

Our goal in studying the Bible is two-fold. One part of the goal as we read is to engage with our **mind**, to grow in our knowledge of who God is as he has revealed himself in his word. The other part of our goal is to engage with our **heart**, by responding to God as we read with our love, praise, gratitude, confession, needs, questions, and desires.

Engaging with our mind *and* heart as we seek the help of the Holy Spirit helps us grow in an intimate relationship with God through Jesus our Savior as we see him more clearly, know him better and love him more.

Day 1- Read Luke 22

- How is God revealed in this chapter? What is he like? Who is Jesus shown to be? What is he like?

Pray: Spend time in adoration and thanksgiving.

- What is human nature shown to be like in this chapter? Is this true of you in your life right now?

Pray: Spend time in confession and repentance.

- What does this passage of Scripture show that you need from God? How does your heart need to move to align with what you see in Scripture? Is there something you need to believe? Is there action you need to take?

Pray: Spend time asking God for what you need to live for him.

Meditation: *Luke 22:40 "And when he came to the place, he said to them, "Pray that you may not enter into temptation."*

Day 2- Luke 22:1-20

1. Why did the religious leaders need someone on the inside to help them with their plot to kill Jesus according to verses 2 and 6?

Digging Deeper: Read the following verses:

John 6:64,70-71 "But there are some of you who do not believe.' (For Jesus knew from the beginning who those were who did not believe, and who it was who would betray him.) ...Jesus answered them, 'Did I not choose you, the Twelve? And yet one of you is a devil.' He spoke of Judas the son of Simon Iscariot, for he, one of the Twelve, was going to betray him."

John 12:6 "He [Judas] said this, not because he cared about the poor, but because he was a thief, and having charge of the money bag he used to help himself to what was put into it."

-What do we know about Judas from these verses?

2. According to verse 3, who else is a co-conspirator with Judas and the religious leaders?

-How do we know that Judas was not an unwilling participant in Satan's scheme? (See James 4:7 for help)

Picture and Ponder: "Do not miss the drama of the moment; since the very beginning, the devil had been trying desperately to thwart God's plan to bless his people (see Genesis 3: 1-5), and this was his big chance. If he could kill the one who was supposed to deliver God's people, then, he believed, they would not be saved. This is why, when his enemies finally find him and arrest him, Jesus tells them that, "This is your hour— when darkness reigns" (Luke 22: 53).¹



Verse 15 tells us that Jesus earnestly desired to eat this Passover with his disciples. "The Greek can be translated *with desire I have desired.*"² Jesus went to great lengths to make sure that they would be able to eat that last meal together. Only Peter and John carried out Jesus' secret arrangement and made preparations in the undisclosed upper room. Judas' betrayal depended on Jesus' being away from the crowds, but it would not happen until Jesus allowed it.

Jesus had poured his life into these twelve followers and he loved them dearly. He wanted to be with them and impart to them more of his heart in his last hours. Imagine the intensity of knowing you only had a few more hours with the ones you deeply love.

Jesus was thinking of us in those last hours as well. That night he prayed not only for his disciples, but also for all of us who would ever believe in him (John 17:20). We too were on his heart at that last supper when he was only hours away from willingly becoming our substitute in bearing the wrath of God for our sins.

- ❖ Have you ever considered that Jesus earnestly desires to be with you now?
- ❖ How does it impact you that Someone perfect, loving, faithful, wise, compassionate, forgiving, joyful, understanding, gentle, patient and kind wants to be with you?

For Discussion: Why do you think none of the disciples offered up excuses as to why they couldn't be with Jesus that night?

3. After this last Passover with his disciples, when would Jesus again feast with them according to verses 16 and 18?
4. In verse 20, we find out that Jesus is establishing a new covenant. The unleavened bread of the Passover was called the bread of affliction (Deut.16:3) reminding them of their slavery in Egypt and how God delivered them out of it. In verse 19, what is Jesus telling his disciples the bread now represents?

-In what way will the bread now remind them of a greater deliverance?

-What are they to do when they eat the bread?

Scholar's Note: "It is impossible to overstate the monumental change these few simple phrases introduce. Christ's words signaled the end of the Old Covenant, with its social, ceremonial, dietary, and Sabbath laws, and installed the New Covenant. With these words, Jesus marked the end of all the rituals and sacrifices, the priesthood, the holy place, and the Holy of Holies, the curtain of which God would soon split from top to bottom, throwing it wide open (Mark 15: 38). All that the Old Covenant symbolism pointed toward would be fulfilled in the sacrifice of the Lord Jesus Christ."³

5. The Old Covenant was ratified by the shedding of the blood of an animal sacrifice; the shedding of blood would also ratify the New Covenant. What does Jesus say in verse 20 the cup represents?

Digging Deeper: Read the following verses:

Hebrews 10: 11-12,14,18 “ Under the old covenant, the priest stands and ministers before the altar day after day, offering the same sacrifices again and again, which can never take away sins. But [Jesus] our High Priest offered himself to God as a single sacrifice for sins, good for all time. Then he sat down in the place of honor at God’s right hand. For by that one offering he forever made perfect those who are being made holy.” And when sins have been forgiven, there is no need to offer any more sacrifices. (NLT)

Hebrews 7:19,22 “¹⁹ For the law never made anything perfect. But now we have confidence in a better hope, through which we draw near to God...Jesus is the one who guarantees this better covenant with God. (NLT)

-Why is the New Covenant better than the Old Covenant?

Day 3- Luke 22:21-38

Digging Deeper: Read the following verse:

Acts 2:23 “This Jesus, delivered up according to the definite plan and foreknowledge of God, you crucified and killed by the hands of lawless men.”

-How does this verse in Acts, along with verses 21- 22 in Luke, display God’s sovereignty as well as human responsibility?

6. Jesus had just told his closest friends that one of them would betray him, but the question of who would betray Jesus quickly and callously degenerated into the worn out argument of who would be the greatest in the kingdom. How did Jesus graciously explain in verse 26, what greatness looks like in his kingdom?

7. What reward will the disciples one day receive according to verse 30?

Scholar’s Note: “Exaiteō (demanded) appears only here in the New Testament. It is an intensified form of the verb aiteō, which means “to ask.” (It has the sense of demanding

presumptuously.⁴⁾ The verb is reflexive, indicating that Satan was demanding Peter and the rest for himself.”⁵

8. Satan demanded to sift the disciples like wheat. “Wheat was sifted by shaking it violently in order to separate the good from the useless parts.”⁶ What do you think Satan intended with this shaking?

- In what ways does God overrule Satan’s intentions while still allowing him some freedom to shake Peter? (v.32)

-How do you think this failure served Peter in the future?

-How have you ever been strengthened by someone who failed?

9. In verses 31-34, what do we learn about:

spiritual warfare-

true saving faith-

human nature-



I wonder what would have happened if Peter would have absorbed Jesus’ words more thoughtfully and humbly instead of immediately defending himself and being so sure he knew his own heart? Of course in God’s marvelous sovereignty he weaves even our sin and failings into his plan to glorify himself, but that doesn’t excuse our sin or give us a reason not to fight it with all our might.

Peter meant what he said. He wanted it to be true and he thought it would be true. But once Jesus was taken away from him and he was on his own, his weakness was revealed. As believers living after the resurrection, we have the great advantage of the Holy Spirit living inside us. We are never without Jesus and it is only through his strength that we have the power to fight against sin. In this life it will be a constant battle, but we have assurance, through the resurrection of Jesus, that the victory is guaranteed (Col. 2:15, Rom. 16:20) and one day we will be made perfect (1 Thes. 5:23, 1 John 3:2).

- ❖ How would it be an advantage in the fight against sin to not be overconfident in ourselves?
- ❖ Practically speaking, how can we use the warnings in Scripture to give ourselves an advantage in the fight against sin?
- ❖ What weapons do you use in the battle against sin?
- ❖ Romans 8:34 says, “*Who is to condemn? Christ Jesus is the one who died—more than that, who was raised—who is at the right hand of God, who indeed is interceding for us.*” How do the truths in this verse motivate you in the battle against sin?

10. When Jesus had sent his followers out (ch. 10) to heal the sick and proclaim the good news of the kingdom of God they were welcomed and supported by a huge number of the common people. But once Jesus is rejected and killed it will be a different story. How does Jesus symbolize in verse 36 that the disciples will no longer be welcomed and accepted but instead face trouble and persecution?

Picture and Ponder: “It is safest to take these remarkable words [v.36] in a proverbial sense. They apply to the whole period of time between our Lord's first and second advents. Until our Lord comes again, believers are to make a diligent use of all the faculties which God has implanted in them. They are not to expect miracles to be worked, in order to save them trouble. They are not to expect bread to fall into their mouths, if they will not work for it. They are not to expect difficulties to be surmounted, and enemies to be overcome, if they will not wrestle, and struggle and take pains.”⁷

Day 4- Luke 22:39-53

11. In verse 40, Jesus counsels the disciples to pray so that they won't fall into temptation. Considering what we already know about what will happen in the next hours and days, what kinds of temptations would the disciples be facing?
 -What did the disciples do instead of praying according to verse 46?

-What situations are you facing where you can you incorporate Jesus' counsel into your own life?

Picture and Ponder: "Triumphing over temptation involves experiencing sin's painful assault, being repulsed by it, and agonizing in prayer to be delivered from it. Only loving holiness, hating sin, and feeling its agony can produce prayer that leads to triumph over temptation."⁸

12. What is the reason in verse 42 that Jesus is sweating drops of blood and in so much agony that an angel came and ministered to him?

Digging Deeper: Read the following verses:

Isaiah 51:17 "Wake yourself, wake yourself, stand up, O Jerusalem, you who have drunk from the hand of the LORD the cup of his wrath, who have drunk to the dregs the bowl, the cup of staggering."

Jeremiah 25:15-16 "Thus the LORD, the God of Israel, said to me: "Take from my hand this cup of the wine of wrath, and make all the nations to whom I send you drink it. They shall drink and stagger and be crazed because of the sword that I am sending among them."

-What does the cup that Jesus asks God to remove, if it is His will, symbolize?

Picture and Ponder: "This cup contains the full vehemence and fierceness of God's holy wrath poured out against all sin, and we discover in Scripture that it's intended for all of sinful humanity to drink. It's your cup...and mine. ...That's why there's shuddering terror and deep distress for him at this moment. In the crucible of human weakness he's brought face to face with the abhorrent reality of bearing our iniquity and becoming the object of God's full and furious wrath. What Jesus recoils from here is not an anticipation of the physical pain associated with crucifixion. Rather it's a pain infinitely greater—the agony of being abandoned by his Father."⁹

13. What was Jesus' ultimate goal in his prayer in verse 42b?

14. You can hardly blame the disciples for asking Jesus if they should fight with their two swords against the ones arresting Jesus. Earlier that night they had not understood Jesus' symbolism. But now it became clear that Jesus did not want them to fight.

Unfortunately, Peter did not wait for Jesus' answer. What does Jesus' response to Peter's violent act tell us about Jesus?

Day 5- Luke 22:54-71

15. In telling how the Lord looked at Peter (v.61), Luke uses the word John used (John 1:42) to describe the way Jesus looked at Peter when they first met--*emblepo*. It "usually signifies a look of interest, love or concern."¹⁰ What did that kind of look from Jesus produce?

16. Describe the humiliation that Jesus, the Word made flesh, God incarnate, endured in verses 63-65.

Scholar's Note: "By the time of Christ, Israel's judicial system had become well established...The Great Sanhedrin in Jerusalem was the final judicial authority in Israel, comparable to the Supreme Court of the United States. It consisted of seventy men from three categories (Mark 14: 53): chief priests (mostly Sadducees), elders (religious and secular aristocrats), and scribes (mostly Pharisees). The law mandated three requirements in a criminal proceeding: a public trial, a defense for the accused, and a confirmation of guilt by two or three witnesses (Deut. 17: 6; 19: 15; cf. Heb. 10: 28). Because the last point was crucial to a just verdict, the law prescribed a severe penalty for false witnesses— the punishment that the accused would have received if he had been guilty was to be inflicted on the liars."¹¹

Digging Deeper: Read the following verses:

Daniel 7:13-14 "...and behold, with the clouds of heaven there came one like a son of man, and he came to the Ancient of Days and was presented before him. And to him was given dominion and glory and a kingdom, that all peoples, nations, and languages should serve him; his dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and his kingdom one that shall not be destroyed.

Philippians 2:8-11 "And being found in human form, he humbled himself by becoming obedient to the point of death, even death on a cross. Therefore God has highly exalted him and bestowed on him the name that is above every name, so that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, in

heaven and on earth and under the earth, and every tongue confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.”

Hebrews 1:3b, 8-9, 13 “After making purification for sins, he sat down at the right hand of the Majesty on high...of the Son he says, ‘Your throne, O God, is forever and ever, the scepter of uprightness is the scepter of your kingdom. You have loved righteousness and hated wickedness; therefore God, your God, has anointed you with the oil of gladness beyond your companions.’...‘Sit at my right hand until I make your enemies a footstool for your feet.’”

- Verse 69 is another example of the upside down kingdom that Jesus had been preaching. Jesus is a prisoner. It doesn't look like he is seated at the right hand of the power of God, but to Jesus, the Eternal One, it is such a reality that it was as good as done. List all the opposites you see comparing Jesus' exaltation (from the verses above) with verses 63-71

One Thing: Look back over this week's study. Pick one thing that God impressed on you, convicted you about, or something new that you learned and write it here.

How will knowing this impact the way you think and act?

¹ McKinley, Mike (2017-05-01). Luke 12-24 For You: For reading, for feeding, for leading (God's Word For You Book 14) (p. 148). The Good Book Company. Kindle Edition.

² MacArthur, John F. (2011-02-21). Luke 1-24 MacArthur New Testament Commentary Set (MacArthur New Testament Commentary Series) (Kindle Locations 27841-27845). Moody Publishers. Kindle Edition.

³ MacArthur, John F. (2011-02-21). Luke 1-24 MacArthur New Testament Commentary Set (MacArthur New Testament Commentary Series) (Kindle Locations 27841-27845). Moody Publishers. Kindle Edition.

⁴ McKinley, Mike (2017-05-01). Luke 12-24 For You: For reading, for feeding, for leading (God's Word For You Book 14) (p. 148). The Good Book Company. Kindle Edition.

⁵ MacArthur, John F. (2011-02-21). Luke 1-24 MacArthur New Testament Commentary Set (MacArthur New Testament Commentary Series) (Kindle Locations 27841-27845). Moody Publishers. Kindle Edition.

⁶ McKinley, Mike (2017-05-01). Luke 12-24 For You: For reading, for feeding, for leading (God's Word For You Book 14) (p. 148). The Good Book Company. Kindle Edition.

⁷ Ryle, J. C. (2012-07-17). The Gospel of Luke by J. C. Ryle (J. C. Ryle Collection Book 8) (Kindle Locations 6503-6507). Prismatic Publishing. Kindle Edition.

⁸ MacArthur, John F. (2011-02-21). Luke 1-24 MacArthur New Testament Commentary Set (MacArthur New Testament Commentary Series) (Kindle Locations 28212-28214). Moody Publishers. Kindle Edition.

⁹ Mahaney, CJ, as quoted in Jesus Keep Me Near the Cross, edited by Nancy Gurthrie, Excerpted from Christ Our Mediator by CJ Mahaney. Copyright 2004 by Sovereign Grace Ministries

¹⁰ Expositor's Commentary

¹¹ MacArthur, John F. (2011-02-21). Luke 1-24 MacArthur New Testament Commentary Set (MacArthur New Testament Commentary Series) (Kindle Locations 28212-28214). Moody Publishers. Kindle Edition.

Copyright © 2017 Holli Worthington. This document may be reproduced for learning purposes but not for profit.