

Luke Twenty Two

Luke 22:1-6

Now the Feast of Unleavened Bread, which is called the Passover, was approaching. And the chief priests and the scribes were seeking how they might put Him to death; for they were afraid of the people.

And Satan entered into Judas who was called Iscariot, belonging to the number of the twelve. And he went away and discussed with the chief priests and officers how he might betray Him to them. And they were glad, and agreed to give him money. And he consented, and began seeking a good opportunity to betray Him to them apart from the multitude.

- Feast of Unleavened Bread-- two days before Passover—there was a ceremonial search for leaven in each house
- This is a separate feast from Passover—it lasted one week—from 15-21 Nisan—Passover eaten on 15th Nisan
- Every male Jew—who lived within 15 miles of Jerusalem was bound by law to attend Passover—it was the ambition of all Jews to attend Passover in Jerusalem once in their lifetime
- Chief priests and scribes are taking the initiative to arrest Jesus—yet they feared the people (though not the Lord). It would seem that Judas hastened Jesus' death—officials had planned to wait until after Passover (Mk 14:1-2)—but nothing is a mistake in the timing
- Other gospels provide more insight into Judas—John 12:4-6—he was the treasurer of the group and a thief
- Jesus knew ahead of time that He had a betrayer
- Judas departs before place for Passover is determined—perhaps the reason why Judas directs the priests to Mt of Olives—a customary place for them to take their rest
- Price paid for betrayal—Matt 26:15

- Just as God looks for people to be His instruments—satan tempts toward the same—we can agree or refuse

Luke 22:7-13

Then came the first day of Unleavened Bread on which the Passover lamb had to be sacrificed. And He sent Peter and John, saying, “Go and prepare the Passover for us, that we may eat it.” And they said to Him, “Where do You want us to prepare it?” And He said to them, “Behold, when you have entered the city, a man will meet you carrying a pitcher of water; follow him into the house that he enters. “And you shall say to the owner of the house, ‘The Teacher says to you, “Where is the guest room in which I may eat the Passover with My disciples?’” “And he will show you a large, furnished, upper room; prepare it there.” And they departed and found everything just as He had told them; and they prepared the Passover.

- Day of Unleavened Bread—the day when all leaven was removed from homes in preparation for the feast
- Place for Passover is located in same way colt had been for the Triumphal Entry
- Passover—commemorating deliverance from Egypt—final plague and protection—lamb slain and blood marking doorposts for protection from death
- Man carrying a pitcher of water—unique—men did not carry water—task of the women
- Luke 9:31—Jesus was going to Jerusalem to accomplish His 'Exodus'

Luke 22:14-18

And when the hour had come He reclined at the table, and the apostles with Him. And He said to them, “I have earnestly desired to eat this Passover with you before I suffer; for I say to you, I shall never again eat it until it is fulfilled in the kingdom of God.” And when He had taken a cup and given thanks, He said, “Take this and share it

among yourselves; for I say to you, I will not drink of the fruit of the vine from now on until the kingdom of God comes.”

- This is a family meal—now being taken with His new family. It is a meal eaten while reclining—a community meal (usually with 10-20)
- Passover—being fulfilled (many feasts still only partially fulfilled)
- This is where the New Covenant is being established—terms
- This is the last Passover before it is fulfilled in the Kingdom—the final one recognized by God
- Jesus does not just leave a new theology to believe—He gave an action to perform—a meal to share
- Jesus calls for His continued Presence when His community meets—through the gift of the Eucharist
- This meal—broken bread (broken body for you)—cup poured (blood spilled for you)
- Bread—this is My Body—this is a sacrament (something—usually ordinary—which has acquired a meaning beyond itself—for those with eyes to see and ears to hear and a heart to receive and understand)
- Cup—New Covenant in His blood—a relationship between man and God (see Exodus 24)

Luke 22:19-23

And

when He had taken some bread and given thanks, He broke it, and gave it to them, saying, “This is My body which is given for you; do this in remembrance of Me.” And in the same way He took the cup after they had eaten, saying, “This cup which is poured out for you is the new covenant in My blood. “But behold, the hand of the one betraying Me is with Me on the table. “For indeed, the Son of Man is going as it has been

determined; but woe to that man by whom He is betrayed!” And they began to discuss among themselves which one of them it might be who was going to do this thing.

- Taking—breaking—distribution of bread—were regular features of Passover
- 'Which is given for you'—looks ahead to Calvary—Jesus' death for men—does not spring from Passover rituals. Passover celebrated deliverance—more than vicarious sacrifice
- Judas gives Chief Priests access to Jesus for betrayal
- When Satan enters Judas—it is in order to accuse
- Meal moves from revelation—to suspicion

Luke 22:24-30

And there arose also a dispute among them as to which one of them was regarded to be greatest. And He said to them, “The kings of the Gentiles lord it over them; and those who have authority over them are called ‘Benefactors.’ “But not so with you, but let him who is the greatest among you become as the youngest, and the leader as the servant. “For who is greater, the one who reclines at the table, or the one who serves? Is it not the one who reclines at the table? But I am among you as the one who serves. “And you are those who have stood by Me in My trials; and just as My Father has granted Me a kingdom, I grant you that you may eat and drink at My table in My kingdom, and you will sit on thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel.

- In ancient times—seating arranged at table determined the importance of the guest
- This night is turning point in history and disciples are self-focused
- They quickly move from who might be the greatest sinner-to who might be the greatest disciple
- Jesus exhorts concerning servanthood—true place for reward.
- Authority comes through humility
- Perhaps—because they consider a revolution imminent—they are preparing to help Jesus lead

- Jesus has been going through a lifetime of trials
- Among His disciples—the greatest must take the place of the least—become as the youngest

Luke 22:31-38

“Simon, Simon, behold, Satan has demanded permission to sift you like wheat; but I have prayed for you, that your faith may not fail; and you, when once you have turned again, strengthen your brothers.” And he said to Him, “Lord, with You I am ready to go both to prison and to death!” And He said, “I say to you, Peter, the cock will not crow today until you have denied three times that you know Me.”

And He said to them, “When I sent you out without purse and bag and sandals, you did not lack anything, did you?” And they said, “No, nothing.” And He said to them, “But now, let him who has a purse take it along, likewise also a bag, and let him who has no sword sell his robe and buy one. “For I tell you, that this which is written must be fulfilled in Me, ‘AND HE WAS NUMBERED WITH TRANSGRESSORS’; for that which refers to Me has its fulfillment.” And they said, “Lord, look, here are two swords.” And He said to them, “It is enough.”

- Jesus sifts to remove chaff—satan sifts to remove wheat
- Peter is given the assurance of great intercession
- When Peter is tested and fails—Jesus remains faithful
- Jesus calls Peter, 'Simon'—his former name—suggesting Peter is about to behave as his former self
- Betrayal would lead to opportunity for future compassion
- Disciples must listen for fresh instruction for each step of their journey with Christ
- The words of Is 53:12 are about to be fulfilled
- Instead of two swords being adequate—perhaps He is saying—“That's enough” ...of that kind of chatter

Luke 22:39-46

And He came out and proceeded as was His custom to the Mount of Olives; and the disciples also followed Him. And when He arrived at the place, He said to them, “Pray that you may not enter into temptation.” And He withdrew from them about a stone’s throw, and He knelt down and began to pray, saying, “Father, if Thou art willing, remove this cup from Me; yet not My will, but Thine be done.” Now an angel from heaven appeared to Him, strengthening Him. And being in agony He was praying very fervently; and His sweat became like drops of blood, falling down upon the ground. And when He rose from prayer, He came to the disciples and found them sleeping from sorrow, and said to them, “Why are you sleeping? Rise and pray that you may not enter into temptation.”

- Other gospels divide this prayer time into three sections—Luke tells of two
- Luke is only writer who tells about drops of blood—a physical condition when stress causes capillaries to break and mix with sweat (Hematidrosis)
- Jesus urges them to pray on their own behalf—not for His suffering
- Jesus continues to rehearse the surrender of His will to God
- Cup=imagery in other parts of scripture of God's wrath poured out
- 'Your will be done'—can be said in helpless submission, complete defeat, with bitter anger, or the battle cry of complete trust and victory in mission

Luke 22:47-53

While He was still speaking, behold, a multitude came, and the one called Judas, one of the twelve, was preceding them; and he approached Jesus to kiss Him. But Jesus said to him, “Judas, are you betraying the Son of Man with a kiss?” And when those who were around Him saw what was going to happen, they said, “Lord, shall we strike with the sword?” And a certain one of them struck the slave of the high priest and cut off his right ear. But Jesus answered and said, “Stop! No more of this.” And He touched his ear

and healed him. And Jesus said to the chief priests and officers of the temple and elders who had come against Him, "Have you come out with swords and clubs as against a robber? "While I was with you daily in the temple, you did not lay hands on Me; but this hour and the power of darkness are yours."

- Jesus rebukes Judas for betraying Him with a kiss
- Jesus forbids violence as these two groups come in contact with one another
- He heals servant's ear—rebukes religious leaders
- Parties involved in arrest: 1) Judas (abandoned God) 2) Jew (men blind to God) 3) Disciples (momentarily forgetting they were accompanying God) 4) Jesus (God)
- Power of darkness—Jesus knew who was behind His tormentors

Luke 22:54-65

And having arrested Him, they led Him away, and brought Him to the house of the high priest; but Peter was following at a distance. And after they had kindled a fire in the middle of the courtyard and had sat down together, Peter was sitting among them. And a certain servant-girl, seeing him as he sat in the firelight, and looking intently at him, said, "This man was with Him too." But he denied it, saying, "Woman, I do not know Him." And a little later, another saw him and said, "You are one of them too!" But Peter said, "Man, I am not!" And after about an hour had passed, another man began to insist, saying, "Certainly this man also was with Him, for he is a Galilean too." But Peter said, "Man, I do not know what you are talking about." And immediately, while he was still speaking, a cock crowed. And the Lord turned and looked at Peter. And Peter remembered the word of the Lord, how He had told him, "Before a cock crows today, you will deny Me three times." And he went out and wept bitterly.

And the men who were holding Jesus in custody were mocking Him, and beating Him, and they blindfolded Him and were asking Him, saying, “Prophecy, who is the one who hit You?” And they were saying many other things against Him, blaspheming.

- Disciples all flee—Matt 26:56
- Peter follows at a safe distance—when confronted—begins to deny Christ
- Each gospel shares the denial—but some intersperse different info
- His hope and courage fail—His faith doesn’t
- Sorrow shared by the One denied—and the one who denied
- Jesus proves courageous in trial while Peter, a coward
- Sanhedrin had jurisdiction over all religious and theological matters. Jesus would be delivered to them
- Suffering: assaulted—betrayed—denied—mocked—beaten--blasphemed

Luke 22:66-71

And when it was day, the Council of elders of the people assembled, both chief priests and scribes, and they led Him away to their council chamber, saying, “If You are the Christ, tell us.” But He said to them, “If I tell you, you will not believe; and if I ask a question, you will not answer. “But from now on THE SON OF MAN WILL BE SEATED AT THE RIGHT HAND of the power OF GOD.” And they all said, “Are You the Son of God, then?” And He said to them, “Yes, I am.” And they said, “What further need do we have of testimony? For we have heard it ourselves from His own mouth.”

- Hours after late night arrest—elders convene
- Sanhedrin is the official Jewish council that oversaw trial of Jesus. It is the final court of appeals.
- Sanhedrin try to force Jesus to bear witness against Himself
- If He confesses Himself to be the Messiah—or the Son of God—He will be put to death for blasphemy
- He confesses His identity

- All charges must be supported by at least two witnesses
- When a verdict was called for—each member had to participate in the judgment
- Why was Jesus condemned by Sanhedrin: claim to be Son of God
- Why was Jesus condemned by Pilate: claim to be King of Jews

Luke Chapter Twenty Two Workbook

Key Words:

Harmonize:

Read Exodus 12:1-13 and 21-28. What elements of Passover are fulfilled in Jesus?

Dig:

- 1) What is behind Judas' betrayal of Jesus?

- 2) How did the disciples discover the location for their Passover meal?

- 3) What is unusual about the Lord's answer to the question asked in Luke 22:9?

- 4) What names does Jesus refer to Himself with in this chapter?

- 5) Which verses describe the circumstances in the Lord's immediate future?

- 6) What was the nature of the dispute among the disciples in this chapter?

- 7) In the Kingdom of God, how is leadership (authority) recognized?

- 8) What future benefit are the disciples receiving?

- 9) Read Luke 22:31-32. What is unusual about this interaction?

- 10) What is the nature of Jesus' prayer for Peter?

11) What element is key in Jesus' prayer in the Garden of Gethsemane?

12) What sins take place in this chapter?

Discuss:

1) Is there a benefit for the Church in celebrating Jewish holidays? What is it?

2) Where or when have you seen servant leadership modeled?

3) What specific ways does Jesus model sonship in this chapter?

4) What is the difference between Peter's denial and Judas' betrayal?

5) Does Jesus give any strategy for spiritual warfare in this passage? What is it?

6) Which of Jesus' prayers in this chapter were answered?

Point of Prayer:

Take time to pray for Christians who are being persecuted in the world today.

Integrate:

What other scriptures come to mind as you read this chapter?

Application:

- 1) What is your favorite holiday to celebrate? What traditions do you have for celebrating this day?

- 2) Have you experienced betrayal from a friend? What was your response?

- 3) When have you experienced an especially meaningful Lord's Supper?

- 4) In the Church, do you see your role more as a leader—or—more as a follower?

- 5) Who do you pray for regularly?

- 6) When did you realize Jesus was the Son of God?

- 7) How have you experienced temptation being defeated in your own life?

- 8) When have you experienced 'the power of darkness'?