## The Stripping of Jesus Matthew 27: 26-31

Dr. Rocio Figueroa

# Biblical and theological resources for responding to sexual abuse/harm.

If you were asked for resources from Christian tradition that you might draw upon to respond to sexual abuse/harm what would you think of and draw upon?

▶ This session is going to explore a less obvious resource for your toolkit. Because it raises challenging questions you would have to consider how, when, and where to best raise it. But it is good to have a sense of it as part of a bigger picture.

How do you react to this statement?

## Jesus was a victim of sexual abuse

Reading crucifixion in light of torture reports

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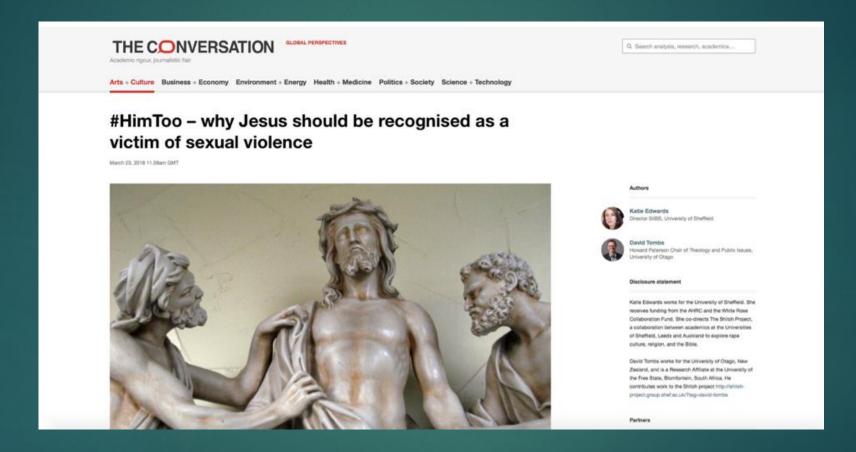


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David Tombs, 'Crucifixion, State Terror and Sexual Abuse', *Union Seminary Quarterly Review 53* (Autumn 1999), pp. 89-108. <a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10523/6067">http://hdl.handle.net/10523/6067</a>

#### The Conversation



Katie B. Edwards and David Tombs. '#HimToo – why Jesus should be recognised as a victim of sexual violence'. *The Conversation* (23 March 2018). <a href="https://theconversation.com/himtoo-why-jesus-should-be-recognised-as-a-victim-of-sexual-violence-93677">https://theconversation.com/himtoo-why-jesus-should-be-recognised-as-a-victim-of-sexual-violence-93677</a>

Surrender of Vercingetorix in Rome

(2005)



Vercingetorix YouTube clip from the Rome HBO Series (2005)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xkl5ovfANO8

### Matthew 27:26-31. The Stripping of Jesus

<sup>26</sup> So he released Barabbas for them; and after flogging Jesus, he handed him over to be crucified. <sup>27</sup> Then the soldiers of the governor took Jesus into the governor's headquarters, and they gathered the whole cohort around him. <sup>28</sup> They stripped him and put a scarlet robe on him, <sup>29</sup> and after twisting some thorns into a crown, they put it on his head. They put a reed in his right hand and knelt before him and mocked him, saying, "Hail, King of the Jews!" <sup>30</sup> They spat on him, and took the reed and struck him on the head. <sup>31</sup> After mocking him, they stripped him of the robe and put his own clothes on him. Then they led him away to crucify him.

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#### Implications

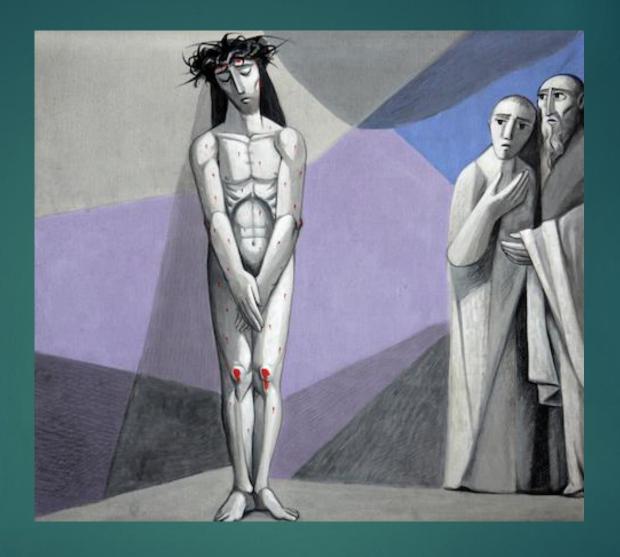
- Return to your first thoughts and your reactions to the statement 'Jesus was a victim of sexual abuse', is there anything you think or feel differently about this now in light of Matthew 27:26-31?
- ► To what extent is there a stigma associated with the statement that Jesus was a victim of sexual abuse? If a stigma is involved, how might that impact on recognition of Jesus as a victim of sexual abuse?
- Feminist scholars once asked 'Can a male savior save women'. In response to this reading of crucifixion, some have asked, 'Can a sexually abused savior save anyone?' How would you unpack and/or respond to this?
- How does our sense of ourselves as being the body of Christ change in light of this?

#### Open Access Publications

Rocío Figueroa Alvear and David Tombs. Recognising Jesus as a Victim of Sexual Abuse: Responses from Sodalicio Survivors in Peru. Dunedin: Centre for Theology and Public Issues, University of Otago, 2018. <a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10523/8976">http://hdl.handle.net/10523/8976</a>

Katie B. Edwards and David Tombs. '#HimToo – why Jesus should be recognised as a victim of sexual violence', *The Conversation* (23 March 2018). <a href="https://theconversation.com/himtoo-why-jesus-should-be-recognised-as-a-victim-of-sexual-violence-93677">https://theconversation.com/himtoo-why-jesus-should-be-recognised-as-a-victim-of-sexual-violence-93677</a>

David Tombs, 'Crucifixion, State Terror, and Sexual Abuse', *Union Seminary Quarterly Review*, 53 (Autumn 1999), pp. 89-109. http://hdl.handle.net/10523/6067



10th Station of the Cross, Jesus is stripped of His garments, Church of the Holy Trinity, Gemünden am Main, Germany © Zatletic Dreamstime.com