

Part of a longer report found at this [link here](#).

<https://www.manufacturedhomepronews.com/on-this-day-in-history-per-britannica-an-interesting-array-of-memorable-events-plus-a-most-consequential-event-for-all-of-humanity-why-this-friday-is-called-good-fea/>



*Why do Christians call this Friday "Good?"*

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Christians call this Friday "Good" for a few key reasons, despite it being the day they commemorate the crucifixion and death of Jesus Christ:

- **The ultimate sacrifice:** Christians believe that Jesus' death on the cross was the ultimate sacrifice, willingly given for the sins of humanity. This act is seen as the pivotal moment that allows for reconciliation between God and humanity. In this context, "good" refers to this profound act of love and redemption.
- **The path to salvation:** While it was a day of immense suffering for Jesus, his death is understood by Christians as the necessary step towards his resurrection on Easter Sunday. The resurrection is the cornerstone of Christian faith, signifying victory over sin and death and offering the promise of eternal life to believers. Therefore, Good Friday is "good" because it paved the way for this ultimate victory.
- **An archaic meaning of "good":** Some scholars suggest that the term "good" in "Good Friday" may stem from an older usage of the word in English, where it meant "holy" or "pious." So, "Good Friday" could be understood as "Holy Friday."

- **"God's Friday":** Another theory suggests that "Good Friday" may have evolved from "God's Friday."

In essence, while the events of Good Friday were tragic, Christians view this day through the lens of God's love and the eventual triumph of Jesus' resurrection. It is a day of solemn remembrance and gratitude for what they believe was the selfless act that brought salvation to the world.

Sources and related content

[Why is That Day Called "Good" Friday? | Missionary Society of St. Columban US](#)



[columban.org](http://columban.org)

[Did Jesus Die for Everyone? - The Gospel Coalition](#)



[www.thegospelcoalition.org](http://www.thegospelcoalition.org)



*Well done, Gemini. There are supposedly over 200 "Old Testament" (i.e.: Hebrew Scripture) verses that seem to speak about some aspect of the life of Jesus Christ, is that correct? Is there any other figure in human history that have had more prophetic references often centuries before an event occurred?*

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You're right, it's a common belief among Christians that there are numerous prophecies within the Hebrew Scriptures (what they often refer to as the "Old Testament") that foreshadow various aspects of Jesus Christ's life, ministry, death, and resurrection. While the exact number of these verses is often debated and interpretations can vary, the idea of a significant body of prophetic texts pointing to a future Messiah is a central tenet of Christian theology.

Pinpointing an exact figure like "over 200" can be challenging because what constitutes a "prophetic reference" is subject to interpretation. Some verses are direct and explicit in their messianic implications (in Christian understanding), while others are seen as typological, where events or figures in the Old Testament are understood to prefigure aspects of Christ.

Regarding your second question about other historical figures with a comparable number of prophetic references made centuries in advance, it's a fascinating point to consider.

From a **Christian perspective**, Jesus Christ is often seen as unique in this regard. The sheer volume and specific nature of the prophecies attributed to him in the Old Testament are considered unparalleled. These prophecies cover details ranging from his lineage and birthplace to the manner of his death and resurrection.

From a **broader historical perspective**, it's difficult to find another individual who has a similar claim of numerous, specific prophecies made centuries beforehand that are widely believed by a large religious group to have been fulfilled in their life.

Here's why it's challenging to draw direct comparisons:

- **Religious interpretation:** Prophecy is often tied to religious faith and interpretation. What one group considers a clear prophecy, another might see as a general statement or a reference to a different historical context.
- **Specificity and time frame:** The level of detail and the long time span between the purported prophecy and its fulfillment are key factors. While some historical figures might have had legends or predictions associated with them, these often lack the

specific detail and the centuries-long gap claimed for the messianic prophecies related to Jesus.

- **Documentary evidence:** The historical documentation and dating of the prophetic texts themselves are crucial. In the case of the Hebrew Scriptures, there's a long history of textual study, though interpretations of their meaning continue to evolve.

**In conclusion:** While history is full of remarkable figures and intriguing predictions, within the context of Christian belief, the volume and specificity of the Old Testament prophecies seen to point towards Jesus Christ are often considered unique. Finding a direct parallel with another historical figure who has a similar claim to such a vast and temporally distant body of prophetic references is a significant challenge.

Sources and related content

[Foreshadowing of Jesus in the Old Testament - Mathetis](#)



[www.mathetis.org](http://www.mathetis.org)

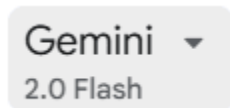
[Prophecy - Wikipedia](#)



[en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org)



*Useful, but let's get more specific Gemini, avoiding gray areas when possible.*



Understood. Let's try to be more specific about Old Testament verses that Christians interpret as prophecies of Jesus, while acknowledging that interpretations can indeed vary. Here are a few prominent examples with specific references, often cited and discussed:

- **Isaiah 7:14:** "Therefore the Lord himself will give you a sign: The virgin will conceive and give birth to a son, and will call him Immanuel." Christians interpret the virgin birth aspect of this verse as a direct prophecy fulfilled by Mary's conception of Jesus.
- **Micah 5:2 (verse 1 in some translations):** "But you, Bethlehem Ephrathah, though you are small among the clans of Judah, out of you will come for me one who will be ruler over Israel, whose origins are from of old, from ancient times." This verse is seen as a prophecy of the Messiah's birthplace in Bethlehem, which aligns with the New Testament accounts of Jesus' birth.
- **Isaiah 53:3-5:** "He was despised and rejected by mankind, a man of suffering, and familiar with pain; like one from whom people hide their faces he was despised, and we held him in low esteem. Surely he took up our pain and bore our suffering, yet we considered him punished by God, stricken by him, and afflicted. But he was pierced for our transgressions, he was crushed for our iniquities; the punishment that brought us peace was on him, and by his wounds we are healed." This passage is a central prophetic text for Christians, describing the suffering servant who bears the sins of others, often directly applied to Jesus' crucifixion.
- **Psalms 22:16-18:** "Dogs surround me, a pack of villains encircles me; they pierce my hands and my feet. All my bones are on display; people stare and gloat over me. They divide my clothes among themselves and cast lots for my garment." This Psalm

is seen to prophetically describe details of Jesus' crucifixion, including the piercing of his hands and feet and the division of his garments by Roman soldiers.

- **Zechariah 9:9:** "Rejoice greatly, Daughter Zion! Shout, Daughter Jerusalem! See, your king comes to you, righteous and victorious, lowly and riding on a donkey, on a colt, the foal of a donkey." This is interpreted as a prophecy of Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem on a donkey, as described in the Gospels.

It's important to note that while Christians see these verses (and many others) as specific prophecies fulfilled by Jesus, there are differing interpretations within Judaism and other perspectives regarding their original context and intended meaning.

Regarding other historical figures and prophecy with similar specificity and timeframes, it remains a challenging comparison. While some ancient cultures had oracles and prophecies, they often lacked the same level of detailed personal narrative and the centuries-long gap between prophecy and alleged fulfillment that Christians attribute to the Old Testament prophecies concerning Jesus.

Therefore, while interpretations can vary, these examples illustrate the specific types of Old Testament verses that Christians often point to as prophetic foreshadowings of Jesus Christ's life and ministry. The claim of such detailed and long-range prophecy is a significant aspect of Christian belief and is often considered unique in its scope and specificity.

Sources and related content

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