The Resurrection of Christ

The life of Jesus did not end at the crucifixion. For on the third day, Jesus Christ rose from the dead! (Matt. 28:6)
The nature of Jesus’ resurrected body:
- It was a real, physical body, made of flesh and bones, which could eat, drink, etc. (Luke 24:34-43; Acts 10:41).
- Though people could recognize Him and the scars from the crucifixion, His body was a resurrected body, no longer prone to physical weakness, aging or death (John 20:20, 25-28; Rom. 6:9).

Here are some evidences that reveal the fact of this event:
- The empty tomb. The grave clothes were found undisturbed, laying in the tomb of Jesus, which was secured and well-guarded (Matt. 28:1-6; John 20:3-9).
- Jesus’ appearances. Jesus was seen by the women returning from the tomb (Matt. 28:9-10), His disciples (John 21:1-14), a crowd of 500 people (I Cor. 15:4-8), and others.
- The transformed lives. The impact is seen in the church’s growth (Acts 2:41), the desire to change the day of worship to the day Christ arose (Sunday, Acts 20:7), and the confidence of those martyred (Acts 7:54-60).

The Significance of the Resurrection

- It proved that Jesus was who He said He was.
- He truly was the Son of God, having power over life. He had risen from the dead, just as He had said He would (Matt. 16:21; 20:19; 28:6; Rom. 1:4).
- Had He been wrong about rising from the dead, everything else He had said would be in doubt.
- It showed that the Father approved Christ’s work on the cross. The way for salvation had been accomplished. There was no need for Christ to remain dead (Rom. 4:25).
- It showed Christ to be victorious over the grave, giving us the anticipation of receiving our own resurrected bodies someday (I Cor. 6:14; 15:20-58).
- It is the foundation of our faith. Without the resurrection and a living Savior, our faith would be meaningless and we would be hopeless (I Cor. 15:13-19).

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