

Unique Information or Features in Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, and the JST

Explanation

Each of the four Gospels provides unique information about the arrest, interrogations, trials, and execution of Jesus. The following charts spell out the data that is found exclusively in each of these accounts. Charts 10-3 through 10-6 are based on the Greek text of the New Testament, further details of which are conveniently displayed in tabular form in Kurt Aland, *Synopsis of the Four Gospels*, published by the German Bible Society. Careful readers of the New Testament will gain appreciation for each of the four Gospels by seeing how each one uniquely contributes to our understanding of the trial of Jesus. Chart 10-2 points out the details supplied exclusively by the Joseph Smith Translation.

References

Raymond E. Brown, *The Death of the Messiah* (New York: Doubleday, 1994).
John W. Welch and Matthew G. Wells, "Recent Bibliography on the Trials of Jesus," *BYU Studies* 32/4 (1992): 78–86.

Unique Information or Features in John

1. Judas had *procured* the arresting crowd, not just led or come with it (18:3).
2. The arresting crowd consisted of a “band of soldiers” and officers [KJV, men and offices] from the Chief Priests and Pharisees (18:3).
3. The arresting crowd came with lanterns and torches (18:3).
4. Jesus spoke to his arresters, not just Judas, in the garden (18:4–9).
5. Upon hearing Jesus say “I am,” the arresters fell to the ground (18:6).
6. Peter was the disciple who drew his sword (18:10).
7. The High Priest’s servant was named Malchus (18:10).
8. The crowd took Jesus to Annas (18:13).
9. Another disciple followed the crowd with Peter (18:15).
10. That other disciple entered the High Priest’s hall (18:15).
11. One of the officers struck Jesus and told him not to evade the High Priest’s question (18:22).
12. The second person to ask Peter whether he knew Jesus was a kinsman of the man whose ear Peter had cut off (18:26).
13. To avoid impurity, the Jews did not go into the Praetorium (18:28).
14. The Jews claimed they lacked power to execute Jesus (18:31).
15. Jesus spoke extensively to Pilate (18:33–38).
16. Barabbas was a robber (18:40).
17. Jews taunted Pilate, “you are no friend of Caesar” (19:8–15).
18. Pilate scourged Jesus (19:1).
19. Pilate said “behold the man” to the Jews (19:5).
20. Pilate became very afraid (19:8).

21. Pilate, when Jesus did not answer his question, asked if Jesus knew Pilate had the power to release or to crucify him (19:10).
22. Jesus said, “he who delivered me unto [Pilate] hath the greater sin” (19:11).
23. The Jews said, “We have no king but Caesar” (19:15).
24. Pilate himself wrote the words of the title for the cross (19:19; also Mt JST, Mk JST).
25. Many of the Jews read the titlus because the place of crucifixion was near the city and the sign was written in three languages—Hebrew, Latin, and Greek (19:20).
26. Pilate said, “What I have written I have written” (19:22).
27. The coat of Jesus had no seam (19:23).
28. The casting of lots for Jesus’ garments fulfilled scripture (19:24).
29. Jesus put his mother into the care of the disciple (19:26–27).
30. Jesus said, to fulfill scripture, “I thirst” (19:28).
31. The reed used to pass the sponge of vinegar up to Jesus was hyssop (19:29).
32. Jesus said, “It is finished” and “gave over his spirit” [KJV, gave up the ghost] (19:30).
33. The soldiers pierced Jesus’ side, and this fulfilled scripture (19:34–36).
34. Joseph of Arimathea was a secret disciple of Jesus (19:38).
35. Nicodemus went with Joseph of Arimathea, bringing a mixture of myrrh and aloes (19:39).
36. The tomb was in a garden (19:41).