

# Makfax

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## Good Friday - the crucifixion of Christ



### **Good Friday is dedicated to the memory of condemnation to death, Crucifix suffering and death of the Savior**

That day Jesus Christ was crucified following the people's decision not to save him. Namely, first, Christ was taken before the high priest Caiaphas, who questioned him briefly and imprisoned him. The next day, He was questioned before the Supreme Counsel, the highest Jewish Council for Religious Affairs composed of 70 high-level members, Pharisees, Sadducees and literaries. There He was questioned and convicted of blasphemy, for which the penalty was death. However, at that time only the Roman governor had the right to impose the death penalty, which they refer in Pontius Pilate. Before him, Christ was convicted because he said he was the king of Judah; Pilate, seeing that Christ is betrayed by envy and malice, tried to save him, and because of Galilee, decided to send Him to Herod, who ruled in that province. Herod made fun of Jesus and again returned Him to Pilate, who made an allowance before an angry and corrupted table and gave him up to

rough soldiers who mocked, humiliated with assault, lashes and dressed Him in a red gown putting on his head a crown of thorns, and in his hands, placing a rod.

But according to custom, due to Passover, a prisoner may be released upon the will of the people. Again, the deluded and corrupted table chose the criminal Barnabas, instead of the Son of Man. And as Christ himself testifies to the court, the Apostle Peter negated him three times, and Judah is hanging, fulfilling the last prophecy for him.

They take Jesus from the prison and the court to execute him. The judgment was delivered at the place of execution near the city, on a small hill called Golgotha (skull).

The Liturgy for Good Friday begins the evening of Holy Thursday, when they meet the holy savior and sufferings of the Lord Jesus Christ. In the middle of the temple, before the Crucifixion the clergy approach and read sections of the Gospel's sufferings, twelve in number. The first and largest is John, in which God is revealed as the way, truth and life as a precious gift of God's love that unites people with him, and with each other. This Gospel reading ends with the High-Preists prayer.

Reading the Lord's suffering ends with the display of sealing the tomb and setting up guard, according to the Gospel of Matthew.

On Good Friday, when the Savior was crucified, you don't carry out Divine Liturgy, but in the classes you reread the gospels of his suffering. Vespers (removal of pall) is dedicated to the burial of the Savior and usually run in the middle of the day. This service, in its own sense belongs more to Holy Saturday. Before commencement, in the middle of the temple is placed a tomb adorned with a flower, and on the throne is a pall depicting the Savior placed in the grave.

The prokimeni and alilui are borrowed from the prophetic psalms. After additional singing for Christ's death, while reading the prayer of St. Symeon the Receiver of God, the priest being dressed in full burns incense over the pall on the throne.

Then, the Lord's Prayer, when the anthem is sung, pulls the pall overhead, surrounding the throne, comes out in the middle of the temple, and places the pall in the makeshift grave. In some churches, the vespers is sung after Compline, or so-called Lamentation of the Virgin Mary. / End / MF

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