. That is not God’s will for you; He wants you to repent or turn to Him. He wants to forgive you of your sins. He wants to free you from the burden of sin. He wants to free you from any bondages in your life. It comes through believing that Jesus is the Son of God, that He died for your sins, and was raised from the dead, and by receiving Him into your life. If you would like to receive Him, simply pray and tell God that you believe that Jesus is the Son of God and that He died and was raised from the dead. Ask Jesus to come into your life and forgive you of your sins. Tell Him that you want Him to be the Lord of your life, and yield your life to Him. When you do that, God promises that He will come into your life, forgive you of your sins, and put His Spirit inside of you. You will be born again, and will be a new creation.

(1 Ti 2:3–4) “This is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Savior, {4} who desires all men to be saved and to come to the knowledge of the truth.”

(2 Pe 3:9) “The Lord is not slow about His promise, as some count slowness, but is patient toward you, not wishing for any to perish but for all to come to repentance.”

Our second application is to believe God’s promises. When God tells us something in His word, you can trust it. God fulfills all of His promises. They are not always on our timetable, but God always fulfills His promises. What are you believing God for? Is it according to the scriptures? Ask the Lord, and trust God to fulfill that promise in your life.

Closing Prayer

Father, thank You for being faithful and for always fulfilling Your promises. Thank You for the Scriptures. Thank You for all the prophecies and promises. Jesus, thank You for fulfilling all the Scriptures. Thank You for fulfilling Your mission, and taking away our sins. Thank You for seeking and finding us, and redeeming us. We are full of gratitude for what You have done and continue to do in our lives. Lord, help us to believe and trust Your word. Help us to do our part to fulfill the mission that You have given us, which is to be Your witnesses throughout the earth, and to make disciples. May each of us at the end of our days be able to say that we have

accomplished the work that You have given us to do, and “It is finished.” In Jesus name we pray. Amen.

Discussion Questions

- What has God called you to do?
- What are some promises and scriptures that you are believing God to be fulfilled in your life?
- What are some promises and scriptures that God has fulfilled for you?
- What does it mean to pick up our cross and follow Jesus?
- Is it significant that they asked someone to help Jesus bear His cross? Do we ever need help bearing our cross?
- Why was the nakedness of Jesus on the cross significant for us?
- Jesus fulfilled all His responsibilities, leaving us a great example to follow. What are some responsibilities that you feel responsible for? How are you doing in fulfilling those responsibilities?
- Jesus had a clear sense of His mission and what the Father had asked Him to do. What is the mission God has given to the church? What is your part in fulfilling that mission?
- What is one take-away from the message? What is something that stood out? Why does it stick out? What is the application for your life?

Fulfillments in the Crucifixion of Jesus

Introduction (Pr 13:12, Mk 10:33–34, Lk 24:44, Jn 19:16–30)

a. Fulfilling the Prophecies and Scriptures

1. **Being crucified** (Jn 19:16, Mk 10:32–34, Mt 20:17–19, Jn 12:32–33, Jn 18:31–32)
2. **Bearing His own cross** (Jn 19:17, Lk 9:23)
3. **Numbered with transgressors** (Jn 19:18, Mk 15:27–28, Lk 22:37, Is 53:12, Lk 23:39–43, Lk 16:19-31, Php 1:23-24, Ro 8:34)
4. **Declared King of the Jews** (Is 9:7, Lk 1:31–33, Jn 18:33–37, 19:19-22)
5. **Declared a Nazarene** (Mt 2:22–23)
6. **Divided His garments** (Jn 19:23–25, Ps 22:18)
7. **Received sour wine** (Ps 69:21, Jn 19:28–30, Mk 15:23, Ps 51:7, Le 14:4-7)

b. Fulfilling the Responsibilities (Jn 17:12, Jn 18:4-9, 19:25-27, Mk 6:3, Jn 7:5, Ac 1:14)

c. Fulfilling the Mission (Jn 19:30, Matt 1:18-21, John 1:29, Mk 10:45, 1 Pe 1:18–19, Lk 19:10, 1 Jn 3:8, 5:18-19, Jn 17:4–6)

Conclusion and Applications (Ac 3:18–20, 1 Ti 2:3–4, 2 Pe 3:9)

- 1.
- 2.