Worcester F 80 Distinctiones

220 Resurrection (*Resurrectio*)

Resurrection. On the third day Christ arose. He proved his resurrection in many ways because of the frequency of appearances. Wherefore it is read in the Gospel he appeared ten times. First to Mary Magdalene, [Mark 16:9]. Second to this one and other women, [Matt. 28:9]. Third to Peter, [John 21:2]. Fourth to two disciples going to Emmaus, [Luke 24:15]. Fifth to the remaining disciples except Thomas, [John 20:24]. And these five apparitions happened on the same day of the resurrection. Sixth to all the disciples after eight days with the doors being closed, [John 20:26]. Seventh to the seven disciples at the sea of Tiberias, [John 21:1]. Eighth to eleven disciples in Galilee, [Matt. 28:16]. Ninth in the upper room where he reproved their incredulity, [Act. 1:13]. Tenth when he ascended afterwards according to the Apostle, [1 Cor. 15:6]: “He was seen by more than five hundred brothers at once,” then to James, then to Paul.

¶ Second he proved the truth of his resurrection. First by the testimony of the angel when he rolled the stone back before the women, [Matt. 28:6]. Second to Mary Magdalen looking into the tomb, [John 20:1]. Third, by showing his wound [John 20:24-29] and the eating of foods, [Luke 24:42-43], lest his resurrection be thought a fantasy. Fourth, by the exposition of the scriptures such as he showed to his disciples going into Emmaus, [Luke. 24:13]. Fifth, by the showing of miracles. For with his rising many bodies arose. There was an earthquake, because he entered with the doors closed, because the disciples hauled in a multitude of fish, because he miraculously ascended. And likewise, after the resurrection Christ in many proofs for forty days appeared to them. So that he lay dead for forty hours. For on the sixth day of the week, at the ninth hour he died and one Saturday, that is, on Sunday at the first hour he rose.

¶ Therefore from the sixth day of the week he rested for four hours, namely, the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth, the day of Saturday. And two nights the one preceding, the other following, there were thirty-six

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hours. Therefore, Christ was three days and three nights in the tomb although not for three [whole] days. For it is one thing to be in the day and another throughout the day. Or according to the trope synecdoche, the part is placed for the whole, so namely, the latter part of the sixth day of the week is placed for one day, and part of Sunday is placed for a [whole] day. So that and because in the resurrection of Christ the natural order of the days is changed where first day precedes the night, but from then, on the other hand, the night which was between Saturday and Sunday is counted twice as the following Saturday and the preceding Sunday. And thus, it is verified what is read in the Gospel just as Jonas was in the belly of the whale for three days and three nights, so was the Son of men in the heart of the earth.