

Watch video here: [Documentary | Jesus and the Shroud of Turin](#)

- ★ 2:21 An 1898 photograph of the shroud by Secondo Pia reveals it to be a photographic negative image.
- ★ 3:32 By 1998 the shroud has become the most studied artifact in human history.
- ★ 5:06 Three types of markings on the shroud: 1. Scorches from Middle Ages fire 2. Anatomically correct image of a man - front view and back 3. What appear to be blood stains which match biblical descriptions of the torture and crucifixion of Jesus
- ★ 5:56 But is the blood really blood? And how did the image get on the cloth in the first place?
- ★ 6:10 Professor Angelo Montante uses the shroud as a teaching tool in his college classes in Glendale, CA.
- ★ 6:44 He was not nailed through the palms, but through the wrists. Striking the median nerve causes the thumb to turn inward.
- ★ 8:03 The side wound matches the shape of Roman lancia (spear).
- ★ 8:42 The scourge wounds match the Roman flagrum (whip).
- ★ 9:29 The image can be read like a modern x-ray.
- ★ 10:57 The specific wounds are consistent with death by crucifixion.
- ★ 11:12 In the late 1970's the Shroud of Turin Research Project (STURP) was permitted to do an extensive series of scientific tests on the shroud.
- ★ 13:36 An endoscopic camera placed in the backside of the cloth reveals that blood stains soaked into the cloth, but the body image did not. There was no paint pigment.
- ★ 14:47 The blood was determined to be real blood.
- ★ 15:50 Ultra-violet light tests of the body image showed it was not a scorch.
- ★ 16:25 The body image was determined to be due to a chemical change, dehydrated oxidation, in the topmost fibrils of the cloth--but the cause could not be determined. There is no known way of replicating such markings on a cloth.
- ★ 17:20 Most experts are convinced the image was not painted. The VP8 analyzer revealed the two-dimensional image contained three-dimensional information.
- ★ 19:41 Subtle images of flowers are found on the shroud by Dr. Alan Whanger of Duke University.
- ★ 20:37 Twenty-eight types of flowers are recognized--all of which bloom in March or April, around Passover time.
- ★ 21:10 Dr. Avinoam Danin, botanist from Hebrew University in Israel confirms the plants as native to the Jerusalem area.
- ★ 22:56 There is also pollen on the shroud, again native to the Jerusalem area.
- ★ 23:17 In 1973, Swiss criminologist Max Frei took pollen samples from the shroud.
- ★ 23:39 Uri Baruch of Israeli Antiquities Authority, along with Dr. Avinoam Danin, have traced the pollens back to their plants. Twenty-eight of the fifty-eight pollens identified so far are found only in the Jerusalem area.
- ★ 25:06 Gundelia tournefortii pollen, found abundant around the head on the shroud, is a plant known in Israel for its thorns.

- ★ 26:27 A sixth-century painting, The Pantocrator, appears to be copied from the shroud.
- ★ 28:16 Art historian Jack Reilly, from California State University, has made a study of the face of Jesus in painting.
- ★ 31:22 A coin with the image of Jesus from 695 A.D. exhibits the same markings as the shroud.
- ★ 34:59 The Mandylion was an image of the head of Christ only.
- ★ 36:33 The Mandylion moved to Constantinople in 944 A.D. In 1204 the record of the Mandylion ends and the record of the shroud begins.
- ★ 37:17 Limestone found on some shroud pollens matches a rare limestone found around Jerusalem.
- ★ 38:13 Why wasn't the body washed?
- ★ 39:04 In John 20:6-7 the Bible says there were two cloths found in the tomb--the shroud and a face cloth?
- ★ 39:29 The sudarion (head cloth) is believed to be the one found today in Oviedo, Spain.
- ★ 39:40 Mark Guscini has written a book on the sudarion. The sudarion has blood, but no image. It is believed to have been removed from the face before the body was wrapped in the shroud.
- ★ 41:02 Here is an explanation of how and why the sudarion seems to have been wrapped to the face.
- ★ 41:23 The sudarion blood stains match the shroud--in placement and in blood type AB.
- ★ 42:20 History of the sudarion goes back to the seventh century, and very plausibly back to the first century.
- ★ 42:45 Were the carbon dating tests definitive?
- ★ 44:50 Does the directed image of the body formed on the shroud indicate some type of radiation as its cause?
- ★ 45:29 The image is like an x-ray, revealing internal structures of the body.
- ★ 46:34 Is the image a result of the resurrection transformation of Jesus' body?
- ★ 49:22 STURP spent hundreds of thousands of hours studying the shroud and its image. They can tell you what it's not. They can't tell you what it is.
- ★ 49:45 Theology should not be in conflict with technology. But science does not answer theological questions. It is up to the individual to answer Jesus' question, "Who do you say that I am?" So the ultimate question is not what the shroud of Turin is, but who Jesus is.

For extensive information and images on the shroud see: www.shroud.com

For reliable information and proposed experiments on how to answer remaining shroud questions see: www.testtheshroud.org