

Documentary: Jesus and the Shroud of Turin

The time index below is from the original documentary. The online links below divide the documentary into 6 parts, so the time in [brackets] is the time in reference to each part. ***There are additional valuable presentation links at the bottom of this document.***

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Part 1

- ★ 2:21 An 1898 photograph of the shroud by Segundo 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).

Part 2

- ★ 9:30 [0:01] The image can be read like a modern x-ray.
- ★ 10:57 [1:28] The specific wounds are consistent with death by crucifixion.
- ★ 11:12 [1:43] 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 [4:07] 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 [5:18] The blood was determined to be real blood.
- ★ 15:50 [6:21] Ultra-violet light tests of the body image showed it was not a scorch.
- ★ 16:25 [7:56] 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 rep-

licating such markings on a cloth.

★ 17:20 [8:51] Most experts are convinced the image was not painted. The VP8 analyzer revealed the two-dimensional image contained three-dimensional information.

Part 3

★ 19:41 [0:46] Subtle images of flowers are found on the shroud by Dr. Alan Whanger of Duke University.

★ 20:37 [1:42] Twenty-eight types of flowers are recognized--all of which bloom in March or April, around Passover time.

★ 21:10 [2:15] Dr. Avinoam Danin, botanist from Hebrew University in Israel confirms the plants as native to the Jerusalem area.

★ 22:56 [4:01] There is also pollen on the shroud, again native to the Jerusalem area.

★ 23:17 [4:22] In 1973, Swiss criminologist Max Frei took pollen samples from the shroud.

★ 23:39 [4:44] 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 [6:11] Gundelia tournefortii pollen, found abundant around the head on the shroud, is a plant known in Israel for its thorns.

Part 4

★ 26:27 [0:04] A sixth-century painting, The Pantocrator, appears to be copied from the shroud.

★ 28:16 [0:53] Art historian Jack Reilly, from California State University, has made a study of the face of Jesus in painting.

★ 31:22 [3:59] A coin with the image of Jesus from 695 A.D. exhibits the same markings as the shroud.

Part 5

★ 34:59 [0:29] The Mandylion was an image of the head of Christ only.

★ 36:33 [1:34] 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 [2:18] Limestone found on some shroud pollens matches a rare limestone found around Jerusalem.

★ 38:13 [3:14] Why wasn't the body washed?

★ 39:04 [4:05] In John 20:6-7 the Bible says there were two cloths found in the tomb--the shroud and a face cloth?

★ 39:29 [4:30] The sudarion (head cloth) is believed to be the one found today in Oviedo, Spain.

★ 39:40 [4:41] Mark Guscin 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 [6:03] Here is an explanation of how and why the sudarion seems to have been wrapped to the face.

★ 41:23 [6:24] The sudarion blood stains match the shroud--in placement and in blood type AB.

★ 42:20 [7:27] History of the sudarion goes back to the seventh century, and very plausibly back to the first century.

★ 42:45 [7:52] Were the carbon dating tests definitive?

Part 6

★ 44:50 [1:59] Does the directed image of the body formed on the shroud indicate some type of radiation as its cause?

★ 45:29 [3:38] The image is like an x-ray, revealing internal structures of the body.

★ 46:34 [4:43] Is the image a result of the resurrection transformation of Jesus' body?

★ 49:22 [7:31] 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 [7:54] 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

Below are two more recent presentations:

[**The Shroud of Turin as the Burial Cloth of Jesus: Answers for Critics \(2016\)**](#)

[**The Shroud of Turin: Photograph of the Resurrection \(2018\)**](#)