

Church of the Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostolic Faith
701 South 22nd Street Philadelphia, PA 19146
215 735.8982

Bishop Omega Shelton, Apostle and General Overseer

*From the desk of Minister Donald Conyers, Executive Director Logistical and Strategic Planning
DC4BOS@aol.com*

To: The Loving Saints throughout the diocese
From: Minister Donald Conyers **on behalf of Bishop Omega**
Re: It all hangs on the Resurrection
Date: April 24, 2011



Peace be unto you and praise the Lord. I am writing to communicate the scriptural references that His Eminence wants you to have.

Pretext: The resurrection is the most important event in the Christian's life. We recognize and appreciate Easter (Resurrection Day) as the pivotal event that gave us life! We, in obedience to scripture, also partake of communion understanding that this event is not a link to salvation or a way to remove sin. We understand that we must repent of our sins and approach this solemn event with the care and caution outlined in scripture: (See I Corinthians 11:23-29 and Psalm 51 where David prayed for forgiveness).

Matthew Chapter 27:35 picks up with the crucifixion of Jesus Christ where scripture was being fulfilled (Psalm 22:18). Pilate gave the body of Jesus to Joseph (Matthew 27:57), thereby fulfilling more prophecy: Isaiah 53:9.

Range of text for the aforementioned thoughts: Matthew 27:35 through Matthew 28:20. Note verse 7 of the 28th chapter indisputably indicates that our Lord rose. Thank the Lord!

The four gospels provide us insight and detail about the resurrection. There is no conflict, rather an opportunity to study, rightly divide and believe the Lord. Please accept an overview summarization of the Resurrection of Christ:

1	Finding the stone rolled away, the women entered the tomb but found it empty	Luke 24:3	Matthew 28:5,6
2	While in the tomb, the angels suddenly appeared	Luke 24:4	Mark 16:5, Matthew 28:2,3
3	The angel who spoke reminded them of Jesus' promises	Luke 24:6-8	Matthew 28:6
4	The angel sent the women to find Peter and the disciples to report that Jesus was risen	Mark 16:7	Matthew 28:7
5	The women did as they were told	Mark 16: 8, Luke 24:9-11	Matthew 28:9
6	The disciples were skeptical at first, but ran to where the tomb was	Luke 24:11, 12	
7	John arrived at the tomb first	John 20:4	

8	Peter actually entered the tomb first	John 20: 6	
9	They saw the linen wrappings intact but empty, proof that Jesus is risen	Luke 24:12, John 20: 6-8	
10	They left immediately	Luke 24:12, John 20:10	
11	Mary returned to the tomb	John 20:11-18, Mark 16:9	
12	Sometime soon after that, He met the other women on the road and appeared to them as well	Matthew 28:9-10	
13	Later the same day He appeared to two of the disciples on the road to Emmaus	Luke 24:13-32	
14	He appeared to Peter	Luke 24:34	

Chronological listing of all the post-resurrection appearance of Jesus Christ

1	Mary Magdalene at the tomb	Mark 16:9	John 20:11-18
2	To the women on the road	Matthew 28: 9-10	
3	To the disciples on the road to Emmaus	Luke 24:13-34	
4	To Peter	Luke 24:34	
5	To 10 of the 11 disciples (excluding Thomas)	Luke 24: 36-43; Mark 16:14	John 20:19-25
6	To the 11 disciples 8 days later	John 20:26-31	
7	To 7 disciples by the sea shore of Galilee	John 21: 1-25	
8	More than 500	I Corinthians 15:6	
9	To James	I Corinthians 15:7	
10	To the Apostles when He ascended into heaven	Acts 1:3-11	
11	After His ascension, He appeared to Paul	I Corinthians 15:8	

The next appearance will be in glory: Matthew 24:30.

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Extra: If interested you may read an excerpt about Jewish time for your edification.

THE DAYS

The Jewish day does not begin and end at midnight as does the secular calendar day. Midnight is not a distinguishable astronomic event. In the era before the modern clock, a specific hour of the night could not be precisely known, whereas an hour of the day was easily determined by sighting the location of the sun. Thus, the day had to begin by precise, simple and universally recognized standards. This meant that the day had to be reckoned either from the beginning of night or the beginning of day.

In Jewish time, the day begins with the onset of night (the appearance of the stars) followed by the morning (which technically begins with the appearance of the North Star). According to some Jewish teachers, night and morning begin with sunset and sunrise respectively. For that is how the Torah describes it: “And there was evening and there was morning, the first day.”

For this reason, the Sabbath begins on Friday night and ends with the appearance of the stars on Saturday night. The same is true for the major holidays such as Passover, Sukkot, Shavuot, Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur, the fast day of Tisha B’Av, and Hanukkah and Purim.

Beginning the day with the night is, in a sense, a metaphor of life itself. Life begins in the darkness of the womb, then bursts into the brightness of the light and eventually settles into the darkness of the grave, which, in turn, is followed by a new dawn in the world-to-come.

<http://www.simpletoremember.com/articles/a/jewish-time/>