







The Danger In Being An Apostle

(Matthew 10:38)

New King James Version

“And he who does not take his cross and follow after Me is not worthy of Me.”

Hebraic Roots Bible

“And whoever does not take up his torture stake and follow after Me is not worthy of Me.”

The background of the slide is a faded, light-colored reproduction of the Last Supper painting. It shows Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table, engaged in conversation and eating. The scene is set in a room with arched windows and decorative wall panels.

(Matthew 16:24)

24 Then Yahshua said to His disciples, “If anyone desires to come after Me, let him deny himself, and let him bear his torture stake, and let him follow Me.”

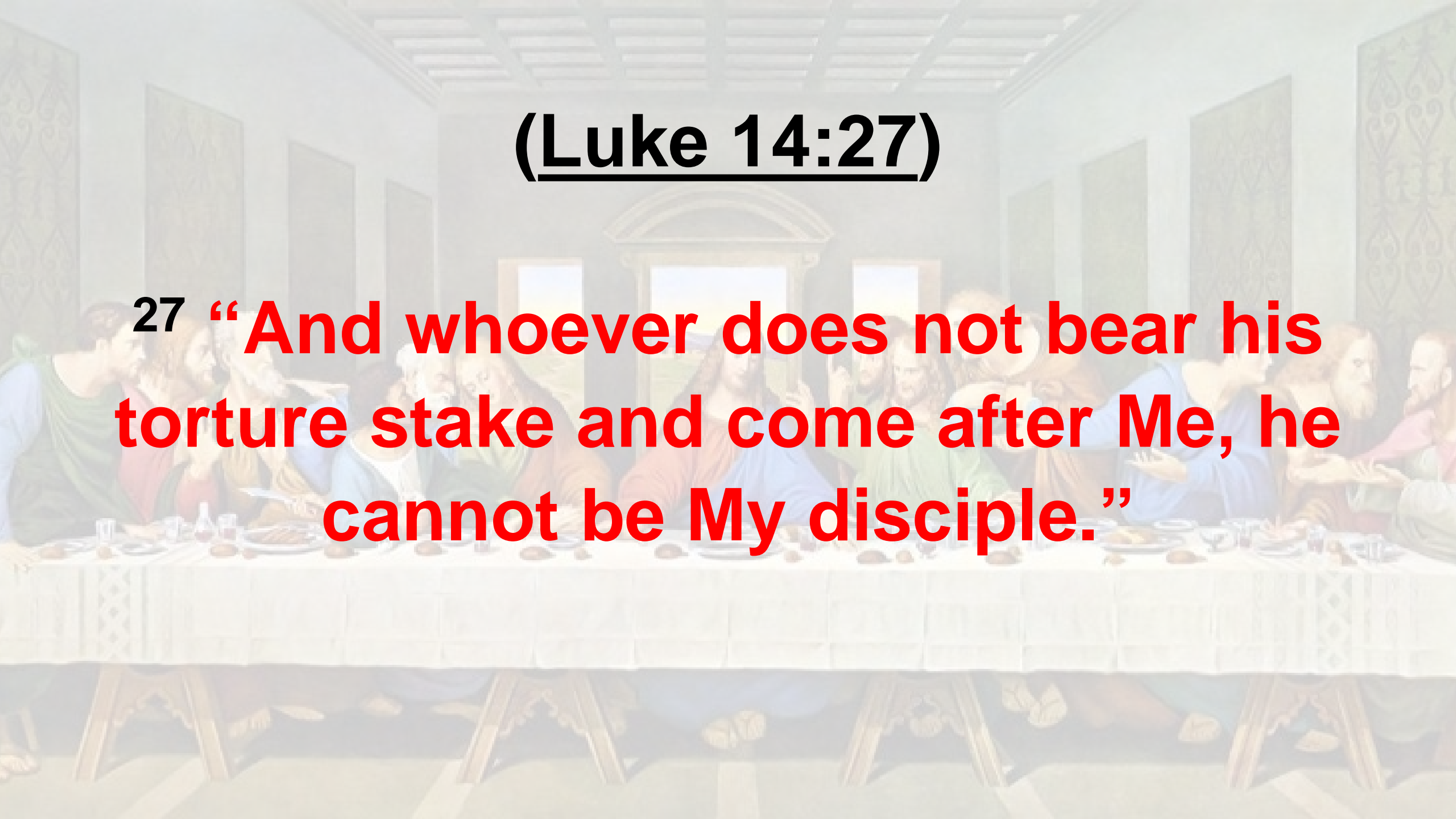
The background of the slide is a faded, light-colored reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows Jesus and his twelve apostles seated at a long table in a room with architectural details like arches and windows. The text is overlaid on this image.

(Mark 8:34)

³⁴ And calling near the crowd with His disciples, He said to them, “Whoever desires to come after Me, let him deny himself and take his torture stake, and let him follow Me.”

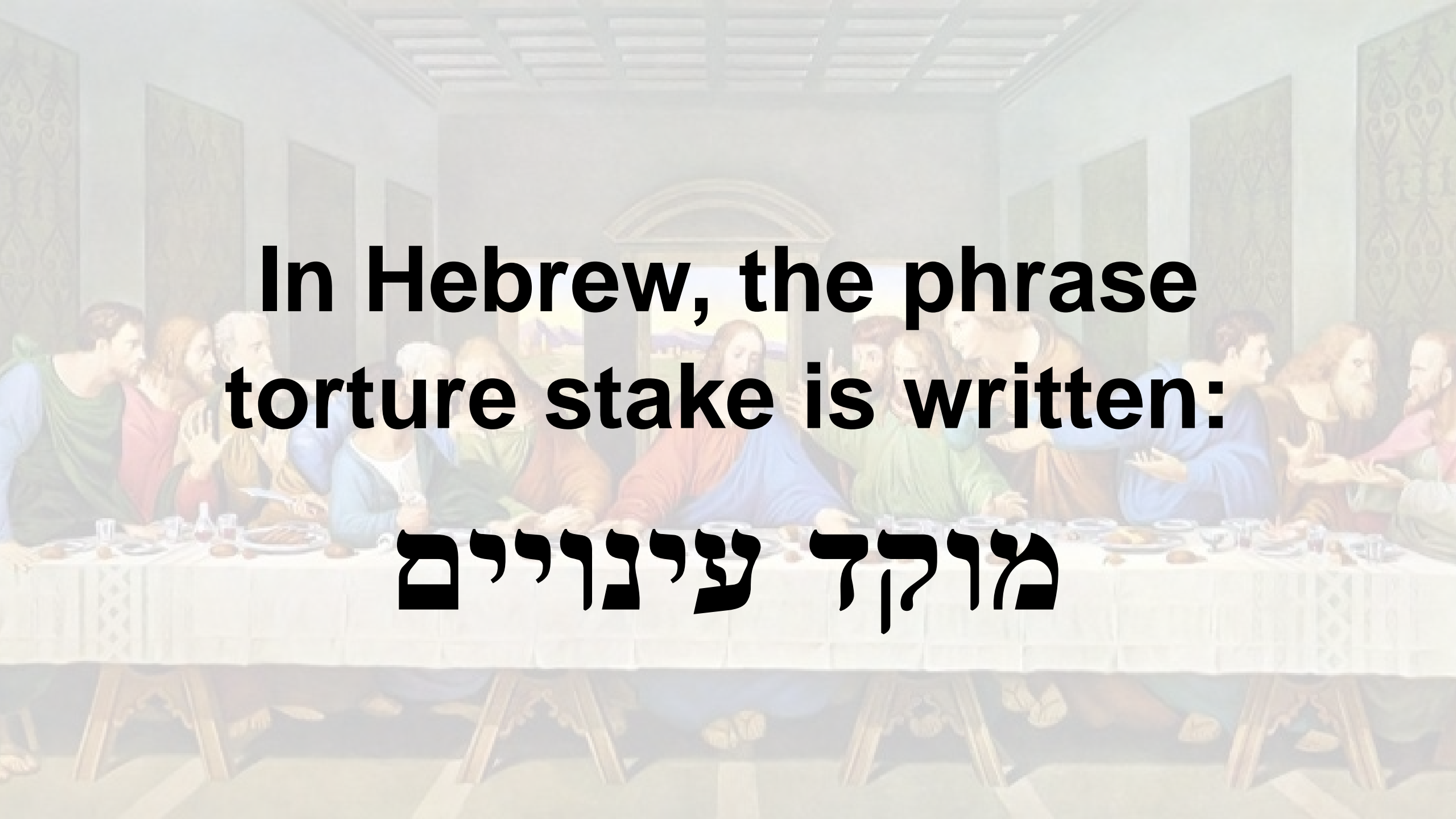
(Luke 9:23)

23 And He said to all, “If anyone desires to come after Me, let him deny himself and take up his torture stake daily. And let him follow Me.”

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(Luke 14:27)

27 “And whoever does not bear his torture stake and come after Me, he cannot be My disciple.”

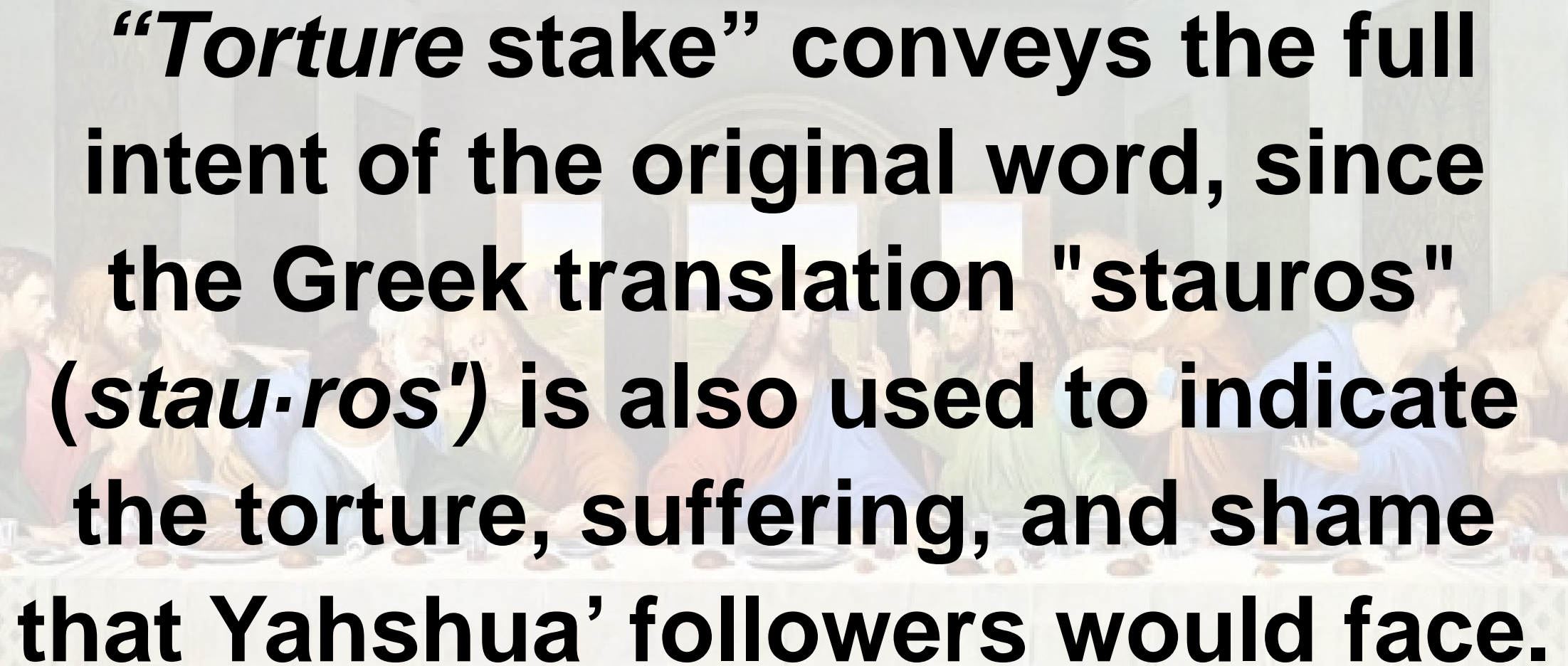
The background of the image is a faded, light-colored reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It depicts Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a vaulted ceiling and arched windows. The text is overlaid on the central part of the image.

**In Hebrew, the phrase
torture stake is written:**

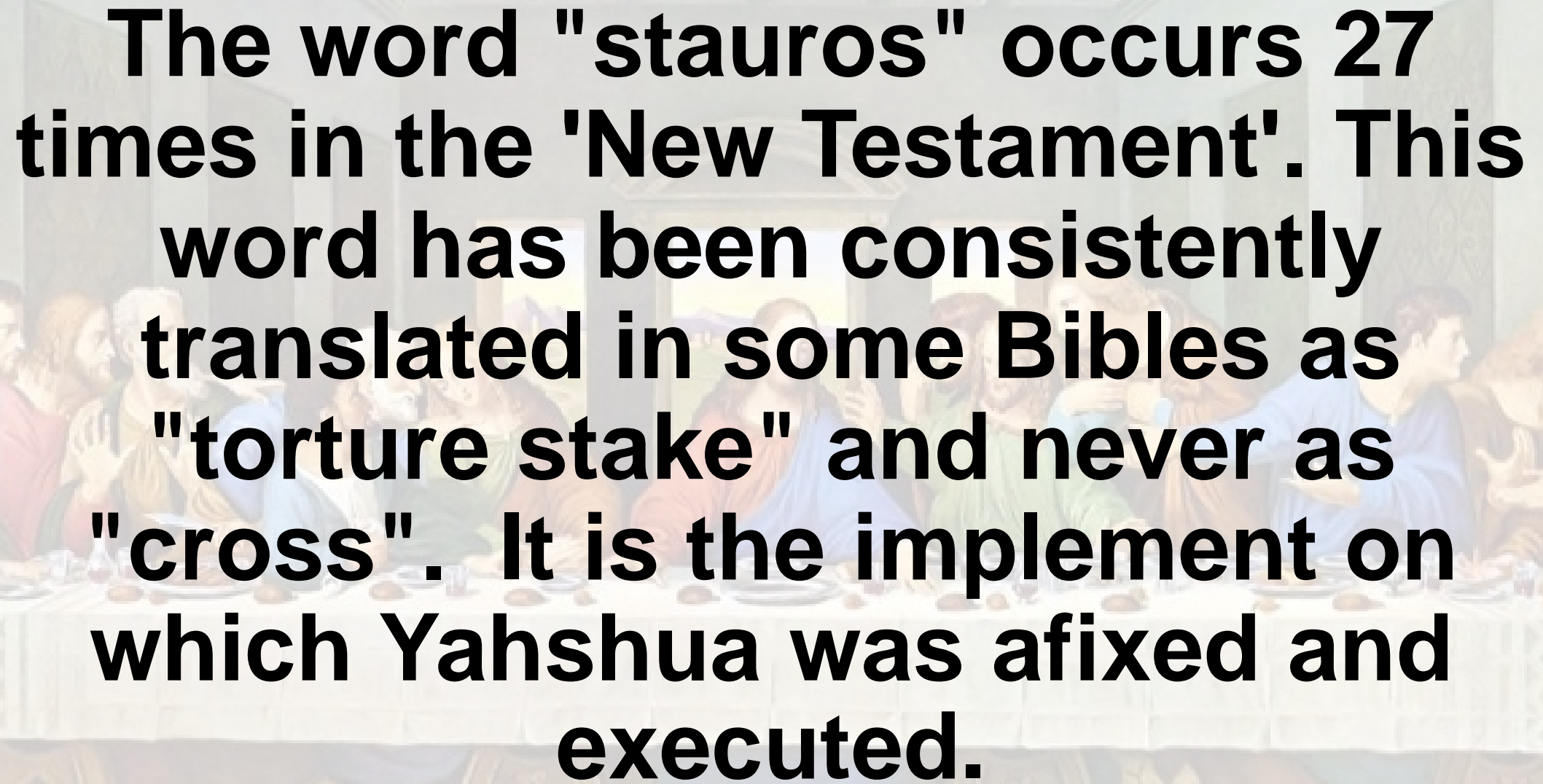
מוקד עינויים



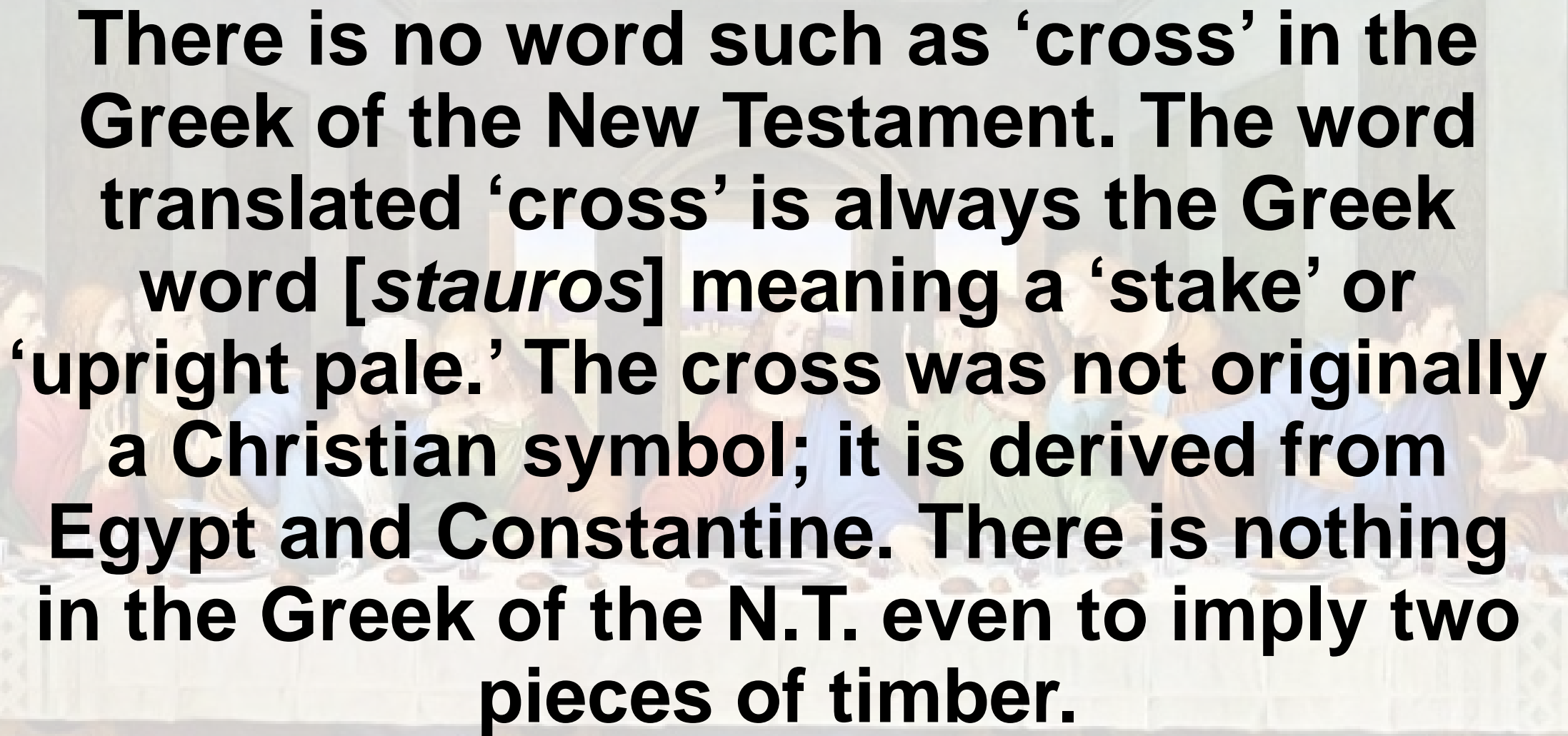
**Torture Stake -
An upright stake on which
people were nailed to be
executed**



***“Torture stake”* conveys the full intent of the original word, since the Greek translation "stauros" (*stau-ros*) is also used to indicate the torture, suffering, and shame that Yahshua’ followers would face.**



The word "stauros" occurs 27 times in the 'New Testament'. This word has been consistently translated in some Bibles as "torture stake" and never as "cross". It is the implement on which Yahshua was afixed and executed.



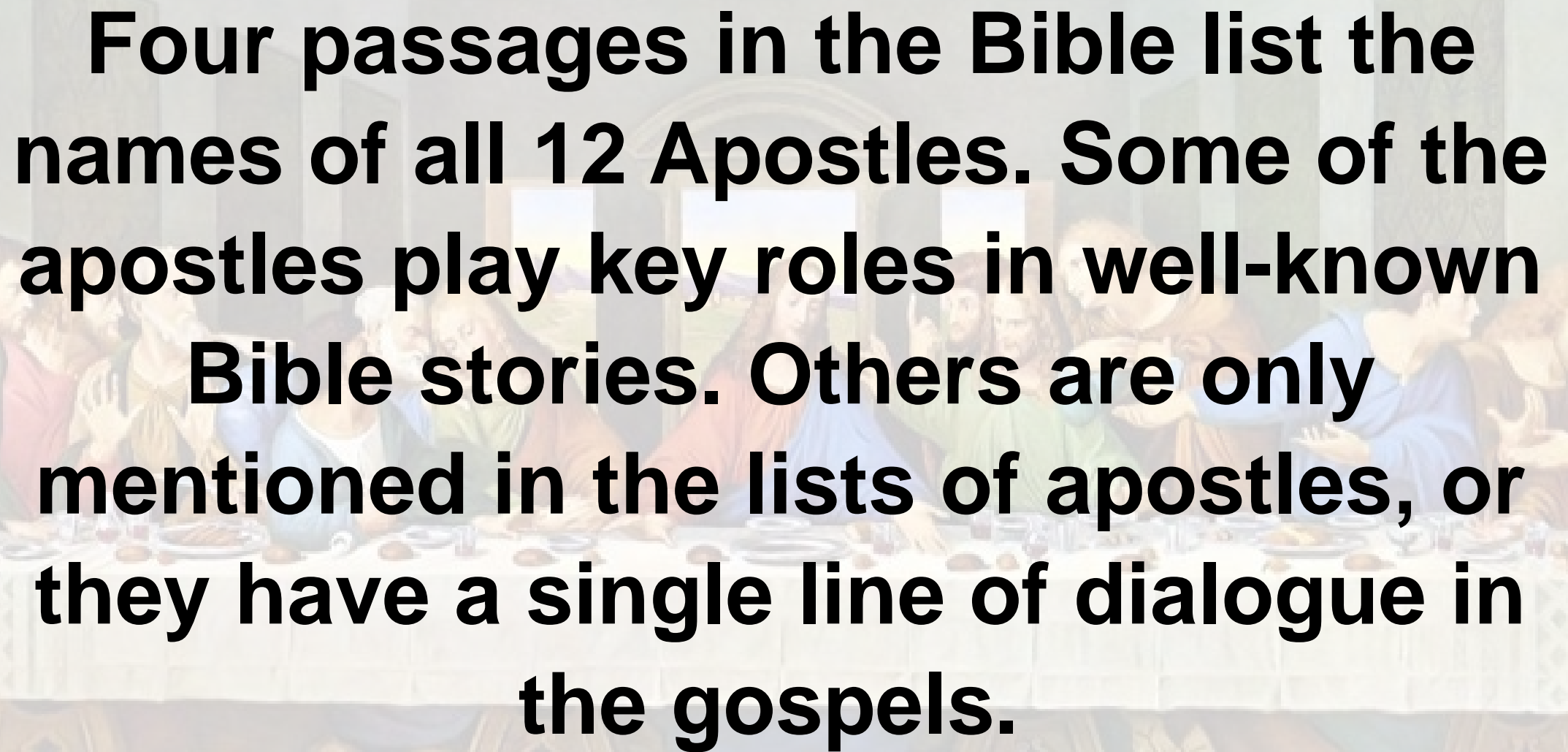
There is no word such as 'cross' in the Greek of the New Testament. The word translated 'cross' is always the Greek word [*stauros*] meaning a 'stake' or 'upright pale.' The cross was not originally a Christian symbol; it is derived from Egypt and Constantine. There is nothing in the Greek of the N.T. even to imply two pieces of timber.

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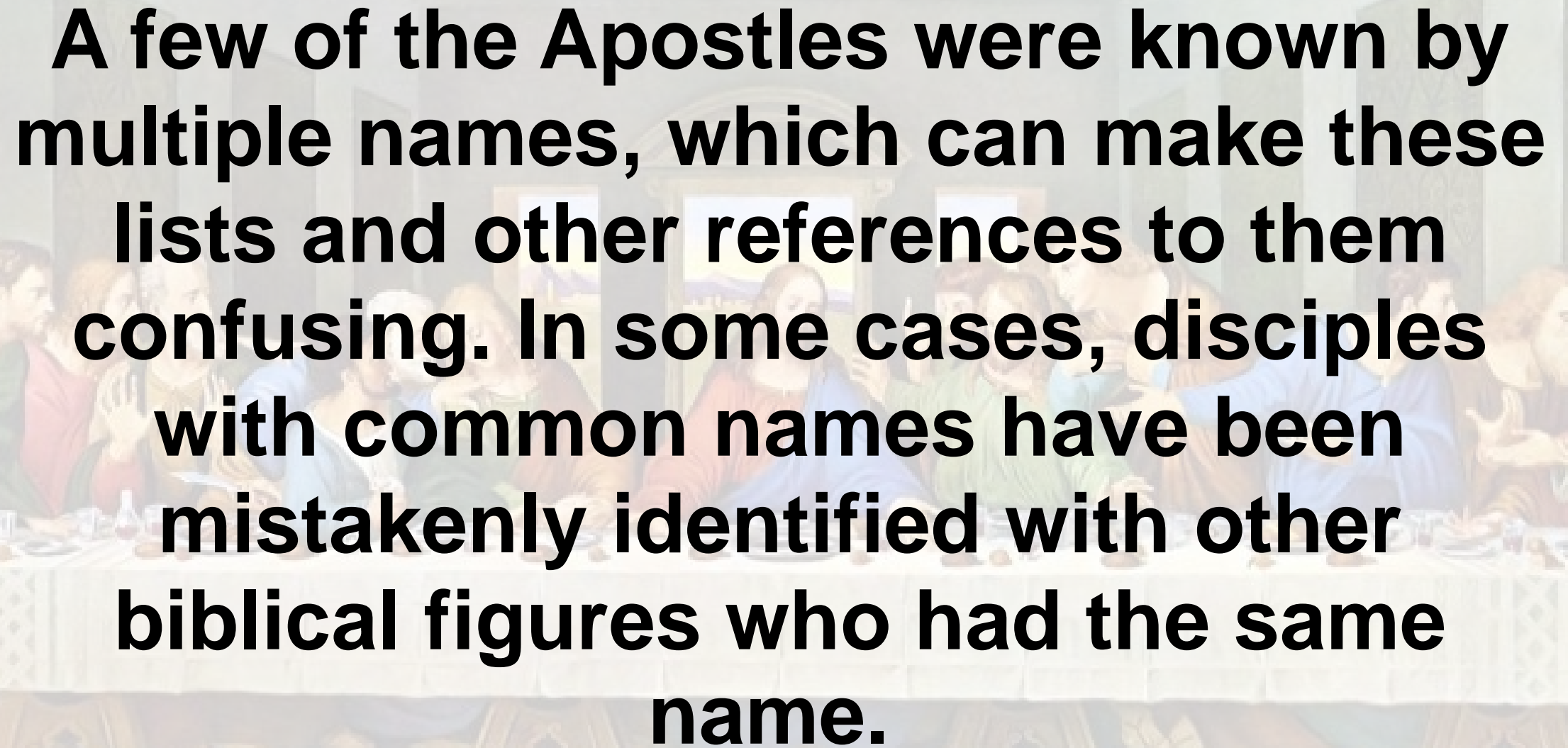
In any event – Yahshua's death paid the ransom to buy back life for those exercising faith.



What are Apostles?

The background of the image is a faded, light-colored reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows the twelve apostles seated around a long table, with Jesus in the center. The scene is set in a room with architectural details like windows and a tiled floor. The text is overlaid on this image in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

Four passages in the Bible list the names of all 12 Apostles. Some of the apostles play key roles in well-known Bible stories. Others are only mentioned in the lists of apostles, or they have a single line of dialogue in the gospels.

The background of the slide is a faded, semi-transparent image of the Last Supper. It shows Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table, engaged in conversation and eating. The scene is set in a room with arched windows and decorative wall panels.

A few of the Apostles were known by multiple names, which can make these lists and other references to them confusing. In some cases, disciples with common names have been mistakenly identified with other biblical figures who had the same name.

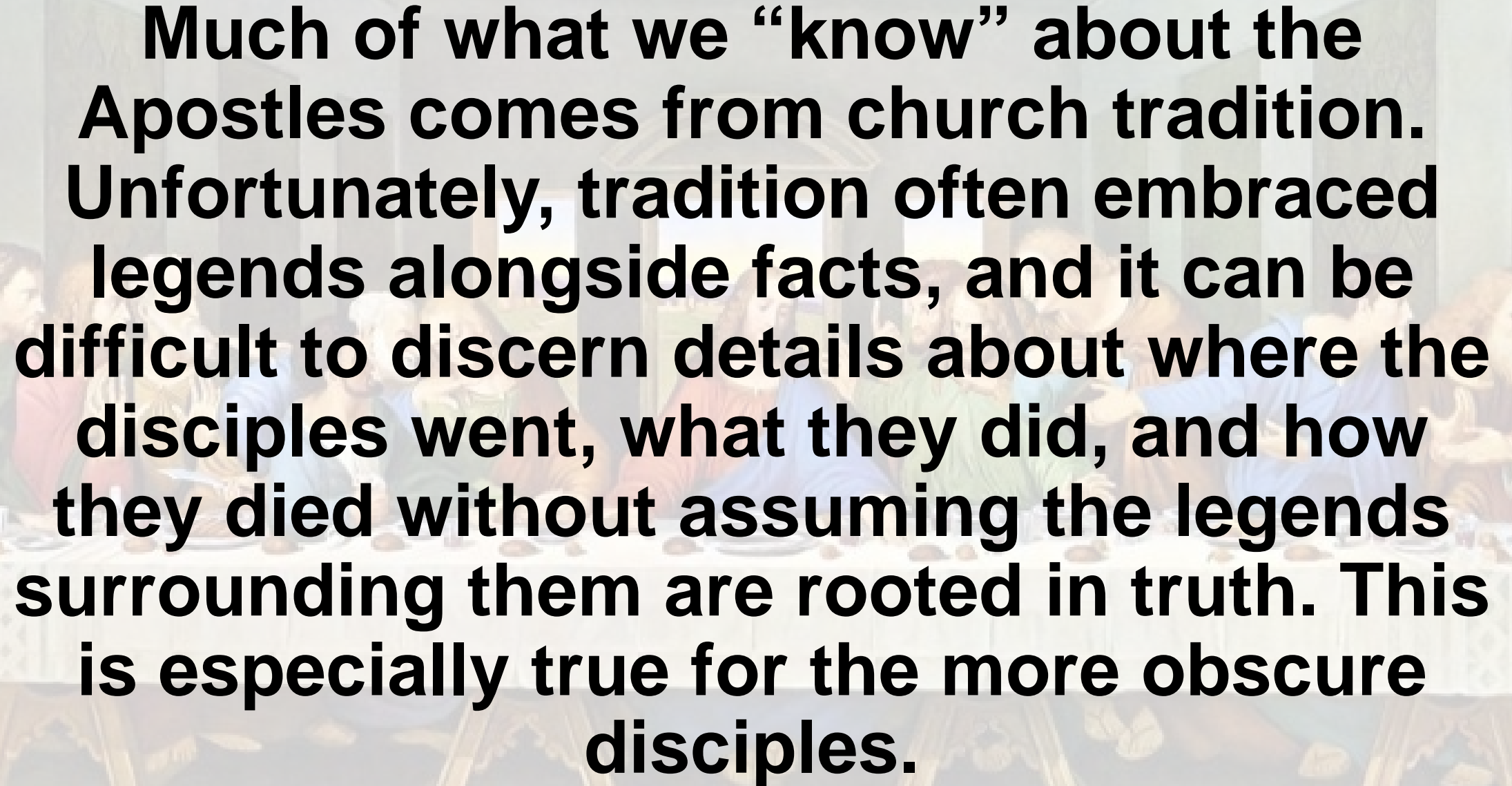
The background of the slide is a faded, light-colored reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with arched windows and a coffered ceiling. The text is overlaid on the central part of the image.

Matthew 10:2-4

Mark 3:16-19

Luke 6:13-16

Acts 1:13.



Much of what we “know” about the Apostles comes from church tradition. Unfortunately, tradition often embraced legends alongside facts, and it can be difficult to discern details about where the disciples went, what they did, and how they died without assuming the legends surrounding them are rooted in truth. This is especially true for the more obscure disciples.

Apostle

An apostle is a messenger and ambassador. Someone who champions a critical reform movement, belief or cause (more so in the Christian context).

Disciple

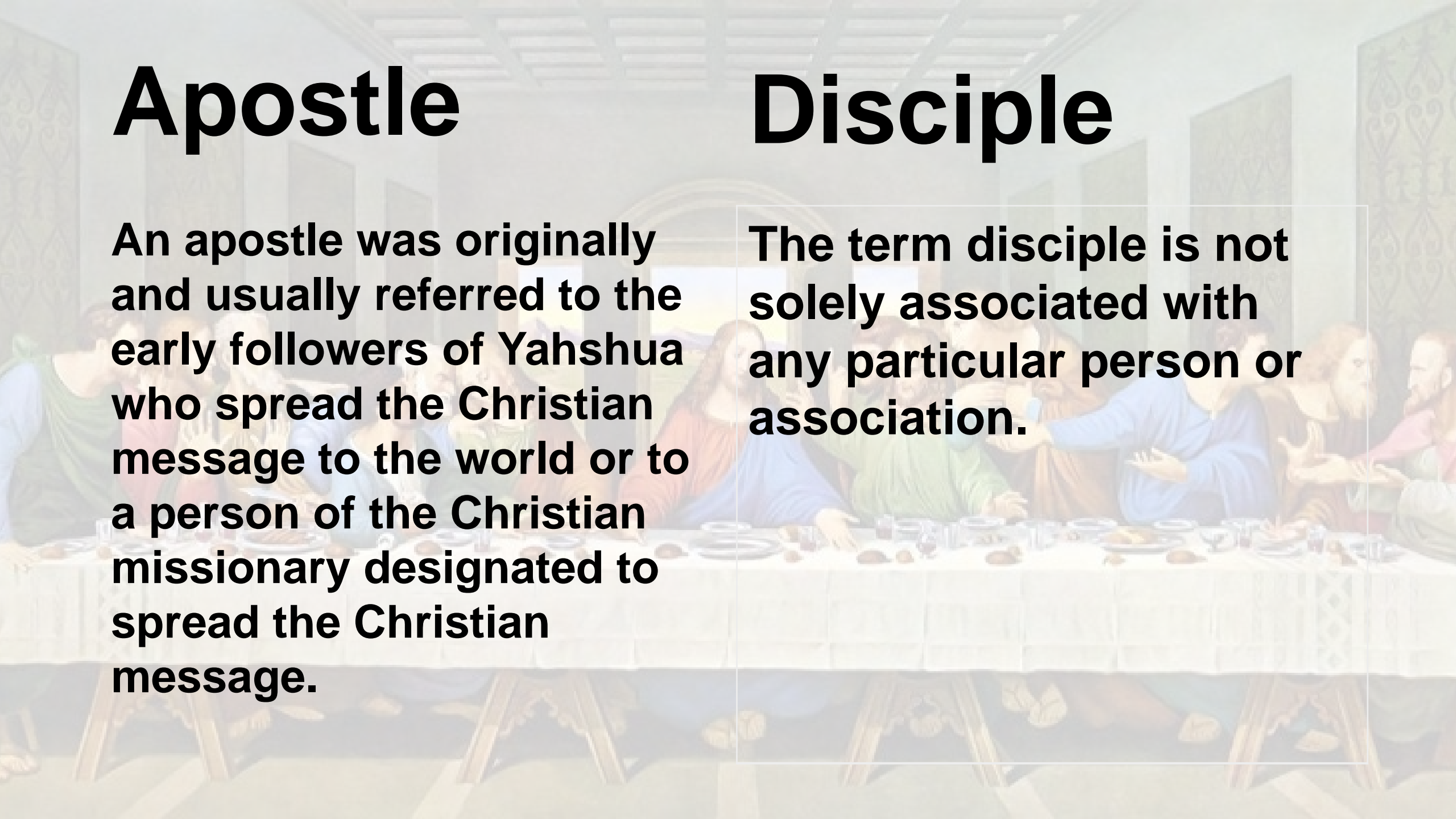
A disciple is a follower and student of a mentor, teacher, or any other wise person. Someone who accepts and helps in spreading the teachings of another or simply put one who learns any art or science.

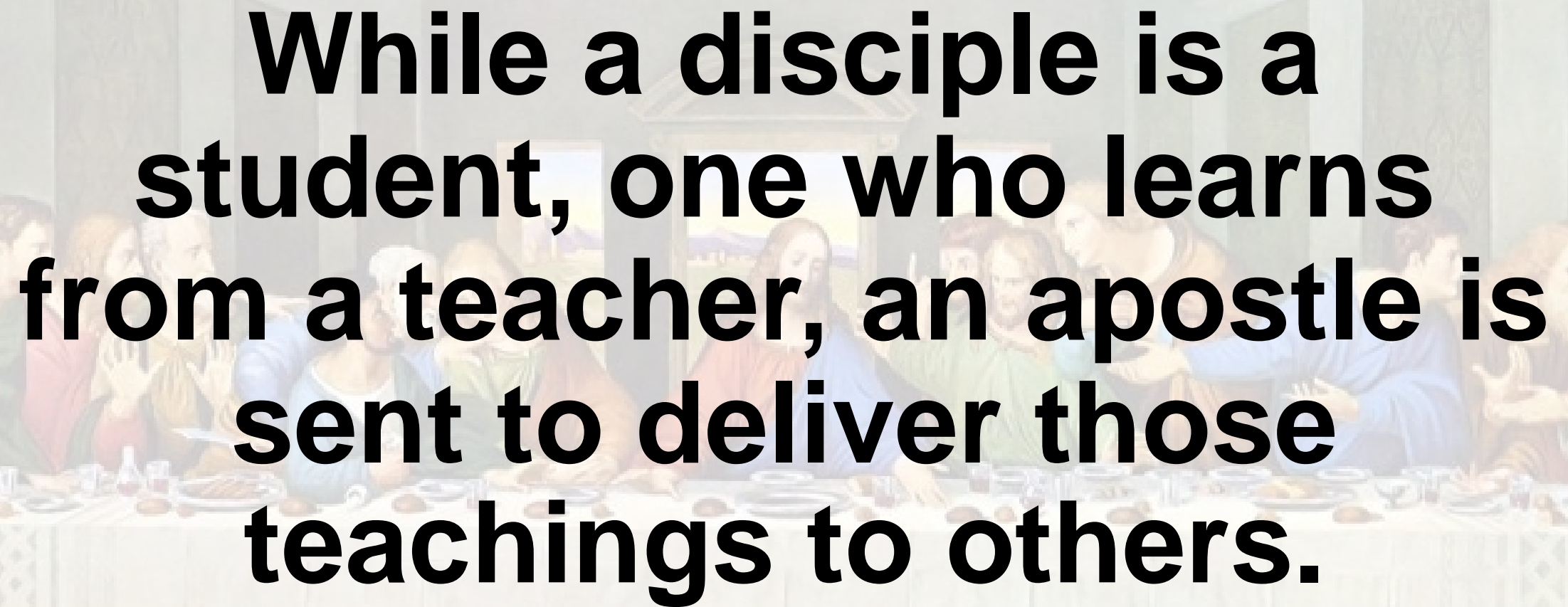
Apostle

An apostle was originally and usually referred to the early followers of Yahshua who spread the Christian message to the world or to a person of the Christian missionary designated to spread the Christian message.

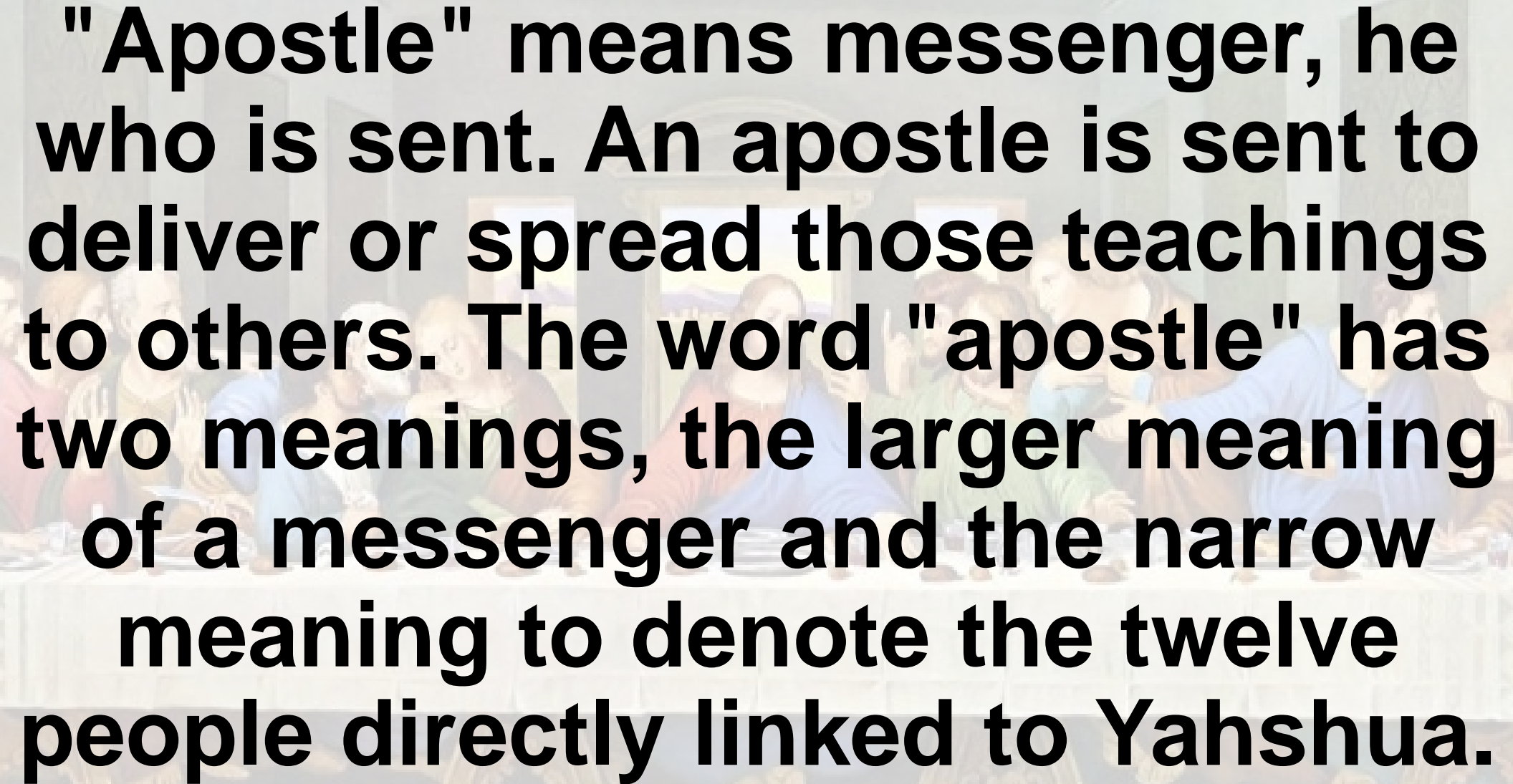
Disciple

The term disciple is not solely associated with any particular person or association.



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While a disciple is a student, one who learns from a teacher, an apostle is sent to deliver those teachings to others.



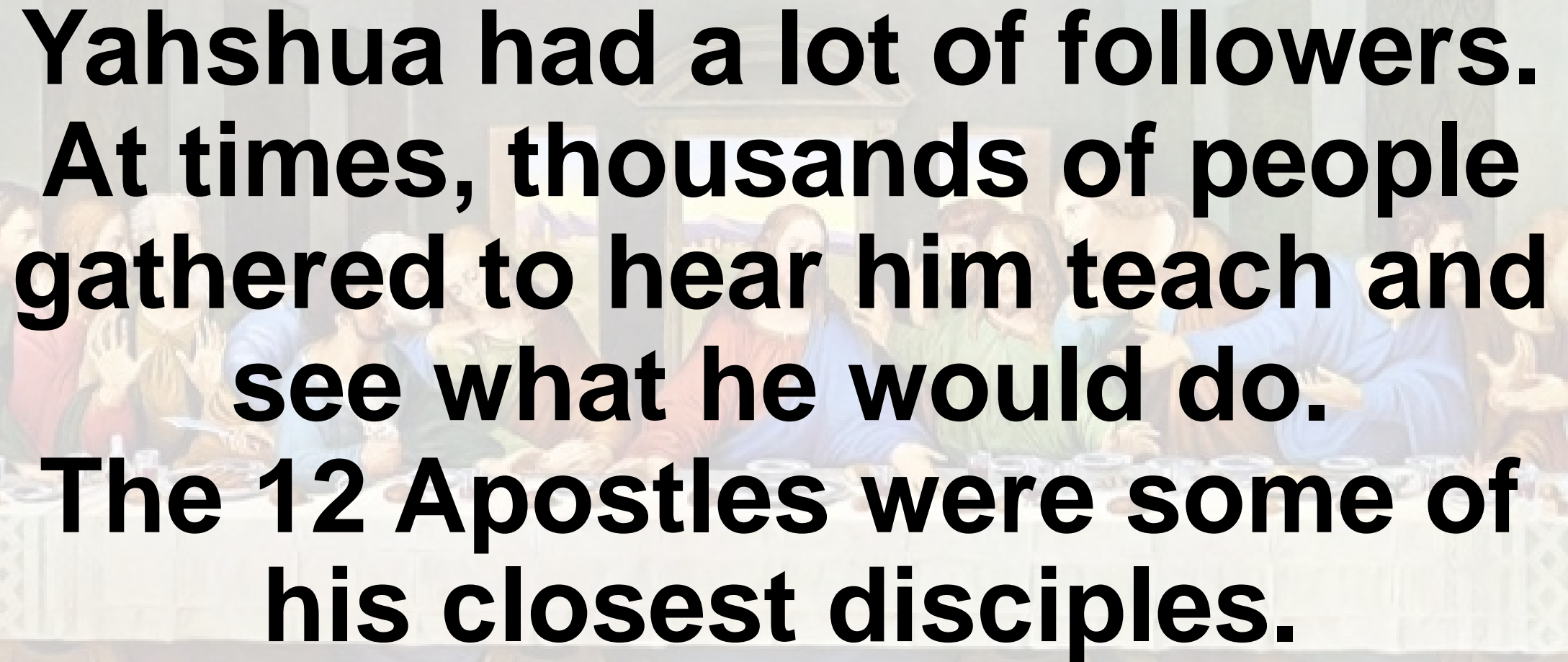
"Apostle" means messenger, he who is sent. An apostle is sent to deliver or spread those teachings to others. The word "apostle" has two meanings, the larger meaning of a messenger and the narrow meaning to denote the twelve people directly linked to Yahshua.

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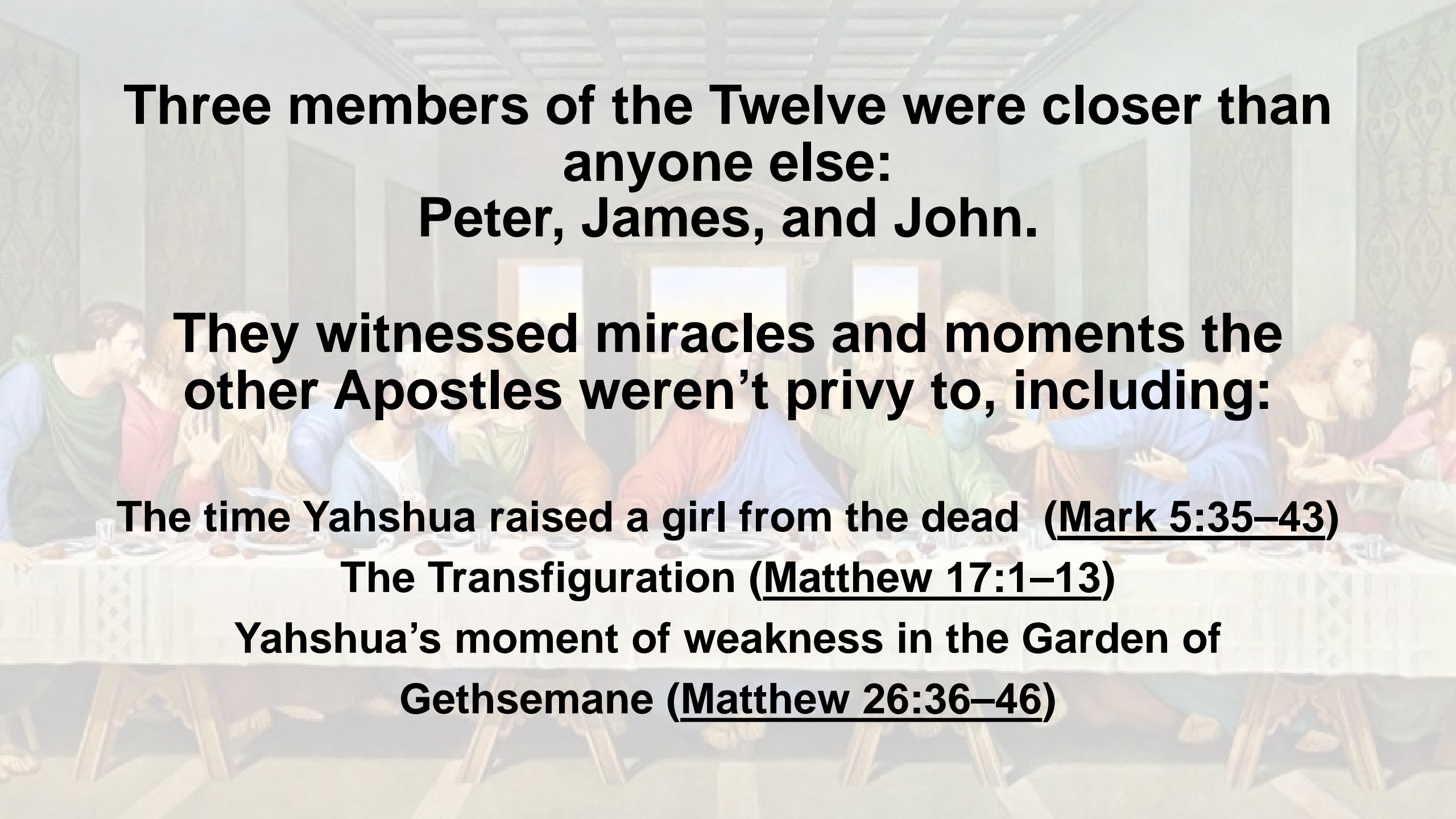
**All Apostles were
disciples, but all
disciples are not
Apostles.**

The background of the image is a faded, light-colored reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It depicts Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a vaulted ceiling and arched windows. The text is overlaid on the central part of the image.

Yahshua selected twelve of his disciples and this inner circle of men came to be known as Apostles.



**Yahshua had a lot of followers.
At times, thousands of people
gathered to hear him teach and
see what he would do.
The 12 Apostles were some of
his closest disciples.**

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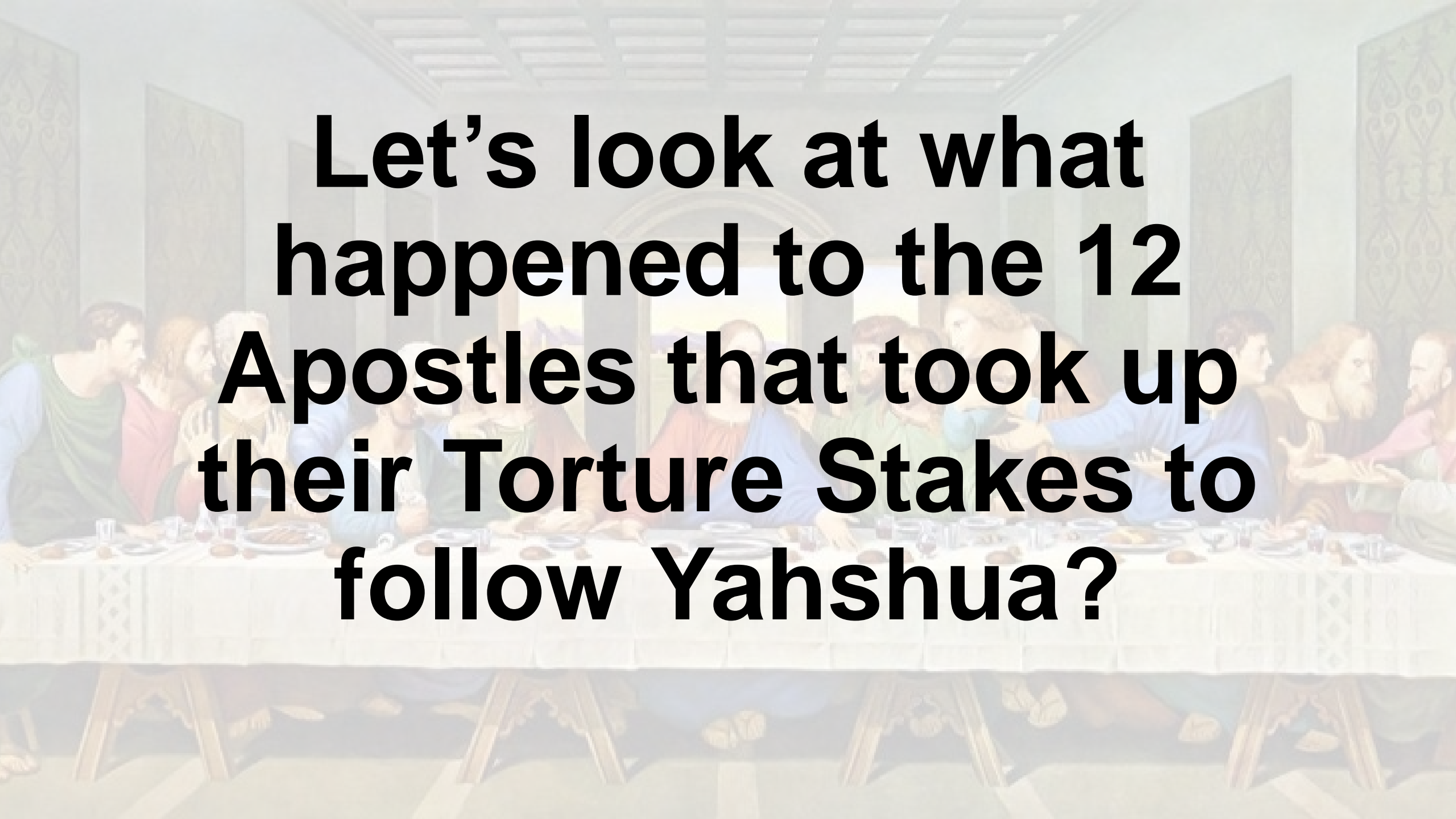
**Three members of the Twelve were closer than
anyone else:
Peter, James, and John.**

**They witnessed miracles and moments the
other Apostles weren't privy to, including:**

The time Yahshua raised a girl from the dead (Mark 5:35–43)

The Transfiguration (Matthew 17:1–13)

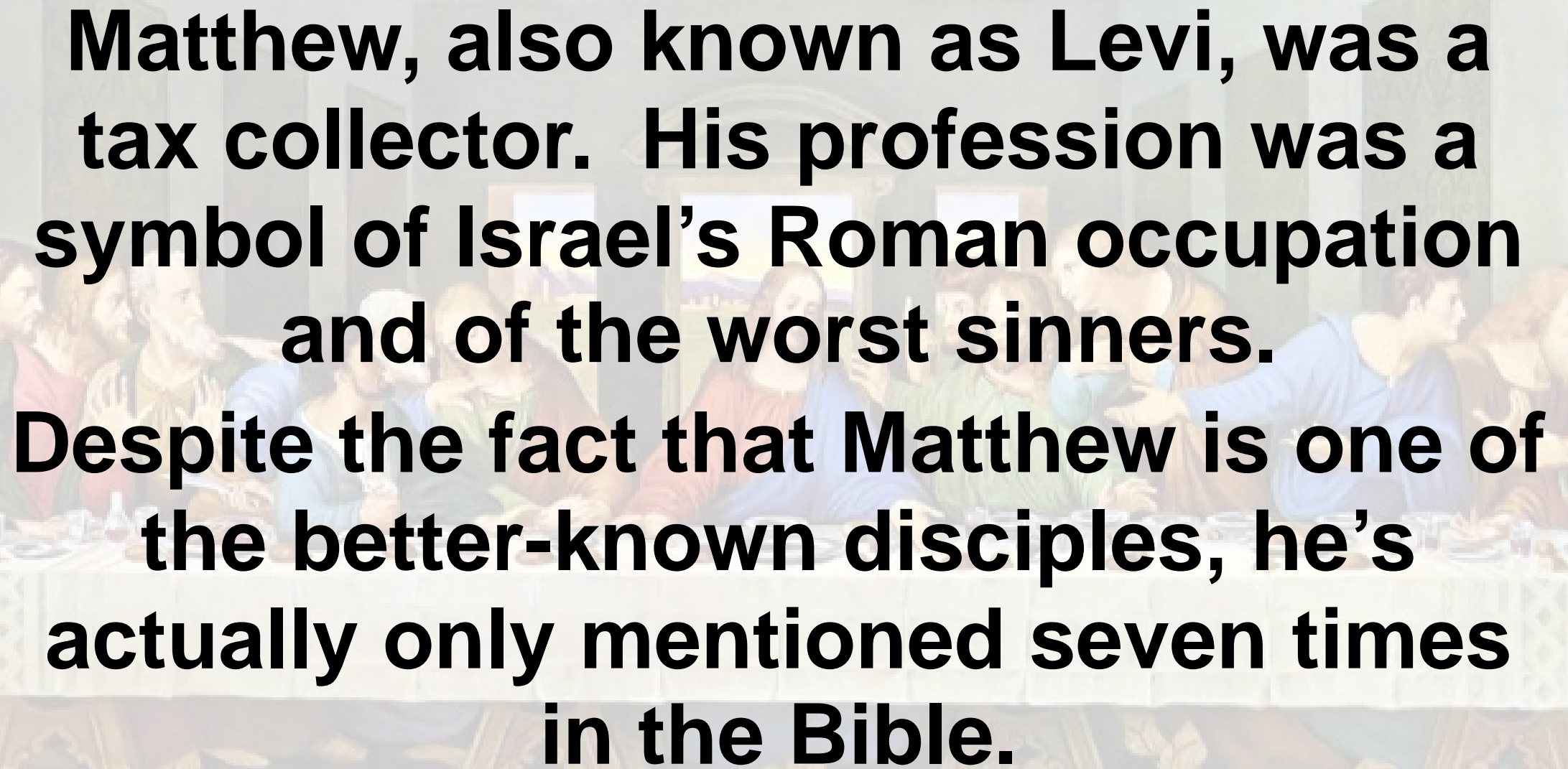
**Yahshua's moment of weakness in the Garden of
Gethsemane (Matthew 26:36–46)**

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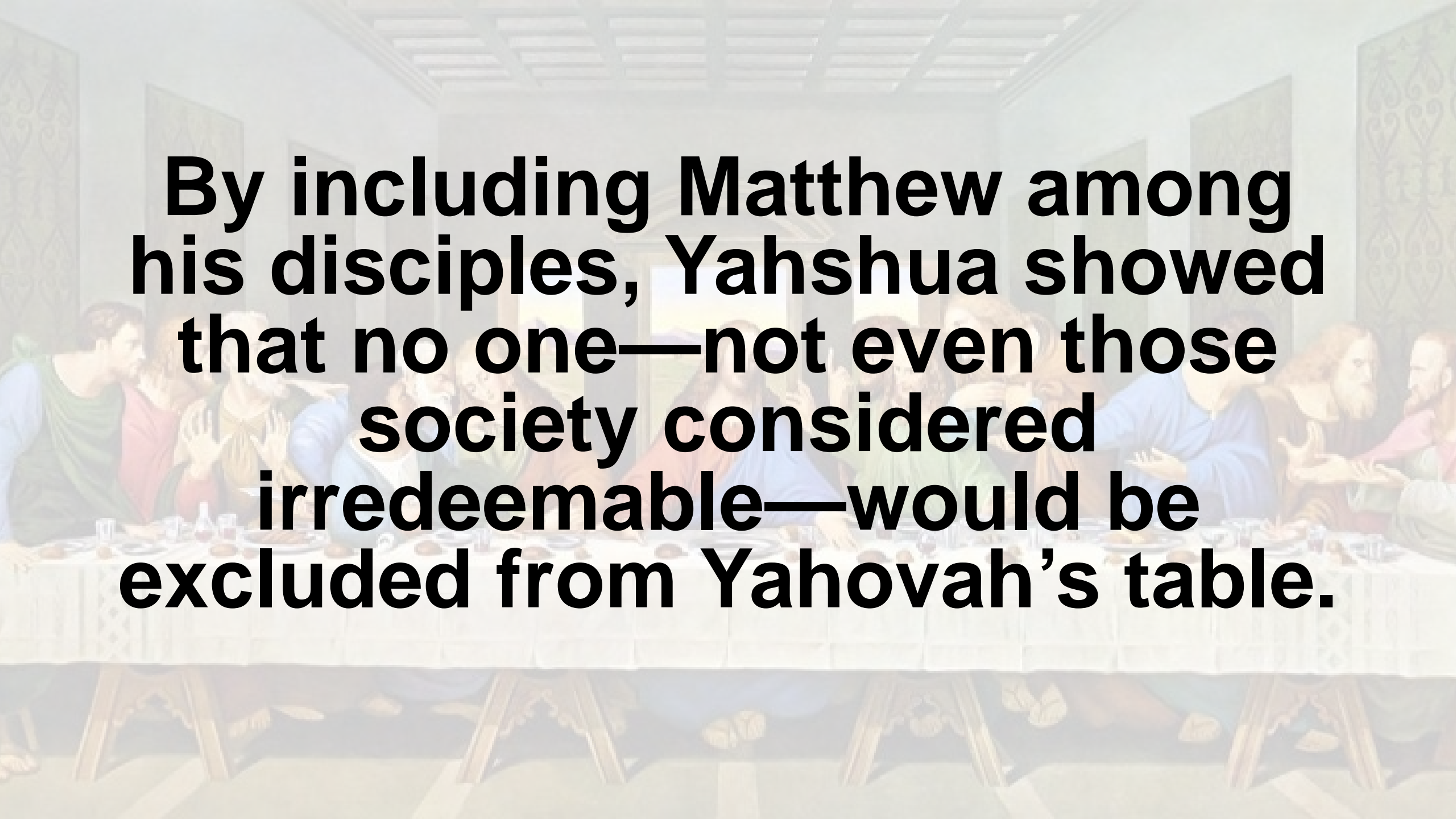
**Let's look at what
happened to the 12
Apostles that took up
their Torture Stakes to
follow Yahshua?**

MATTHEW

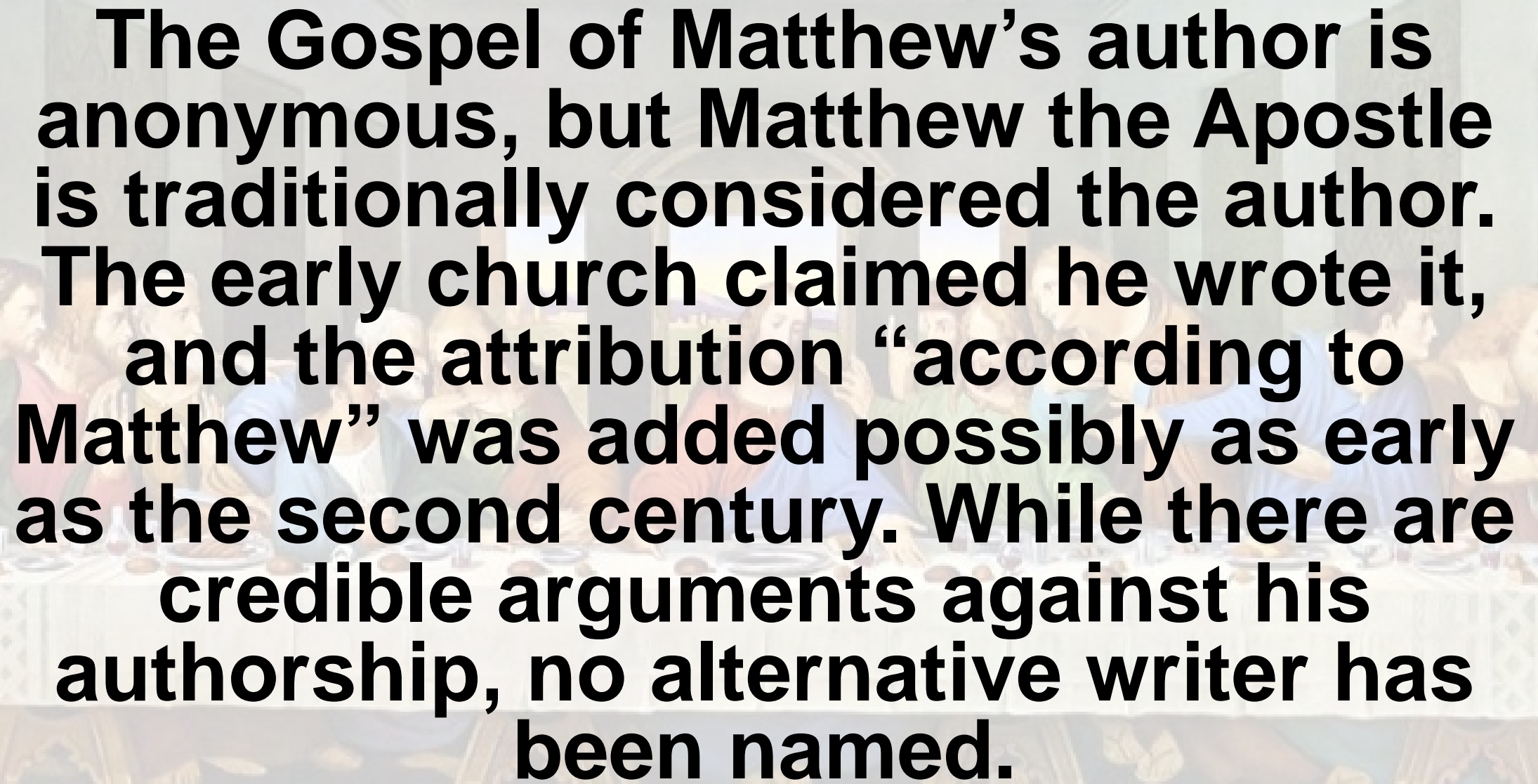




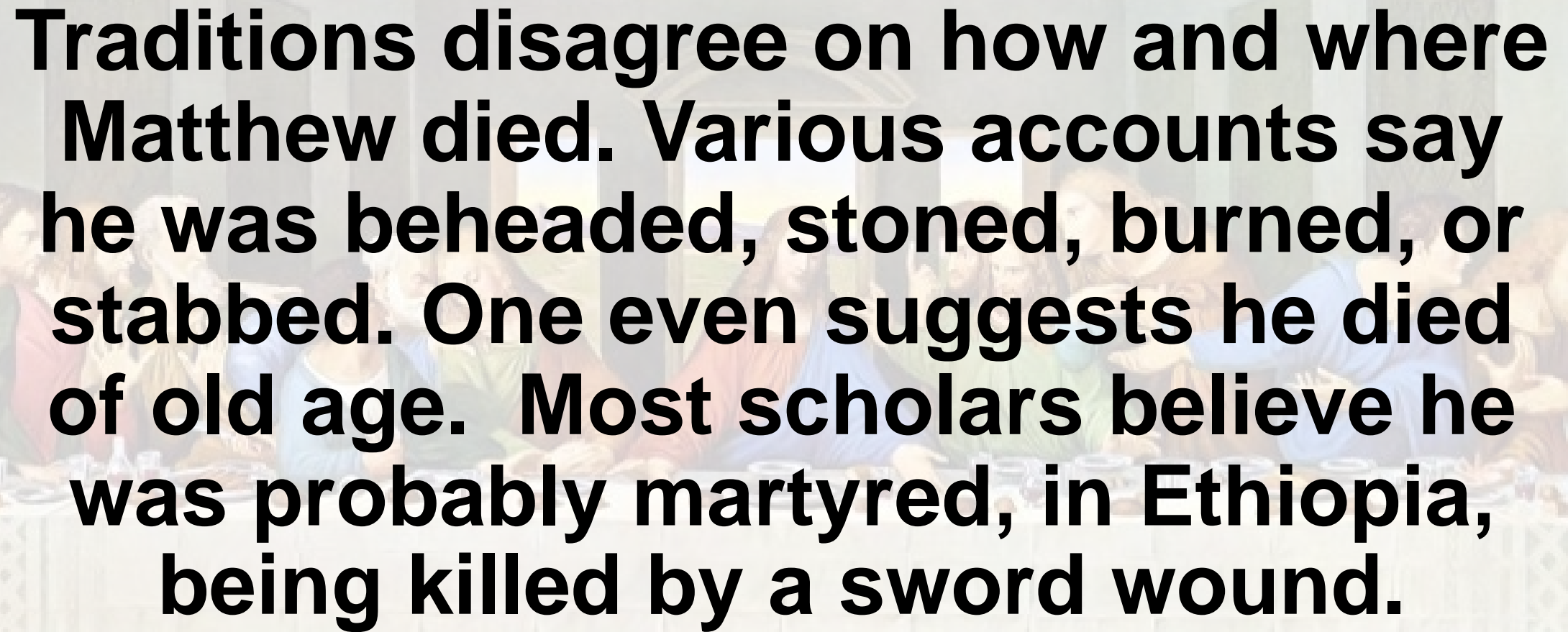
Matthew, also known as Levi, was a tax collector. His profession was a symbol of Israel's Roman occupation and of the worst sinners. Despite the fact that Matthew is one of the better-known disciples, he's actually only mentioned seven times in the Bible.



By including Matthew among his disciples, Yahshua showed that no one—not even those society considered irredeemable—would be excluded from Yahovah’s table.

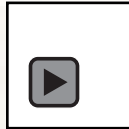


The Gospel of Matthew's author is anonymous, but Matthew the Apostle is traditionally considered the author. The early church claimed he wrote it, and the attribution "according to Matthew" was added possibly as early as the second century. While there are credible arguments against his authorship, no alternative writer has been named.



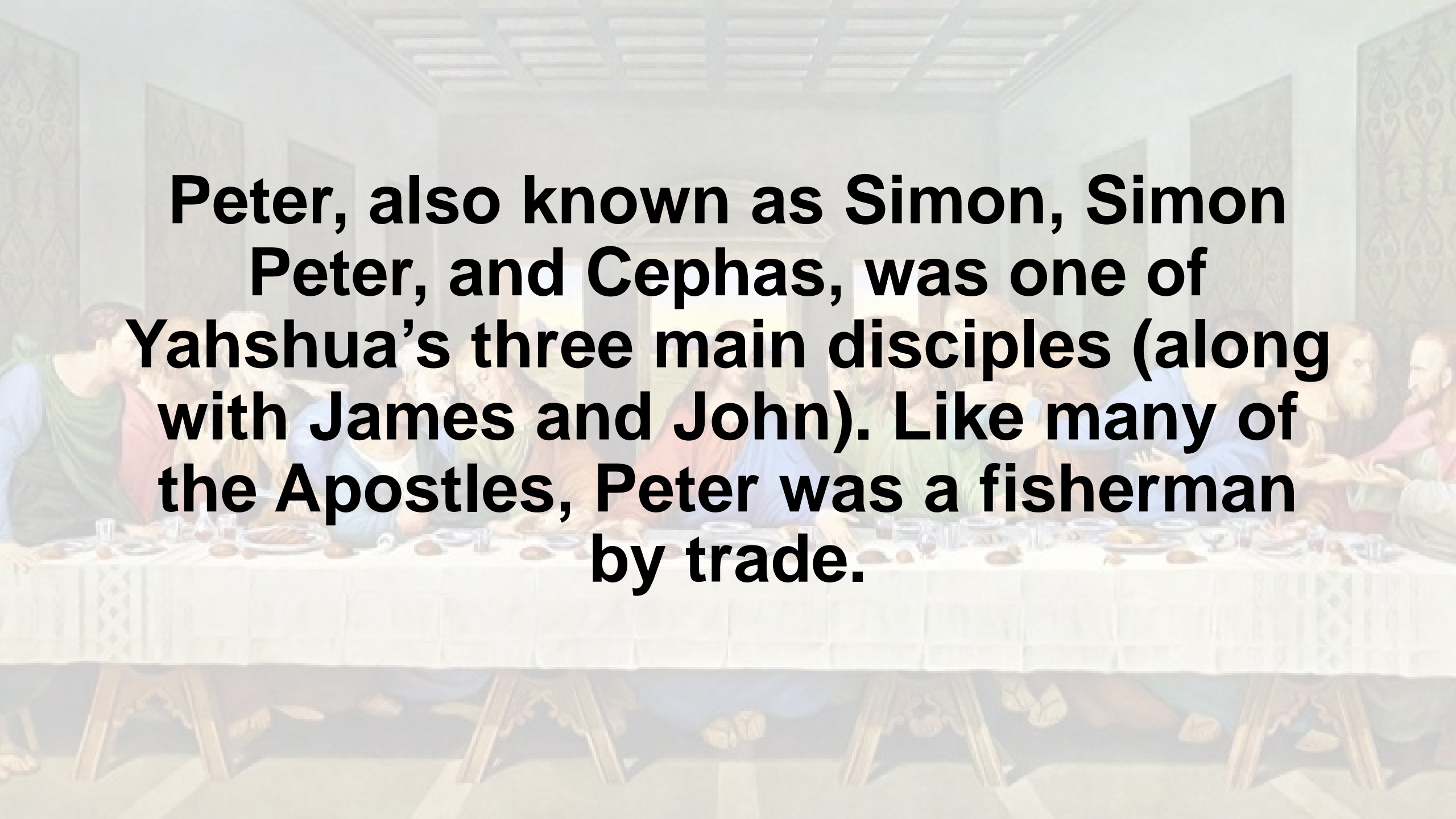
Traditions disagree on how and where Matthew died. Various accounts say he was beheaded, stoned, burned, or stabbed. One even suggests he died of old age. Most scholars believe he was probably martyred, in Ethiopia, being killed by a sword wound.

Death Toll = 1

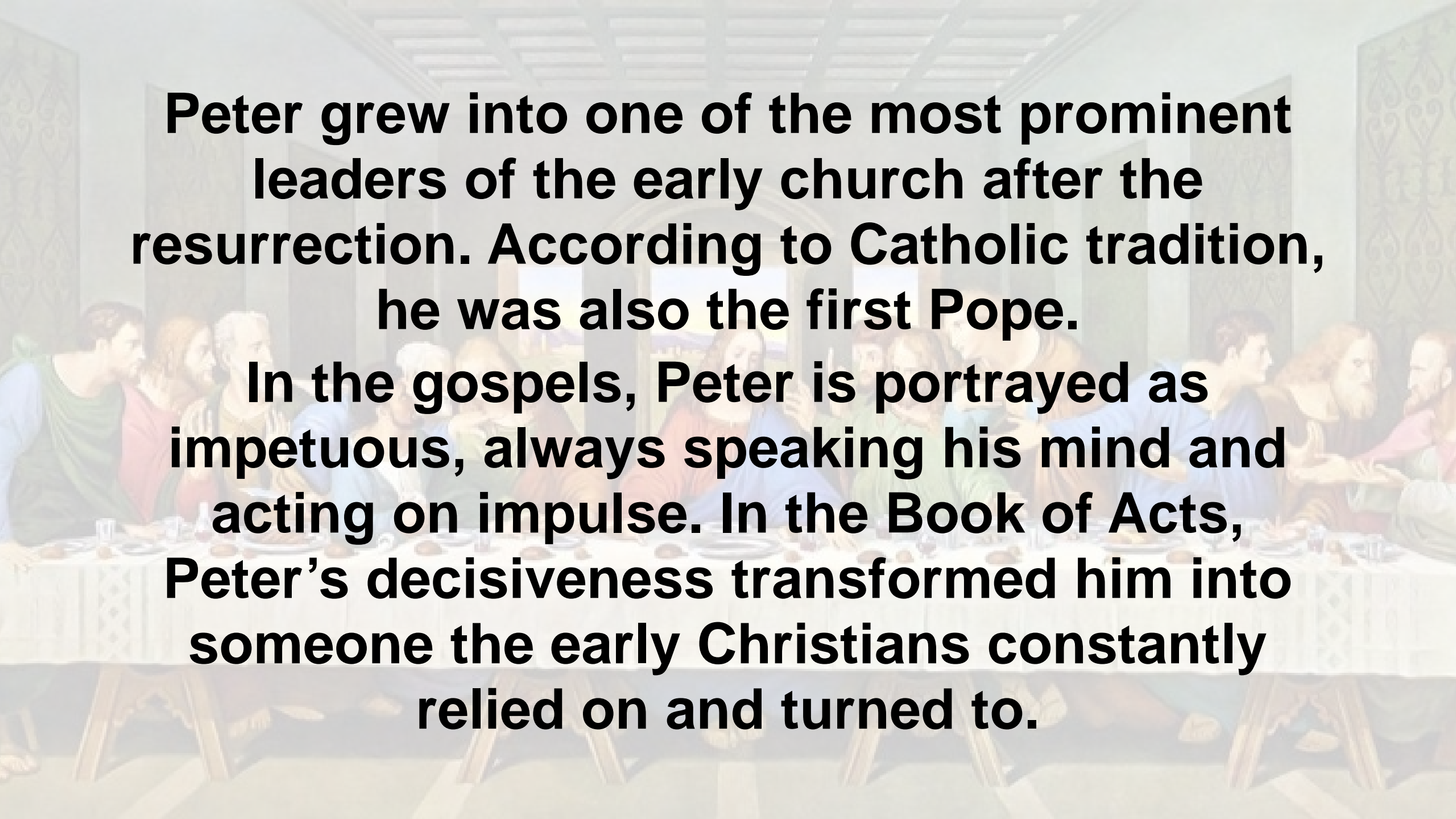


The background of the image is a reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It depicts Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The scene is captured at the moment of the announcement of betrayal. The apostles are shown in various states of shock and distress, with dynamic gestures and expressions. The color palette is muted, typical of the original fresco. The word 'PETER' is superimposed in large, bold, black capital letters over the center of the image, specifically over the figures of Jesus and the apostle John.

PETER

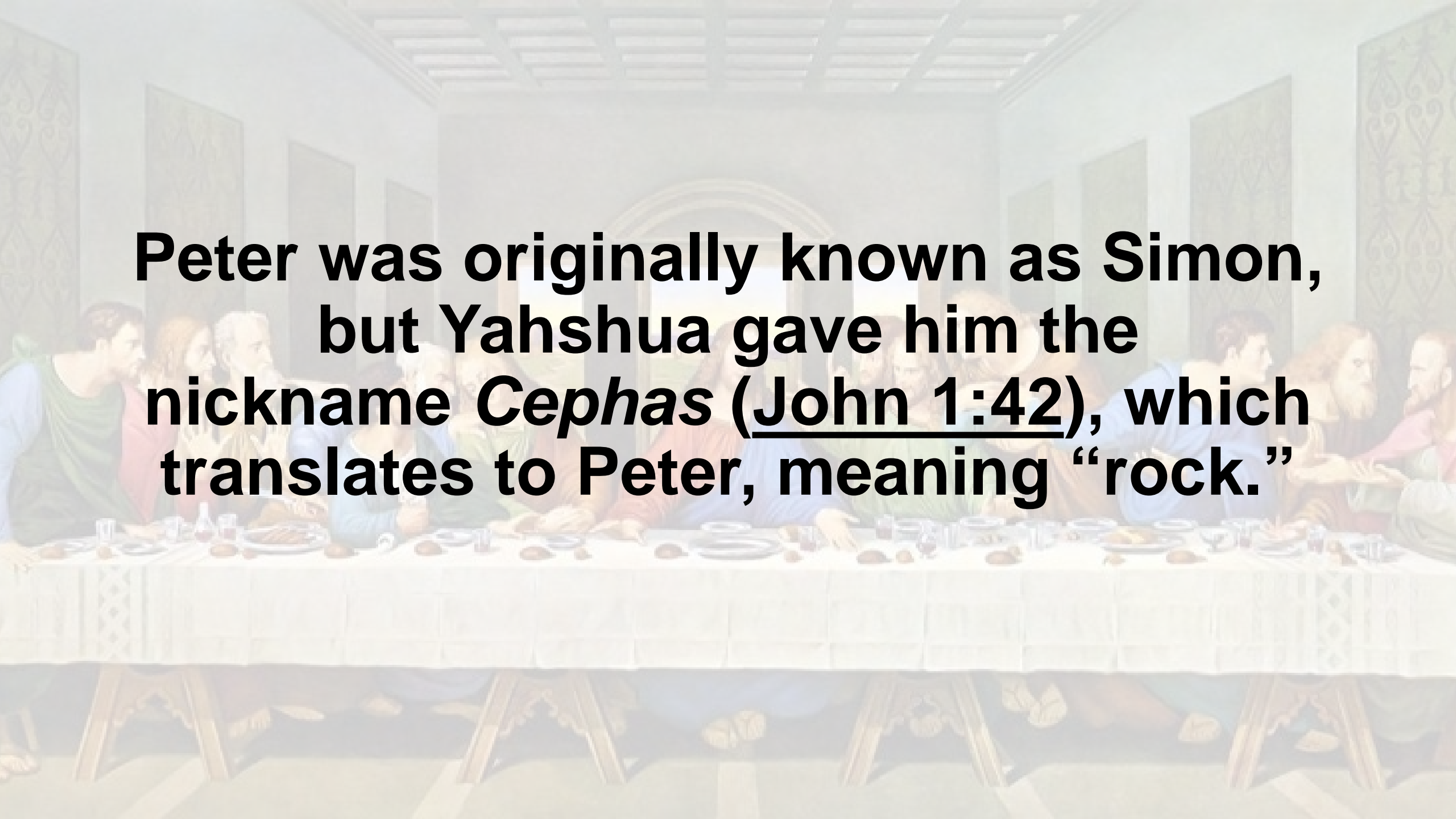


Peter, also known as Simon, Simon Peter, and Cephas, was one of Yahshua's three main disciples (along with James and John). Like many of the Apostles, Peter was a fisherman by trade.

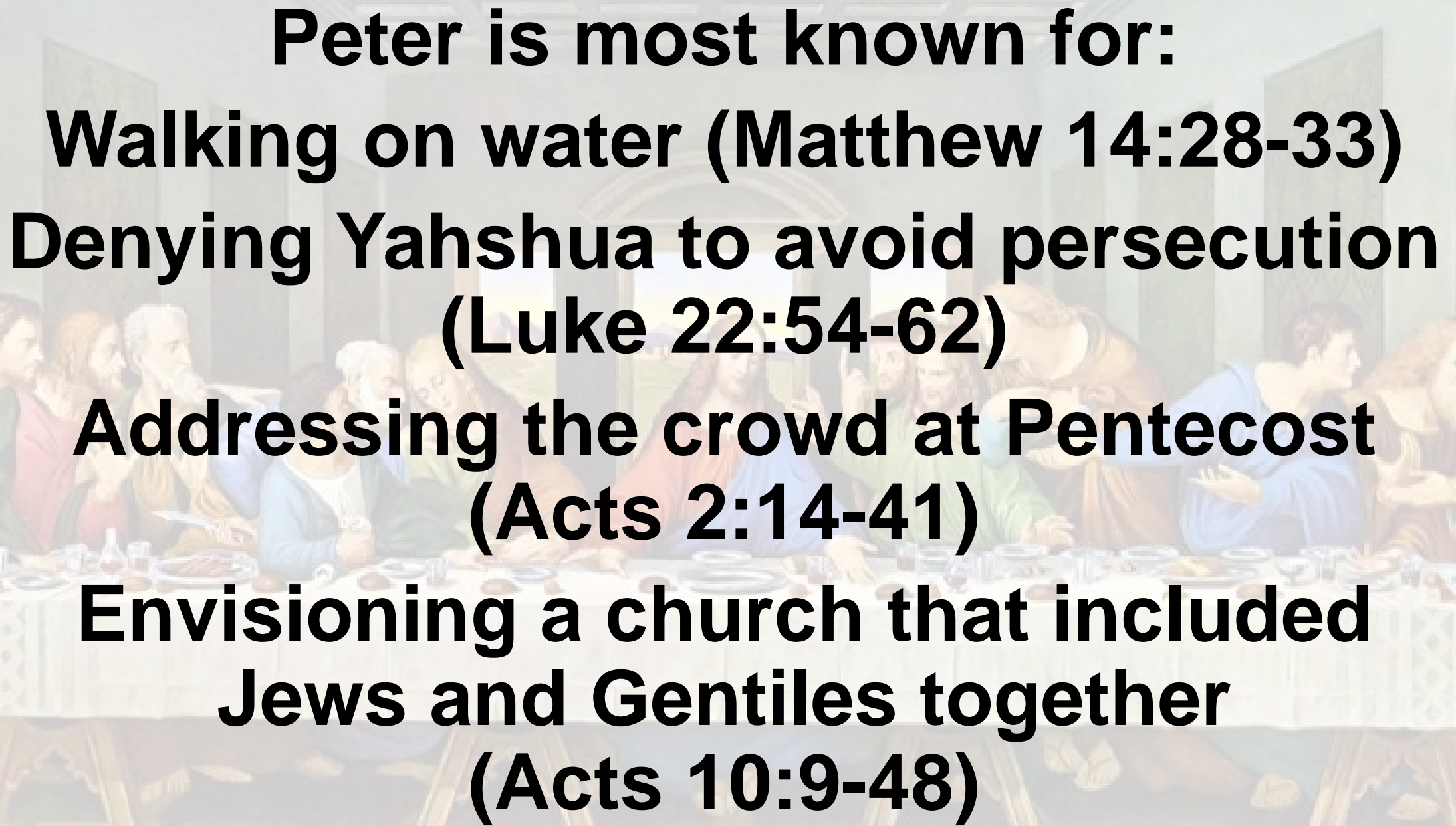


Peter grew into one of the most prominent leaders of the early church after the resurrection. According to Catholic tradition, he was also the first Pope.

In the gospels, Peter is portrayed as impetuous, always speaking his mind and acting on impulse. In the Book of Acts, Peter's decisiveness transformed him into someone the early Christians constantly relied on and turned to.

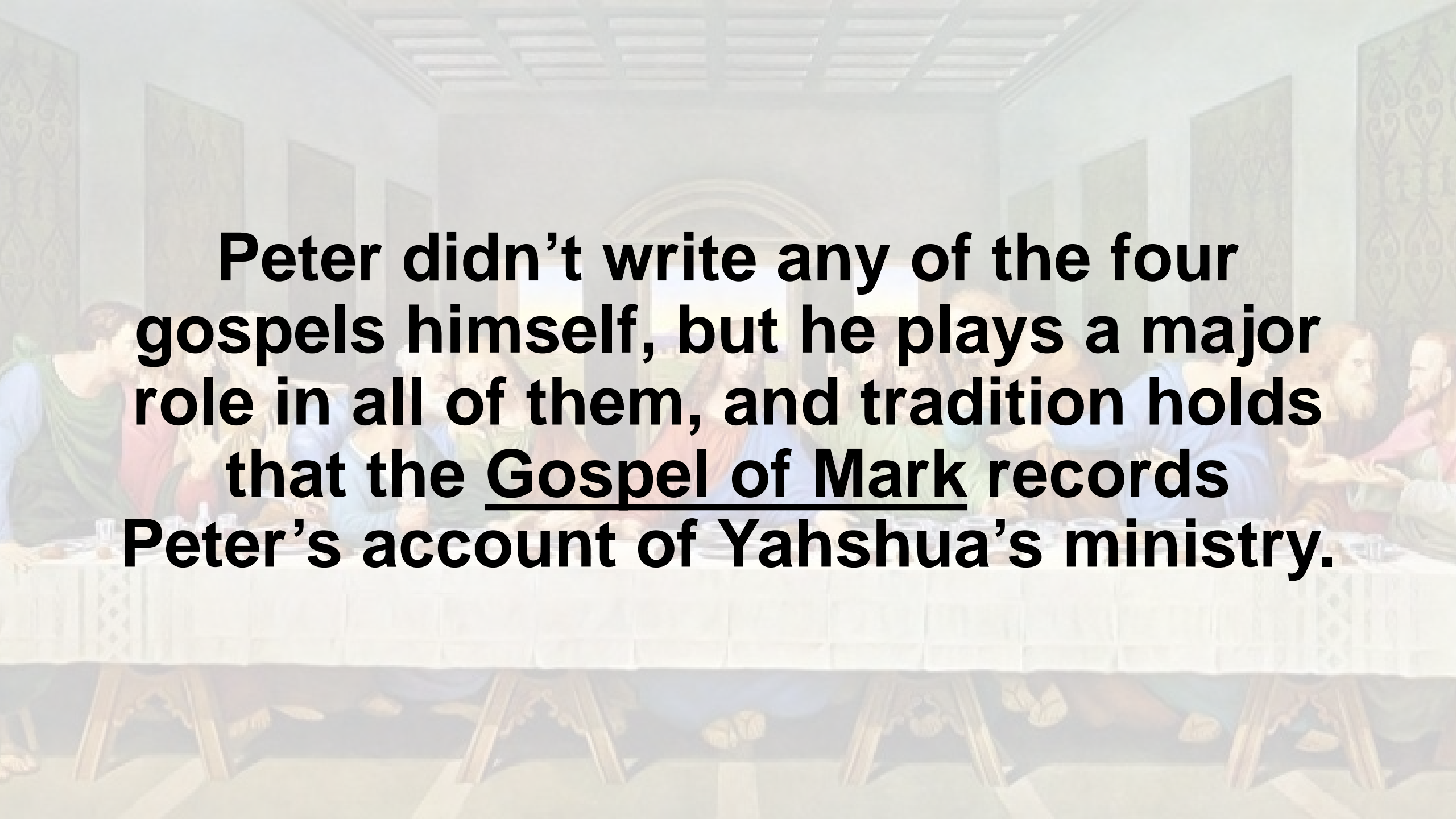


**Peter was originally known as Simon,
but Yahshua gave him the
nickname *Cephas* (John 1:42), which
translates to Peter, meaning “rock.”**

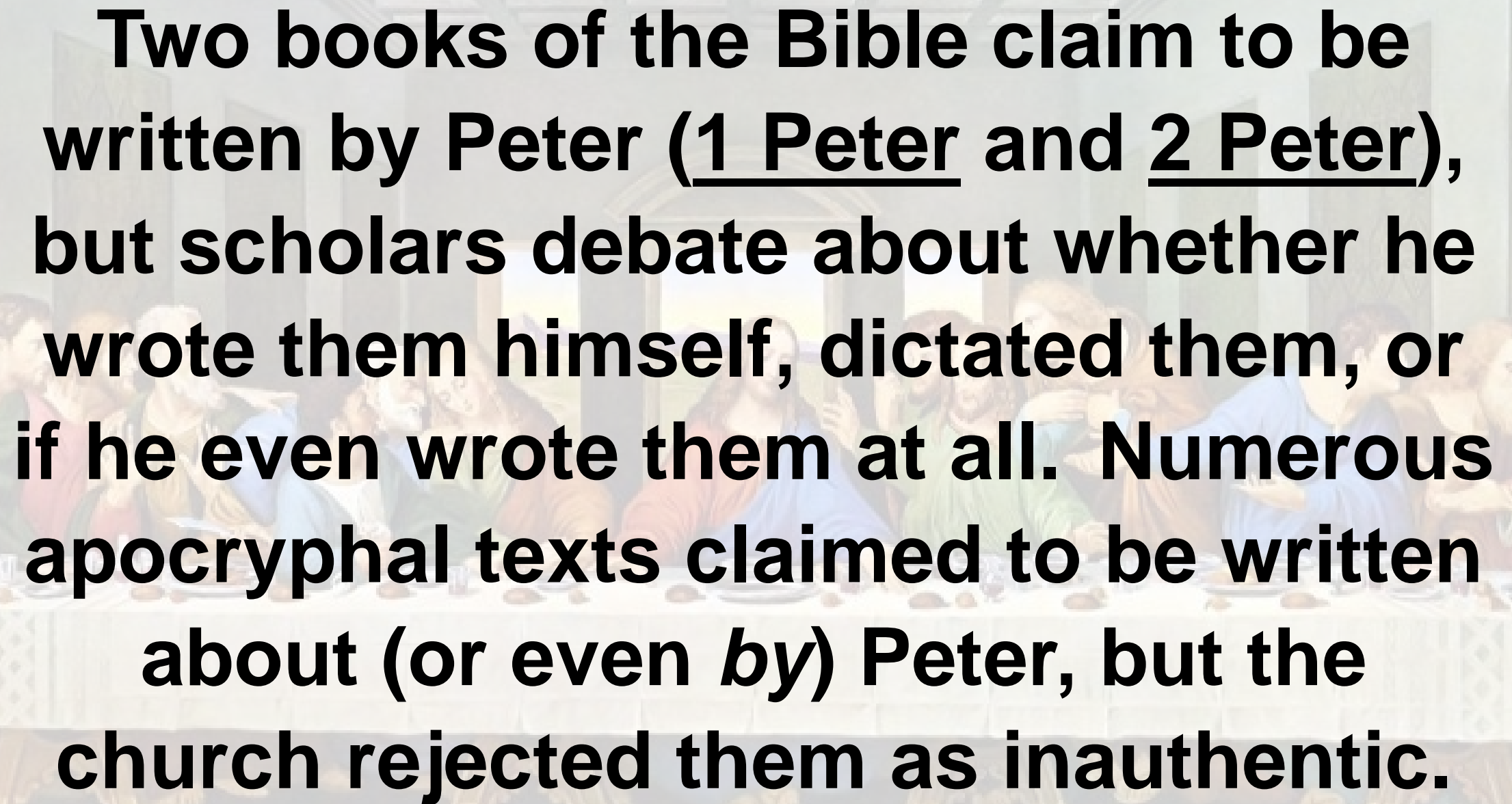
The background of the slide is a faded, artistic representation of the Last Supper. It shows Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table, engaged in conversation and eating. The scene is set in a room with arched windows and classical architectural details.

Peter is most known for:

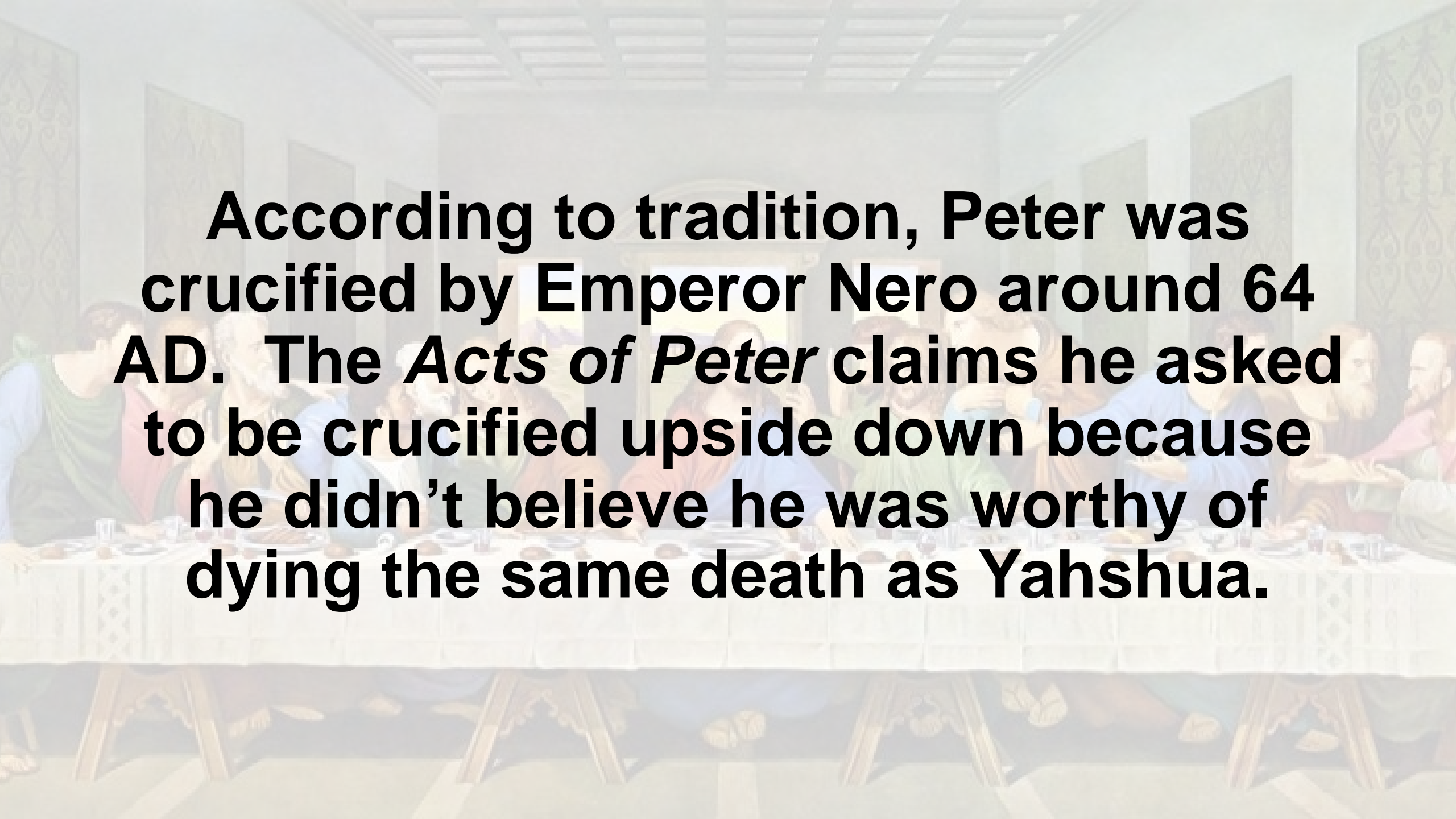
- Walking on water (Matthew 14:28-33)**
- Denying Yahshua to avoid persecution
(Luke 22:54-62)**
- Addressing the crowd at Pentecost
(Acts 2:14-41)**
- Envisioning a church that included
Jews and Gentiles together
(Acts 10:9-48)**



Peter didn't write any of the four gospels himself, but he plays a major role in all of them, and tradition holds that the Gospel of Mark records Peter's account of Yahshua's ministry.

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Two books of the Bible claim to be written by Peter (1 Peter and 2 Peter), but scholars debate about whether he wrote them himself, dictated them, or if he even wrote them at all. Numerous apocryphal texts claimed to be written about (or even *by*) Peter, but the church rejected them as inauthentic.



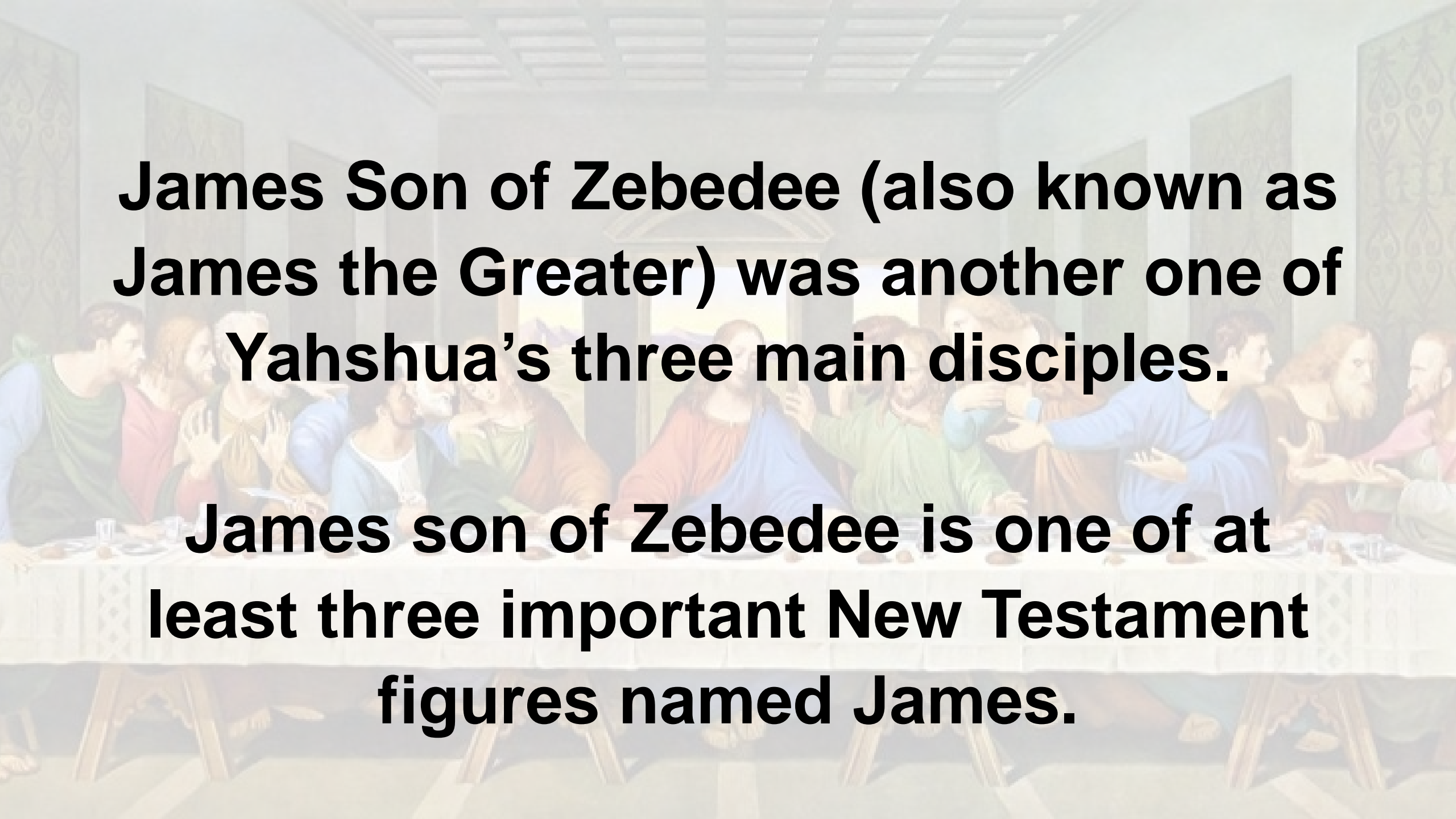
According to tradition, Peter was crucified by Emperor Nero around 64 AD. The *Acts of Peter* claims he asked to be crucified upside down because he didn't believe he was worthy of dying the same death as Yahshua.

Death Toll = 2



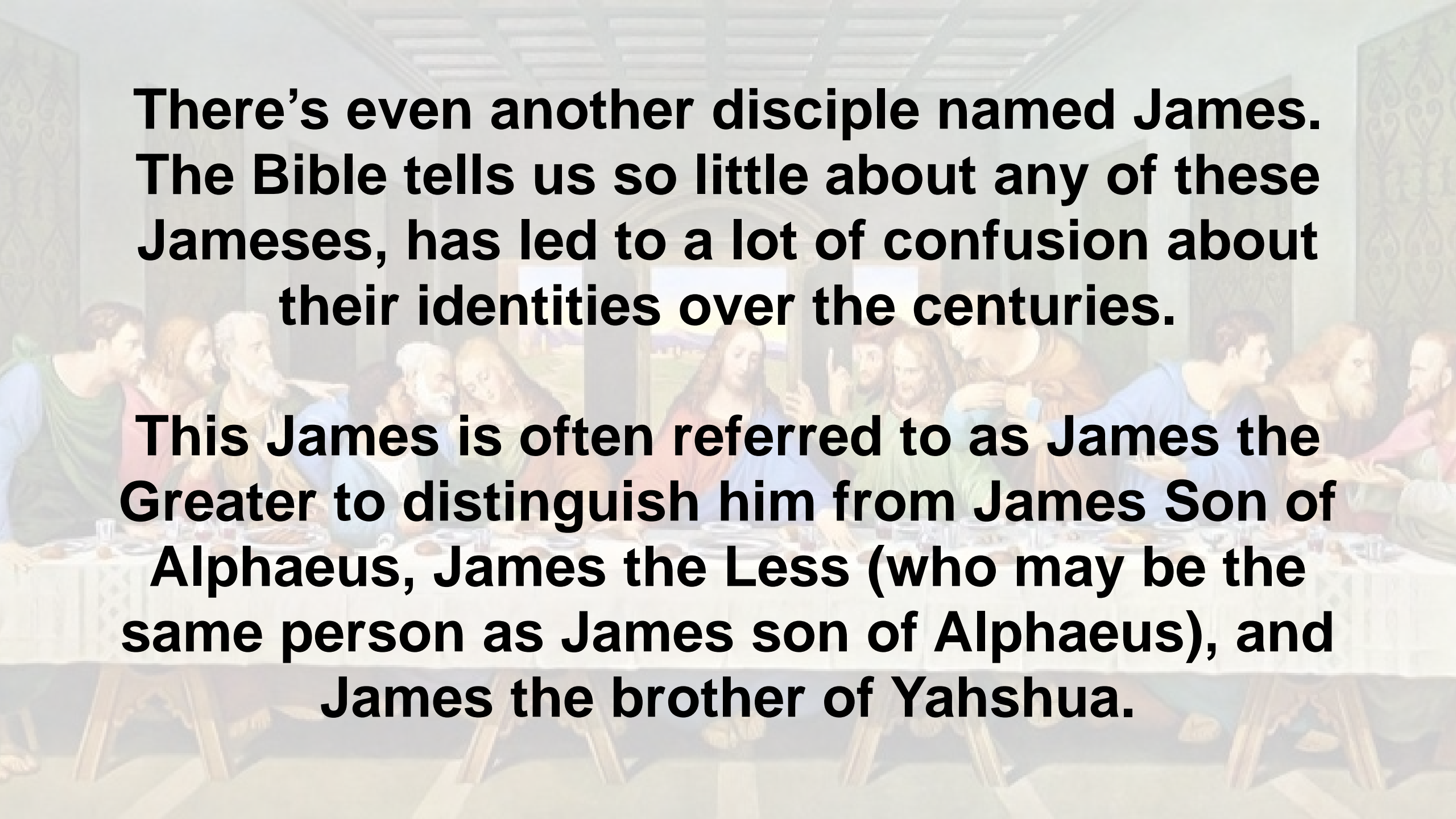
The background of the image is a faded, light-colored reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It depicts Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The word 'JAMES' is superimposed in large, bold, black capital letters over the center of the painting, specifically over the figures of James the Greater and James the Lesser.

JAMES

The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with arched windows and a coffered ceiling. The figures are engaged in various gestures of conversation and eating. The text is overlaid on this background in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

James Son of Zebedee (also known as James the Greater) was another one of Yahshua's three main disciples.

James son of Zebedee is one of at least three important New Testament figures named James.



There's even another disciple named James. The Bible tells us so little about any of these Jameses, has led to a lot of confusion about their identities over the centuries.

This James is often referred to as James the Greater to distinguish him from James Son of Alphaeus, James the Less (who may be the same person as James son of Alphaeus), and James the brother of Yahshua.

The background of the slide is a faded, artistic representation of the Last Supper. It shows Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table covered with a white cloth. The room has high ceilings and arched windows in the background. The text is overlaid on this image.

James Son of Zebedee is most known for:

Asking Yahshua if he and John should call down fire from heaven to destroy a village which failed to show them hospitality (Luke 9:54)

Asking Yahshua if he and John can sit on either side of Yahshua' throne in heaven, and unwittingly promising to follow Yahshua into martyrdom (Mark 10:35–40)

Being martyred by Herod in Acts 12:2

The background of the image is a faded, light-colored reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows the twelve apostles seated around a long table with a white tablecloth, set with plates, glasses, and food. The room has a vaulted ceiling and arched windows in the background.

James is the only disciple whose martyrdom is recorded in the Bible (Acts 12:2). Herod had him killed by sword, and he was likely beheaded.



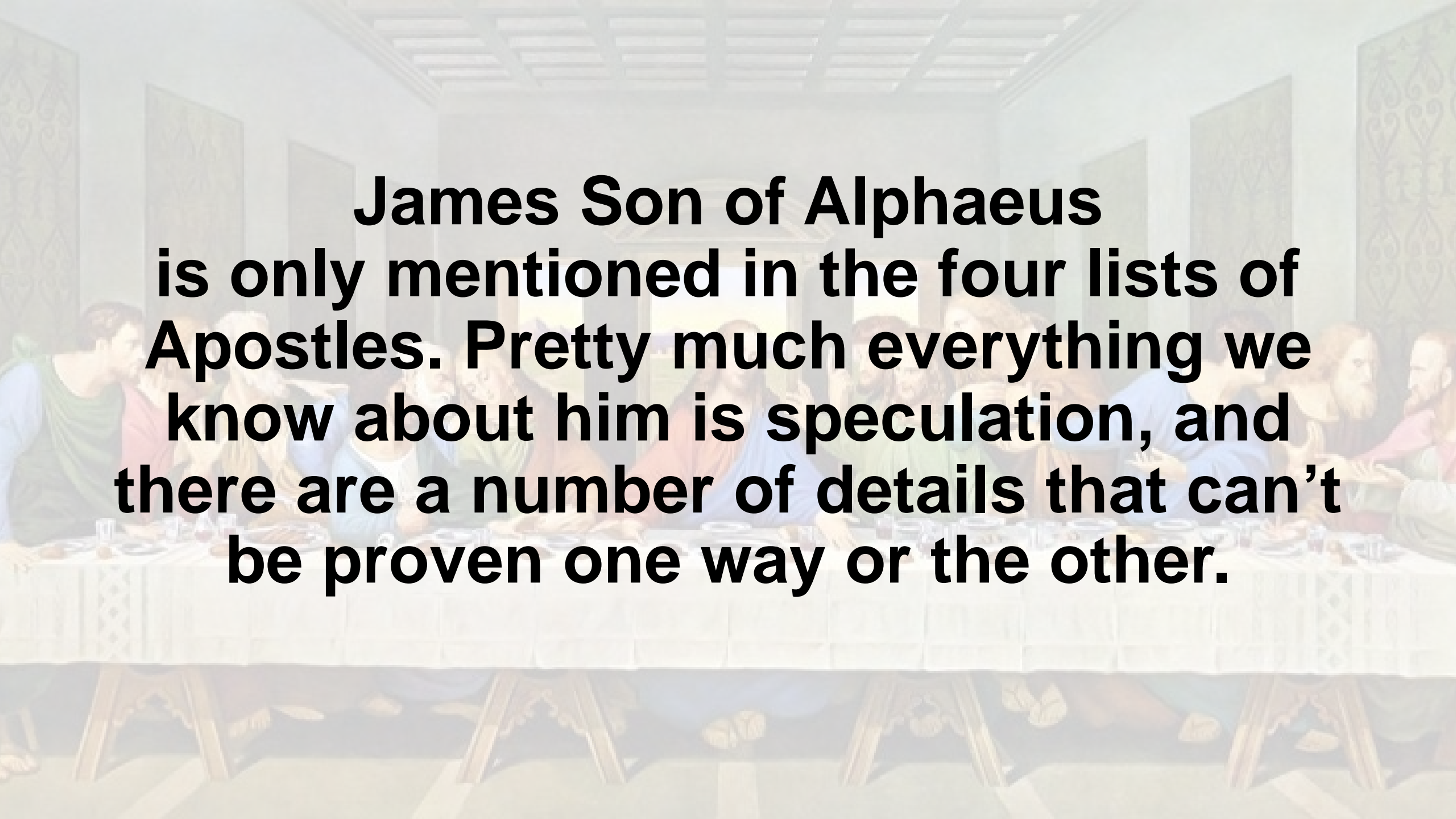
The Roman officer who guarded James watched amazed as James defended his faith at his trial. Later, the officer walked beside James to the place of execution. Overcome by conviction, he declared his new faith to the judge and knelt beside James to accept beheading as a Christian.

Death Toll = 3

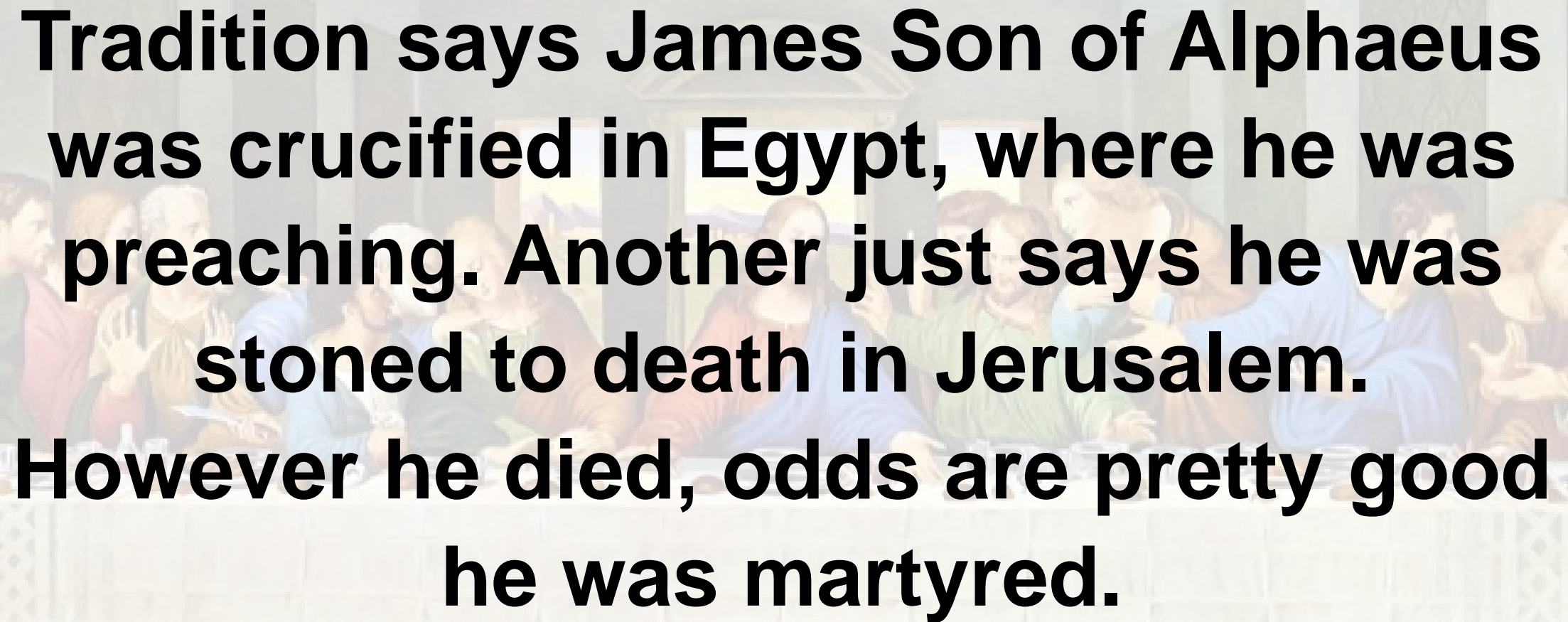


The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows the twelve apostles seated around a long table, with Jesus in the center. The scene is set in a room with a coffered ceiling and patterned wall panels. The text 'JAMES SON OF ALPHAEUS' is overlaid in large, bold, black capital letters, centered over the middle of the painting.

JAMES SON OF ALPHAEUS

The background of the slide is a faded, light-colored reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows the twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with architectural details like windows and a coffered ceiling. The text is overlaid on this image.

**James Son of Alphaeus
is only mentioned in the four lists of
Apostles. Pretty much everything we
know about him is speculation, and
there are a number of details that can't
be proven one way or the other.**

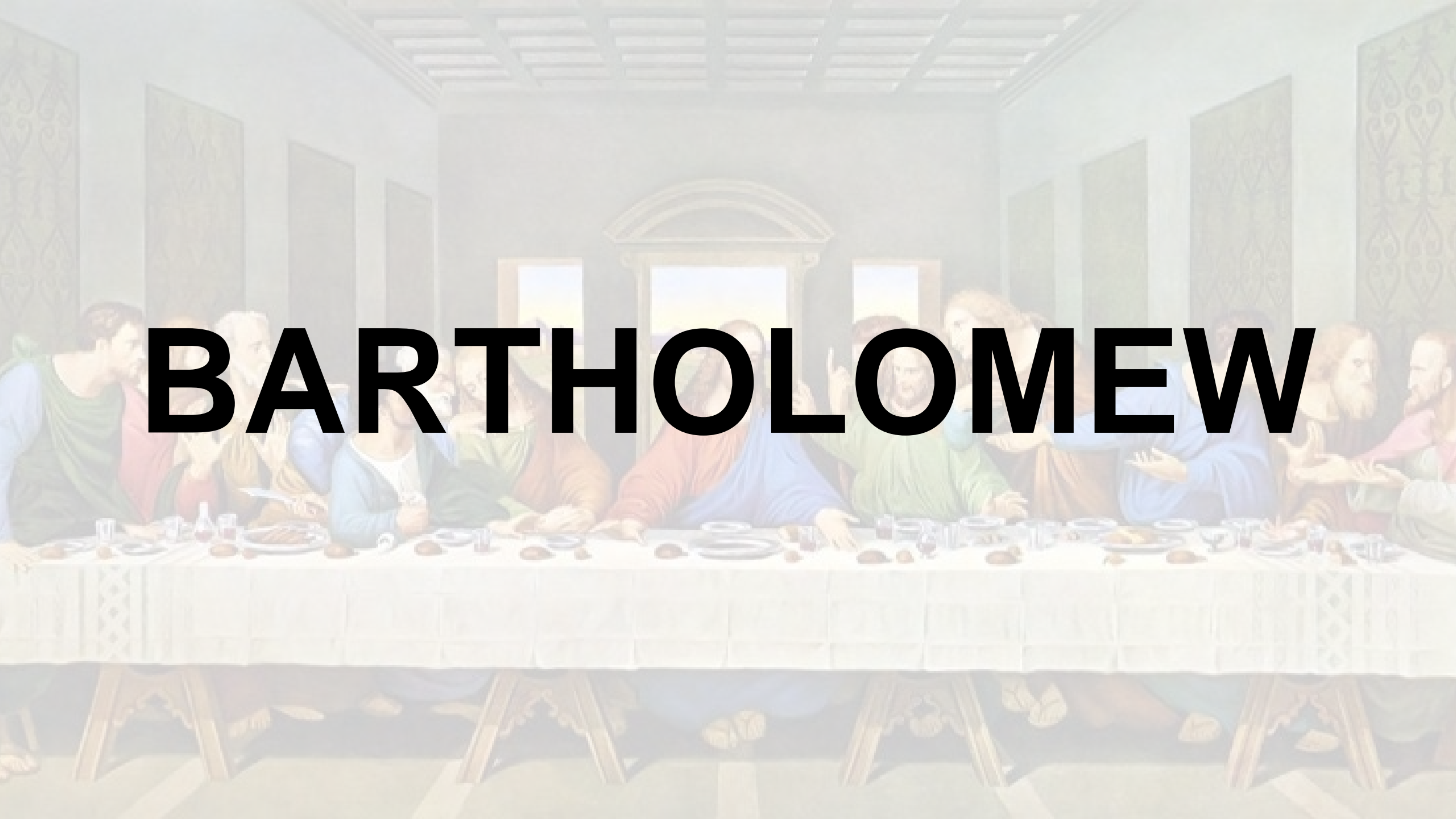


Tradition says James Son of Alphaeus was crucified in Egypt, where he was preaching. Another just says he was stoned to death in Jerusalem. However he died, odds are pretty good he was martyred.

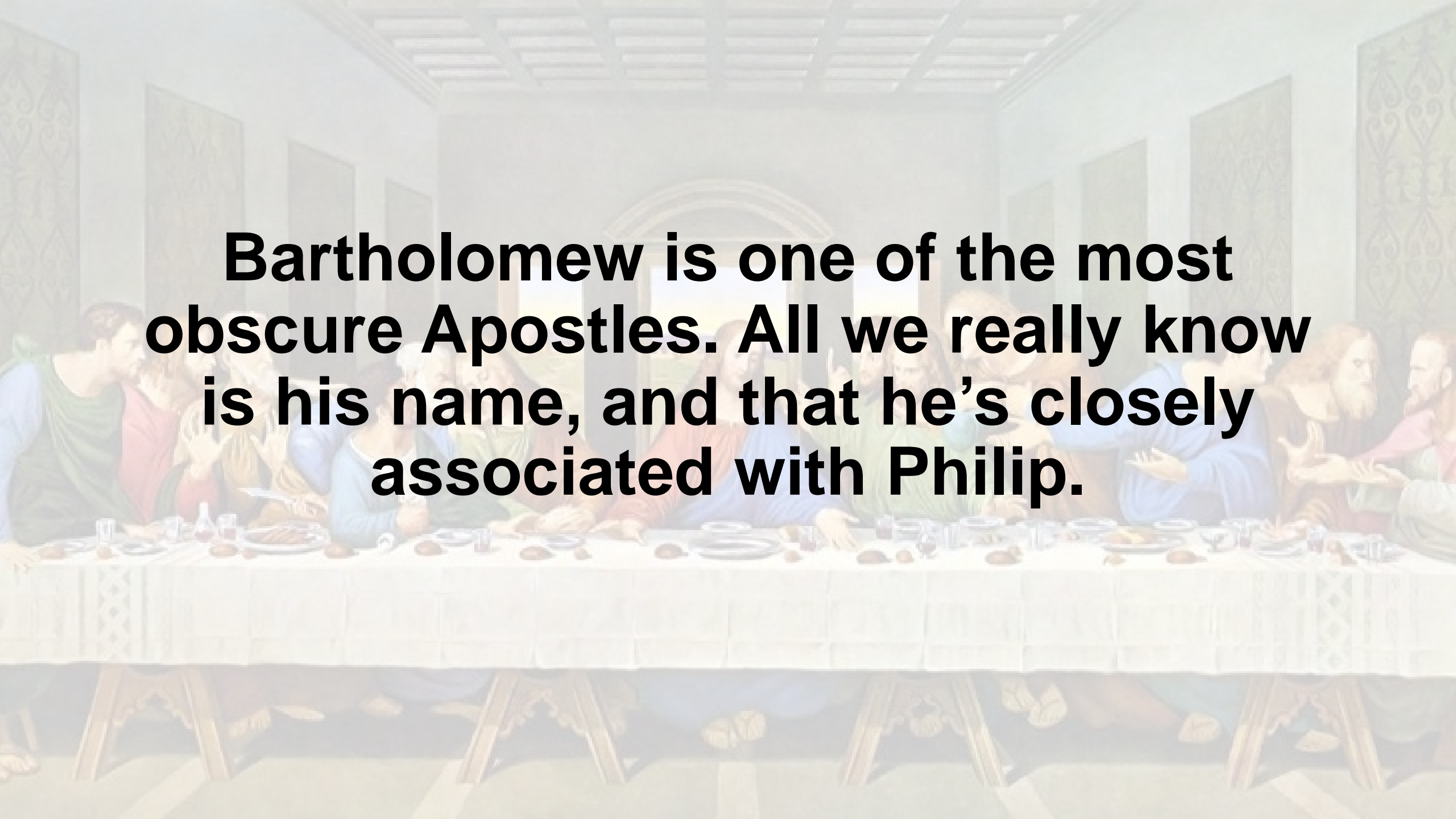
The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It depicts Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The text 'Death Toll = 4' is superimposed over the center of the image.

Death Toll = 4

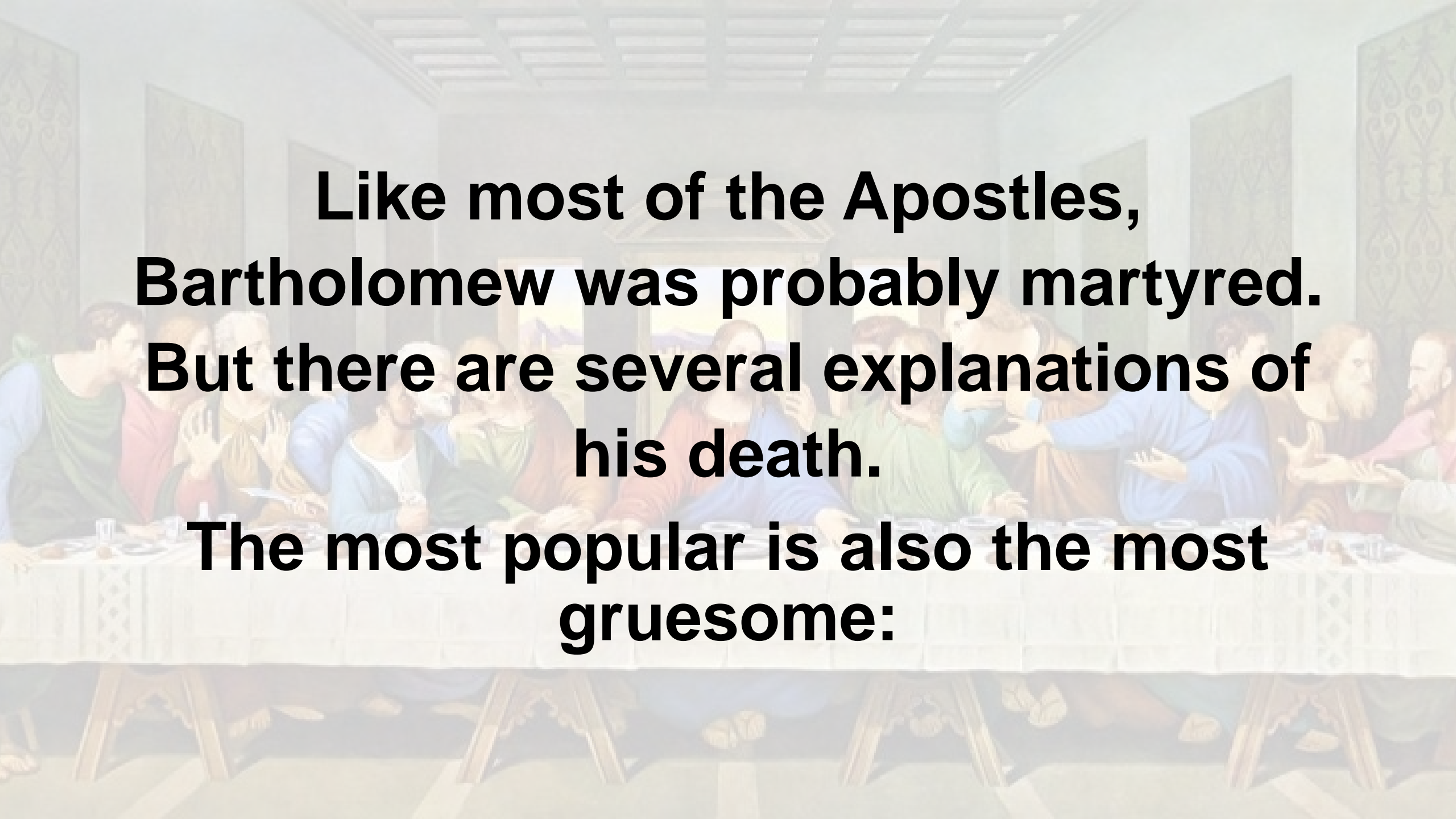




BARTHOLOMEW

The background of the image is a faded, light-colored reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows the twelve apostles seated around a long table with a white tablecloth, with Jesus in the center. The text is overlaid on this image.

Bartholomew is one of the most obscure Apostles. All we really know is his name, and that he's closely associated with Philip.



**Like most of the Apostles,
Bartholomew was probably martyred.
But there are several explanations of
his death.**

**The most popular is also the most
gruesome:**

**Bartholomew was allegedly flayed (skinned)
alive in Armenia and then beheaded.**

Other accounts suggest he was:

Beaten and then crucified

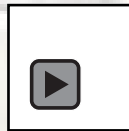
Crucified upside down

**Crucified and taken down before he died, then
flayed and beheaded**

Just beheaded

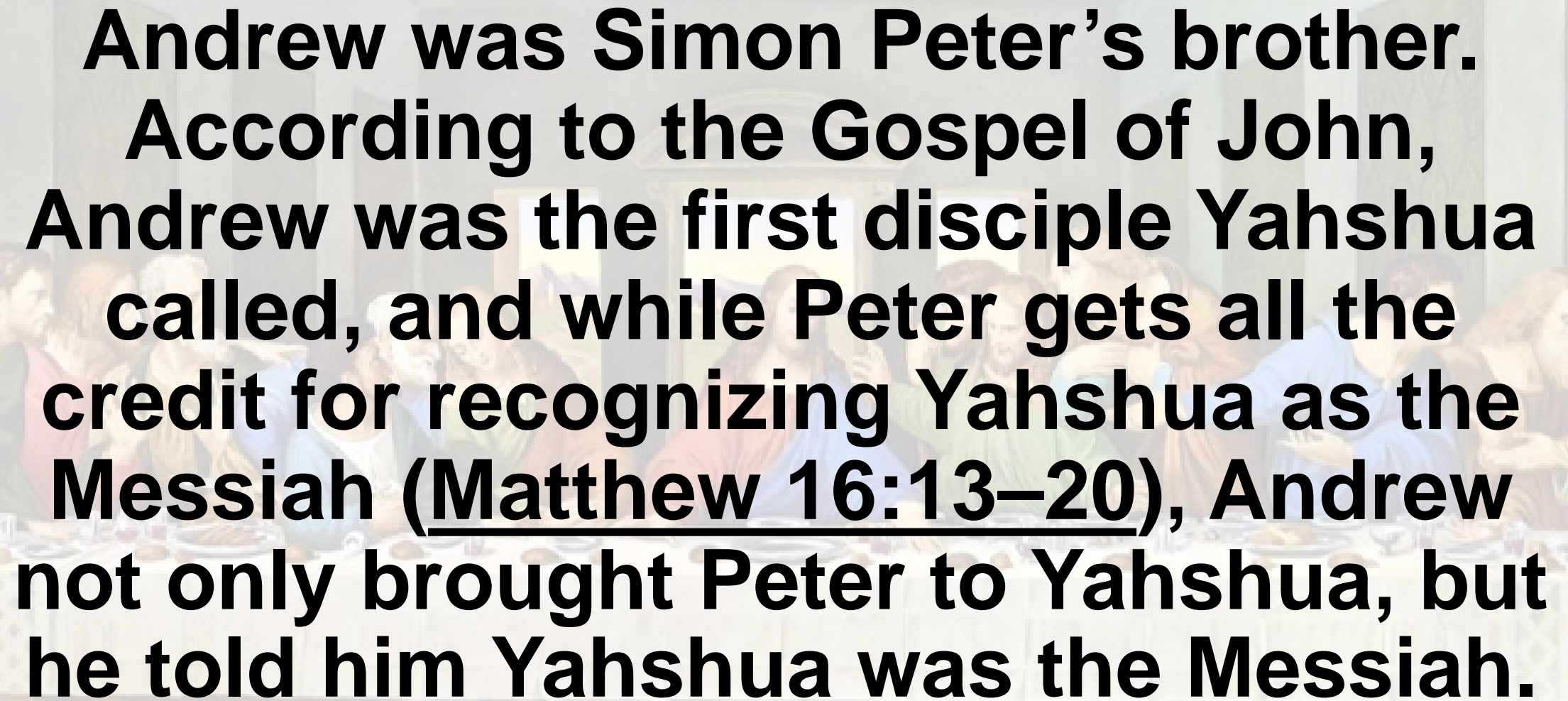
**Beaten unconscious and tossed in the sea to
drown**

Death Toll = 5

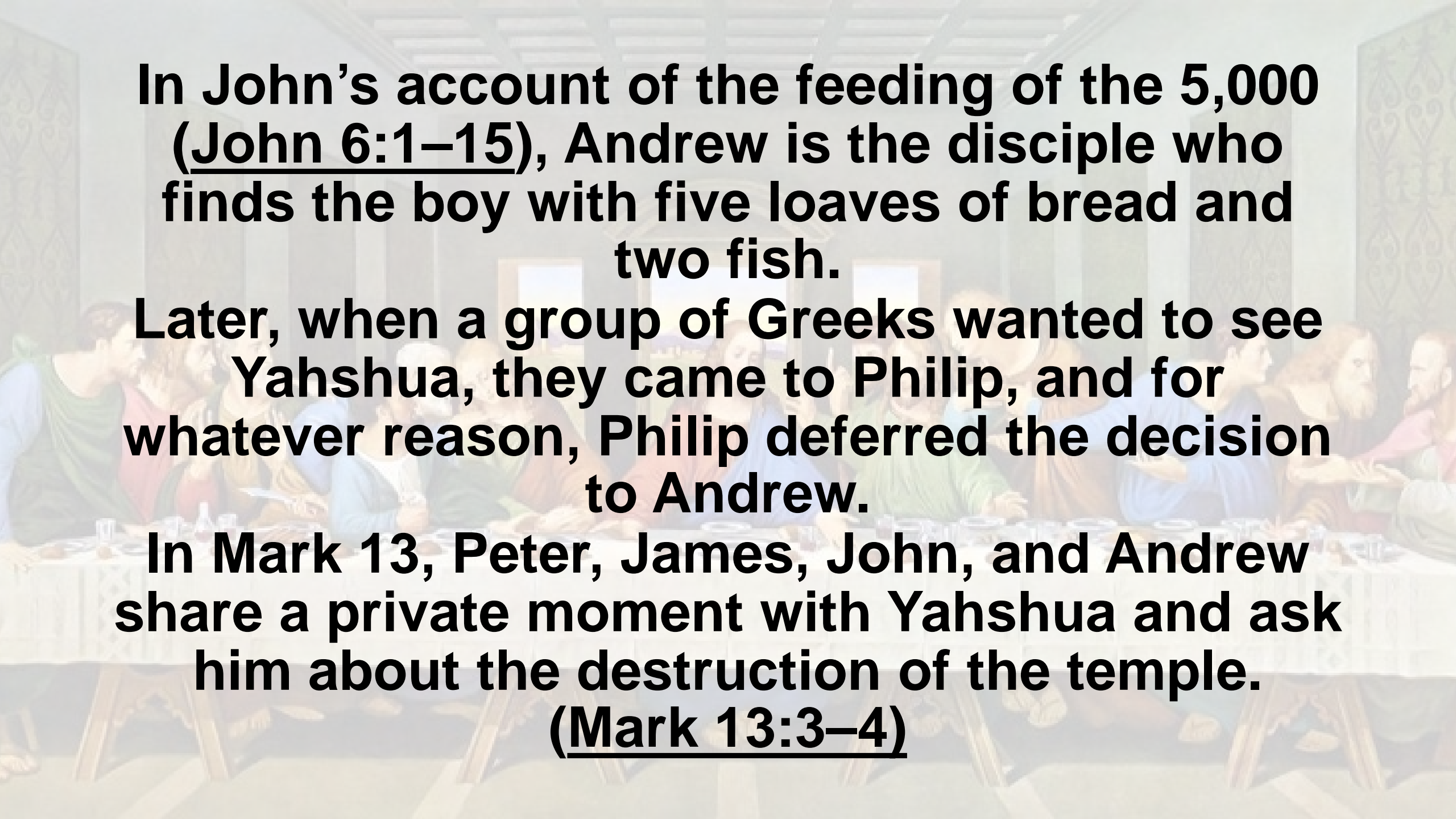


The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It depicts Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The word 'ANDREW' is superimposed in large, bold, black capital letters across the center of the image, partially obscuring the figures of the apostles.

ANDREW



**Andrew was Simon Peter's brother.
According to the Gospel of John,
Andrew was the first disciple Yahshua
called, and while Peter gets all the
credit for recognizing Yahshua as the
Messiah (Matthew 16:13–20), Andrew
not only brought Peter to Yahshua, but
he told him Yahshua was the Messiah.**



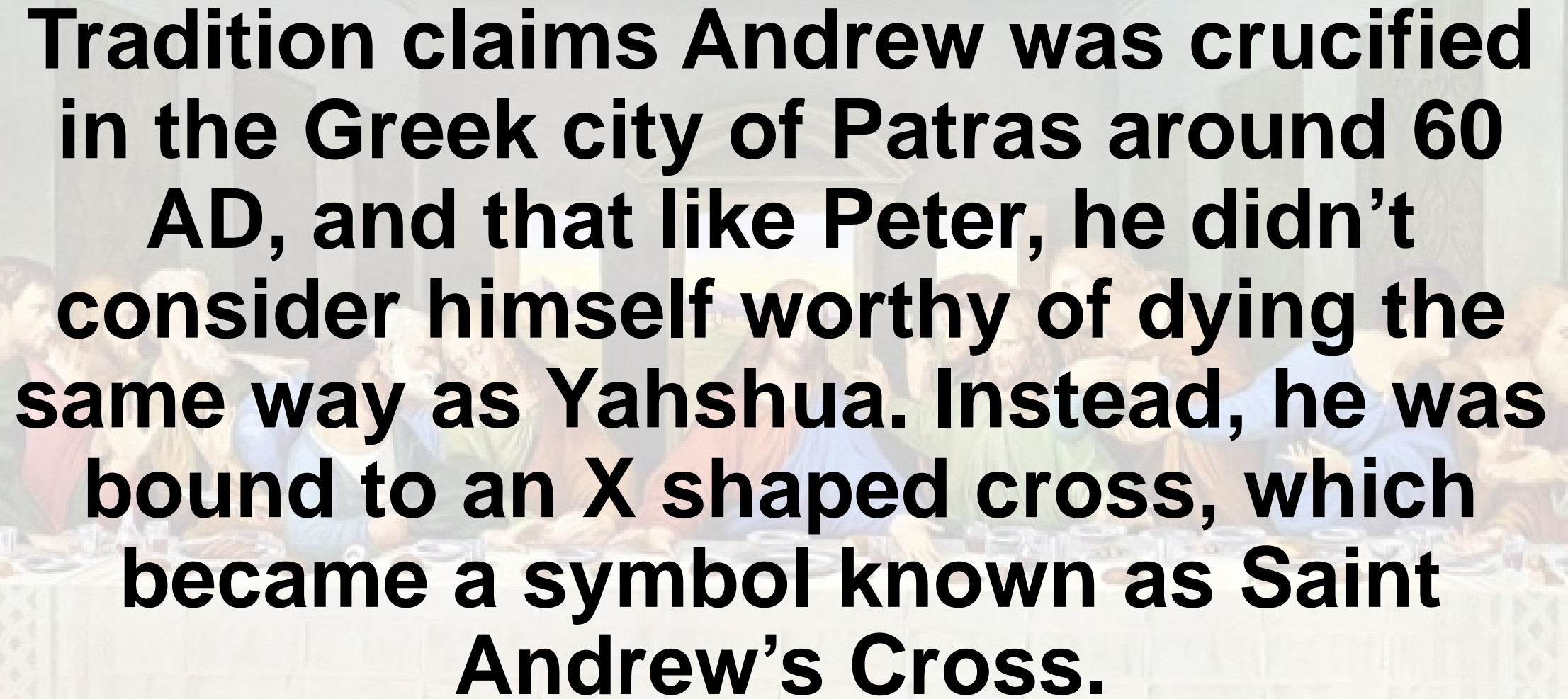
In John's account of the feeding of the 5,000 (John 6:1–15), Andrew is the disciple who finds the boy with five loaves of bread and two fish.

Later, when a group of Greeks wanted to see Yahshua, they came to Philip, and for whatever reason, Philip deferred the decision to Andrew.

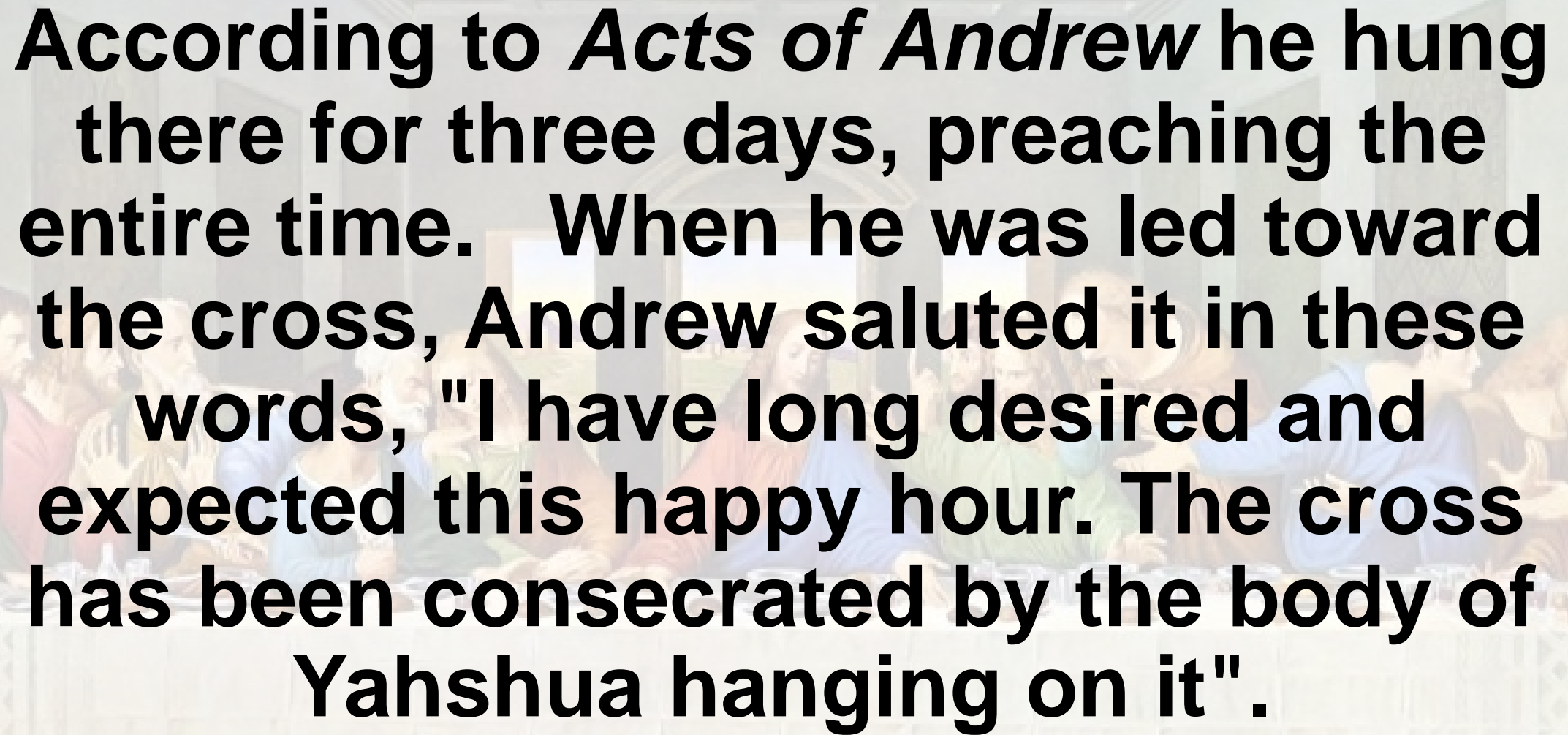
**In Mark 13, Peter, James, John, and Andrew share a private moment with Yahshua and ask him about the destruction of the temple.
(Mark 13:3–4)**

Before he was called by Yahshua, Andrew was actually a disciple of Yahshua's cousin, John the Baptist.

The Bible doesn't tell us much else about Andrew, but scholars claimed Andrew was sent to Scythia (an ancient region in central Eurasia).



Tradition claims Andrew was crucified in the Greek city of Patras around 60 AD, and that like Peter, he didn't consider himself worthy of dying the same way as Yahshua. Instead, he was bound to an X shaped cross, which became a symbol known as Saint Andrew's Cross.



According to *Acts of Andrew* he hung there for three days, preaching the entire time. When he was led toward the cross, Andrew saluted it in these words, "I have long desired and expected this happy hour. The cross has been consecrated by the body of Yahshua hanging on it".

The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It depicts Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The text 'Death Toll = 6' is superimposed in the center.

Death Toll = 6

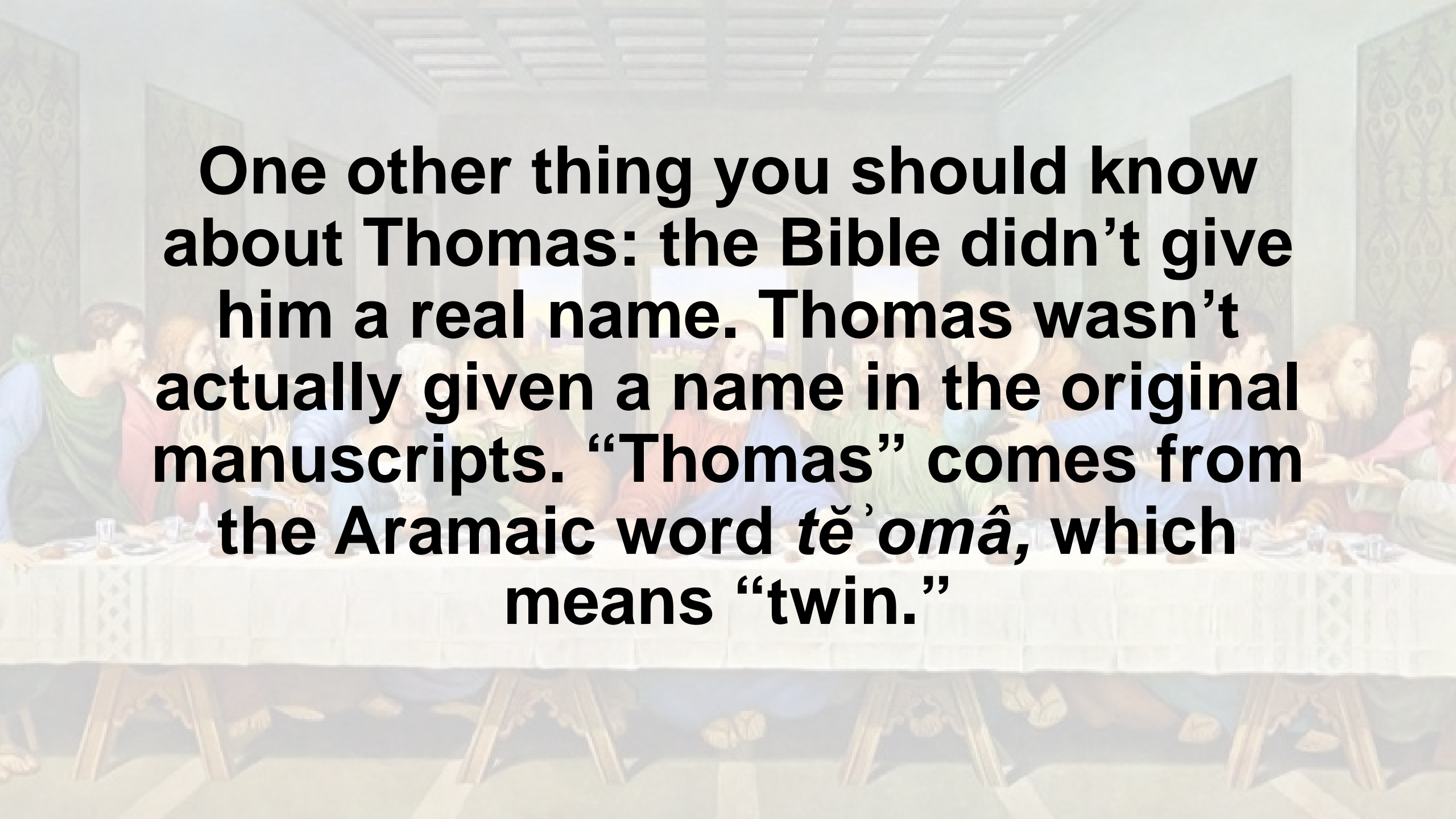


The background of the image is a faded, light-colored reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It depicts Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The word 'THOMAS' is superimposed in large, bold, black capital letters across the center of the image, partially obscuring the figures of Jesus and the apostle Thomas.

THOMAS

Thomas, perhaps better-known as “Doubting Thomas,” doubted the resurrection of Yahshua and told the other disciples.

That’s all you really need to know about the Apostle Thomas. He’s not a major Bible character by any means—he’s only mentioned eight times in the entire New Testament, and four of those times are just lists of the twelve Apostles.



One other thing you should know about Thomas: the Bible didn't give him a real name. Thomas wasn't actually given a name in the original manuscripts. "Thomas" comes from the Aramaic word *tě'omâ*, which means "twin."



For such a minor apostle, church tradition is remarkably consistent about his death. An early church calendar reads:

“3 July, St. Thomas who was pierced with a lance in ‘India’.”

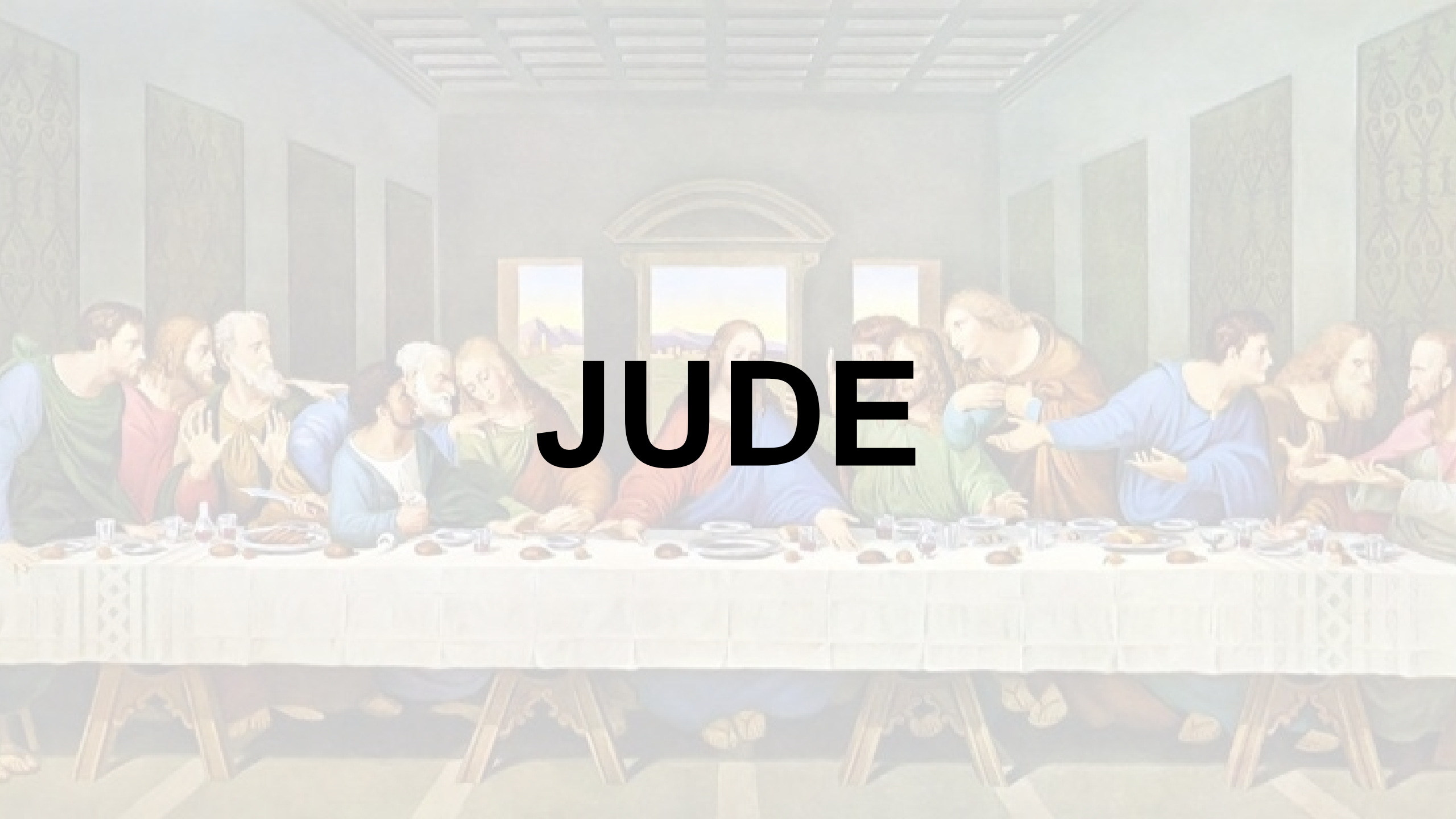
Syrian Christian tradition specifies that this took place on July 3, 72 AD. And *The Acts of Thomas* says he was martyred via spears in Mylapore, India.

No other tradition exists about Thomas’ death.

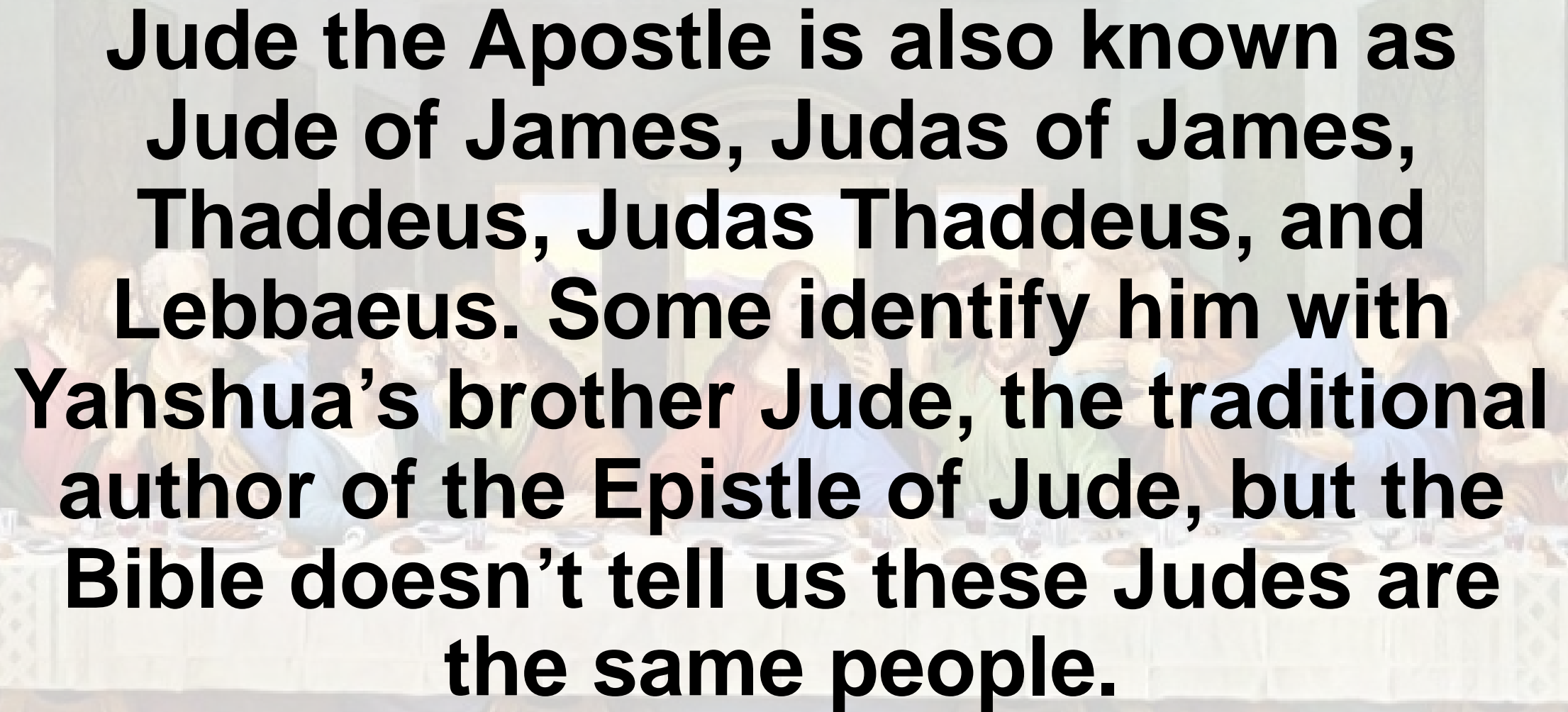
The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows the twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The text 'Death Toll = 7' is superimposed in the center.

Death Toll = 7

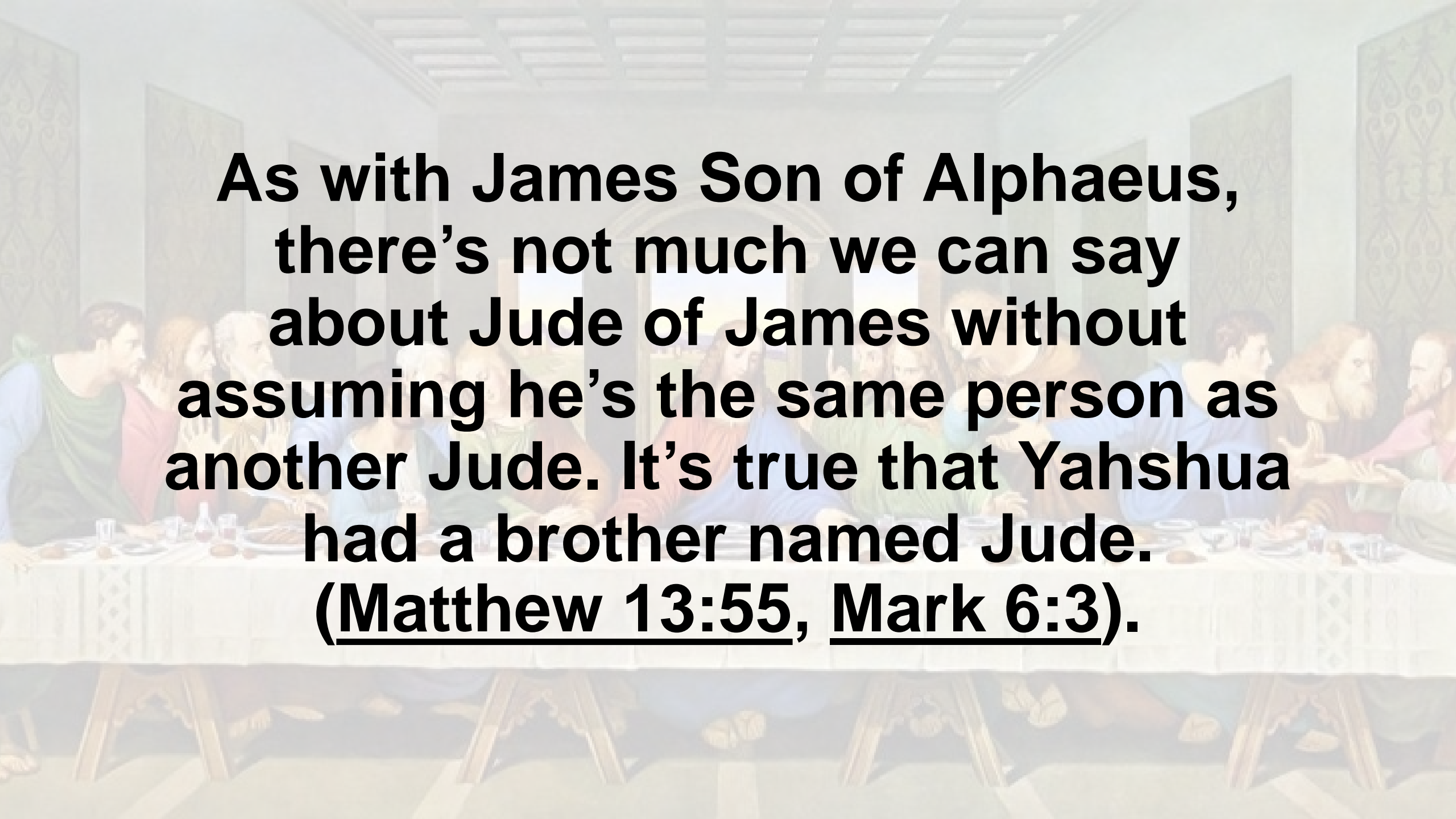




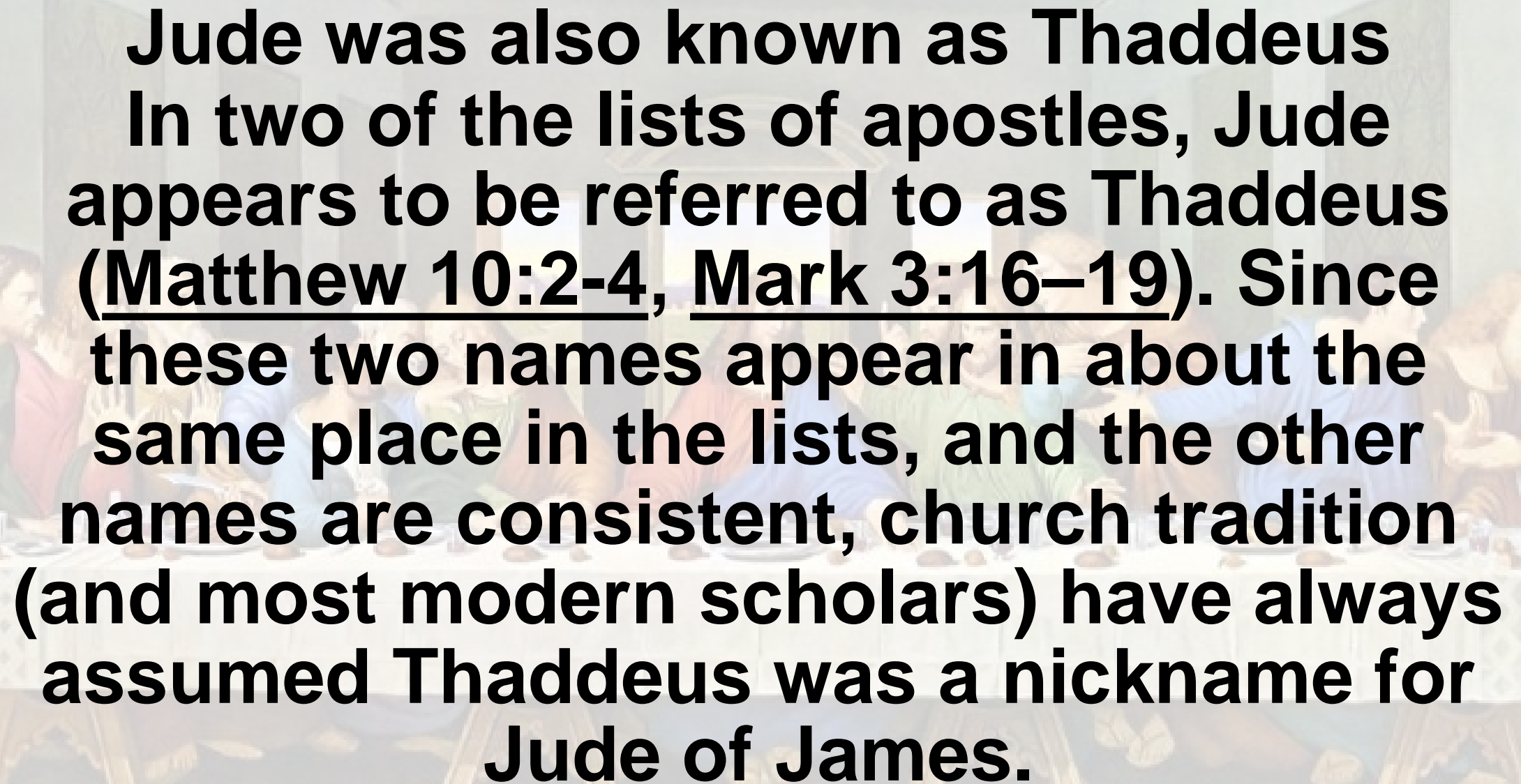
JUDE



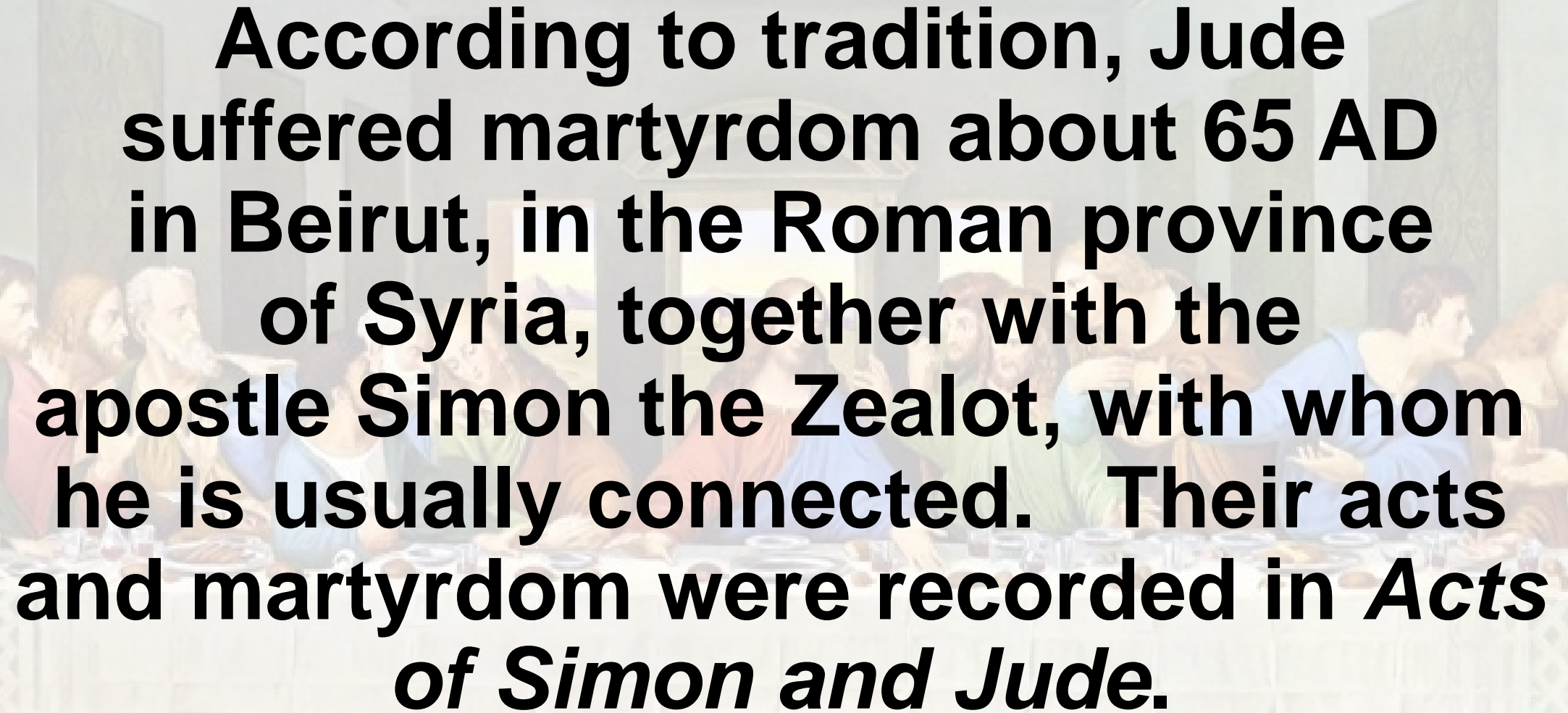
Jude the Apostle is also known as Jude of James, Judas of James, Thaddeus, Judas Thaddeus, and Lebbaeus. Some identify him with Yahshua's brother Jude, the traditional author of the Epistle of Jude, but the Bible doesn't tell us these Judes are the same people.



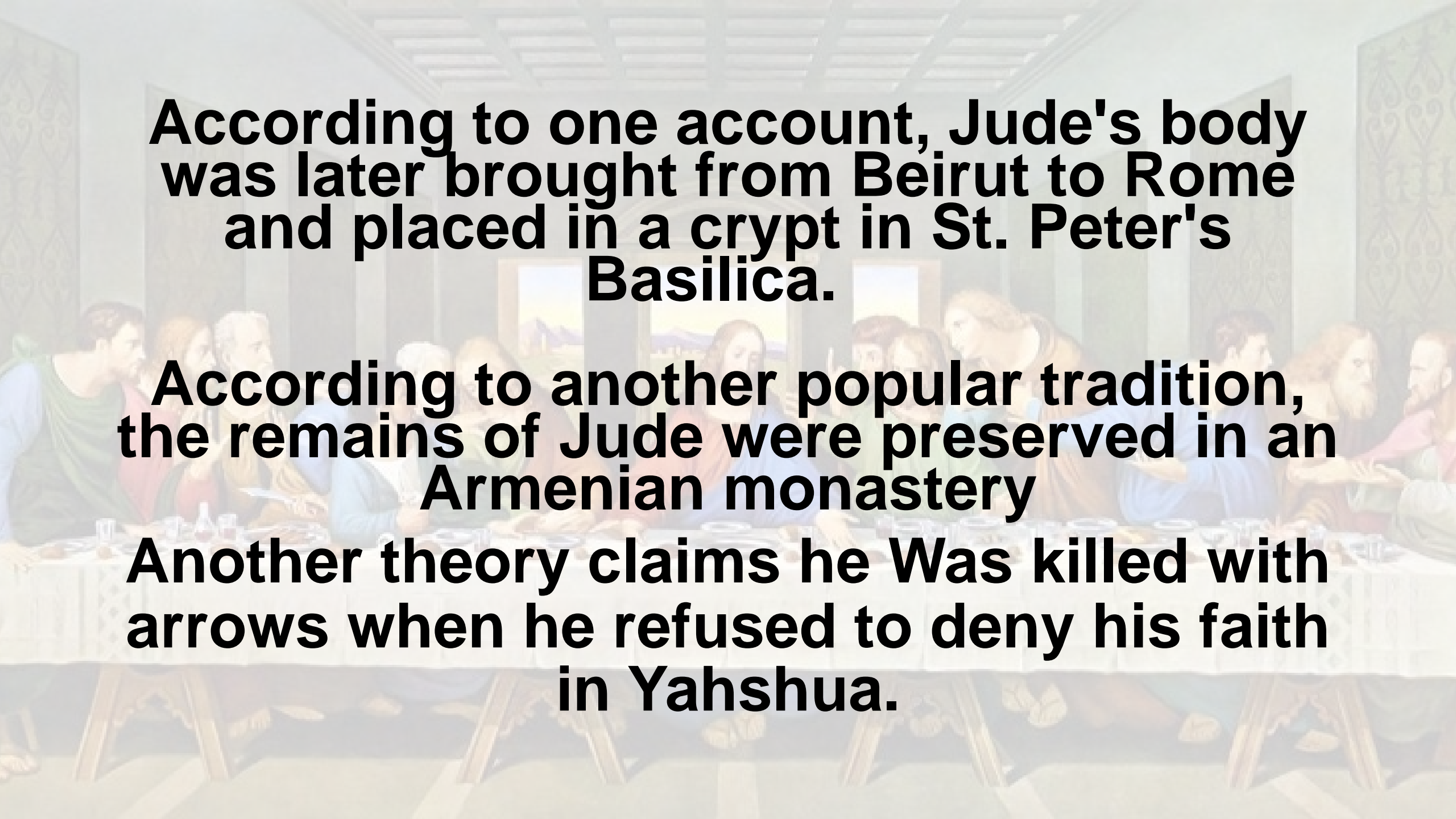
**As with James Son of Alphaeus,
there's not much we can say
about Jude of James without
assuming he's the same person as
another Jude. It's true that Yahshua
had a brother named Jude.
(Matthew 13:55, Mark 6:3).**



Jude was also known as Thaddeus
In two of the lists of apostles, Jude
appears to be referred to as Thaddeus
(Matthew 10:2-4, Mark 3:16–19). Since
these two names appear in about the
same place in the lists, and the other
names are consistent, church tradition
(and most modern scholars) have always
assumed Thaddeus was a nickname for
Jude of James.



According to tradition, Jude suffered martyrdom about 65 AD in Beirut, in the Roman province of Syria, together with the apostle Simon the Zealot, with whom he is usually connected. Their acts and martyrdom were recorded in *Acts of Simon and Jude*.



According to one account, Jude's body was later brought from Beirut to Rome and placed in a crypt in St. Peter's Basilica.

According to another popular tradition, the remains of Jude were preserved in an Armenian monastery

Another theory claims he Was killed with arrows when he refused to deny his faith in Yahshua.

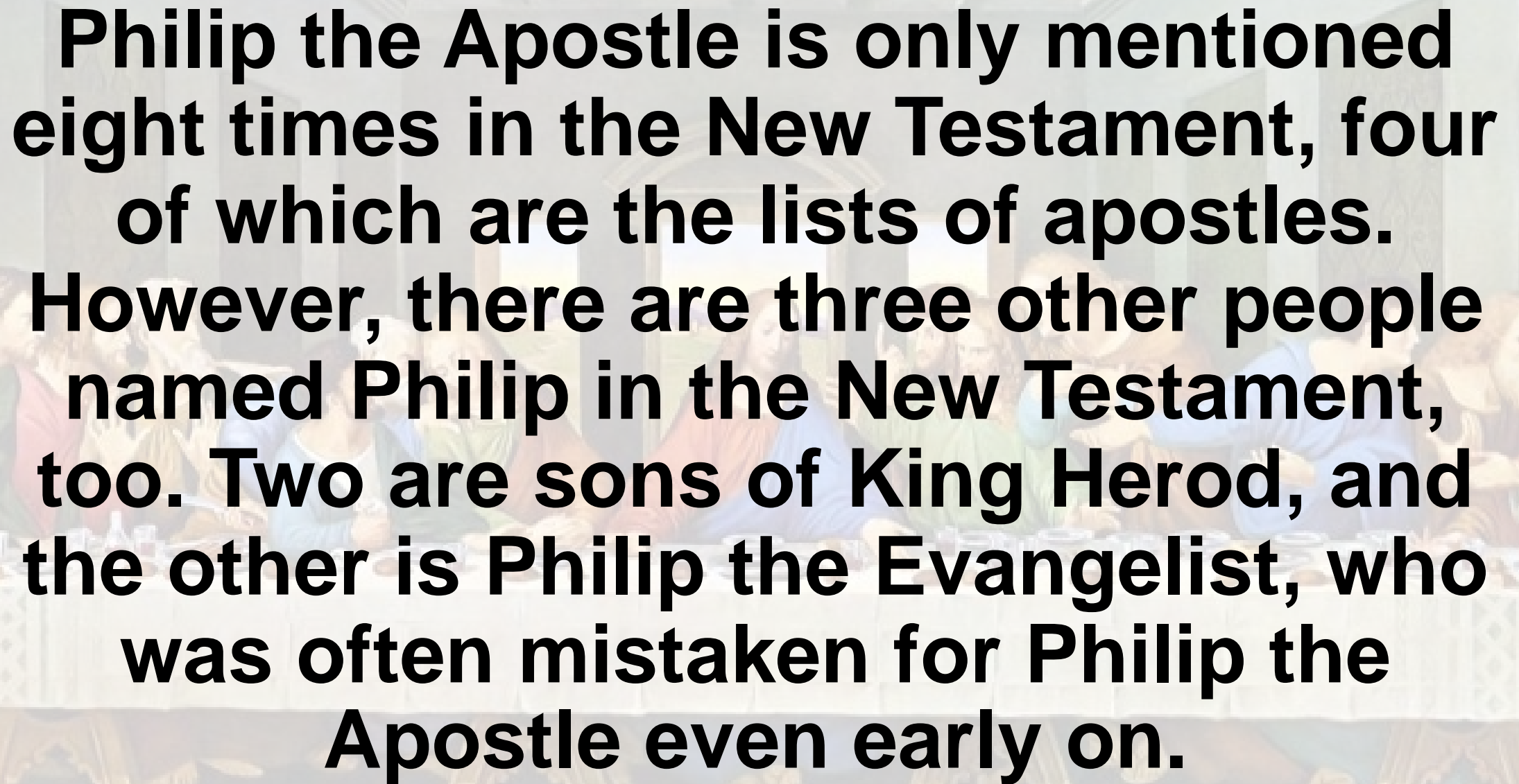
The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows the twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The text 'Death Toll = 8' is superimposed in the center.

Death Toll = 8



The background of the image is a reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It depicts Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The scene is captured at the moment of the announcement of betrayal. The apostles are shown in various states of shock and distress, with dynamic gestures and expressions. The central figure, Jesus, is calm and composed, reaching out towards the right. The table is set with plates, glasses, and a white cloth. The overall composition is balanced and harmonious, with a strong sense of perspective.

PHILIP



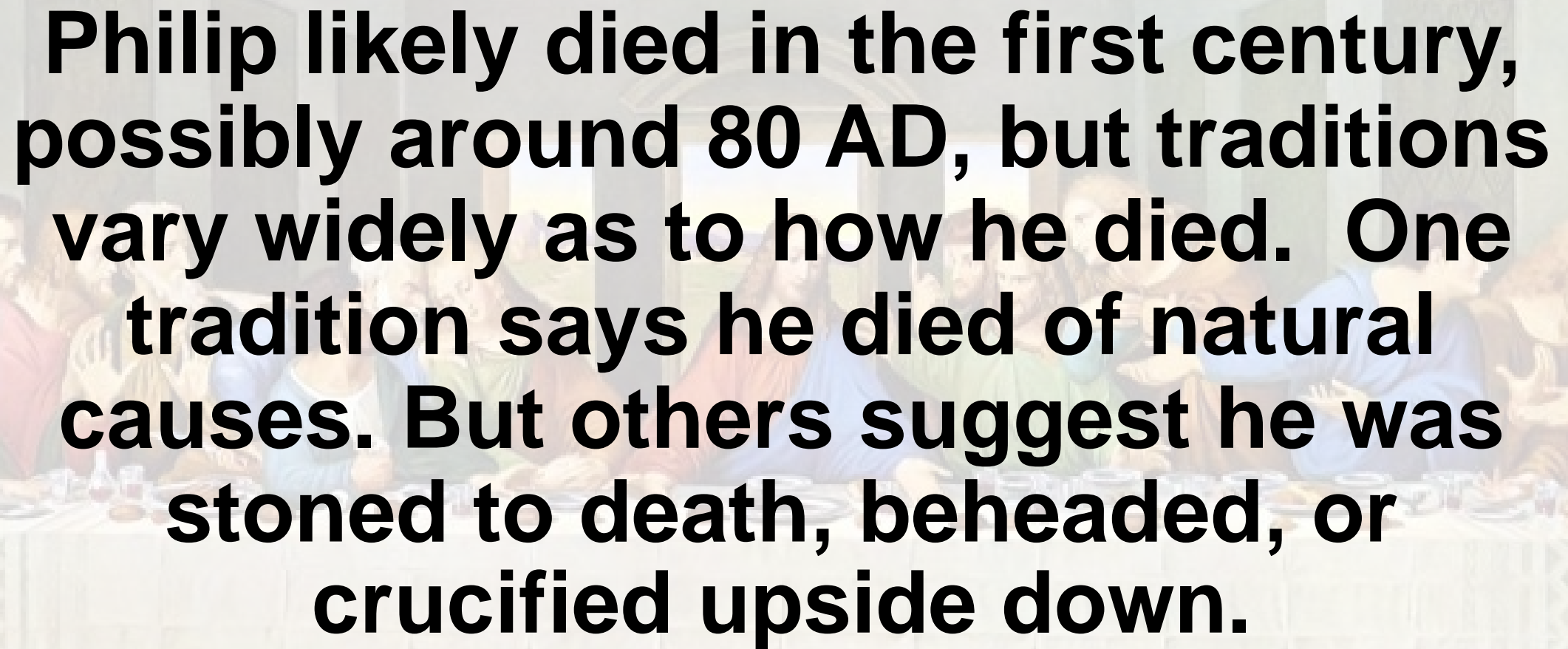
Philip the Apostle is only mentioned eight times in the New Testament, four of which are the lists of apostles. However, there are three other people named Philip in the New Testament, too. Two are sons of King Herod, and the other is Philip the Evangelist, who was often mistaken for Philip the Apostle even early on.



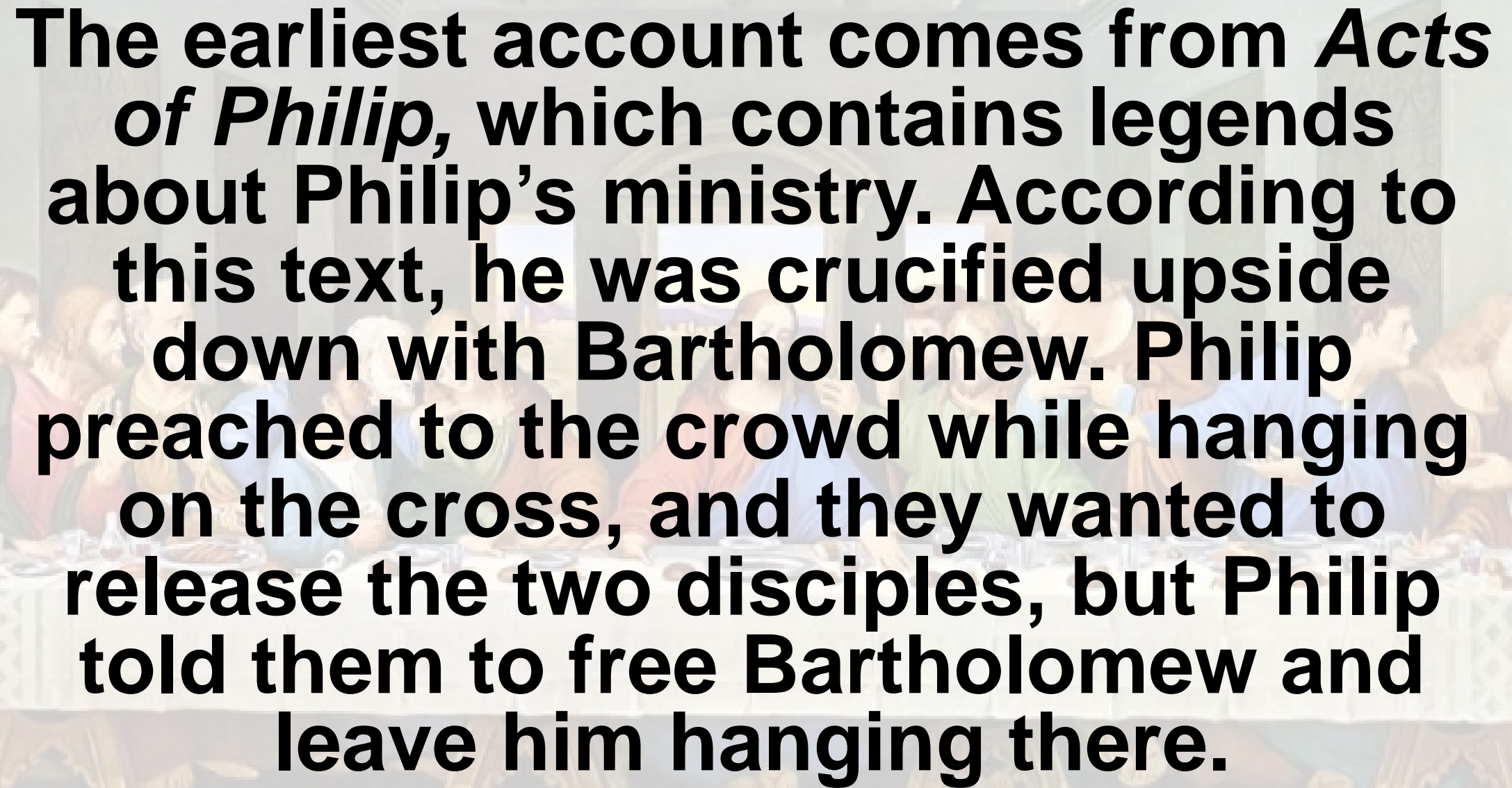
Philip's most notable moment in the gospels is his role in bringing Nathanael to Yahshua. The only other mentions of Philip in the Bible occur in John:

Yahshua tests Philip by asking him where they should buy bread to feed the crowd of 5,000 people (John 6:5–7).

Philip asks Yahshua to show them God the Father, and Yahshua responds by saying “Anyone who has seen me has seen the Father (John 14:6–10).



Philip likely died in the first century, possibly around 80 AD, but traditions vary widely as to how he died. One tradition says he died of natural causes. But others suggest he was stoned to death, beheaded, or crucified upside down.



The earliest account comes from *Acts of Philip*, which contains legends about Philip's ministry. According to this text, he was crucified upside down with Bartholomew. Philip preached to the crowd while hanging on the cross, and they wanted to release the two disciples, but Philip told them to free Bartholomew and leave him hanging there.

The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It depicts Jesus and his twelve apostles seated at a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The text 'Death Toll = 9' is superimposed in the center.

Death Toll = 9



The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows the twelve apostles seated around a long table with a white tablecloth, in a room with a coffered ceiling and patterned wall panels. The text 'SIMON THE ZEALOT' is superimposed in large, bold, black capital letters over the center of the painting.

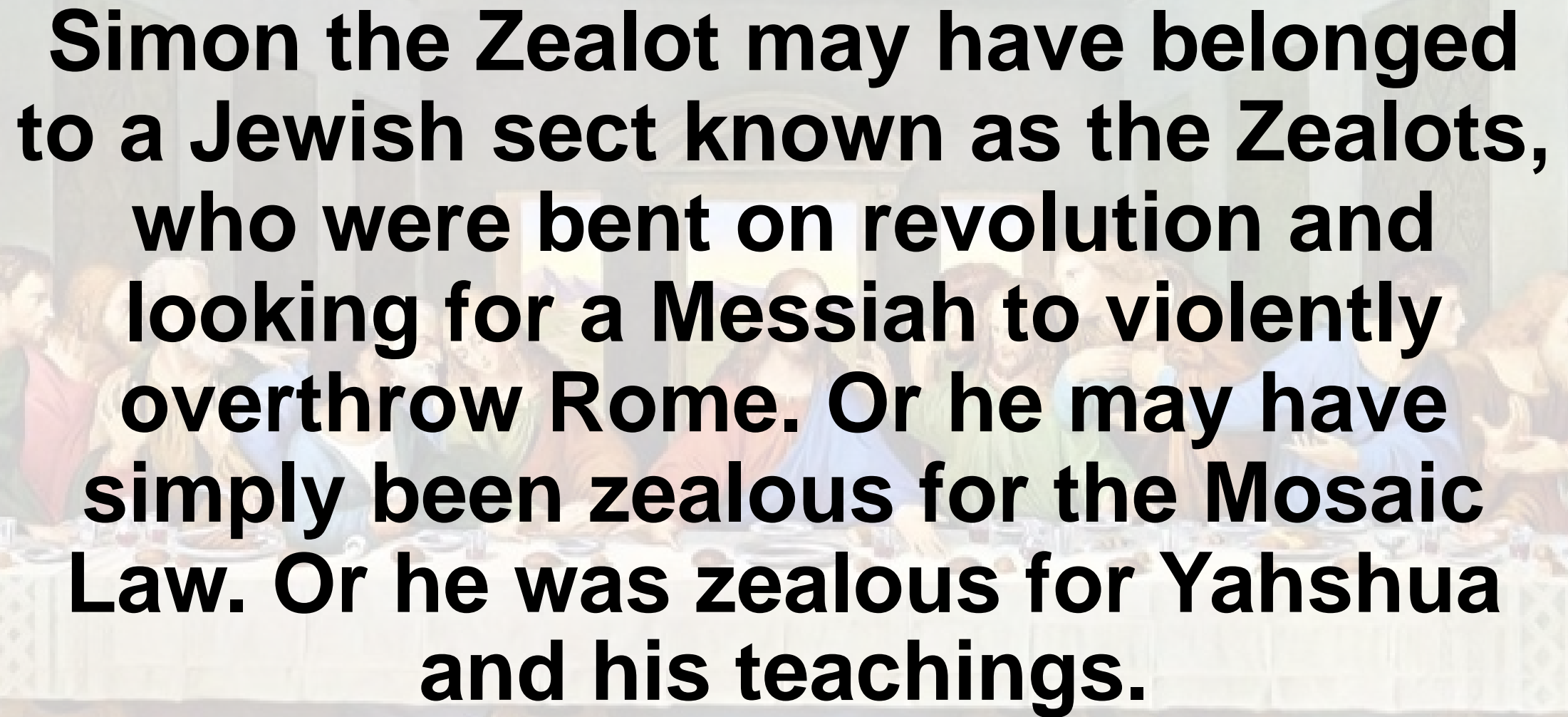
SIMON THE ZEALOT



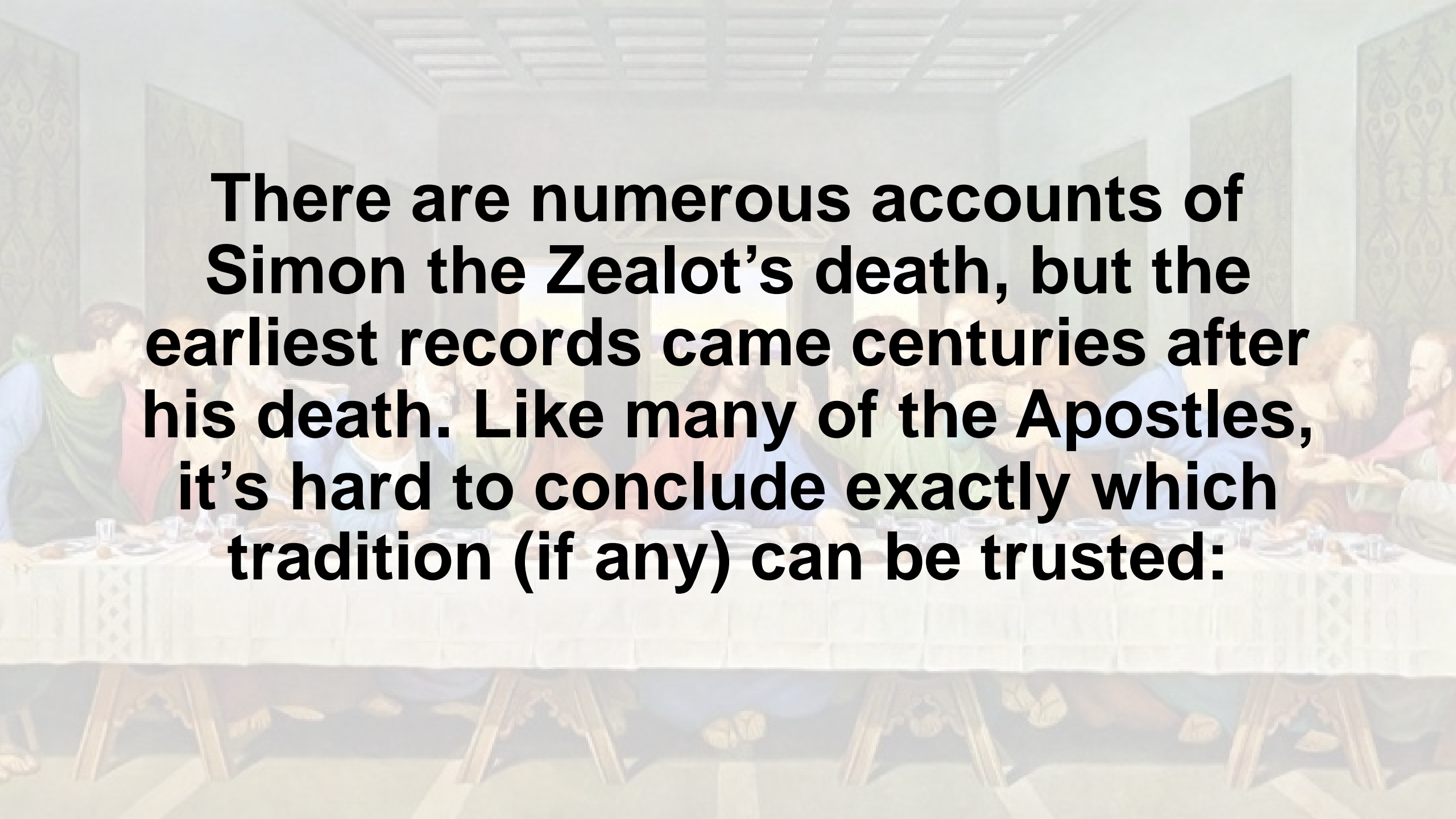
We know almost nothing about him.

The Bible doesn't tell us what "the Zealot" signified, so no one can say for sure.

While the Bible doesn't tell us anything more about Simon the Zealot, a later tradition claims he preached in Egypt, then partnered with Judas, the brother of Yahshua.



Simon the Zealot may have belonged to a Jewish sect known as the Zealots, who were bent on revolution and looking for a Messiah to violently overthrow Rome. Or he may have simply been zealous for the Mosaic Law. Or he was zealous for Yahshua and his teachings.



There are numerous accounts of Simon the Zealot's death, but the earliest records came centuries after his death. Like many of the Apostles, it's hard to conclude exactly which tradition (if any) can be trusted:



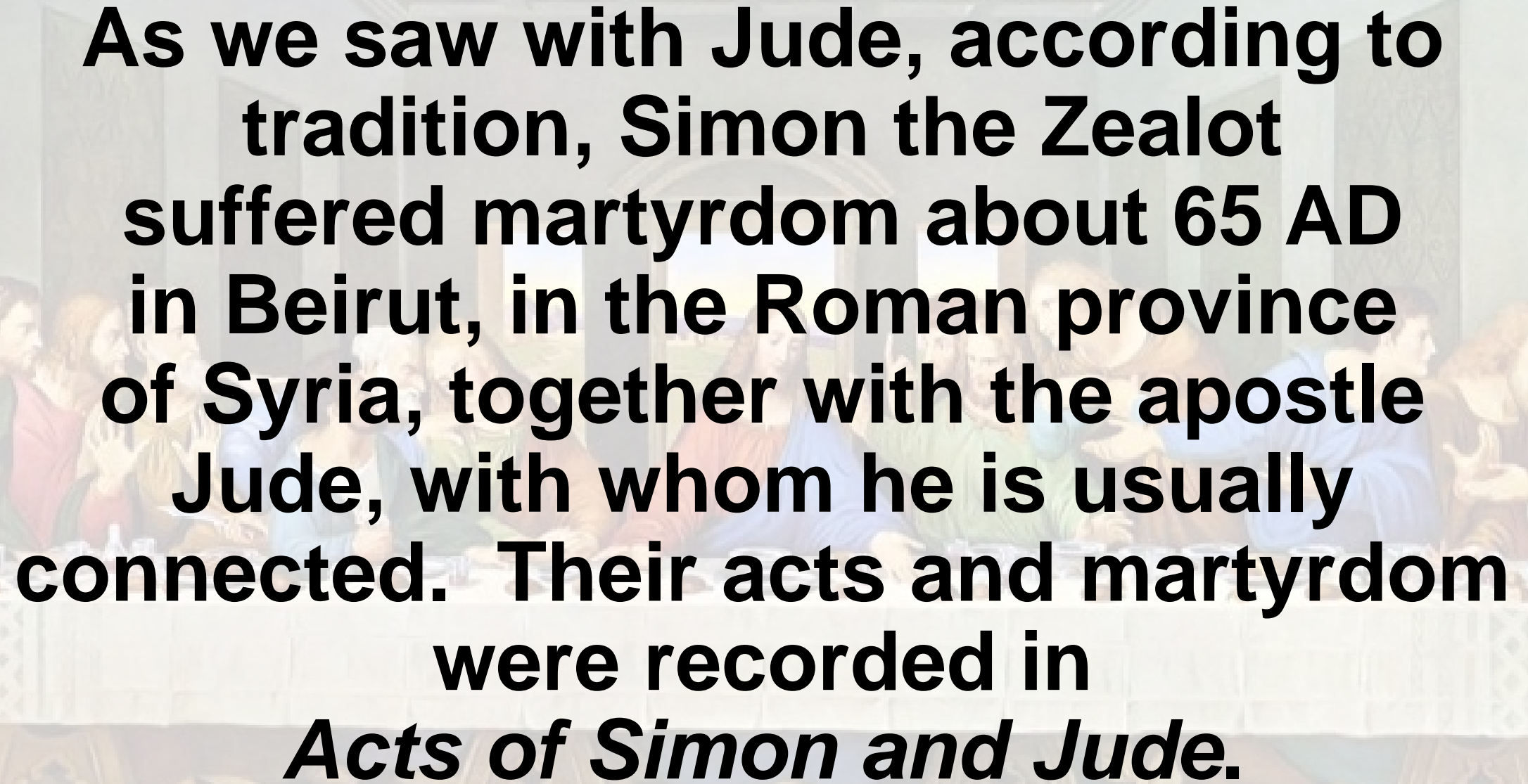
In the fifth century, Moses of Chorene wrote that Simon the Zealot was martyred in the Kingdom of Iberia.

The Golden Legend says he was martyred in Persia in 65 AD.

Ethiopian Christians believe he was crucified in Samaria.

Another account says he was crucified in 61 AD in Britain.

In the sixteenth century, Justus Lipsius claimed he was sawed in half.



As we saw with Jude, according to tradition, Simon the Zealot suffered martyrdom about 65 AD in Beirut, in the Roman province of Syria, together with the apostle Jude, with whom he is usually connected. Their acts and martyrdom were recorded in *Acts of Simon and Jude*.

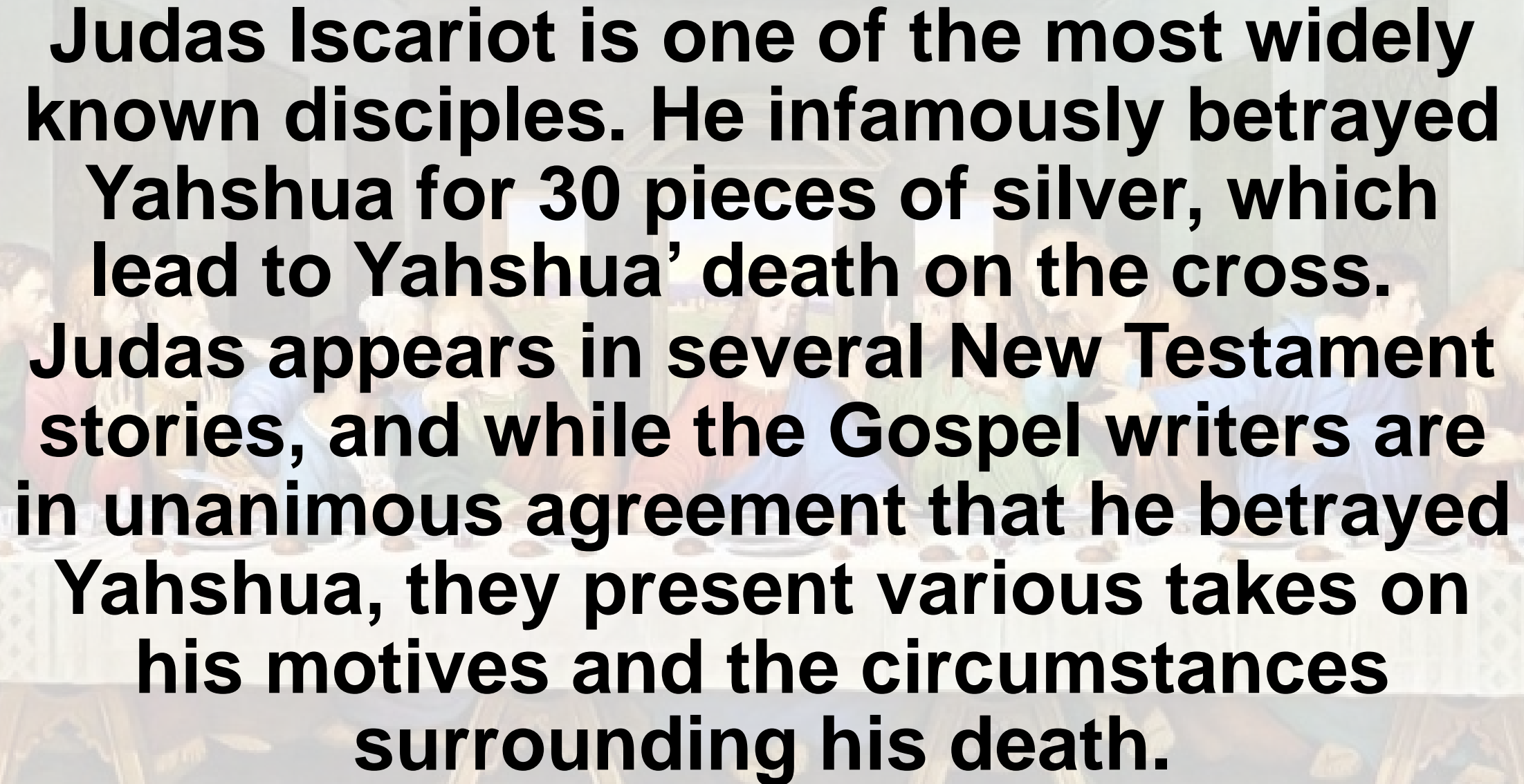
The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows the twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The text 'Death Toll = 10' is superimposed in the center.

Death Toll = 10

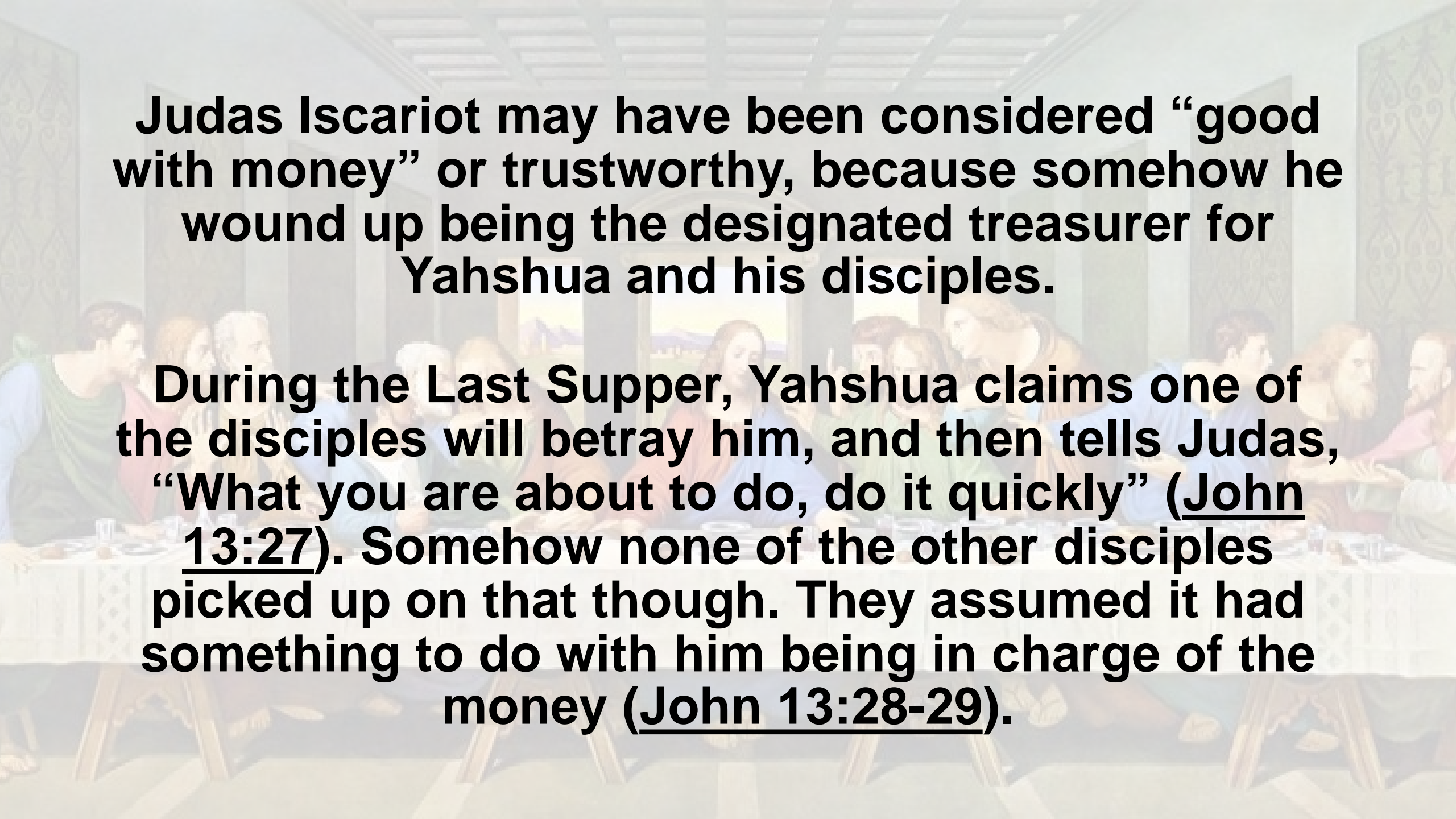


The background of the image is a faded version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It depicts Jesus Christ seated at the center of a long table, surrounded by his twelve apostles. The scene is set in a room with a coffered ceiling and three windows in the background showing a landscape. The text 'Judas Iscariot' is superimposed over the center of the image, specifically over the figures of Jesus and the apostle to his right (Judas Iscariot).

Judas Iscariot



Judas Iscariot is one of the most widely known disciples. He infamously betrayed Yahshua for 30 pieces of silver, which lead to Yahshua' death on the cross. Judas appears in several New Testament stories, and while the Gospel writers are in unanimous agreement that he betrayed Yahshua, they present various takes on his motives and the circumstances surrounding his death.



Judas Iscariot may have been considered “good with money” or trustworthy, because somehow he wound up being the designated treasurer for Yahshua and his disciples.

During the Last Supper, Yahshua claims one of the disciples will betray him, and then tells Judas, “What you are about to do, do it quickly” (John 13:27). Somehow none of the other disciples picked up on that though. They assumed it had something to do with him being in charge of the money (John 13:28-29).

The background of the image is a faded, light-colored reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows Jesus and his twelve apostles seated at a long table covered with a white cloth, in a room with a vaulted ceiling and arched windows. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

Judas Iscariot's death was unique among the disciples. Judas Iscariot was the first Apostle to die.



The Gospel of Matthew says he hung himself:

“So Judas threw the money into the temple and left. Then he went away and hanged himself.” (Matthew 27:5) The chief priests then used the money to buy a potter’s field (presumably the field Judas hung himself in), because it was blood money, so they couldn’t put it in the treasury (Matthew 27:6-10).

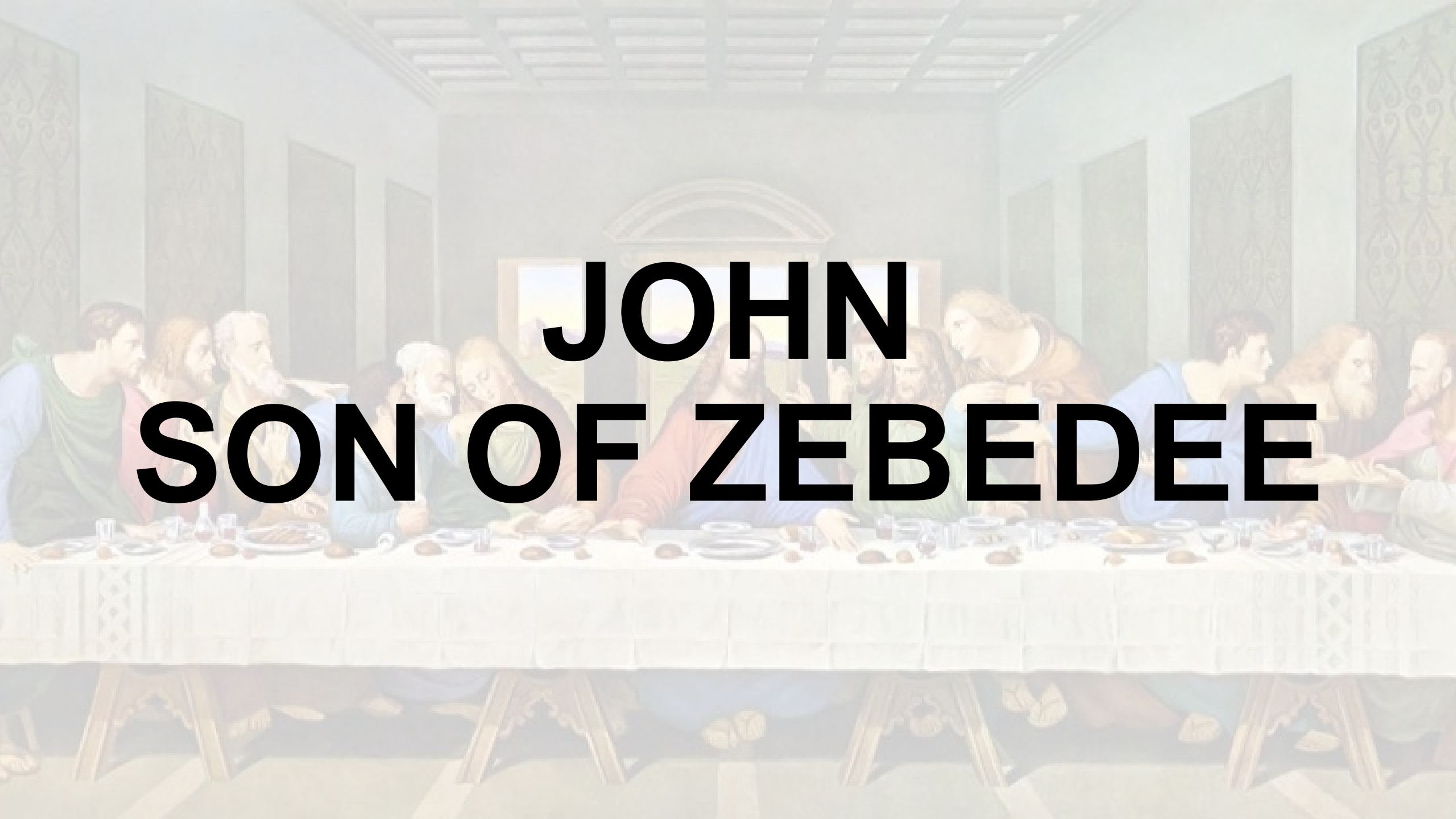


But Luke seems to record a different death for Judas in Acts 1:18–19:

¹⁸ This is he who obtained a field for himself from the reward of sin and fell upon his face on the ground (*fell on his sword*) and burst from his middle and poured out all his insides. ¹⁹ And it became known to all those living in Jerusalem, so as that field to be called in their own dialect, Akeldama, that is, Field of Blood.

Death Toll = 11





JOHN SON OF ZEBEDEE



John is most known for:

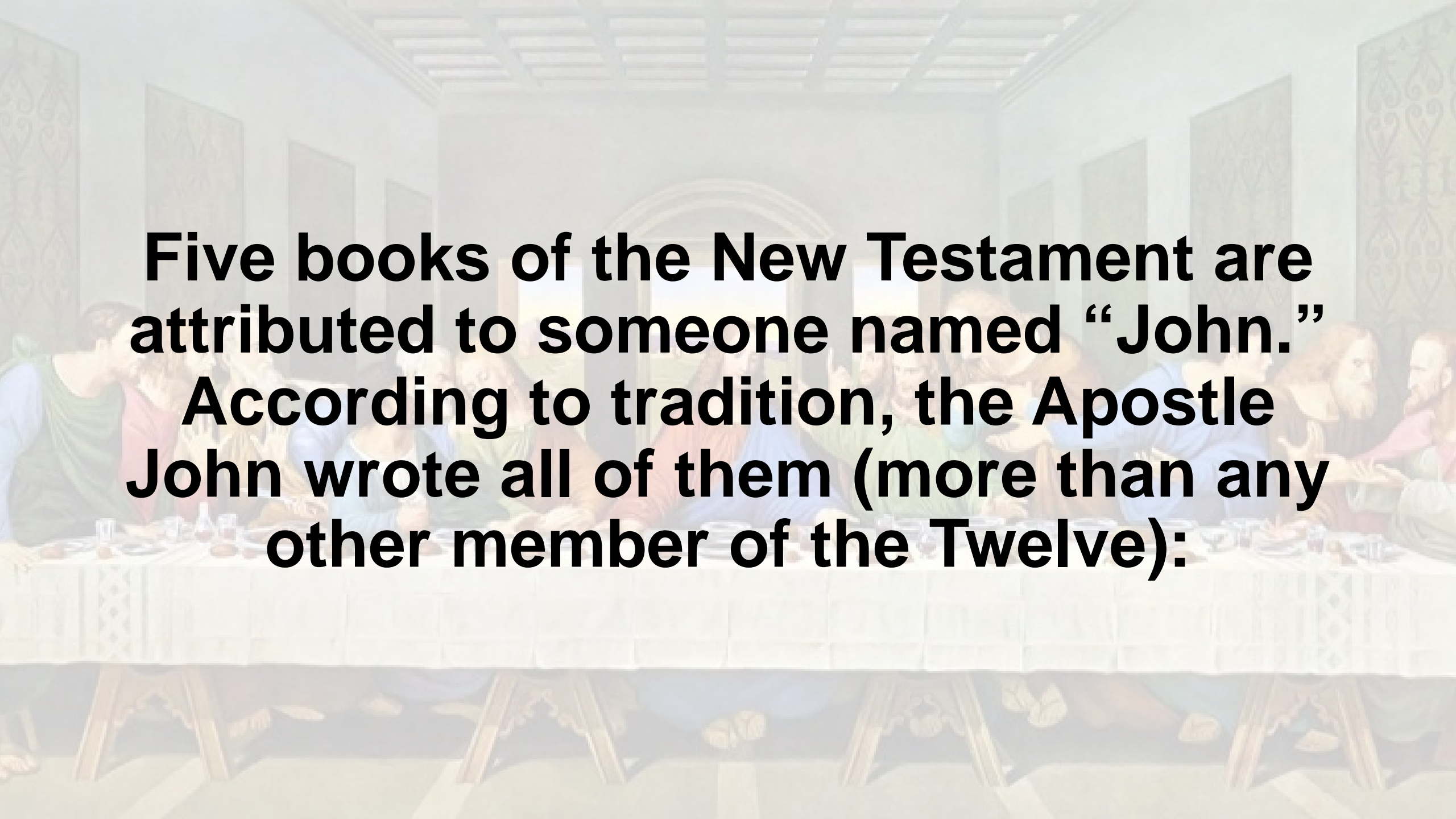
Asking Yahshua if he and James should call down fire from heaven to destroy a village which failed to show them hospitality (Luke 9:54)

Asking Yahshua if he and James can sit on either side of Yahshua's throne in heaven, and unwittingly promising to follow Yahshua into martyrdom (Mark 10:35–40)

Taking care of Yahshua's mother, Mary (John 19:26–27)

Beating Peter in a race to Yahshua's empty tomb (John 20:2–9)

Being a “pillar” of the church (Galatians 2:9)

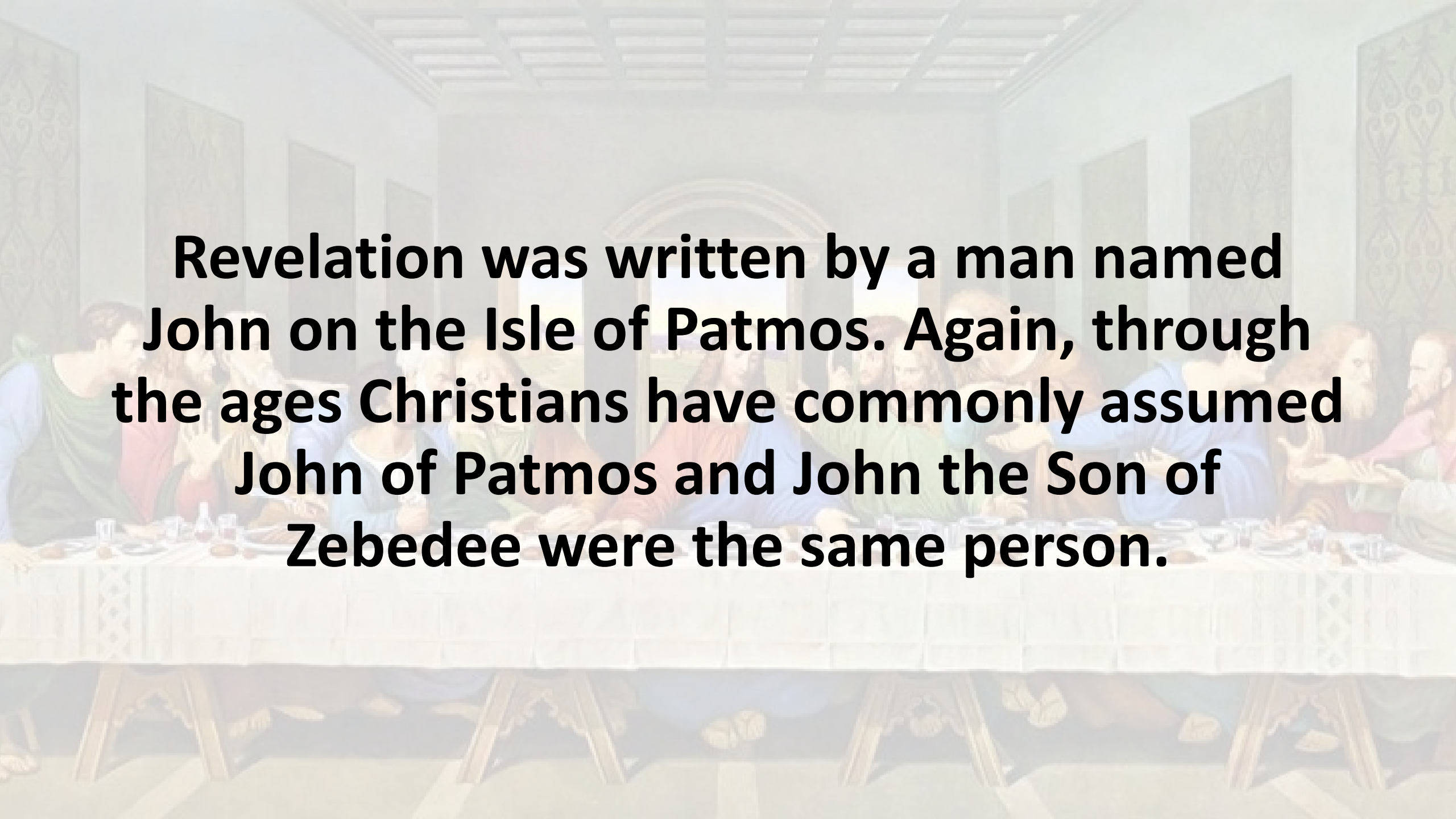


Five books of the New Testament are attributed to someone named “John.” According to tradition, the Apostle John wrote all of them (more than any other member of the Twelve):



The Gospel of John claims to have been written by the “Beloved Disciple.” Many early Christians assumed this was John, the Son of Zebedee.

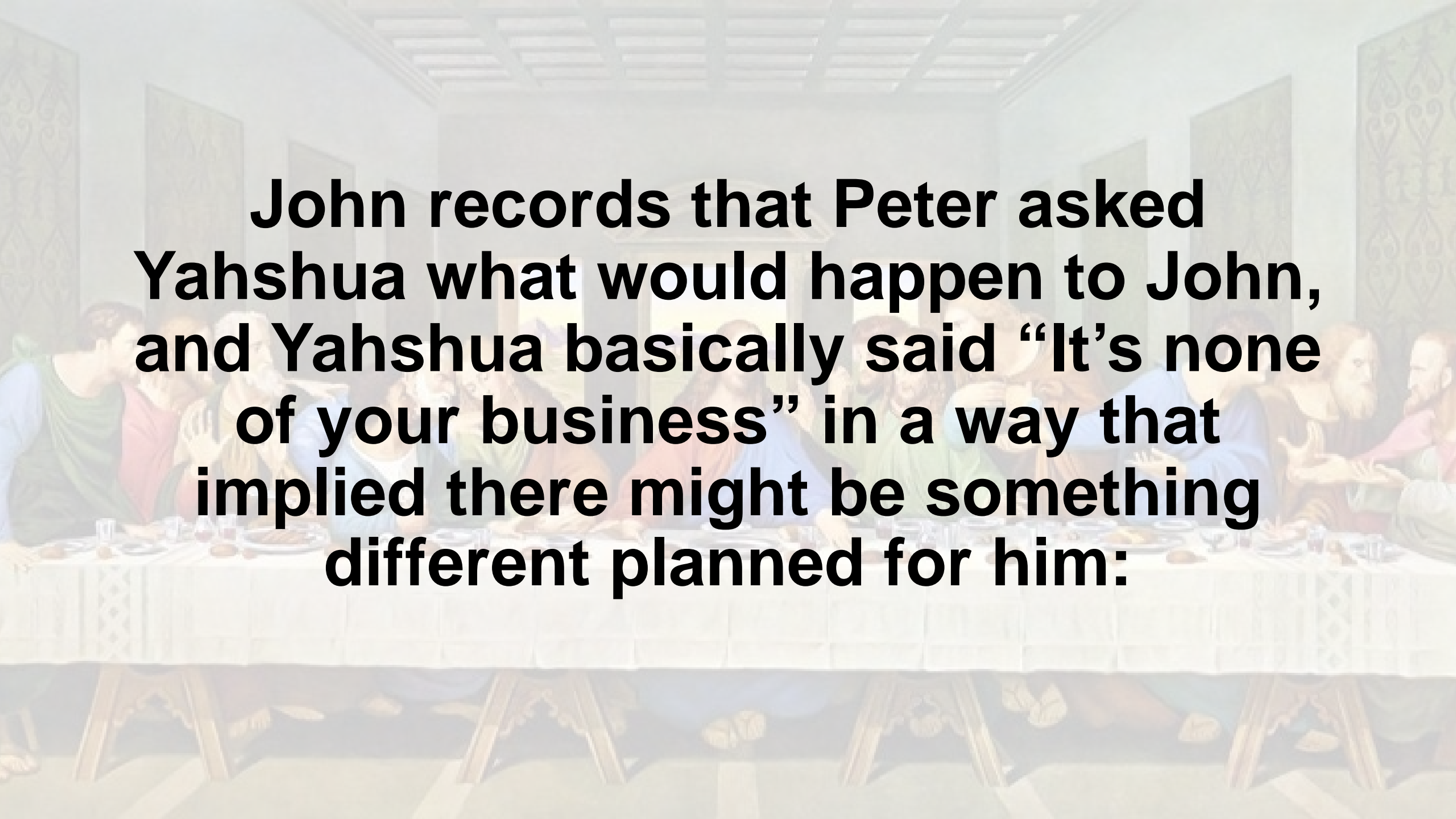
1 John, 2 John, and 3 John simply claim “the elder” was the author. Early Christians believed this elder’s name was John, and many assumed it was the same John who was part of the Twelve.



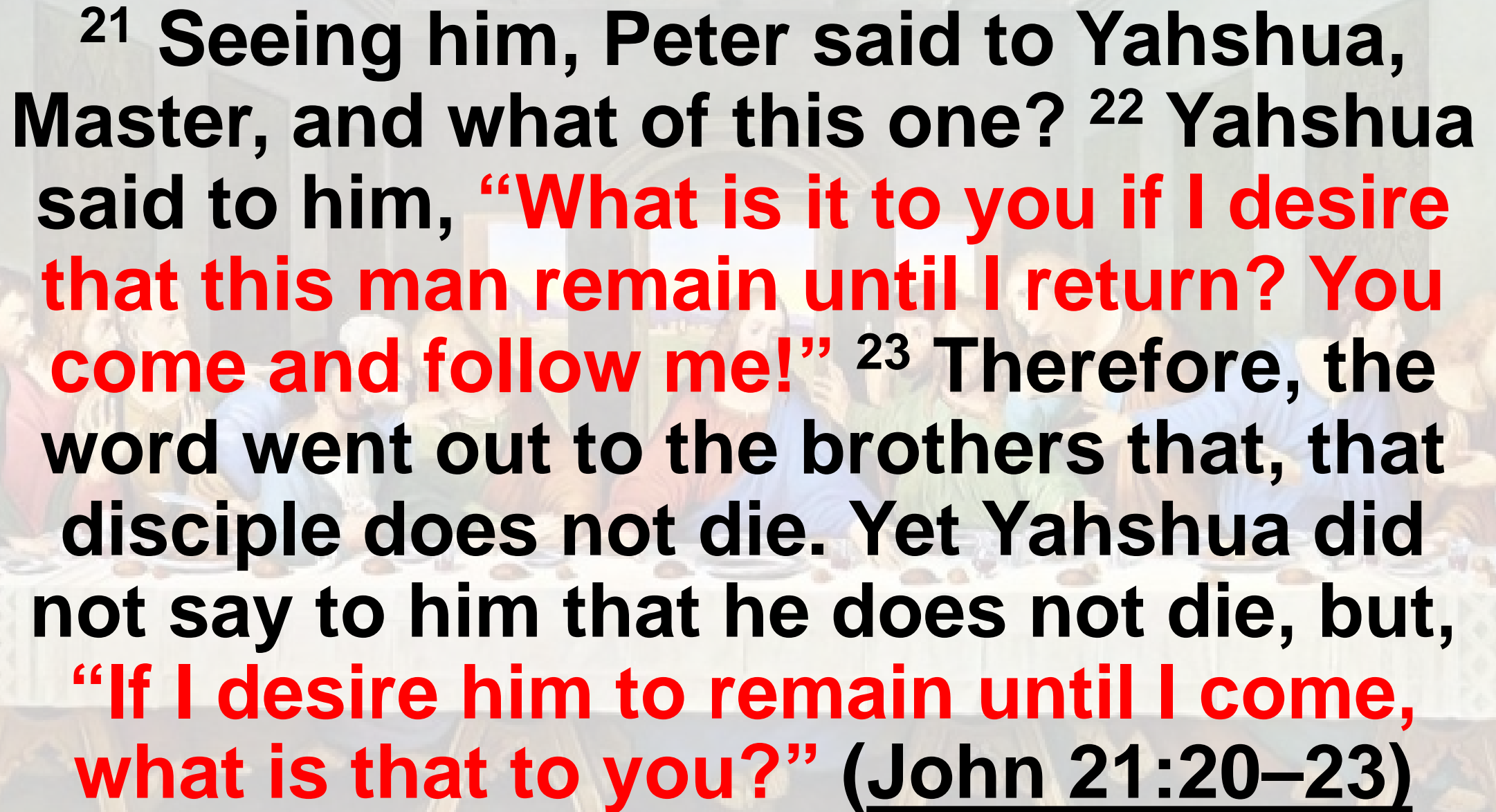
Revelation was written by a man named John on the Isle of Patmos. Again, through the ages Christians have commonly assumed John of Patmos and John the Son of Zebedee were the same person.

The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows the twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The apostles are depicted in various states of shock and confusion, with some gesturing and others looking towards the center. The table is set with plates, glasses, and food. The overall tone is somber and historical.

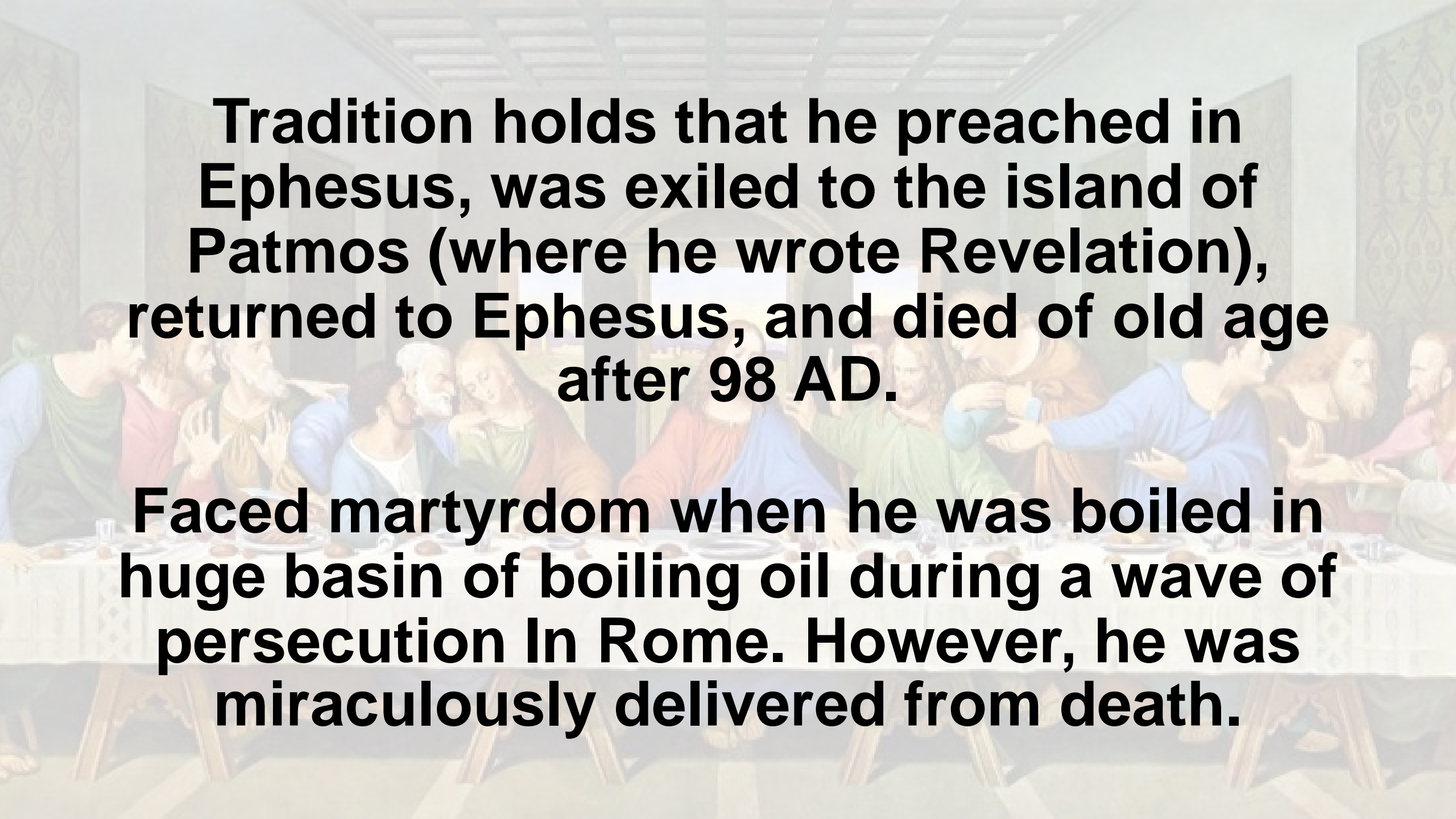
**According to tradition,
John died of old age:
a rare (and possibly unique) feat
among the Apostles.**



John records that Peter asked Yahshua what would happen to John, and Yahshua basically said “It’s none of your business” in a way that implied there might be something different planned for him:

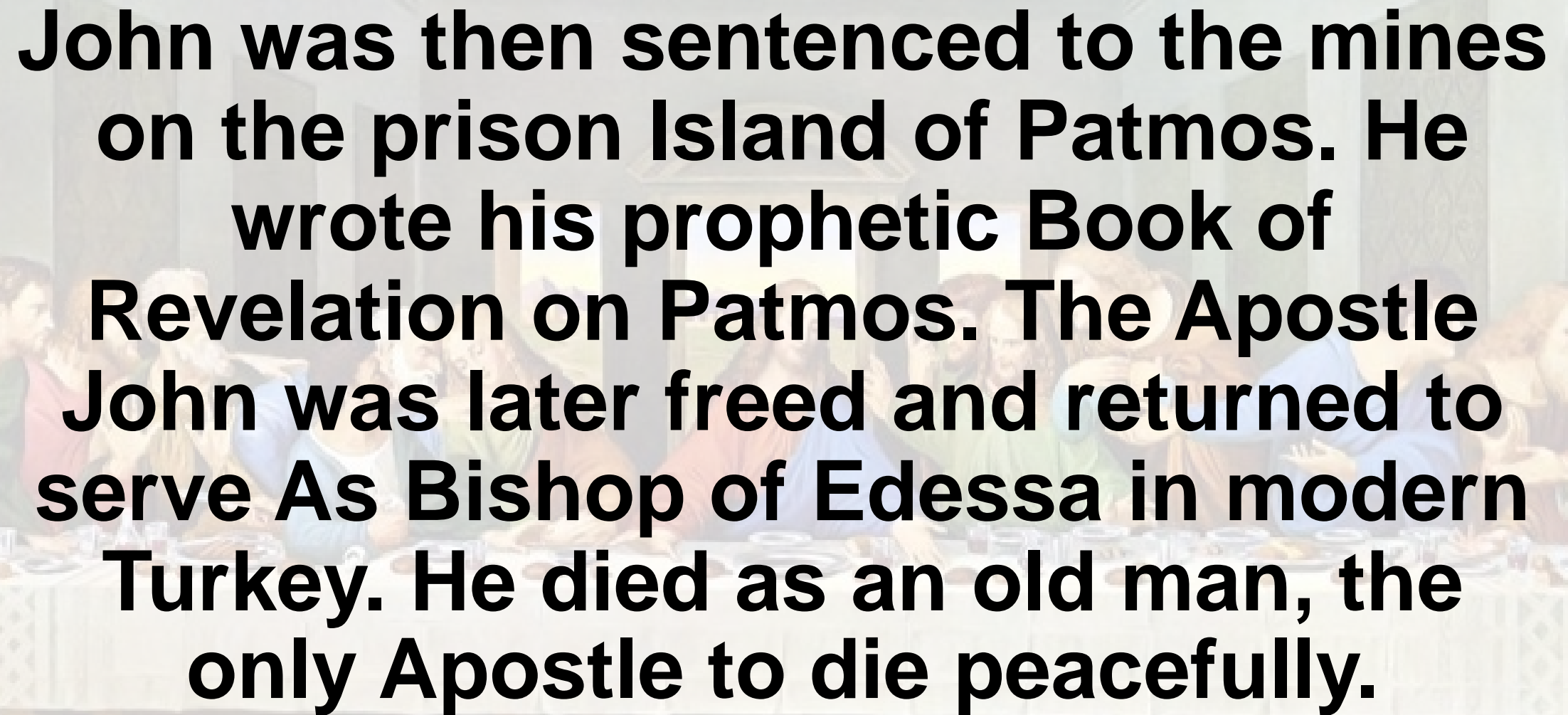


21 Seeing him, Peter said to Yahshua, Master, and what of this one? 22 Yahshua said to him, “What is it to you if I desire that this man remain until I return? You come and follow me!” 23 Therefore, the word went out to the brothers that, that disciple does not die. Yet Yahshua did not say to him that he does not die, but, “If I desire him to remain until I come, what is that to you?” (John 21:20–23)




Tradition holds that he preached in Ephesus, was exiled to the island of Patmos (where he wrote Revelation), returned to Ephesus, and died of old age after 98 AD.

Faced martyrdom when he was boiled in huge basin of boiling oil during a wave of persecution in Rome. However, he was miraculously delivered from death.



John was then sentenced to the mines on the prison Island of Patmos. He wrote his prophetic Book of Revelation on Patmos. The Apostle John was later freed and returned to serve As Bishop of Edessa in modern Turkey. He died as an old man, the only Apostle to die peacefully.

The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It depicts Jesus and his twelve apostles seated at a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The text 'Death Toll Holding at 11' is superimposed over the center of the painting.

Death Toll Holding at 11

The background of the slide is a faded, light-colored reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It depicts Jesus and his twelve apostles seated at a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The text is overlaid on the center of the image.

Other Biblical Notables (Non-Apostle):

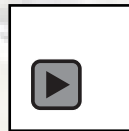
The background of the slide is a faded, semi-transparent image of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows the twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The central figure, Jesus, is seated in the middle, with his hands raised in a gesture of blessing. The other apostles are shown in various states of shock and confusion, with some gesturing and others looking on in disbelief. The text is overlaid on this image.

MARK

**Died in Alexandria, Egypt, after being
dragged by horses through the streets
until he was dead.**

The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows the twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The text 'Death Toll = 12' is superimposed over the center of the painting.

Death Toll = 12



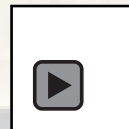
The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The text is overlaid on this image.

LUKE

Was hanged in Greece as a result of his tremendous preaching to the lost.

The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It depicts Jesus and his twelve apostles seated at a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The text 'Death Toll = 13' is superimposed over the center of the image.

Death Toll = 13



PAUL

Even historians debate the exact date or manner in which Paul died, but it is almost universally accepted that he was martyred. Based on historical events of the day, it is likely that Paul was beheaded, possibly around the same time that Peter was crucified. Because Paul was a Roman citizen, unlike Peter, he was protected from the brutal death of crucifixion.

The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows the twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The text 'Death Toll = 14' is superimposed over the center of the image. The word 'Death' is in a large, bold, black sans-serif font. To its right is a small white square icon with a black play button symbol. This is followed by the word 'Toll' in the same large, bold, black sans-serif font, and then '= 14' in a slightly smaller, bold, black sans-serif font.

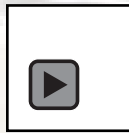
Death  **Toll** = 14

The background of the image is a faded, light-colored reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows the twelve apostles seated around a long table with a white tablecloth, in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The text is overlaid on this image.

MATTHIAS

The Apostle chosen to replace the traitor Judas Iscariot. He was stoned and then beheaded.

Death Toll = 15





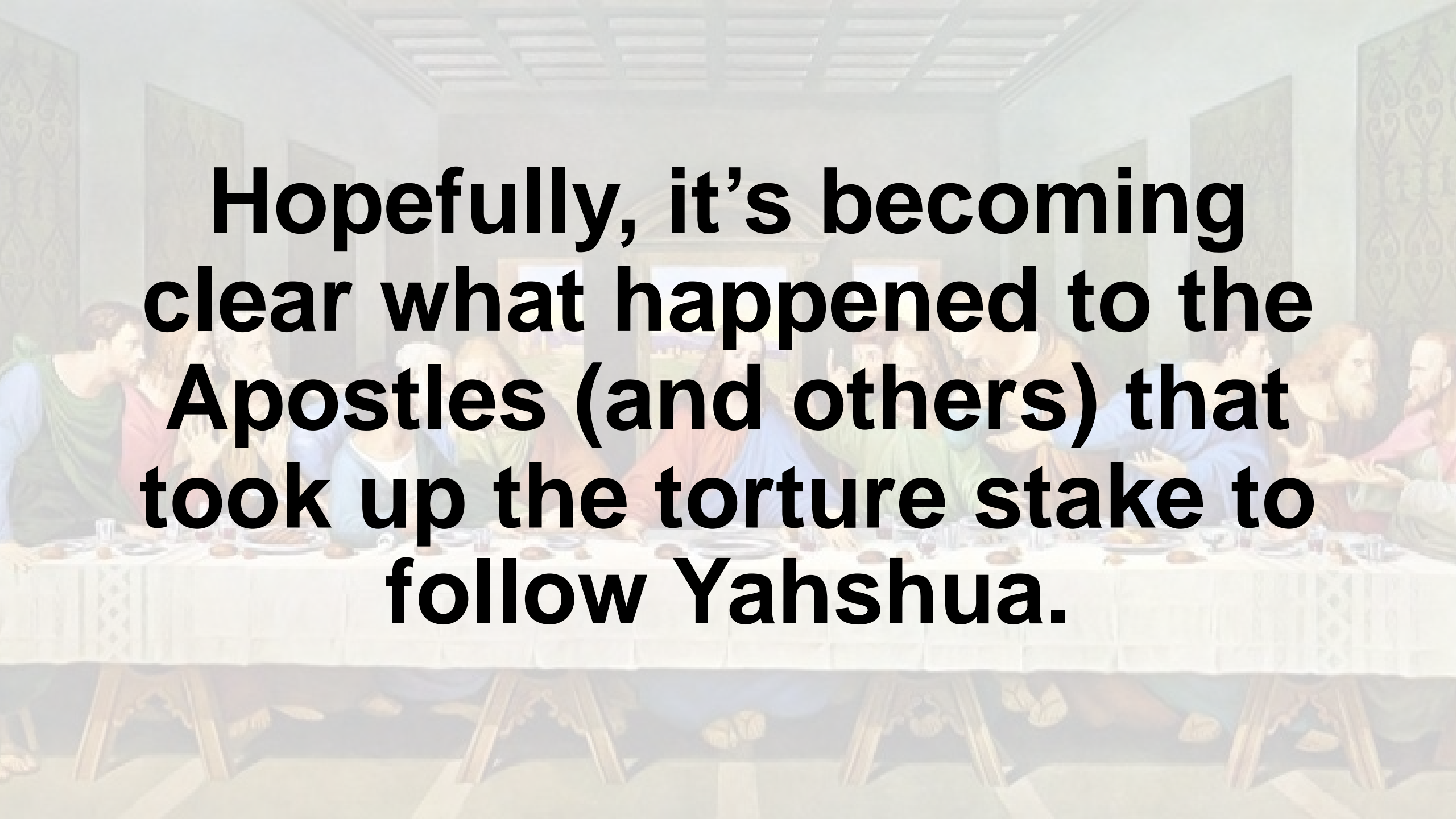
James

James the Just (Yahshua's brother) was shoved from the pinnacle of a temple, beaten with a fuller's club, and then stoned to death.

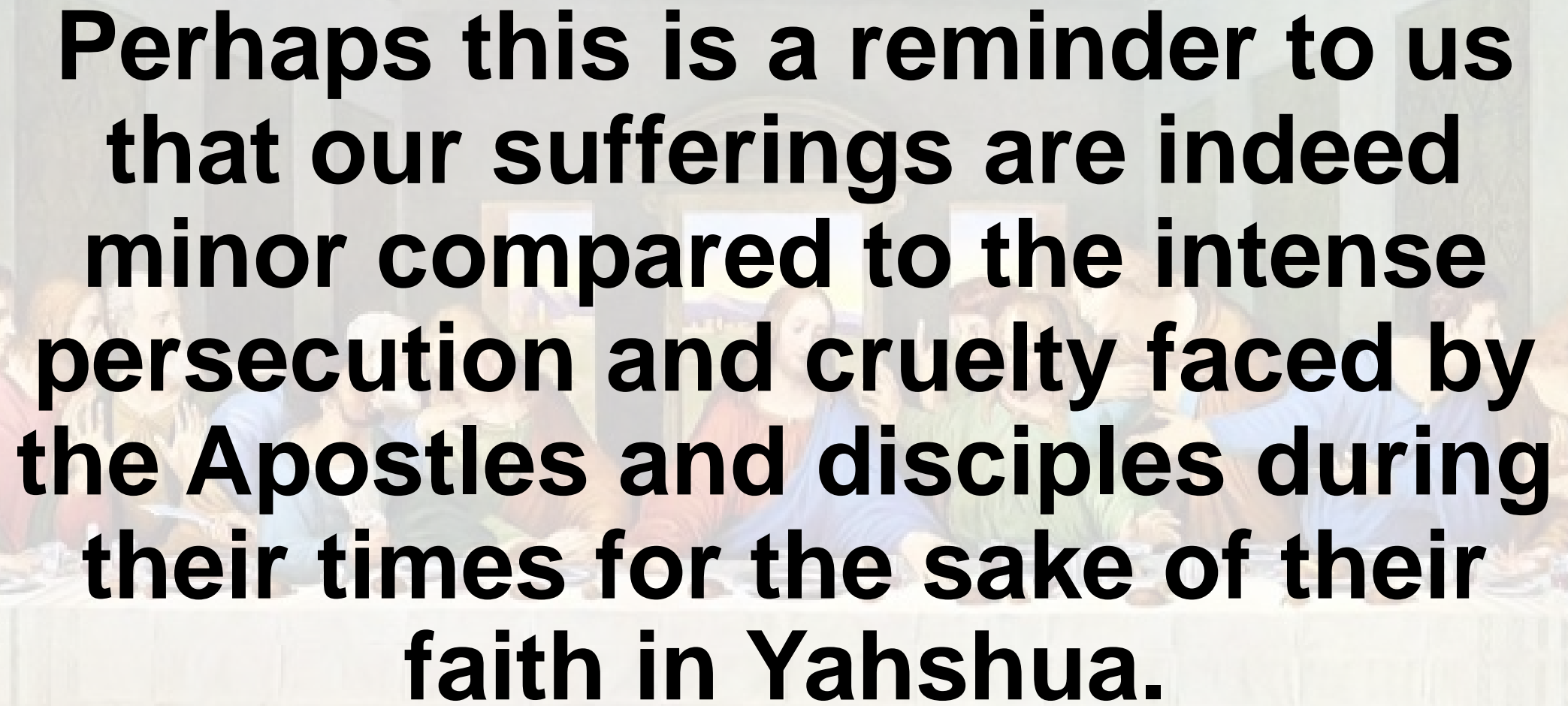
The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows the twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and arched windows. The text 'Death Toll = 16' is superimposed over the center of the image.

Death Toll = 16





**Hopefully, it's becoming
clear what happened to the
Apostles (and others) that
took up the torture stake to
follow Yahshua.**

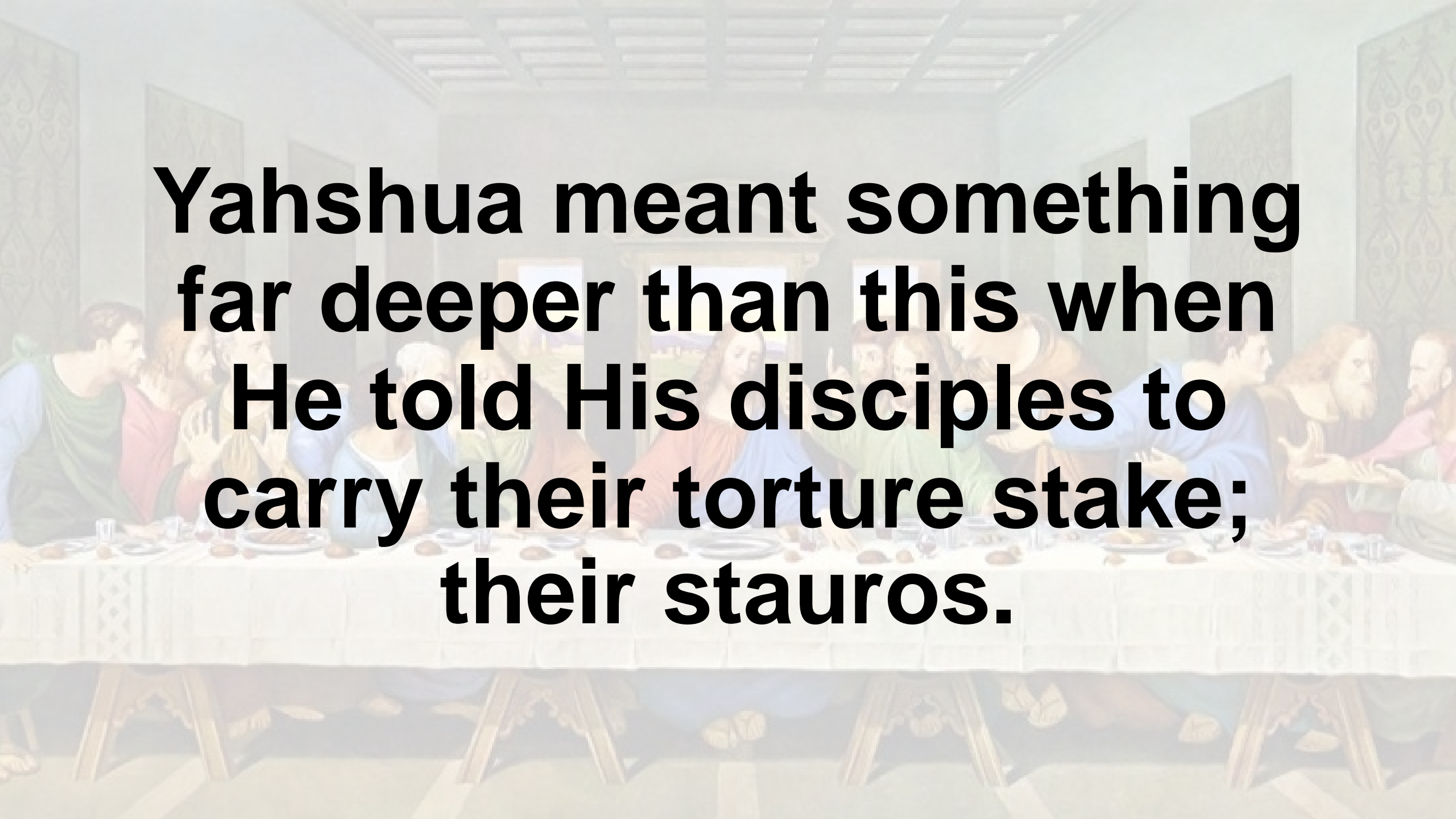


**Perhaps this is a reminder to us
that our sufferings are indeed
minor compared to the intense
persecution and cruelty faced by
the Apostles and disciples during
their times for the sake of their
faith in Yahshua.**

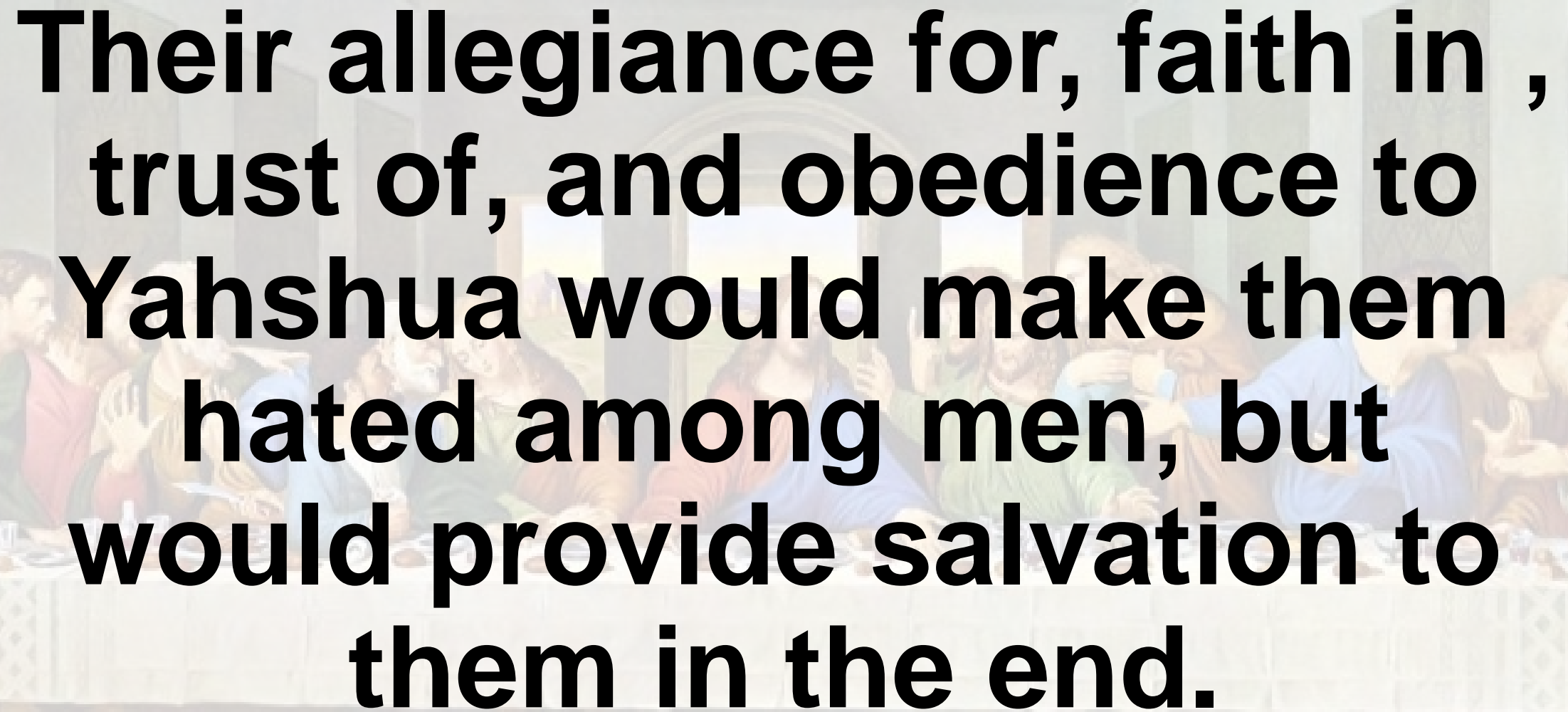
The background of the slide is a faded, light-colored reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows the twelve apostles seated around a long table with a white tablecloth, in a room with architectural details like windows and columns. The text is overlaid on this image.

Earlier we read Matthew 10:22

“And you will be hated by all on account of My name, but the one enduring to the end shall be saved.”



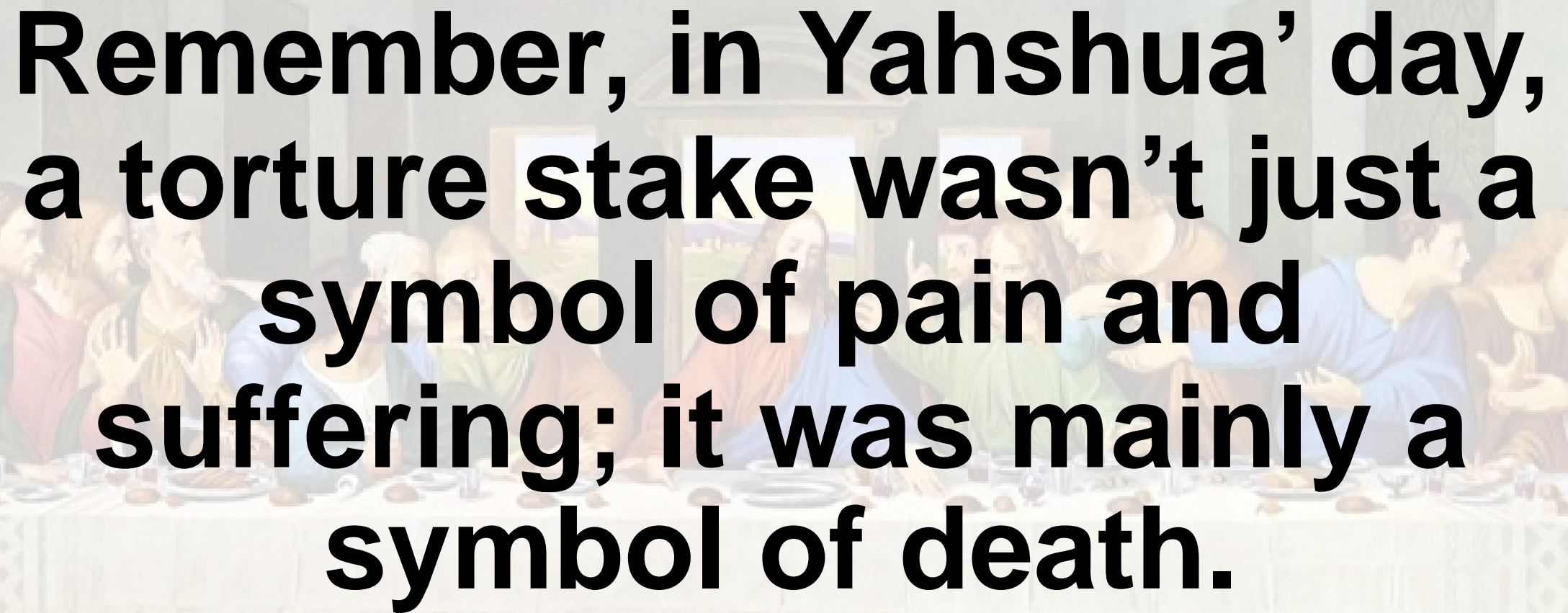
**Yahshua meant something
far deeper than this when
He told His disciples to
carry their torture stake;
their stauros.**



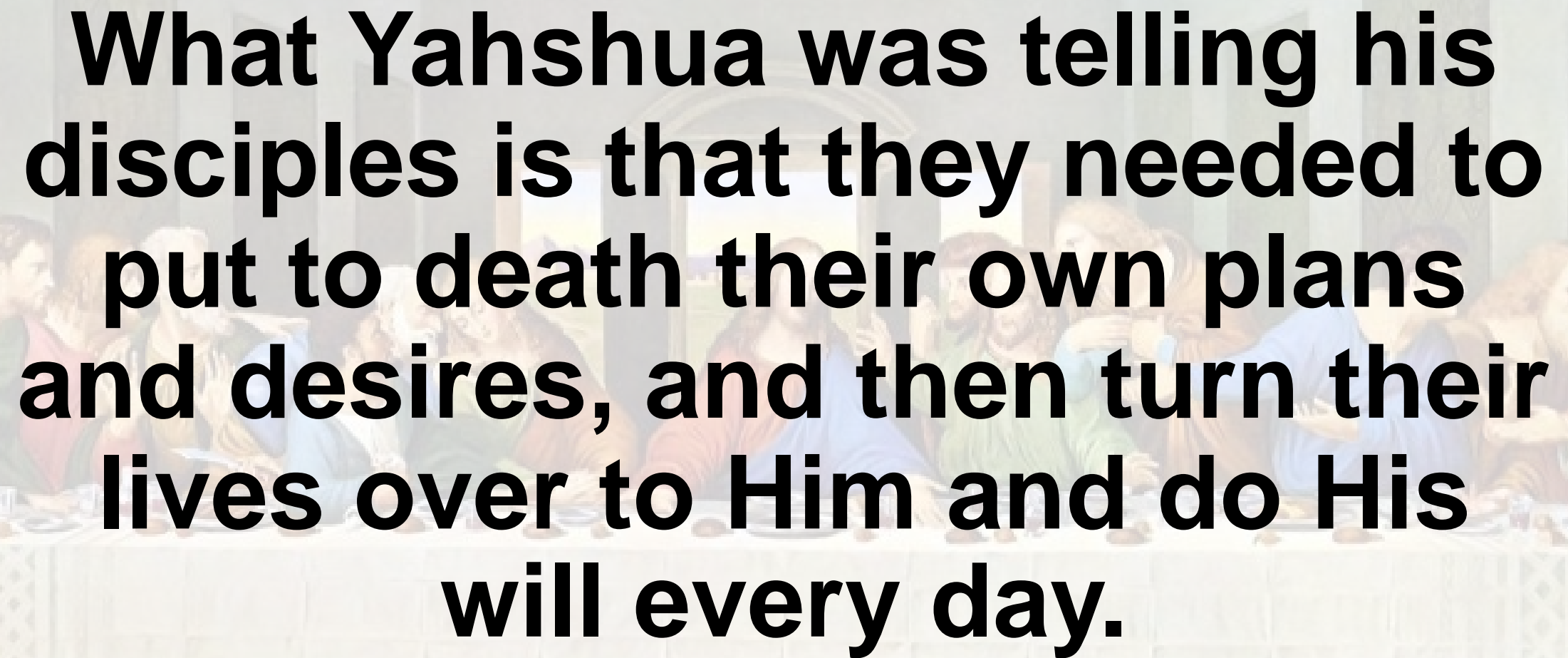
**Their allegiance for, faith in ,
trust of, and obedience to
Yahshua would make them
hated among men, but
would provide salvation to
them in the end.**

The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with a coffered ceiling and patterned walls. The text is overlaid on this image.

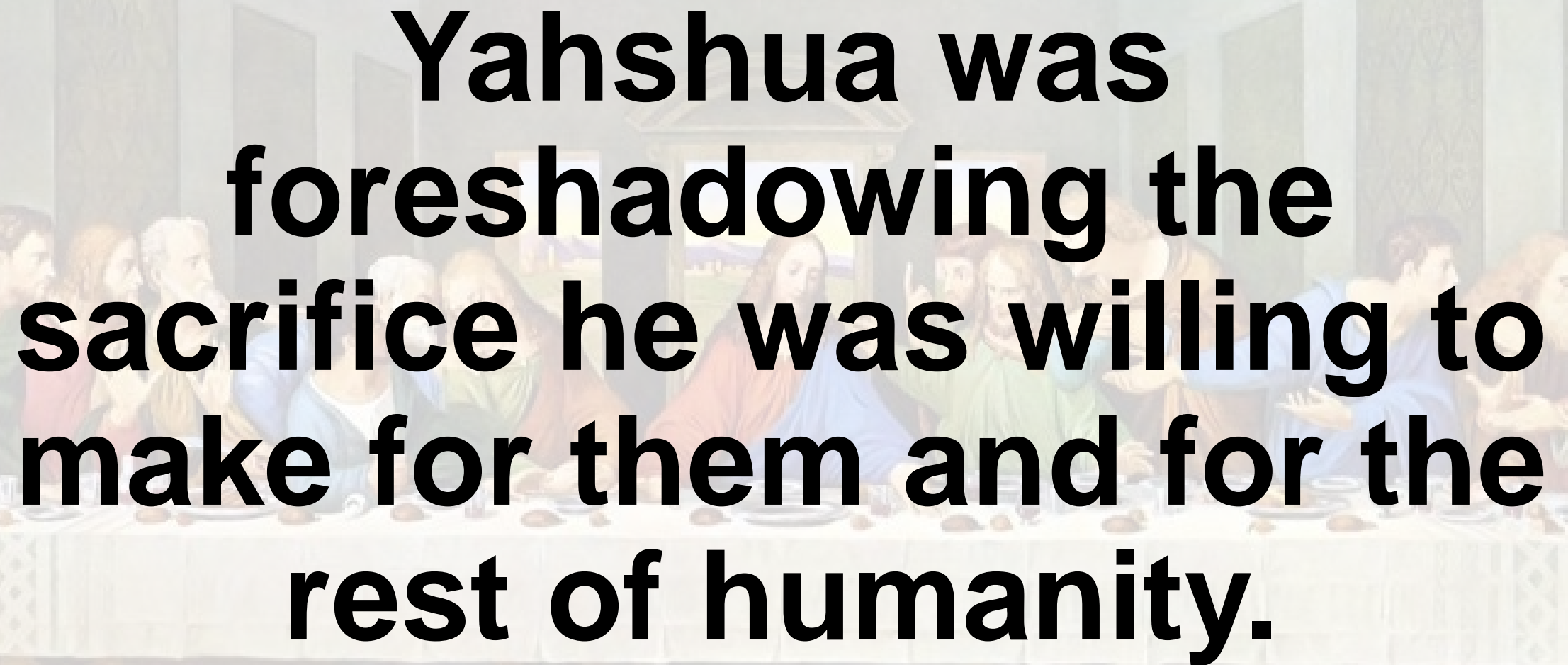
**He said to them in Luke 9:23,
And He said to all, “If anyone
desires to come after Me, let
him deny himself and take up
his torture stake daily. And let
him follow Me.”**

The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows the twelve apostles seated around a long table with a white tablecloth, in a room with architectural details like windows and a coffered ceiling. The text is overlaid in the center in a large, bold, black font.

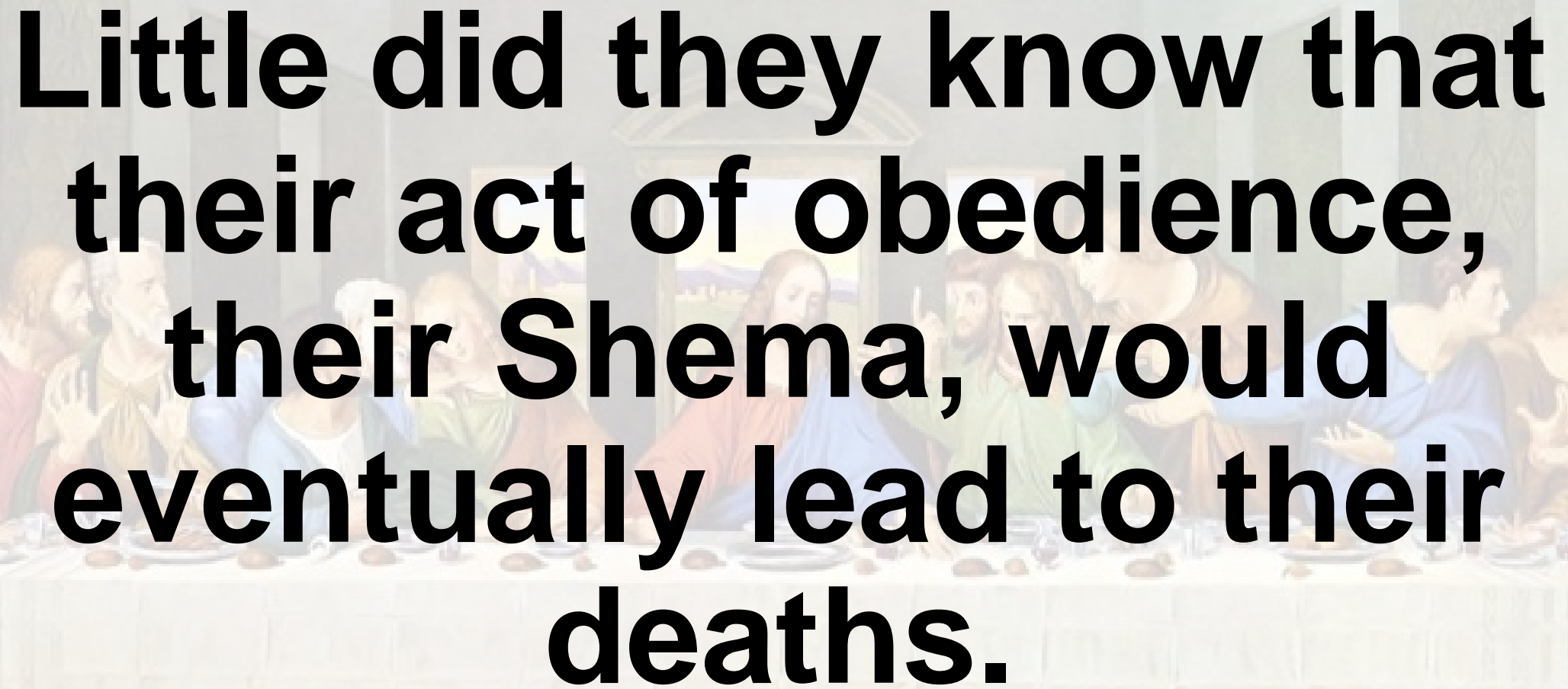
**Remember, in Yahshua' day,
a torture stake wasn't just a
symbol of pain and
suffering; it was mainly a
symbol of death.**

The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with arched windows and decorative wall panels. The text is overlaid on this image in a large, bold, black font.

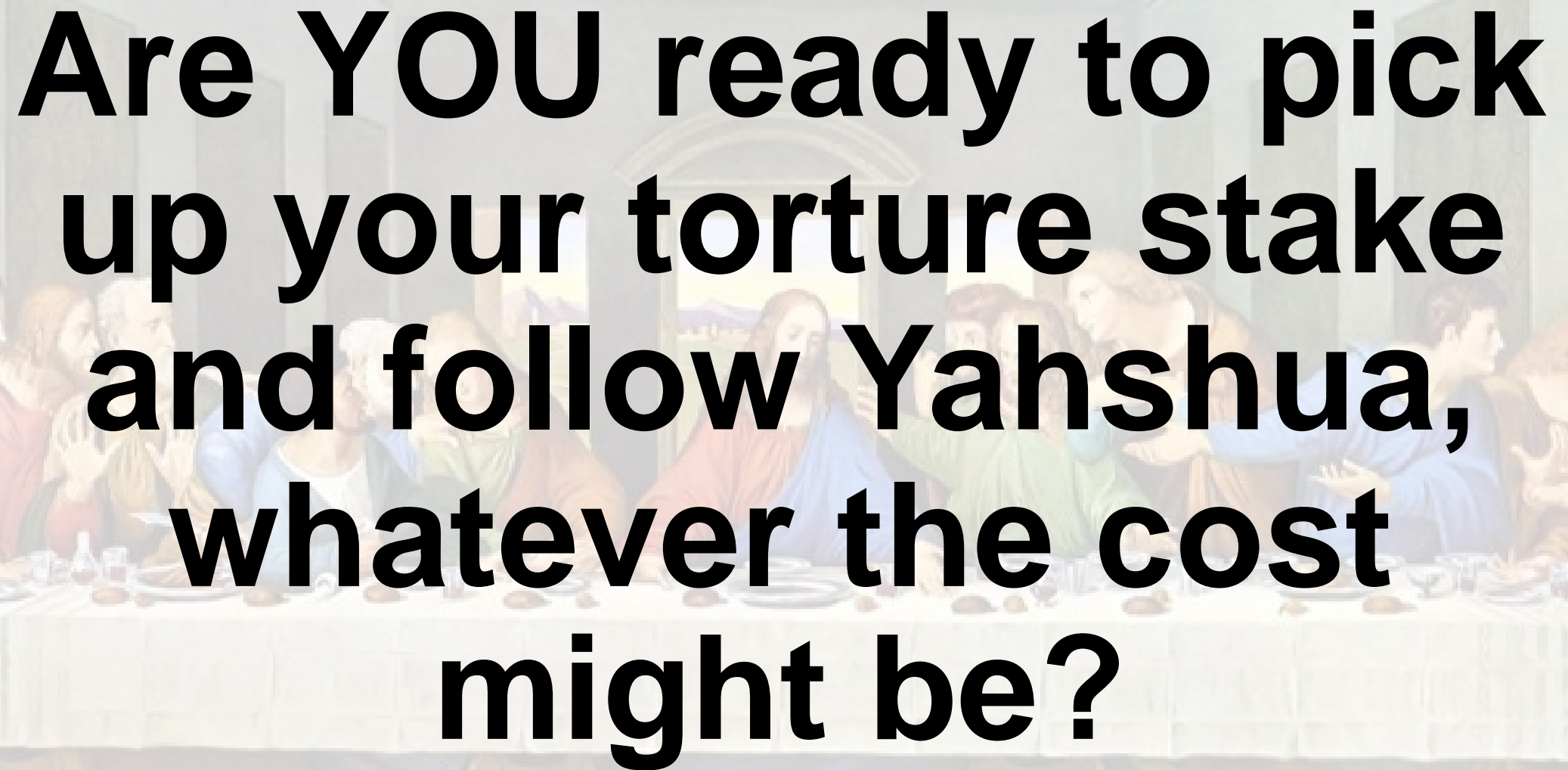
**What Yahshua was telling his
disciples is that they needed to
put to death their own plans
and desires, and then turn their
lives over to Him and do His
will every day.**

The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent version of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table in a room with high ceilings and arched windows. The text is overlaid on the center of the image.

**Yahshua was
foreshadowing the
sacrifice he was willing to
make for them and for the
rest of humanity.**



**Little did they know that
their act of obedience,
their Shema, would
eventually lead to their
deaths.**

The background of the image is a faded, light-colored reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's 'The Last Supper'. It shows Jesus and his twelve apostles seated around a long table, engaged in conversation and eating. The text is overlaid on this image in a large, bold, black font.

**Are YOU ready to pick
up your torture stake
and follow Yahshua,
whatever the cost
might be?**

Death Toll = ?



