

~PREPARATION (211)

- A name applied to the **day preceding the weekly Sabbath**, during which the Jews prepared for the Sabbath.
- When Yehowah began to provide manna in the wilderness he directed that a double portion be collected on the sixth day, since the people were not to gather manna on the Sabbath, or seventh day. So, in preparation for the weekly Sabbath, the Jews collected and baked or boiled extra manna.
- And it must occur on the sixth day that they must prepare what they will bring in, and it must prove double what they keep picking up day by day. (**Exodus 16:5**)
- And it came about on the **sixth day** that they picked up twice as much bread, two omer measures for one person. So all the chieftains of the assembly came and reported it to Moses. (**Exodus 16:22**)
- At that he said to them; It is what Yehowah has spoken. Tomorrow there will be a Sabbath observance of a holy Sabbath to Yehowah. What you can bake, bake, and what you can boil, boil, and all the surplus that there is save it up for you as something to be kept until the morning. (**Exodus 16:23**)
- Accordingly they saved it up until the morning, just as Moses had commanded, and it did not stink nor did maggots develop in it. (**Exodus 16:24**)
- Then Moses said; Eat it today, because today is a Sabbath to Yehowah. Today you will not find it in the field. (**Exodus 16:25**)
- Six days you will pick it up, but on the seventh day is a Sabbath. On it none will form. (**Exodus 16:26**)
- However, it came about on the seventh day that some of the people did go out to pick it up, but they found none. (**Exodus 16:27**)
- In time **the day before the Sabbath** came to be termed **Preparation**, as Mark explained.

- Now as it was already late in the afternoon, and since it was **Preparation**, that is, **the day before the Sabbath**. (**Mark 15:42**)
- Somewhat similarly, in **German**, *Samstag*, Saturday, is also called *Sonnabend* literally, Sun evening or evening before Sunday, *Sonntag*
The Jewish **Preparation** day would end at sundown of what is today called Friday, at which time the Sabbath would commence, the Jewish day running from evening to evening.
- On **Preparation** the people prepared meals for the next day, the Sabbath, and completed any other pressing work that could not wait until after the Sabbath.
- But the seventh day is a Sabbath to Yehowah your God. You must not do any work, you nor your son nor your daughter, your slave man nor your slave girl nor your domestic animal nor your alien resident who is inside your gates. (**Exodus 20:10**)
- The Law stipulated that the body of a man executed and hung on a stake should not stay all night on the stake.
- And in case there comes to be in a man a sin deserving the sentence of death, and he has been put to death, and you have hung him upon a stake. (**Deuteronomy 21:22**)
- His dead body should not stay all night on the stake, but you should by all means bury him on that day, because something accursed of God is the one hung up, and you must not defile your soil, which Yehowah your God is giving you as an inheritance. (**Deuteronomy 21:23**)
- And he hanged the king of Ai upon a stake until the evening time, and as the sun was about to set Joshua gave the command, and then they took his dead body down from the stake and pitched it at the entrance of the gate of the city and raised up a great pile of stones over him, down to this day. (**Joshua 8:29**)
- And after that Joshua proceeded to strike them and put them to death and hang them upon five stakes, and they continued hanging upon the stakes until the evening. (**Joshua 10:26**)
- And it came about that at the time of the setting of the sun Joshua commanded, and they went taking them down off the

stakes and throwing them into the cave where they had hid themselves. Then they placed big stones at the mouth of the cave, until this very day. (**Joshua 10:27**)

- Since Jesus and those impaled with him were on stakes on the afternoon of **Preparation**, it was important to the Jews that their deaths be hastened if necessary so that they could be buried before sunset. This was especially so since the day soon to begin at sundown was a regular Sabbath, the seventh day of the week, and also a Sabbath because of being Nisan 15.
- In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month, between the two evenings is the Passover to Yehowah. (**Leviticus 23:5**)
- And on the fifteenth day of this month is the festival of unfermented cakes to Yehowah. Seven days you should eat unfermented cakes. (**Leviticus 23:6**)
- On the first day you will have a holy convention occur. No sort of laborious work may you do. (**Leviticus 23:7**)
- Hence it was a great Sabbath.
- Then the Jews, since it was **Preparation**, in order, that the bodies might not remain upon the torture stakes on the Sabbath, for the day of that Sabbath was a great one, requested Pilate to have their legs broken and the bodies taken away. (**John 19:31**)
- There, then, on account of the **preparation** of the Jews, they laid Jesus, because the memorial tomb was nearby. (**John 19:42**)
- Now as it was already late in the afternoon, and since it was **Preparation**, that is, the day before the Sabbath. (**Mark 15:42**)
- There came Joseph of Arimathea, a reputable member of the Council, who also himself was waiting for the kingdom of God. He took courage to go in before Pilate and asked for the body of Jesus. (**Mark 15:43**)
- Now it was the day of **Preparation**, and the evening light of the Sabbath was approaching. (**Luke 23:54**)
- Josephus quoted a decree of Caesar Augustus that said the Jews need not give bond, to appear in court, on the Sabbath or on the day of

preparation for it, Sabbath Eve, after the ninth hour, indicating that they began to prepare for the Sabbath at the ninth hour on Friday. [Jewish Antiquities, XVI, 163, vi, 2]

- Regarding the morning of Jesus trial and appearance before Pilate, which was in the morning period of Nisan 14, the Passover day having begun the evening before.
- Now it was **preparation** of the Passover, it was about the sixth hour. And he said to the Jews; See! your king! (John 19:14)
- Says; Now it was **preparation** of the Passover. NW, KJ, DA Some commentators have understood this to mean, **preparation for** the Passover, and certain translations so render the verse. AT, WE, CC
- This, though, suggests that the Passover had not yet been celebrated, whereas the Gospel accounts explicitly show that Jesus and the apostles had celebrated it the night before.
- And he said to them; I have greatly desired to eat this Passover with you before I suffer. (Luke 22:15)
- He said; Go into the city to So-and-so and say to him, The Teacher says; My appointed time is near, I will celebrate the Passover with my disciples at your home. (Matthew 26:18)
- And the disciples did as Jesus ordered them, and they got things ready for the Passover. (Matthew 26:19)
- When, now, it had become evening, he was reclining at the table with the twelve disciples. (Matthew 26:20)
- And wherever he goes inside say to the householder; The Teacher says; Where is the guest room for me where I may eat the Passover with my disciples? (Mark 14:14)
- And he will show you a large upper room, furnished in **preparation**, and there prepare for us. (Mark 14:15)
- So the disciples went out, and they entered the city and found it just as he said to them, and they prepared for the Passover. (Mark 14:16)
- After evening had fallen he came with the twelve. (Mark 14:17)

- Christ perfectly carried out the regulations of the Law, including the requirement to celebrate the Passover on Nisan 14.
- And it must continue under safeguard by you until the fourteenth day of this month, and the whole congregation of the assembly of Israel must slaughter it between the two evenings. (**Exodus 12:6**)
- In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month, between the two evenings is the Passover to Yehowah. (**Leviticus 23:5**)
- The day of Jesus trial and death could be viewed as the **preparation** of the Passover in the sense that it was the **preparation** for the seven-day Festival of Unfermented Cakes that began the next day.
- Because of their closeness on the calendar, the entire festival itself was often included in the term, Passover. And the day after Nisan 14 was always a Sabbath, additionally, in **33 C.E.**, Nisan 15 fell on the regular Sabbath, making the day a **great** or **double Sabbath**.

See Also PASSOVER