

# *A Study of The Life of Christ*

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## *The Life of Christ*

### **Lesson One:**

### **The Prophecy of Christ**

#### **Introduction:**

1. One of the many great pieces of evidence of the inspiration of the Scriptures is fulfilled prophecy.
2. Why study prophecy?

- a. The word “prophet” is found 244 times in the Bible.
  - b. The word “prophets” is found 239 times in the Bible.
  - c. The word “prophecy” is found 21 times in the Bible.
  - d. The word “prophesy” is found 90 times in the Bible.
  - e. The word “prophesied” is found 50 times in the Bible.
  - f. That is a total of 644 times in the Bible.
  - g. If you were to omit passages about prophecy, you would have to remove one out of every 30 verses in the New Testament.
  - h. You would also have to skip 23 of the 27 New Testament books which mention prophecy.
3. The center of Old Testament prophecy is Jesus Christ (Lk. 24:44).
  4. There are many different prophecies concerning Christ.
  5. Let us notice some of them.

### **Discussion:**

#### **I. What Is Prophecy?**

- A. What is a Prophet?
  1. The first time the word prophet is used in the Bible, it is used about Abraham (Gen. 20:7).
  2. The second time it is found, it is used about Aaron (Exod. 7:1-2).
  3. The best way to define the word is to see how the word is used in the Bible (Exod. 7:1-2; 4:14-16).
  4. A Prophet was a spokesman for God.
    - a. His message was not of human origin (2 Pet. 1:21).
    - b. His message was from God (Amos 3:7).
    - c. He spoke only the message of God (2 Chron. 18:13; Deut. 18:18-22).
- B. Prophecy is the message of God to His people.

#### **II. The Purpose of Prophecy.**

- A. Bible Authority (Col. 3:17).
- B. Bible Accuracy (2 Tim. 3:16-17; 2 Pet. 1:20-21).
- C. God’s Wisdom.
- D. God’s Power.
- E. God’s Promises (Rom. 15:4; Prov. 27:1; Jam. 4:14).
- f. Edification (1 Cor. 14:4).
- g. To give man hope Rom. 15:4).

#### **III. Prophecies About Christ.**

- A. His Lineage.
  1. The Lord would come through Judah and David (Gen. 49:10; Isa. 11:1; Jer. 23:5-6).
  2. This prophecy is fulfilled in the New Testament (Matt. 1:1-2; Heb. 7:14; Rev. 5:5).
- B. His Birth.
  1. The Lord would be born of a virgin (Isa. 7:14; Jer. 31:22; Matt. 1:20-23, 16; Lk. 1:35).
  2. Christ would be born in Bethlehem (Micah 5:2; Matt. 2:1-6).
- C. His Forerunner.
  1. Isaiah & Malachi spoke of one who would prepare the hearts of the people for the coming Messiah (Isa. 40:3; Mal. 3:1).

- 2. That forerunner was John the Baptist (Matt. 3:1-3).
- D. His Betrayal & Persecution.
  - 1. His Betrayal.
    - a. He would be betrayed by a friend (Psa. 41:9; Jn. 13:18, 26-27).
    - b. The price of betrayal would be 30 pieces of silver (Zech. 11:12-13; Matt. 26:14-16).
  - 2. His Persecution (Isa. 50:6; 53:7).
- E. His Crucifixion.
  - 1. David & Zechariah spoke of the crucifixion of Christ (Psa. 22:16; Zech. 12:10).
  - 2. This prophecy is fulfilled in the New Testament (Jn. 12:32-33; Lk. 23:33).
- F. His Fountain Opened for Sin.
  - 1. His death would make possible the forgiveness of sins (Zech. 13:1; Matt. 26:28).
  - 2. This prophecy is fulfilled in the New Testament (Eph. 1:7; Rev. 1:5).
- G. His Return.
  - 1. Christ is coming back to receive His kingdom (Dan. 12:2-3).
  - 2. This prophecy is yet to come (Jn. 5:28-29).

**Conclusion:**

- 1. The fulfillment of the prophecy of Christ is truly another thread that strengthens our faith in Christ as the Son of God.
- 2. It is He who made our redemption and salvation possible.

**Questions on the Prophecy of Christ:**

- 1. Who is at the center of Old Testament prophecy?
- 2. What is the Bible's definition of a prophet?
- 3. Discuss the purpose of prophecy.
- 4. What prophets prophesy about the virgin birth?
- 5. What prophets prophesy about the forerunner of Christ?

6. What prophet prophesied about the price of betrayal?
7. What prophet said Christ would return for His kingdom?

## *The Life of Christ*

### **Lesson Two:**

### **“The Birth of Christ”**

#### **Introduction:**

1. Of all the events that have ever taken place in the history of man, none is as great as the birth of Christ.
2. The birth of Christ was such an important event that time has marked with it A.D. – “Year of the Lord”.
3. The gospel of Mark begins with Jesus as an adult.
4. John deals with the preexistence and incarnation of Jesus.
5. Matthew and Luke devote two chapters to describing the events surrounding the birth of Christ.

#### **Discussion:**

## **I. The Significance of The Birth of Christ.**

### **A. The Preexistence of Christ.**

1. Jn. 1:1-3; 14; Jn. 8:58; 17:5; Rev. 1:8.

### **B. Virgin born.**

1. Genesis 3:15.

- a. Ordinarily the genealogy was traced through the male; but, according to this verse, such was through the woman; hence, a foreshadowing of the virgin birth of Christ.

2. Isaiah 7:14.

- a. The Hebrew word is “almah.”

- b. Bagster’s Analytical Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon gives this definition: “A maiden, virgin, marriageable, but not married, so in seven passages of its occurrence (Gen. 24:43; Ex. 2:8; Isa. 7:14; Psa. 68:26; Prov. 30:19; Matt. 1:23).”

- c. The Septuagint (a rendering from the Hebrew into the Greek of the Old Testament) in Isa. 7:14 has for “almah” the Greek “Parthenos”, which Matthew uses and the translators render as “virgin”.

- d. Too, why would an ordinary birth be regarded as a “sign”?

3. Mary was a virgin (Matt. 1:21-23; Lk. 1:27, 34).

- a. The word “virgin” (παρθένος) is defined as a woman who has never had sexual intercourse with a man.

### **C. Born at the appropriate & opportune time.**

1. “In the fulness of time” (Gal. 4:4).

- a. “But when the right time came” (NCV).

2. Contributions to the “fulness of time.”

- a. Philosophy had enlarged men’s intellect but failed because it could not offer salvation to the soul.

- b. Judaism was hopelessly divided into warring sects.

- c. People were sin-sick and came to despair in their state. Paul depicts their moral state (Rom. 1:16-32).

- d. The Roman government had opened the highways for the gospel in every land by its toleration. Communications between various sections were more rapid; also, the Jews were scattered in all corners of the world and when they embraced the Messiah they became zealous evangelists.

- e. Greece had given the world the richest of languages and never before had there been such extensive use of a common language.

- f. For 4000 years, every opportunity had been furnished to give the systems of religion devised by man’s fair trial, and all had failed.

- g. The world was at peace; thus, an appropriate time for the “Prince of Peace” to come.

### **D. Born to Die.**

1. People are born to live.

2. Jesus was born to die (Matt. 1:21; Rev. 13:8; 1 Tim. 1:15).

## **II. The Birth of Christ.**

### **A. Announcement of His birth.**

1. Annunciation to Mary (Luke 1:26-38).

2. Mary visits Elizabeth (Luke 1:39-56).

3. Annunciation to Joseph (Matt. 1:18-25).
- B. Time of His birth.
  1. In the days of Herod the king (Matt. 2:1).
  2. The reign of Herod (37 – 4 B.C.).
  3. Since Herod ordered the death of all male children two years old and younger, It is my conclusion that Jesus was born between 6 – 4 B.C. (Matt. 2:16).
- C. The Place of His Birth.
  1. Bethlehem of Judea (Luke 2:4; Matt. 2:1).
    - a. This was a fulfilled prophecy (Micah 5:2).
  2. Where the animals resided.
    - a. The word “manger” (φάτνη) means feeding trough.
- D. Announcement to the shepherds (Lk. 2:8-20).
  1. The life and work of a shepherd were considered to be of the lowest order, yet to such individuals, this announcement came first.
    - a. His mission [Savior] (vs. 11).
    - b. His office [Christ] (vs. 11).
    - c. His sovereignty [Lord] (vs. 11).
- E. Circumcision & Naming (Lk. 2:21-23).
  1. Such was following keeping the Abrahamic covenant and the Old Law (Gen. 17:9-14; Lev. 12:3).
- F. Presentation in the temple (Lk. 2:22-39).
  1. This too was following the law (Exod. 13:2; Lev. 12:2-6).
- G. The visit of the wise men (Matt. 2:1-12).
  1. A star led them to where Jesus was (vs. 2, 9, 15).
  2. They presented Him with gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh.
  
- H. Flight into Egypt (Matt. 2:19-23).
  1. Due to jealousy, Herod would attempt to kill the Christ child.
  2. Through the providential care and love of the Father, Joseph was instructed to flee to Egypt.
- I. Jesus brought out of Egypt to Nazareth (Lk. 2:40-52).

**Conclusion:**

1. The birth of Christ was no doubt a monumental event.
2. No other event has changed, shaped, and influenced countless lives as has the birth of Christ.
3. Let us praise God for His goodness, Grace, mercy, and the birth of His Son.

**Questions on the Birth of Christ:**

1. What is the meaning of AD?
  
2. Discuss the importance of Christ being born of a virgin.
  
3. Discuss the purpose of prophecy.

4. What does it mean when the Bible says that Christ was born in the fullness of time(Gal. 4:4)?
5. Who was reigning during the birth of Christ?
6. In what city was Christ born?
7. What was a manger?
8. What do the words Savior, Lord, and Christ represent?
9. What led the wise men to where Jesus was?
10. To what city did Joseph go when he left Egypt?

## *The Life of Christ*

### **Lesson Three:**

### **“The Childhood of Christ”**

#### **Introduction:**

1. The last account which we have of Christ before He begins His ministry is found in the book of Luke (Lk. 2:42-52).
  - a. He is twelve years old (Lk. 2:42).
2. When He begins His ministry, He is about 30 (Lk. 3:23).
3. Eighteen years of His life are skipped.
4. In this time frame, Jesus grew from boyhood to manhood.
5. This is the time we want to examine.

#### **Discussion:**

##### **I. Development {Jesus Developed Properly} (Lk. 2:52).**

###### **A. He Increased.**

1. The word “increased” (προκόπτω) means to beat forward. To lengthen out by hammering (as a smith forges metal). In the NT it means to make progress in something, to advance.
2. This is an imperfect verb which is like a motion picture. It portrays the action as it unfolds. It suggests an obsession with an idea. To repeat over and over



again.

#### B. Areas of Increase.

##### 1. Wisdom.

- a. The word “wisdom” (σοφία) refers to skill in the affairs of life.
- b. Wisdom is the element that helps me to make good and the right decisions in life.
- c. Jesus increased in wisdom which means He developed properly mentally.
- d. Christians should increase in wisdom (2 Pet. 3:18; 2 Tim. 2:15).

##### 2. Stature.

- a. The word “stature” (ἡλικία) refers to a person becoming of age (Matt. 6:27; Jn. 9:21; Lk. 19:3).
- b. He developed properly physically.
- c. Christians should do the same.
  - (1) Our bodies belong to the Lord (Rom. 12:1; 1 Cor. 6:13-20).
  - (2) We should cultivate good, wholesome habits.
  - (3) We should avoid all harmful habits: drinking, immorality, tobacco, etc.

##### 3. Favor with God.

- a. The word “favor” (χάρις) means grace, lovingkindness, or goodwill.
- b. Areas of favor.
  - (1) God (He developed properly religiously).
  - (2) Man (He developed properly socially).

## II. Obedience {Christ Was Subject to Parental Authority}.

#### A. He was subject unto them (Lk. 2:51).

1. The word “subject” (ὑποτάσσω) is primarily a military term, “to rank under.”
2. This word also means to obey. In this context, it refers to Jesus being obedient to His parents as they are commanded (Eph. 6:1; Col. 3:20).
3. This is a present tense verb which suggests that Jesus kept on being subject to His parents. His obedience was habitual and continual.

#### B. What an example for man today (Eph. 6:1-4).

## III. Devout.

#### A. He went to Jerusalem with His parents (Lk. 2:41-50).

1. This was a regular practice (Lk. 4:16).

#### B. What an example for man today (Heb. 10:25).

## IV. Studious.

#### A. For at least three days, He was in the temple “listening” to the teachers and “asking” them questions (Lk. 2:46).

1. These are present active verbs which means that this was an ongoing fashion.

#### B. He possessed a great understanding (Lk. 2:46-47).

#### C. We must know the scriptures (2 Tim. 2:15).

## V. Devoted.

#### A. Jesus was busy about His Father's business.

1. The word “must” (δέω) refers to a necessity.
2. It also means to bind, to fasten with chains, or to put under obligation.
3. It is that which must be done as a sense of duty.

#### B. Doing the Lord's work was a regular practice (Lk. 2:49).

1. The word “must” is a present tense verb that implies a continual action.

C. Christians should be busy about the Father's business (1 Cor. 15:58)

**VI. Industrious.**

A. He was a carpenter (Mk. 6:3; Matt. 13:55).

B. The Jews said, "He who does not teach his son a trade teaches him to steal."

C. Work is honorable (Eph. 4:28; 2 Thess. 3:10).

**Conclusion:**

1. Consider the following verses (Heb. 4:15; 2:17-18).

2. Though we are not given a detailed narration of the life of Jesus as a youth, it does not mean that this time frame was not important.

3. He was associated with all the trials and tribulations associated with being a child, a teenager, and a young adult.

4. Again, let us praise God for His life and seek to duplicate it in ours.

**Questions on the Childhood of Christ:**

1. In what three areas did Christ increase?
2. Discuss what it means to increase in wisdom, stature, and favor with God and man and make application to Christians today.
3. Discuss the purpose of prophecy.
4. What does it mean that Christ was subject to His parents?
5. Discuss what Jesus meant when he said He must be about His Father's business and make application to Christians today.
6. What was the profession of Christ?

# *The Life of Christ*

## **Lesson Four:**

### **“The Forerunner of Christ”**

(Text: Luke 7:24-28)

#### **Introduction:**

1. When considering the life of Christ, we would do a great injustice if we failed to mention the life of John the Baptist.
2. John was not only a great man, but he also contributed greatly to the work and life of Christ.
3. A study of his life would be worthy of our time and efforts.
4. Let us consider the life of John the Baptist.

#### **Discussion:**

##### **I. The Man John the Baptist.**

- A. He was the son of Zacharias and Elisabeth (Lk. 1:5-25).
- B. He was a fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy (Matt. 3:3; Isa. 40:3).

##### **II. The Mission of John the Baptist.**

- A. His mission was to prepare the way for the Lord (Isa. 40:3; Mal. 3:1; Matt. 3:1-5; Mk. 1:2-3).
  1. The word prepare means to make ready.
  2. It was John's duty to prepare the minds of those who were about to hear Jesus.
- B. Preaching was how his mission was accomplished (Matt. 3:1-2).
- C. The success of his mission (Matt. 3:5).
  1. His success was not due to miracles (Jn. 10:41).

##### **III. The Message of John the Baptist.**

- A. Repentance (Mk. 1:4; Matt. 3:8).
- B. Baptism for the remission of sins (Mk. 1:4; Lk. 3:3).

- C. The kingdom/church (Matt. 3:2).
- D. Judgment (Matt. 3:10-12).
- E. Benevolence (Lk. 3:11).
- F. Honesty (Lk. 3:13).
- G. Prayer (Lk. 11:1).

**IV. The Manner of Life of John the Baptist.**

- A. He came from a Godly home (Lk. 1:5-6).
  - 1. Zacharias was a priest.
  - 2. Elisabeth was the daughter of a priest.
  - 3. They were both righteous.
- B. He exalted Christ in his preaching.
  - 1. Spoke of him as the Lamb of God (Jn. 1:29).
  - 2. Spoke of him as the Savior of the world (Jn. 1:29).
  - 3. Spoke of him as the Son of God (Jn. 1:34).
- C. He was a man of humility (Jn. 1:20-27; 3:30).
- D. He was just and holy (Mk. 6:20).
  - 1. Just - righteous.
  - 2. Holy - separated from sin.
- E. He was filled with courage (Matt. 3:7-8; 14:3-4).
- F. He was a man of obedience (Matt. 3:13-15).

**Conclusion:**

- 1. The life of John was truly incredible.
- 2. Without his efforts, the work of Christ would have suffered greatly.

**Questions on the Forerunner of Christ:**

- 1. Who were the parents of John the Baptist?
- 2. What Old Testament prophets prophesied about John?
- 3. What was the mission of John and how did he accomplish his mission?
- 4. John's success was not due to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. Discuss the message of John.
- 6. Who did John exalt in his preaching?

# *The Life of Christ*

## **Lesson Five:**

### **“The Baptism of Christ”**

#### **Introduction:**

1. Many of the events in our Lord’s life are recorded by at least one of the Bible writers.
2. The baptism of Christ is recorded by all four gospel writers (Matt. 3:13-17; Mk. 1:9-11; Lk. 3:21,22, Jn. 1:29-34).
3. Such gives this event in our Lord’s life great significance.

#### **Discussion:**

##### **I. The Baptism of Christ.**

###### **A. The time.**

1. During the reign of Tiberius, Caiaphas was the high priest (Lk. 3:1-2).
  - a. Tiberius Julius Caesar Augustus (November 16, 42 BC – March 16, AD 37),
  - b. Tiberius was the Roman Emperor from AD 14 until his death in 37 AD.
  - c. Pontius Pilate was Governor of Judea from AD 26–36.
  - d. Herod Antipas was Governor of Galilee from 4 B.C.-A.D. 39.
  - e. Philip was Governor of Ituraea & the region of Trachonitis from 4 B.C.-A.D. 39.
  - f. Lysanias was the Governor of the Tetrarch of Abilene from A.D. 14-37.
  - g. Annas & Caiaphas became high priests in AD 18 and continued until A.D. 37.
  - h. The text says, “In the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar.”
3. When the math is done, this places the baptism of Christ around A.D. 29-30.
4. At this time, Christ was about 30 years old (Lk. 3:23).

###### **B. The place.**

1. At the river Jordan (Matt. 3:13).
  - a. The river Jordan was 156 miles long.
  - b. It began at the Sea of Galilee and emptied into the Dead Sea.
2. Christ was most likely baptized in the lower part of Jordan (the wilderness of Judea), near the Dead Sea (Matt. 3:1, 6; Mk. 1:4).

###### **C. The administrator.**

1. The administrator was John the Baptist (Matt. 3:13; Mk. 1:9).

2. Isaiah had prophesied that one would prepare the way of the Lord (Isa. 40:3).
  - a. John was the fulfillment of this prophecy.
3. John was also the cousin of Jesus (Lk. 1:36).

## **II. Purpose of Christ Baptism.**

- A. To fulfill all righteousness.
  1. John's baptism was for the remission of sins, based upon repentance (Mk. 1:4).
    - a. Our baptism today is for the remission of sins, based upon repentance (Acts 2:38).
  2. Jesus was not guilty of sin (1 Pet. 2:22).
3. Jesus was baptized to fulfill all righteousness (Matt. 3:15).
  - a. Righteousness embraces that which is right, doing what is right, the commandments of God (Psa. 119:172).
  - b. Jesus was baptized to keep the commandments of God and to express His submission to the Father's will (Heb. 10:7).
- B. To show the importance of this sacred act.
  1. He left his hometown of Nazareth and walked about 70- 80 miles to be baptized (Mk. 1:4).
  2. He insisted on being baptized (Matt. 3:14-15).
  3. Therefore, he did not esteem baptism lightly.
- C. To set the proper example.
  1. He expects nothing for which He did not give the example (2 Pet. 2:21-22).

## **III. The Mode of Christ Baptism.**

- A. Christ was "Immersed." (Matt. 3:16; Mk. 9:10).
  1. This is evident from the true meaning of the word "baptism" itself.
  2. The word "baptism" (βαπτίζω) means to "dip, plunge, immerse or submerge."
  3. The word never meant to "sprinkle or pour."
- B. Observe that Jesus "went up straightway out of the water." (Matt. 3:16).
  1. Compare with other passages (Acts 8:36-39; Rom. 6:4; Col. 2:12).
  2. Baptism is clearly seen as a "burial."

## **IV. Events of Jesus' Baptism.**

- A. He prayed (Lk. 3:21).
  1. Upon our baptism...
    - a. We enter the family of God (Gal. 3:26-27).
    - b. We enter a covenant relationship with God which gives us the privilege of prayer (Jn. 15:7; 1 Pet. 3:12).
  2. The baptism and prayer of Jesus made this relationship possible.
- B. The heavens were opened unto Him (Matt. 3:16).
  1. The heavens opened at the beginning of His ministry to honor him and at the end to receive Him (Acts 1:9-11).
  2. Christ opened heaven to all men (Jn. 14:1-6).
- C. The Spirit of God descended upon Him (Matt. 3:16).
  1. This was a fulfillment of prophecy (Isa. 11:1-2).
  2. The Spirit descended in the bodily shape of a dove (Lk. 3:22).
    - a. The dove suggests purity, gentleness, and peace (Matt. 10:16).
    - b. The dove was a very fit emblem of the Spirit (Gal. 5:22-23).
  3. It is at baptism that the Spirit of God comes to dwell in our lives (Acts 2:38;

Gal. 4:6-7; Eph. 4:30).

D. He was acknowledged as God's Son in whom God was well pleased (Matt. 3:17).

1. This also happened at His transfiguration (Matt. 17:5).
2. At baptism, we become children of God (Jn. 3:3-5; 1 Tim. 3:15).
3. At the judgment, we too can look forward to hearing these same words (Matt. 25:21).

E. The "three" in the Godhead were present.

1. The Father spoke from heaven, the Holy Spirit descended, and on earth, Christ was baptized (Matt. 3:15-17).
2. When we are baptized, the three are present (Matt. 28:18-20).

F. Christ formally launched His public ministry.

1. After His temptation, Christ began to preach (Matt. 4:17).
2. When we are baptized, we formally launch out into the service of God (Acts 9:18-20; Rom. 6:3-4).

**Conclusion:**

1. Every event in the life of Christ is important and has its purpose.
2. The baptism of Christ likewise has its purpose.

**Questions on the Baptism of Christ:**

1. How many of the gospel writers write about the baptism of Christ?
2. About how old was Christ when he was baptized?
3. In what river was Jesus baptized?
4. Who was the administrator of Jesus' baptism?
5. How was Jesus related to John?
6. Discuss the difference between the baptism of Jesus and our baptism.
7. The baptism of Jesus teaches us that the proper mode of baptism is a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Who descended on Christ at His baptism?

# *The Life of Christ*

## **Lesson Six:**

### **“The Temptation of Jesus”**

(Luke 4:1-13)

#### **Introduction:**

1. One of the blessings of having Jesus as our Savior is His ability to comfort and aid those who are tempted.
  - a. This is because He too was tempted (Heb. 2:18).
  - b. He is sympathetic and can provide mercy and grace to help in times of need (Heb. 4:14-16).
2. One of His greatest periods of temptation was at the beginning of His public ministry.
  - a. Immediately following His baptism by John (Matt. 3:13-17).
  - b. Just before starting His preaching ministry (Matt. 4:12-17).
3. Studying "The Temptation of Jesus" can be fruitful for several reasons.
  - a. It reminds us that Jesus can understand our temptations.
  - b. It reveals how we can be more successful in overcoming temptation.

#### **Discussion:**

##### **I. The Place.**

- A. The wilderness.
  1. The word “wilderness” (ἔρημος) is defined as an uninhabited place. It refers to the desert or a solitary place.
  2. This was the wilderness of Judea.
  3. While we do not know exactly where this wilderness was, tradition places it somewhere in the rugged mountain range between Jericho and Jerusalem.

##### **II. The Person.**

- A. The devil (Lk. 4:2; Matt. 4:1).
  1. The word “devil” (διάβολος) refers to one who slanders or falsely accuses.
- B. The tempter.
  1. The word “tempter” (πειράζω) means the tempting one.
- C. Satan.
  1. The word “Satan” (Σατανᾶς) means adversary or enemy.
- D. The same one tempts man today (1 Pet. 5:8).

##### **III. The Period.**



A. Isolation.

1. Jesus was “alone” in the wilderness (Lk. 4:1).

B. Exhaustion.

1. Jesus had been tempted for forty days (Lk. 4:2).
2. He ate nothing (Lk. 4:2).
3. He was hungry (Lk. 4:2).
4. This was a very weak moment in the life of Jesus.
  - a. Please do not lose sight of the human side of Jesus.
  - b. Jesus was in mental and physical pain at this moment in His life.

C. Intimidation.

1. Mark states that Jesus was among wild beasts during His temptation (Mk. 1:13).
2. The reference to the wild beast conveys the idea of desolation and danger (Lev. 26:21-23; Psa. 22:12-21; 91:11-13).
  - a. The phrase “wild beast” (θηρίον) refers to a wild, ferocious, savage animal.

D. Application.

1. The time when Satan tempts us is at our weakest moment when we are alone.
2. He also approaches us at intimidating times in our lives.

**IV. The Purpose.**

A. Disloyalty.

B. The temptation of Jesus.

1. The goal of Jesus in life was to do the Father's will (Jn. 6:38).
2. The temptations of Jesus were an attack against His faithfulness to God.
  - a. God's provision and care (vs. 3).
  - b. God's plan (vs. 5-7).
    - (1) The proposal is not only to join Satan but for Jesus to excuse himself from all that lies ahead in His ministry.
    - (2) He can leave behind the rejection and suffering for quick access to power.
  - c. God's protection (vs. 9-11).
    - (1) To cast oneself down from such a height and survive would take divine intervention.
    - (2) This was a test of God's care. Since it puts God in a show-me position, the action is a private test of God and a sign of a lack of faith.

C. The temptation of Man.

1. Every man is tempted (Jam. 1:14). Why?
2. Our goal is to do the Father's will (Matt. 12:50; 7:21; Jn. 14:15).
3. Every temptation is an attack against our faithfulness.
  - a. Question God's provision (Phil. 4:19).
  - b. Question God's plan.
  - c. Question God's protection.
4. Jesus serves as an example for us to follow (“He was led by the Spirit”).

## **V. The Process.**

- A. Consider how man is tempted today.
  - 1. The lust of the flesh, the lust of eyes, and the pride of life (1 Jn. 1:16; Gen. 3:6).
- B. The temptation of Jesus (Heb. 4:15).
  - 1. Lust of the flesh (vs. 3).
  - 2. Lust of the eyes (vs. 5-7).
  - 3. Pride of life (vs. 9-11).

## **VI. The Perseverance.**

- A. Spirit.
  - 1. Jesus was filled with the Holy Spirit (Luke 4:1).
  - 2. We must be filled with the Spirit.
    - a. The Spirit is given to those who obey (Acts 5:32; Rom. 8:9; 1 Cor. 6:18-19)
- B. Scripture.
  - 1. Each time that Jesus was tempted, He responded with Scripture.
    - a. First temptation (Deut. 8:3).
    - b. Second temptation (Deut. 6:13).
    - c. Third temptation (Deut. 6:16).
  - 2. If we are going to resist Satan we must respond with Scripture (2 Tim. 2:15; 1 Pet. 3:15; Psa. 1:1-2; 119:11).
  - 3. Satan fled when Jesus kept appealing to Scripture and he'll do the same for us.
- C. Support.
  - 1. Angels came and ministered to Jesus (Matt. 4:11; Mk. 1:13).
  - 2. The word "minister" (διακονέω – Imperfect: an obsession) means to wait upon, to serve, or to help.
  - 3. We need the help and support of others to overcome temptation (Gal. 6:1-2).

## **Conclusion:**

- 1. Satan never stopped coming after Jesus (vs. 13).
- 2. Satan never stops coming after Christians today.
- 3. Such is why the apostle Peter encourages us to be ready (1 Pet. 5:8).

## **Questions on the Temptation of Christ:**

1. Describe the place where Jesus was tempted.
2. What three words are used to describe Jesus' tempter?
3. How many days was Jesus tempted?
4. Jesus was tempted at the weakest moment in His life. What application can we make in how we are tempted?
5. Jesus was among \_\_\_\_\_ during His temptation.
6. The temptation of Jesus was an attack against what?
7. What was the process of the temptation of Jesus and how does that apply to us today?
8. How did Jesus respond each time He was tempted?
9. Who ministered to Jesus following His temptation?
10. Examine and discuss Luke 4:13.

# *The Life of Christ*

## **Lesson Seven:**

### **“The Ministry of Jesus”**

#### **Introduction:**

1. The ministry of Christ is a major part when considering the life of Christ.
2. The word preach has two different meanings.
  - a. The word “preach” (εὐαγγελίζω - Aorist) means to bring good news or to announce glad tidings.
  - b. The word “preach” (κηρύσσω) to be a herald. To publish or proclaim openly something which has been done.
3. The word “teach” (διδάσκω) means to instruct, explain or expound upon something.
4. Jesus was both a preacher and teacher (Matt. 4:23).
5. In our time together today, let us consider the preaching and teaching of Jesus.

#### **Discussion:**

##### **I. Mannerisms Christ Exhibited in His Preaching.**

- A. He was the embodiment of all he taught (Acts 1:1).
- B. He knew the Scriptures (Matt. 4:1-11).
- C. He knew the people (Jn. 2:24-25).
- D. He was prayerful (Mk. 1:35; Lk. 6:12).
- E. He was zealous (Jn. 9:4; Lk. 2:49).
- F. He was compassionate (Lk. 19:41).
- G. He loved His students (Mk. 10:21).

##### **II. The Message of Jesus.**

- A. The Kingdom (Matt. 16:18).
- B. Faith (Jn. 3:16; 20:27-29).
- C. Repentance (Lk. 13:5-6).
- D. Confession (Matt. 10:32-33).
- E. Baptism (Mk. 16:16).
- F. Humility (Matt. 18:4).
- G. Prayer (Matt. 6:5-15).
- H. Worship (Jn. 4:21-24).
- I. Service (Jn. 13:15-16).
- J. Satan (Jn. 8:44).
- K. Sin (Jn. 8:21-24).

##### **III. Jesus’ Method of Preaching.**

- A. His preaching was simple (2 Cor. 11:2-3).
- B. His preaching was Illustrative (Matt. 5:13-16).
- C. His preaching was relevant (Matt. 21:45; Jn. 13:21-30).
- D. His preaching was scriptural (Matt. 19:4-6, 18-20).
- E. His preaching was authoritative (Matt. 7:29).
- F. His preaching was convicting (Jn. 8:9).
- G. His preaching was thought-provoking (Matt. 19:25).

#### **Conclusion:**

1. What is the purpose of this study?
2. Christ was not just a preacher. He was the Prince of preachers.
3. It has been said that God had only one Son and he was a preacher.
4. Let those who preach and teach today aspire to be like Jesus.

### **Questions on the Ministry of Christ:**

1. What are the two definitions given to the word preach?
2. Jesus was both a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (Matt. 4:23).
3. Jesus was the \_\_\_\_\_ of all he taught (Acts 1:1).
4. Jesus knew the \_\_\_\_\_ (Matt. 4:1-11).
5. Jesus loved His \_\_\_\_\_ (Mk. 10:21).
6. Discuss some of the subjects of Jesus that were included in His messages and how they need to be continued today.
7. Discuss the methods Jesus used in His preaching and how they should be adapted by preachers and teachers today.

## *The Life of Christ*

## Lesson Eight:

# “The Miracles of Jesus”

### Introduction:

1. Not counting the resurrection, the four writers of the life of Christ present 37 scenes in which Jesus appears as a worker of miracles.
2. This does not mean that He only performed 37 miracles (Jn. 20:30-31).
3. In some instances many were healed on a single occasion (Mk. 1:32-34).
4. Let us consider the subject “The Miracles of Christ.”

### Discussion:

#### I. Biblical Names of Jesus Miracles.

- A. Signs (Jn. 2:11, 23; 3:2).
  1. The word “sign” (σημεῖον) refers to a mark or token by which God authenticates those sent by Him.
  2. They were done supernaturally.
  3. They signified he was divine (Jn. 20:30-31)
- B. Mighty Works (Lk. 10:13).
  1. The phrase “mighty works” (δύναμις) power arising from numbers.
  2. They were demonstrations of divine power (Jn. 9:32-33).
- C. Wonders (Jn. 4:48).
  1. The word “wonder” (τέρας) refers to acts of amazement.
  2. The reaction they prompted (Lk. 4:35-36).

#### II. Purpose of Jesus' Miracles.

- A. To manifest His glory (Jn. 2:11).
  1. The word “manifest” (φανερώω) means to make known or to reveal.
  2. The word “glory” (δόξα) refers to the honor resulting from good opinion.
    - a. The “glory of God” is a demonstration of His goodness, greatness, graciousness, and gentleness (Exod. 33:18-19).
    - b. When Jesus turned the water into wine, He revealed His glory to the people.
- B. To prove His divinity (Jn. 1:1-3, 14; 3:2).
- C. To create faith (Jn. 20:30-31).

#### III. Classification of Jesus Miracles.

- A. Disease (Matt. 9:25; Mk. 1:32).
- B. Demons (Mk. 1:32; Lk. 8:26-40).
- C. Death (Mk. 5:35-42; Lk. 7:11-17; Jn. 11:1ff).
- D. Nature (Matt. 8:23-27; 14:22-33).
- E. Material Elements (Jn. 6:1-14).

#### IV. Characteristics of Jesus' Miracles.

- A. Public (Acts 2:22).
- B. Instantaneous (Mk. 2:12).
- C. Complete (Matt. 9:22).
- D. Undisputable (Acts 2:22).
- E. All-encompassing (Matt. 4:23).

#### V. Certainty of Jesus Miracles.

- A. Performed publicly (Matt. 9:30).
- B. Proclamation of the apostles (1 Jn. 1:1-3).
- C. Religious leaders did not deny miracles (Jn. 11:47).

### Conclusion:

1. The miracles of Jesus not only prove that He was a great miracle worker but they also prove He was the Son of God.
2. Let us recognize the greatness of these miracles and have faith.

### **Questions on the Miracles of Christ:**

1. What are the three Biblical names given to the miracles of Jesus?
2. What was the purpose of the miracles of Jesus?
3. Discuss the characteristics of the miracles of Jesus and compare them to so-called modern miracle workers today.
4. How can you prove the certainty of Jesus' miracles?

# *The Life of Christ*

## **Lesson Nine:**

### **“The Transfiguration of Christ”**

## **Introduction:**

1. Mountain tops have provided the settings for numerous revelations and deliverances of God.
  - a. Old Testament.
    - (1) Noah and the ark landed on a mountain (Gen. 8:4).
    - (2) Moses received the Law on Mount Sinai (Exod. 24:1, 16; 34:1-5).
    - (3) Moses viewed the promised land from Mount Nebo (Deut. 34:1-5).
    - (4) Elijah confronted the prophets of Baal on Mount Carmel (1 Kings 18:19-40).
  - b. New Testament.
    - (1) Christ delivered the sermon on the Mount (Matt. 5-7).
    - (2) Christ ascended to heaven from the Mount of Olives (Acts 1:4-12).
2. This event is recorded by three of the gospel writers (Matt. 17:1-9; Mark 9:1-10; Luke 9:28-37).
3. Let us consider this important event.

## **Discussion:**

### **I. The Setting.**

- A. Jesus had just announced His promise to build His church (Matt. 16:18-19).
  1. The church is God's eternal purpose (Eph. 3:10-11).
  2. The church is God's vessel of Salvation (Acts 2:47; Eph. 5:23).
- B. Six days after this event, the transfiguration took place (Matt. 17:1-2; Mk. 9:1-3).
  1. Jesus had to die before the church could be established.
  2. Jesus, Moses, and Elijah talked about the death of Jesus (Lk. 9:31).
    - a. The word "decease" (ἔξοδος) refers to a departure from life.

### **II. The Event.**

- A. The companions of Jesus (vs. 1).
  1. Peter, James & John were the chosen disciples (Matt. 17:1; Mk. 9:2; Lk. 9:28).
  2. These three were chosen for other events.
    - a. The raising of Jairus' daughter from the dead (Lk. 8:41-56).
    - b. Gethsemane (Mk. 14:32-33).
  3. Why these three?
    - a. Keeping the number small would prevent the retelling of the event (vs. 9).
- B. The transfiguration (v. 2).
  1. Luke states that as Jesus prayed, He was transfigured (Lk. 9:28-29).
  2. The word "transfigured" (μετεμορφώ) means to change into another form.

3. In what way was Jesus changed?
  - a. His countenance was changed.
    - (1) His face shone like the sun (Matt. 17:2).
    - (2) His face was altered {changed} (Lk. 9:29).
  - b. His raiment was changed.
    - (1) His clothes became white as the light (Matt. 17:2).
    - (2) His clothes became shining exceedingly white, like snow, such as no launderer on earth can whiten them (Mk. 9:3).
    - (3) His robe became white and glistening (Lk. 9:29).



3. This transfiguration took place as He prayed (Lk. 9:29).
- C. The appearance of Moses & Elijah (Matt. 17:3; Mk. 9:4; Lk. 9:30-31).
  1. The purpose of their appearance.
    - a. Moses was the great lawgiver.
    - b. Elijah was one of the greatest of the Old Testament prophets.
    - c. Christ was the end of the Old Law and the fulfillment of prophecy.
- D. Peter's Response (vs. 4).
  1. Let us build three tabernacles (Matt. 17:4; Mk. 9:5; Lk. 9:33).
    - a. The word "tabernacle" (σκηνή) can refer to a booth, a shelter, or a shrine.
    - b. During the feast of Tabernacles the Jews commemorated their forty-year sojourn in the wilderness the time when they had lived in tents (Lev. 23:33-44).
    - c. The word shelter could refer to a temporary shelter for spending the night.
    - d. The word shrine would represent a place of worship.
  2. Why Peter responded in this way?
    - a. What Peter suggested was not done out of disrespect.
    - b. The phrase "if you wish" means if it is your desire or according to your will.
    - c. He was afraid and did not know what to say (Mk. 9:6; Lk. 9:33).
    - d. The word "afraid" means terrified.
- E. The Heavenly Response (vs. 5).
  1. The Cloud.
    - a. The cloud was a symbol of God's presence (Exod. 13:21-22; 19:9).
    - b. The cloud overshadowed them (Matt. 17:5; Mk. 9:7).
    - c. They were in the cloud (Lk. 9:34).
  2. The Voice.
    - a. It was a voice of affirmation (Matt. 17:5).
    - b. It was a voice of commendation (Matt. 17:5).
    - c. It was a voice of exaltation (Matt. 17:5).
- F. The Reaction of the Disciples (vs. 6).
  1. They fell on their faces.
    - a. To fall before someone symbolizes great humility and respect.
  2. They were greatly afraid.
- G. The Response of Jesus (vs. 7-9).
  1. He comforted the disciples.
    - a. The word "touched" (ἅπτω - Aorist) means to cling to or to lay hold of.
    - b. Following a gentle touch of encouragement, He gave them words of encouragement, "Arise, and do not be afraid."
  2. He commissioned the disciples.
    - a. "Tell no one until after the resurrection."

### **III. The Purpose of the Transfiguration.**

- A. To reveal the majesty of Christ (2 Pet. 1:16-17).
  1. The word "majesty" (μεγαλειότητος) refers to greatness, grandeur, or mighty power.
- B. To honor and glorify Christ (2 Pet. 1:16-17).
  1. The word "honor" (τιμή) means to value.
  2. The word "glory" (δόξα) is from the base meaning of the awesome light that radiates from God's presence and is associated with His acts of power, honor, praise, speaking words of excellence, and assigning the highest status to God.

C. The end of the Law and the Prophets was at hand.

1. Jesus came to fulfill the law and prophets (Matt. 5:17; Lk. 22:44; Rom. 10:4).

**Conclusion:**

1. The transfiguration was an important event in the life of Christ.

2. In this great event we see the majesty of Christ and the need to honor and glorify Him.

3. Will you honor and glorify Him this morning by being transformed yourself?  
(Rom. 12:2)

**Questions on the Transfiguration of Christ:**

1. What three gospel writers discuss the transfiguration of Christ?

2. What had Jesus announced six days before the transfiguration took place?

3. Who were the companions of Jesus at the Transfiguration?

4. What is meant by the word transfigured?

5. What changed about Jesus at His transfiguration?
6. What two Old Testament men appear with Jesus and what was the significance of these two men?
7. How did Peter respond and why?
8. What did the heavenly voice represent?
9. How did the disciples respond to the heavenly voice and what did Jesus do?
10. Discuss the purpose of the transfiguration.

## *The Life of Christ*

### **Lesson Ten:**

### **“The Events of the Upper Room”**

#### **Introduction:**

1. In the Gospel accounts, we have recorded events that took place in an Upper Room (Matt. 26:17-30; Mk. 14:12-46; Lk. 22:7-30; Jn. 13:1-17:26).
2. The Passover Feast was approaching.
  - a. The Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread were observed each year to commemorate Israel’s departure from Egypt.
  - b. Jesus sent His disciples to pick out and prepare for the Passover Feast.
3. Let us consider some events which took place in the Upper Room.

#### **Discussion:**

### **I. The Lord's Supper Was Instituted.**

- A. This event is recorded by Matthew, Mark & Luke.
- B. The Lord not only instituted the Lord's Supper, but He also specified the Elements that the supper is to consist of.
  - 1. Unleavened bread (Matt. 26:17).
  - 2. Fruit of the vine (Matt. 26:29).
- C. The apostle Paul spoke of the importance of the Lord's Supper (1 Cor.11:20-34).
- D. The purpose of this event was to remember Jesus (Lk. 22:19).
- E. The promise that we will partake of this supper with Jesus (Matt. 26:29).

### **II. Jesus Washes the Disciples' Feet.**

- A. This event is recorded by John (Jn. 13:1-17).
- B. The event.
  - 1. In eastern lands, the use of open sandals made it necessary **to wash** one's **feet** frequently.
  - 2. It was common courtesy for a host to arrange to have a slave wash the feet of his guests.
  - 3. The disciples had journeyed into the city and as a result, their feet were soiled and needed washing.
  - 4. When they entered the house, there was not a slave to wash their feet.
  - 5. They refused to wash one another's feet, for this would place them in a position of inferiority.
  - 6. Jesus arose after supper and began to wash the feet of His disciples.
- C. The purpose of this event was to leave the disciples with an example of service (Jn. 13:15).
  - 1. Example of love.
    - a. Jesus was their Lord and Master and yet He lowered Himself to the position of washing the disciple's feet.
    - b. Love caused Jesus to do this (Jn. 13:34).
    - c. Only true love causes us to serve one another.
  - 2. Example of humility.
    - a. To serve one another we must have humility (Jam. 4:10).

### **III. Jesus Comforts His Disciples.**

- A. The promise of a prepared place (Jn. 14:1-3).
- B. The promise of answered prayer (Jn. 14:13-14; 16:23).
- C. The promise of the Holy Spirit (Jn. 14:26; 16:7, 13).

### **IV. The Lord's Prayer.**

- A. Jesus prayed for Himself (Jn. 17:1-5).
  - 1. That He be glorified (vs. 1).
  - 2. This request had a two-fold purpose.
    - a. Jesus would glorify the Father (vs. 1). (In the cross, Jesus reveals the love and Justice of the Father)
    - b. Through Jesus' death on the cross, God would provide eternal life to all who are obedient (vs. 2-3)
- B. Jesus prayed for His apostles (Jn. 17:6-19).
  - 1. Their joy (vs. 13).
  - 2. Their Mission (vs. 14).
  - 3. Their protection (vs. 15).

4. Their purity (vs. 17).
- C. Jesus prayed for the church (Jn. 17:20-26).
  1. He prayed for Unity (vs. 21).

**Conclusion:**

1. The events that occurred in the “Upper Room” are certainly worth our time and consideration.
2. From here, we travel to the Garden of Gethsemane, where Jesus will prepare for His death.

**Questions on the Upper Room:**

1. What was instituted in the upper room?
2. What was the purpose of the institutions of the Lord's Supper?
3. What event took place in the upper room that is recorded only by John?
4. What was the purpose of Jesus washing the disciples' feet?
5. How did Jesus comfort His disciples?
6. Who did Jesus pray for?

## *The Life of Christ*

**Lesson Eleven:**

**“The Garden of Gethsemane”**

(Text: Matthew 26:36-46)

**Introduction:**

1. The time was Thursday evening, the last night that Jesus would live on the face of this earth.
2. On this night Jesus would observe the Passover feast with His disciples, wash the Feet of the disciples, institute the Lord’s Supper and let Judas know He was aware of his plans for betrayal.
3. After these events transpire, Jesus arises and goes to a garden known as Gethsemane.
  - a. This is not the first time Jesus has gone here (Lk. 22:37; Jn. 18:2).
4. This event is recorded by all four gospel writers (Matt. 26:30-46; Mark 14:26-42; Luke 22:39-46; John 18:1).
5. Let us spend some time in the Garden of Gethsemane.

## **Discussion:**

### **I. The Companions of Jesus.**

- A. Jesus did not go to the garden alone.
  - 1. Eleven of His disciples went with Him.
  - 2. Peter, James & John went a little farther with Him (Mk. 14:32-33).
    - a. These were the same three He took with Him to the Mt of Transfiguration (Matt. 17).
    - b. He went a little farther from them (Mk. 14:35; Lk. 22:41).
- B. The disciples slept (Mk. 14:37). Why?
  - 1. Some have said disappointment.
  - 2. Some have said frustration.
  - 3. Others say Physical and emotional distress.
    - a. Jesus found them sleeping for sorrow (Lk. 22:45).
    - b. Sorrow (Strong's # 3077) Signifies grief, pain, or someone in mourning.
    - c. A thought to ponder is perhaps they could have cried themselves to sleep.
- C. Lesson Learned.
  - 1. In A Time of Trial, We Must Not Practice Isolation.
  - 2. Jesus took the disciples to the garden with Him.
    - a. We need our brethren and they need us (Gal. 6:2; Heb. 13:3; 2 Tim. 1:16-18).
    - b. Don't reject help (Lk. 22:43).

### **II. The Lord's Emotional & Physical Distress.**

- A. Positions the Lord assumed to express His distress.
  - 1. Kneeled (Lk. 22:41).
  - 2. Fell on the ground (Mk. 14:35).
  - 3. Fell on His face (Matt. 26:39).
  - 4. These steps express a progression of pain and anguish.
- B. Words the Lord used to describe His distress.
  - 1. Sorrowful – to act with sadness, to grieve (Matt. 26:37).
  - 2. Deeply distressed (very heavy – KJV) to be troubled, depressed, full of anguish (Matt. 26:37).
  - 3. Exceeding Sorrowful - To be very sad, to be overcome or overwhelmed with sorrow so much as to cause one's death (Matt. 26:38).
  - 4. Troubled (Sore amazed – KJV) - To be thrown into terror; horror-struck (Mk. 14:33).
  - 5. Agony - a severe mental struggle; reluctance (Heb. 12:2; Lk. 22:44).
- C. Perspiration.
  - 1. Great drops of blood - It has been proven in some cases, through mental pressure, the pores may become so dilated that blood will come from them, and there will be a bloody sweat (hemosiderosis) (Lk. 22:44).
- C. Reason for His distress.
  - 1. He knew the suffering He would experience (Matt. 20:17-19).
  - 2. He knew the loneliness He would experience (Psa. 69:20).
  - 3. He was about to become sin (Isa. 53:6; 2 Cor. 5:21).
  - 4. He would experience separation from the Father (Matt. 27:46).

### **III. The Prayer of Jesus.**

- A. He prayed three times (Matt. 26:44).
- B. Words used in His Prayer.

1. Abba Father (Mk. 14:36).
  - a. This is a term a child would use to express his love and trust in his father.
  - b. Jesus cried out to the Father and He didn't respond to this cry. Why? How?
  - c. God saw me (Jn. 3:16).
2. "Let this cup pass from me" (Matt. 26:39).
  - a. Take away this cup from me (Mk. 14:36).
  - b. Remove this cup from me (Lk. 22:42).
  - c. What was the cup? Death (Heb. 5:7).
  - d. The death was twofold.
    - (1) Death of the cross.
    - (2) Death in the garden (Matt. 26:38).
  - e. If the thought of the cup was so bad, think of how bad it was when He actually drank it (Jn. 19:34).

**Conclusion:**

1. The garden of Gethsemane was certainly a painful time for our Savior.
2. Let us never forget the pain that He endured He endured for me.

**Questions on the Garden of Gethsemane:**

1. Who were the companions of Jesus while he was in the garden?
2. Which of the three disciples did Jesus take a little further in the garden with Him?
3. Discuss the positions Jesus assumed while in the garden and what they represent.
4. What words did the Lord use to describe His distress?
5. Discuss the possibility of Jesus sweating blood.
6. Discuss the meaning of the phrase "let this cup pass from me."

# *The Life of Christ*

## **Lesson Twelve:**

### **“The Betrayal & Arrest of Jesus”**

#### **Introduction:**

1. In our study of the life of Christ, the last setting we have of Jesus is in the Garden of Gethsemane.
2. It was here that he poured out his heart to the Father with strong crying and tears (Heb. 5:7).
3. The Father sent an angel to comfort him (Lk. 22:43).
4. Now prepared to meet his accusers, Jesus arises from prayer and goes to meet the one who would betray Him.
5. This event is recorded by all four gospel writers (Matt. 26:47-56; Mark 14:43-52; Luke 22:47-53; John 18:2-11).
5. Let us spend some time thinking about the betrayal and arrest of Jesus.

#### **Discussion:**

##### **I. The Betrayal of Jesus.**

- A. The *prophecy* of this event.
  1. The Psalmist prophesied of this occasion (Psa. 41:9).
  2. Jesus foretold of his betrayal (Matt. 26:21; Mk. 14:18; Jn. 13:21).
  3. The betrayer was Judas Iscariot (Matt. 26:25; 10:4; Jn. 13:25-26).
- B. The *price* of the betrayal.
  1. Jesus was betrayed for thirty pieces of silver (Matt. 26:14-16).
    - a. This was the price of a slave (Exod. 21:32).
  3. This was a fulfillment of prophecy (Zech. 11:12).



- C. The *process* in which Jesus was betrayed.
1. He was betrayed with a “kiss.” (Matt. 26:47-49).
    - a. A kiss was a customary greeting, especially from a disciple to his teacher.
  2. The Greek word “kiss” (καταφιλέω) means to kiss much, to kiss fervently, to kiss tenderly.
  3. The response of Jesus.
    - a. Are you really going through with this? (Lk. 22:48).
    - b. Do that for which you have come (Matt. 26:50).

## II. The Arrest of Jesus.

- A. The arresting *Assembly* (Matt. 26:47)
1. The source.
    - a. The chief priests, scribes, captains of the temple, and elders of the people (Matt. 26:47; Mk. 14:43; Lk. 22:52).
  2. The marksman (Matt. 26:46).
  3. The arresting committee.
    - a. A great multitude (Matt. 26:47).
    - b. A band of men and officers (Jn. 18:3).
      - (1) The word “band” (σπεῖρα) was a military cohort that was 1/10 of a legion.
      - (2) A legion would have been about 600 men so this would have been about 60 soldiers.
- B. The *Approach* of the arresting assembly.
1. They came with lanterns and torches (Jn. 18:3).
  2. They came with swords and staves (Matt. 26:47).
    - a. Swords (μάχαιρα) can refer to a large knife or a small sword curved or straight.
    - b. Staves comes from a Greek word (ξύλον), meaning wood, tree, or club. It also has reference to a log or timber with holes in which the feet, hands, and neck of prisoners were inserted and fastened with thongs.
  3. The initial response of those arresting Jesus (Jn. 18:4-8).
    - a. Twice, the people fell to the ground. Why?
    - b. Jesus not only met them, but he also identified himself as “I AM.”
    - c. Perhaps the fact that they were in the very presence of almighty God that it overwhelmed them, causing them to stumble backward.
- D. The *Apprehension* of Jesus.
1. They laid their hands on him (Mk. 14:46).

- a. They grabbed him.
- b. They took him - they arrested him.
- 2. They bound him (Jn. 18:12).
  - a. Bound - to tie, bind, or fasten.
- 3. They treated him as a common criminal.
- E. The **Action** of the Disciples.
  - 1. Fight.
    - a. Peter cut off Malchus, the high priests' servants' ear (Matt. 26:51-54; Mk. 14:47; Lk. 22:50; Jn. 18:10).
    - b. All eleven disciples (Mk. 14:49).
  - 2. Flight.
    - a. All his disciples forsook him and fled (Matt. 26:56; Mk. 14:47; Mk. 14:50).
- F. The **Attitude** of Jesus.
  - 1. Boldness (Jn. 18:4; Acts 4:13).
  - 2. Astonishment (Lk. 22:48).
  - 3. Meekness (Matt. 26:52-53).
  - 4. Obedient (Matt. 26:54; Mk. 14:49).
  - 5. Compassionate (Lk. 22:50-51).

**Conclusion:**

- 1. Are we ever guilty of betraying Christ?
- 2. When we are disloyal to Christ, we are guilty of betraying him.
- 3. Let us be certain that whatever we do, let us never be guilty of betraying the Christ.

**Questions on the Betrayal & Arrest of Christ:**

- 1. Who prophesied about the betrayal of Christ?
- 2. What was the price of the betrayal of Christ?
- 3. Judas betrayed Christ with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. Who was the source behind the arrest of Jesus?
- 5. About how many soldiers came to arrest Jesus?
- 6. Describe the approach of the soldiers who arrested Jesus.
- 7. What did the disciples do when Jesus was arrested?

8. Discuss the attitude of Jesus when He was arrested.

# *The Life of Christ*

## **Lesson Thirteen:**

### **“The Trials of Jesus”**

#### **Introduction:**

1. In our study of the life of Christ, the last setting we have of Jesus is His betrayal and arrest.
2. Following this event, Jesus would go through six different trials.
3. Let us consider the trials of Jesus.

#### **Discussion:**

##### **I. The Religious Trials of Jesus.**

- A. Jesus trial before Annas (Jn. 18:12-24; Lk. 3:2; Acts 4:6).
  1. Annas served as high priest from A.D. 7-14.
  2. Though he was not the high priest at the time, he still had a tremendous influence on the people.
  3. It was here that Peter would begin to deny Christ (Jn. 18:17-18).
  4. It was here that one of the officers struck Jesus with the palm of his hand (Jn. 18:22).
    - a. The word “strike” (δίδωμι) means to give or to commit.
    - b. Literally, he gave Jesus the palm of his hand which means that he slapped Jesus.
  5. Annas sent Jesus to Caiaphas (Jn. 18:24).
- B. Jesus trial before Caiaphas (Matt. 26:57-68; Mk. 14:53-65; Lk. 22:54-63).
  1. Caiaphas served as high priest from about AD 18-37.
  2. He was the son-in-law of Annas (Jn. 18:13).
  3. It was Caiaphas who planted the seed within the minds of the other religious leaders to put Jesus to death (Jn. 18:14; 11:45-53).
  4. It was here that Jesus stood before the Sanhedrin council and the chief priest, facing false accusations (Mk. 14:55-56).
  5. Finally, Jesus is accused of blasphemy because he identified himself as the Christ, the son of God.

6. The soldiers then took Jesus and treated him with cruelty.
  - a. They began to spit in his face.
  - b. They buffeted him - Literally beat him, hit him in the face with a clenched fist.
7. It was here that Peter denied his knowledge of Christ three times (Jn. 18:15-18; Matt. 26:69-75).
  - a. While Jesus was being beaten, Peter denied the Lord.
  - b. The Lord turned and looked upon Peter (Lk. 22:61).

- C. Jesus trial before the Sanhedrin (Matt. 27:1-2; Lk. 22:66-23:1; Jn. 18:28).
  1. The Sanhedrin was the high court of the land, much like the Supreme Court today.
  2. It is here that Jesus is formally condemned, ratifying a decision that they had from the beginning.

## **II. The Civil Trials of Jesus.**

- A. Jesus' trial before Pilate (Matt. 27:11-14; Mk. 15:2-5; Lk. 23:2-5; Jn. 18:28-38).
  1. The Sanhedrin could try and condemn an individual but could not put one to death without the consent of the Roman government; therefore, Jesus was tried before Pilate.
  2. Jesus is falsely accused (Lk. 23:2).
  3. Pilate finds no fault in Jesus (Lk. 23:4).
  4. When Pilate hears Jesus is from Galilee of Herod's jurisdiction, he sends Jesus to him (Lk. 3:1; 23:6-12).
- B. Jesus' trial before Herod (Lk. 23:6-12).
  1. Pilate's benefit of sending Jesus to Herod.
    - a. Would shift responsibility.
    - b. Have means of removing enmity between himself and Herod (Lk. 13:1).
  2. Herod is glad to see Jesus (Lk. 23:8).
  3. Jesus was vehemently accused (Lk. 23:10).
  4. Jesus was treated with contempt, mocked, and arrayed in a gorgeous robe (Lk. 23:11-12).
  5. Pilate and Herod became friends (Lk. 23:12).
- C. Jesus' second trial before Pilate (Matt. 27:15-30; Mk. 15:6-19; Lk. 23:13-25; Jn. 19:16).
  1. Jesus is led back to Pilate (Lk. 23:11).
  2. Pilate and Herod found no fault in Jesus (Lk. 23:13-1115).
  3. Pilate offered to release Barabbas (Lk. 23:16-19).
  4. The People cried to release Barabbas and Crucify Jesus (Lk. 23:20).

### **Conclusion:**

1. Many trials that take place in our courts today result in an unfair conclusion.
2. Never in the history of man has there ever been a trial as unfair as the trial of Jesus.
3. Let us always remember that Jesus experienced unfair trials so we can receive a fair trial as we stand before God in judgment.

### **Questions on the Trials of Christ:**

1. What two religious leaders was Jesus taken before?
2. After Jesus went before Caiaphas, who did He go before?
3. Describe the events as Jesus was before Annas.
4. Who planted the seed within the minds of the other religious leaders to put Jesus to death?
5. How was Jesus treated by the soldiers after He was accused of blasphemy?
6. Discuss the implications of Jesus turning to look at Peter when he denied Jesus.
7. What two individuals were involved in the civil trials of Jesus?
8. What conclusion did Pilate come to concerning Jesus?
9. How was Jesus treated as He was before Herod?
10. Who does Pilate offer to release to appease the people?

# *The Life of Christ*

## **Lesson Fourteen:**

### **“The Crucifixion of Jesus”**

#### **Introduction:**

1. In our study of the life of Christ, the last setting we have of Jesus is His betrayal and arrest.
2. In this study we shall consider the crucifixion of Christ.
3. All four gospel writers speak in detail of the crucifixion.
  - a. The Roman historian Cicero described crucifixion as a most cruel and disgusting punishment and suggested that the very mention of the cross should be far removed not only from a Roman citizen's body but from his mind, eyes and ears.
  - b. Josephus called it the worst of deaths. It was a particularly slow, painful, gruesome, humiliating, and public means of death. Artists traditionally depicted the figure on a cross with a loin cloth or a covering of the genitals, but the person being crucified was usually stripped naked.
  - c. It was for the worst crimes and made a tremendous statement. Not only did it say this person was guilty, but it also served as a warning to those who would follow in their steps.

#### **Discussion:**

##### **I. The Scourging of Jesus.**

- A. John is the only author who speaks of the scourging of Jesus (Jn. 19:1).
  1. The word scourge (μαστιγῶω) means to whip or flog.
- B. Pilate delivers Jesus to the Roman soldiers.
  1. They were machines trained to do anything they were told.
- C. They stripped Jesus naked and beat Him nearly to death.
  1. The goal of scourging was to bring one as close to death as possible and then crucify him.
- D. Mockery of Jesus.
  1. Following the scourging, the soldiers placed a purple robe on Jesus, put a reed or stick in his hand, placed a crown of thorns, and pressed it upon His head.
  2. You can almost see the blood streaming down His face.
  3. They then took the reed away and hit Him upon the crown of thorns, pressing it even further into His scalp.
  4. They saluted Him and struck Him with their hands.

##### **II. Path to Calvary.**

- A. The place of the crucifixion.
  - 1. Golgotha, which was known as “the place of the skull.” (Matt. 27:33; Mk. 15:22; Jn. 19:17; Lk. 23:33).
- B. As Jesus fell beneath the load of the cross, Simon of Cyrene was compelled to help Jesus bear His cross (Matt. 27:32-33; Mk. 15:21; Lk. 23:26).

### III. Events During the Crucifixion.

- A. The First Three Hours (From 9 a.m. to 12 p.m.).
  - 1. The soldiers cast lots for his garments (Matt. 27:35; Mk. 19:24; Lk. 23:34).
    - a. This was done in many different ways (Drawing straws, throwing dice, flipping a coin).
    - b. This was a fulfillment of prophecy (Psa. 22:18).
  - 2. An inscription was placed over the head of Jesus.
    - a. There is very little variance in the inscription (Matt. 27:37; Mk. 15:26; Lk. 23:38; Jn. 19:19-20).
    - b. The inscription was written in Greek, Latin, and Hebrew (Lk. 23:38; Jn. 19:20).
      - (1) These were the three great world languages.
      - (2) Greek was the language of culture and knowledge; Jesus was king there!
      - (3) Latin was the language of law and government; Jesus was king there!
      - (4) Hebrew was the language of revealed religion; Jesus was King there!
  - 3. He was crucified with two thieves (Matt. 27:38; Mk. 15:27; Lk. 23:32-33; Jn. 19:18).
  - 4. Christ was mocked.
    - a. He was blasphemed.
    - b. He was challenged to come down from the cross and save himself (Matt. 27:39-42).
    - c. His trust in the Father was mocked (Matt. 27:43).
    - d. If he had saved himself, they never could be saved.
  - 5. Jesus spoke three times.
    - a. He prayed for his accusers and murderers (Lk. 23:34).
      - (1) This was in a continuous state.
      - (2) Jesus asked the Father over and over again to forgive them.
    - b. He made a promise to the penitent thief (Lk. 22:43).
    - c. He spoke words of comfort to his mother and John (Jn. 19:26-27).
- B. Events During the Last Three Hours.
  - 1. The last three hours of the crucifixion were spent in darkness (Matt. 27:45; Mk. 15:33).
  - 2. Jesus spoke four times during this time of darkness.
    - a. His cry of isolation (Matt. 27:46; Mk. 15:34).
    - b. His cry of human suffering (Jn. 19:28).
    - c. His cry of commitment (Lk. 23:46).
    - d. His cry of termination (Jn. 19:30).
  - 3. Jesus then gave up the ghost (Mk. 15:37; Lk. 23:46; Matt. 27:50; Jn. 19:30).
- C. Events Following the Crucifixion.
  - 1. The veil of the temple was rent into (Matt. 27:51; Mk. 15:38).
  - 2. The earth quaked (Matt. 27:51).
  - 3. The rocks were split (Matt. 27:51).

4. Graves were opened (Matt. 27:52-53).
5. A centurion and those who were with him confessed the deity of Christ (Matt. 27:54; Mk. 15:39).
6. A soldier pierced the side of Jesus (Jn. 19:31-37).
  - a. The coming Sabbath was the Passover Sabbath.
  - b. The Jews, therefore, requested that Pilate have the legs broken of those crucified.
    - (1) This would speed up their death.
  - c. When they came to Jesus, he was already dead.
  - d. This was a fulfillment of prophecy (Psa. 34:20; 22:16-17).
7. The body of Jesus was removed from the cross and buried (Matt. 27:57-66).
  - a. The Romans would often leave the victims on the cross for beasts and birds to devour; or, for the body to putrefy into nothing.
    - (1) The law prohibited a body from hanging on the cross overnight (Deut. 21:22-23).
  - b. Joseph of Arimathea, a disciple of Jesus requested the body.
    - (1) He wrapped Jesus in a clean linen garment and placed Jesus in his own new tomb which he had made.

**Conclusion:**

1. What is the purpose of this study?
2. These are things which we should strongly consider when we are observing the Lord's Supper.
3. The Lord suffered for us and we need to be reminded of that principle often.



## **Questions on the Crucifixion of Christ:**

1. Who is the only gospel writer to speak about the scourging of Jesus?
2. What was the purpose of scourging?
3. What did the soldiers do to Jesus after they had scourged Jesus?
4. What is the name of the place where Jesus was Crucified?
5. Who cast lots for the clothes of Jesus?
6. During the first three hours while Jesus was on the cross, He spoke three times. Discuss what He said.
7. The last three hours while Jesus was on the cross were spent in \_\_\_\_\_.
8. What is the significance of the temple veil being split from the top to the bottom?
9. When the soldier pierced the side of Jesus, what comes forth?
10. Who requested the body of Jesus?

# *The Life of Christ*

## **Lesson Fifteen:**

### **“The Resurrection of Christ”**

#### **Introduction:**

1. The resurrection of Christ is the greatest achievement of all time.
2. All four Gospel writers write about the resurrection (Matt. 28:1ff; Mk. 16:1ff; Lk. 24:1ff. Jn. 21-22).
3. The resurrection was the message of the Apostles (Acts 4:1-2).
4. It is the greatest expression of power (Eph. 1:19-20).
4. It is the crowing miracle. (If he arose, all other miracles must be admitted. If he did not come forth from the grave, all other miracles are valueless.)
5. Let us consider the resurrection of Christ.

#### **Discussion:**

##### **I. The Importance of The Resurrection.**

- A. The whole Christian system is built upon the resurrection (1 Cor. 15:13-19). (Paul shows that everything either stands or falls with Christ's bodily resurrection.)
  1. If Christ was not resurrected:
    - a. Scripture is wrong (Acts 17:2-3).
    - b. Preaching is vain (1 Cor. 15:14).
    - c. Our faith is vain (1 Cor. 15:14).
    - d. The apostles are false witnesses (1 Cor. 15:4-5, 15).
    - e. There is no forgiveness of sins (1 Cor. 15:17).
    - f. Those who have passed on have perished (1 Cor. 15:18).
    - g. We are most miserable (1 Cor. 15:19).
  2. Thanks be to God that Christ was resurrected (1 Cor. 15:20).
- B. The divinity of Christ is dependent on the resurrection (Rom. 1:4).
- C. The sovereignty of Christ is based on the resurrection (Rom. 14:9; Eph. 1:20-23).
- D. The gospel is dependent on the resurrection (1 Cor. 15:1-4; 2 Tim. 1:10).
- E. Justification is based upon the resurrection (Rom. 4:24-25).
- F. The church is dependent on the resurrection (Matt. 16:18; Eph. 1:20-23).
- G. The great commission is dependent on the resurrection (Matt. 28:18-20).
- H. Our assurance in the judgment is dependent on the resurrection (Acts 17:30-31).
- I. Our resurrection is dependent on the resurrection of Christ (1 Cor. 15:20-23).

##### **II. Proof of The Resurrection.**

- A. The witnesses of the resurrection.
  1. Mary Magdalene (Mk. 16:9).
  2. Two disciples on the road to Emmaus (Mk. 16:12; Lk. 24:13-35).
  3. The apostle Peter (Lk. 24:34).
  
4. Eleven of the original apostles (Mk. 16:14).
  - a. Peter (Lk. 24:34).

- b. He appeared in the absence of Thomas (Lk. 24:36-43).
  - c. He appeared in the presence of Thomas (Jn. 20:26-31).
  - d. He appeared to them as they were fishing on the Sea of Tiberius (Jn. 21:1-25).
  - e. He appeared to them at the ascension (Acts 1:4-11).
  - 5. 500 brethren at once (1 Cor. 15:6).
  - 6. James (1 Cor. 15:7 – perhaps the Lord’s brother).
  - 7. The apostle Paul (1 Cor. 15:8).
  - 8. The apostle John (Rev. 1:4-20).
- B. Every theory concerning the resurrection of Christ can be answered.
1. The swoon theory.
    - a. This theory states that Jesus did not die, but that he merely fell into a swoon from which the cool air of the tomb and the spices revived him.
    - b. The Bible teaches clearly that Christ died.
      - (1) The centurion and the soldier declared him to be dead (Mk. 15:45; Jn. 19:33).
      - (2) The women came with the expectation of anointing a dead body (Mk. 16:1).
      - (3) Blood and water flowed from his opened side (Jn. 19:34).
  2. The stolen body theory.
    - a. Some early opponents of Christianity claimed that the followers of Jesus secretly stole his body from the tomb and then invented the whole story of the resurrection.
    - b. The Gospel of Matthew mentions this accusation (Matt. 28:11-15).
    - c. This theory is refuted because the tomb was guarded by Roman soldiers (Matt. 27:64-66).
  3. The twin theory.
    - a. There are two main versions of this theory, both based on the idea that Jesus had a twin brother.
    - b. In one version the twin dies on the cross instead of Jesus, and in the other version, the twin appears as an impostor after Jesus dies.
  4. The vision or hallucination theory.
    - a. The basic idea of this theory is that the earliest belief in the resurrection was based on illusory visions of a ghostlike apparition of Jesus.
    - b. In ancient times many people believed that divine beings sometimes used visions as a method of communication.
    - c. A person who had such a vision knew that it was a vision, but thought that a divine being had created it.
    - d. Thus, the belief in the resurrection could have originated when some followers of Jesus imagined that he was using visions to communicate with them.
    - e. Then later, as the message was carried to people in other communities, stories about visions could have gradually evolved into stories of a real physical resurrection.
    - f. This idea is preposterous.
      - (1) Consider all the appearances of Jesus.
      - (2) Jesus gave Thomas and the other apostles to touch him (Jn. 20:24-30).

(3) Jesus ate with the apostles (Jn. 21:12-15).

### **III. The Results of The Resurrection.**

- A. It gives assurance to the deity of Christ.
  - 1. Paul teaches that Christ was declared with power to be the Son of God by the resurrection from the dead (Rom. 1:4).
- B. It assures us of the acceptance of Christ's work (Rom. 4:25).
  - 1. We can have the confidence that God has accepted Christ's sacrifice because he has risen from the dead.
- C. Christ became our high priest.
  - 1. The Bible identifies Christ as our high priest (Heb. 4:14-15).
  - 2. Through his resurrection from the dead, he became our intercessor, executive and protector (Rom. 5:9-11; 8:34; Eph. 1:20-23; 1 Tim. 2:5-6).
- D. Concrete proof that there will be a judgment day (Acts 17:30-31).
- E. The Lord's Supper (1 Cor. 11:26).
  - 1. The Lord's Supper is a monument to the fact that he was resurrected.
  - 2. It is observed on the first day of the week (Acts 20:7), the day he arose (Mk. 16:9).
- F. Baptism.
  - 1. Many place little or no significance on baptism.
  - 2. Those who do so, place little significance on the resurrection.
  - 3. Baptism hinges on the resurrection of Christ (1 Pet. 3:21; Rom. 6:3-4, 17; Col. 2:12; 3:1-2).
- E. The resurrection provides for many blessings (Acts 3:26; Phil. 3:10).
  - 1. Forgiveness of sins (Acts 5:31).
  - 2. Justification (Rom. 4:24-25).
  - 3. Being in Christ (Phil. 3:9-10).
    - a. This is where all spiritual blessings reside (Eph. 1:3).
  - 4. A lively hope (1 Pet. 1:3).
  - 5. A good conscience (1 Pet. 3:21).
- F. We will be resurrected (Jn. 5:28-29; Rom. 8:11).

#### **Conclusion:**

- 1. The purpose of this lesson is to strengthen and deepen our faith in the Biblical principle upon which Christianity hinges.
- 2. Do you believe in the resurrection?
- 3. Salvation is dependent upon one's belief in the resurrection (Rom. 10:9).

### **Questions on the Resurrection of Christ:**

- 1. What was the message of the apostles?

2. From the context of 1 Corinthians 15:13-19, discuss the consequences if Jesus did not rise from the grave.
3. Who were the witnesses of the resurrection?
4. Discuss the different theories of the resurrection.
5. What did Jesus become as a result of the resurrection?
6. How is baptism connected to the resurrection?
7. What are some of the blessings we get to enjoy because of the resurrection?
8. What is the greatest reward we get to enjoy because of the resurrection of Jesus?

## *The Life of Christ*

### **Lesson Sixteen:**

### **“The Ascension of Christ”**

#### **Introduction:**

1. The ascension brought to completion 33 wonderful years — three of which, especially, were dedicated to teaching, training, working, winning, instructing, and inspiring.
2. In the ascension we have consolation for Christians, but a source of ceaseless alarm to sinners (Acts 1:11; 2 Thess. 1:7-9).
3. Only Mark and Luke reference the ascension of Jesus (Mk. 16:19; Lk. 24:50-53).
4. Forty days after His resurrection, Jesus assembled with His disciples at the Mount of Olives and after giving them some final instructions, the text says “While they beheld, he was taken up (Acts 1:9).
5. Though we often summarize the foundational facts of the gospel as the death burial and resurrection of Christ (1 Cor. 15:1-4), the ascension is another crucial event in God’s scheme of redemption.

**Discussion:**

**I. The Prophecy of the Ascension.**

- A. Prophecy.
  1. In the Old Testament (Psa. 68:18; Dan. 7:13-14).
  2. In the New Testament (Jn. 6:62; 20:17).
- B. History (Jn. 3:13; Acts 1:2; 1 Pet. 3:21-22).

**II. The Proof of the Ascension.**

- A. The event itself (Lk. 24:50-53; Acts 1:1-2, 9).
- B. Testimony of other Bible writers (Eph. 1:19-21; 4:7-10; 1 Pet. 3:21-22; Heb. 1:3; 4:14).

**III. Purpose of the Ascension.**

- A. It manifested the divinity of Christ.
  1. All his miracles manifested his deity (Jn. 3:2; Rom. 1:4).
  2. His ascension likewise manifested his deity (Jn. 3:13; 20:17).
- B. To send the Holy Spirit (Jn. 16:7-13).
  1. The Holy Spirit guided the apostles into all truth (Jn. 16:13).
  2. Truth is recorded on the pages of the NT.
- C. To be exalted (Mk. 16:19; 1 Pet. 3:22).
- D. To become high priest (Heb. 3:1; 4:14-15).
  1. He is our advocate pleading our cause upon the merits of his blood (1 Jn. 2:1).
- E. To intercede (Rom. 8:34; Heb. 7:25; 9:24; 1 Tim. 2:5).
- G. To prepare for us a place (Jn. 14:1-6).
- I. To be our attendant after death (Psa. 23:4).

**IV. The Power of the Ascension.**

- A. His ascension pre-figures our ascension (1 Thess. 4:16-17).
- B. It is proof of answered prayer (Jn. 17:5).

- C. Proof that we will never walk alone (Matt. 28:20; Heb. 13:5).
  1. The Lord stood with Paul strengthening him (2 Tim. 4:16-18).
  2. He will do the same for us (Phil. 4:13).

**V. Our Perspective.**

- A. Worship (Lk. 24:52).
- B. Obedience (Lk. 24:52).
  1. They were commanded to wait in Jerusalem for the power of the Holy Spirit (Lk. 24:46-49).
- C. Joy (Lk. 24:52).
- D. Continual Praise (Lk. 24:53).

**Conclusion:**

1. The ascension of Christ is an event that is often overlooked.
2. As Christians, we must never forget the importance of this monumental event.
3. Let us also remember that because of Jesus' ascension, we likewise will someday ascend on high.

**Questions on the Ascension of Christ:**

1. What Old Testament Prophets spoke of the ascension?
2. What Scriptures would you use to prove the ascension?
3. Discuss the purpose of the ascension.
4. Jesus ascended so He could send who?
5. The ascension of Christ prefigures whose ascension?
6. What should be our perspective when it comes to the ascension?

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