

Luke Part 2

Leader Guide

(NASB and ESV)

THE SAVIOR OF SINNERS

(CHAPTERS 17-24)

LUKE PART 2

(NASB AND ESV)

LEADER GUIDE

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P O Box 539
HOWARD PLACE
7450
SOUTH AFRICA
www.precept.org.za

Email: info@precept.org.za
Phone/ Fax +27 (0)21 531-1836

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THE PURPOSE OF LEADER GUIDES

These leader guides are intended for you, the leader, to help plan your discussions. They are designed to help you reason through the theology of the lessons and to ensure you have understood what your group should have learned from completing their homework. Leader Guides are not designed to do the homework for you! Please refer to them after you have completed your assignment as a student.

These guides can assist you in preparing the lesson plans to use for leading the discussions. This is not the only way to lead your discussion of the Scriptures, but it is one way you could approach the material in the lesson.

The Holy Spirit must be your guide as you plan to lead these discussions. He is the one who knows what your group needs. Be in prayer for them as they study and for yourself as you plan to lead the discussions.

Keep in mind learning is enhanced when your group is encouraged to verbalize what they've learned. Asking questions will help them to reason through the Scriptures they have studied. Ask the "5 Ws and an H" kinds of questions (Who, What, Where, When, Why, and How). Asking these kinds of questions requires more than a yes or no answer.

Visual aids can be a tremendous asset in helping your group to reason through the Scriptures. These discussion guides will give you some ideas for visual aids, but please feel free to adapt, change, or even replace these with your own ideas.

These guides can be used for either the NASB or the ESV Precept Upon Precept courses. The ESV follows the NASB with a slash / or is set off with parentheses.

LUKE PART 2
LEADER GUIDE
Lesson 1

Lesson emphasis:

- Luke 17–18:30

REVIEW

If your group studied Luke Part 1, begin this discussion by asking what they remember from Luke 1–16. If they can't remember, tell them to look at the information about Luke 1–16 on Day One and at their At a Glance charts.

NOTE: A short review is a good beginning for each discussion. When the course is finished, then your group can remember most of the book.

Luke 1:1-4, the author (assumed to be Luke) investigated carefully (ESV—followed closely) everything he had been taught about Jesus. So, he wrote an account (NASB—in consecutive order; ESV—an orderly account) so that Theophilus, and everyone else who reads this account, can know the exact truth (ESV—have certainty).

The first two chapters announce the births of John, the forerunner of the Lord, and the Lord Jesus Himself. The time for salvation had come.

Chapter 3 is the beginning of both John's and Jesus' ministries. John preached repentance for forgiveness of sin. Jesus' ministry began when He was about 30.

In Luke 4 at the Nazareth synagogue, Jesus quoted from Isaiah telling what His ministry would consist of. Then He did what Isaiah said in Luke 4–16.

He told about the kingdom of God, Luke 4:43. In His teaching about the kingdom, He warned the religious about their lack of repentance. Luke 5:32, Jesus said He came to call sinners to repentance, not the righteous—the self-righteous.

He also selected men from His followers to participate in His ministry. He gave them power and authority and sent them out to tell about God's kingdom and heal.

LUKE 17

Ask your group what they noted as the theme of this chapter on their At a Glance charts.

Forgiveness and faith; when is the kingdom coming?

Verses 1-10

What did Jesus say? Who did He speak to?

He spoke to His disciples about forgiveness.

First He said stumbling blocks (ESV—temptations to sin) are inevitable (ESV—sure to come). But woe to the one who tempts another to sin.

Then He gave another warning to be on guard against unforgiveness toward a brother who repents.

When the apostles asked Him to increase their faith, He basically said that obedience increases faith.

Jesus illustrated in verses 7-10 that serving the master is doing what ought to be done—obedience.

Verses 11-19

Where was Jesus? Use the map as a visual aid here.

On His way to Jerusalem

Why was He going to Jerusalem?

Luke 9:18-22, 43-45

Jesus told His disciples He would suffer many things and be rejected by the elders, chief priests and scribes. He would be killed and raised on the 3rd day. But they didn't understand and were afraid to ask.

Luke 9:51

His ascension was approaching, and He was determined to go to Jerusalem.

Luke 13:22, 31-33

On His way to Jerusalem, He taught and ministered to people in the cities and villages He went through.

He said that no prophet perishes outside of Jerusalem.

What happened?

Jesus passed between Samaria and Galilee.

In a village, He healed ten men of leprosy.

He told them to do what the Law said—show themselves to the priest.
When they went, they were healed.

Only one went back to thank Jesus and glorify God.
He was a Samaritan, a foreigner.

Ask your group what they learned about the Samaritans.

John 4:7-26

The Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans.
When Jesus talked to a Samaritan woman, it surprised her.

The Jews and Samaritans had different worship, but both looked for the Messiah.

The Samaritans were considered foreigners by the Jews because of their history.

2 Kings 17

Samaria was the capital of the Northern Kingdom of Israel when the Assyrians took them captive in 722 B.C. The Assyrians brought people from other nations to Samaria. The Israelites left in Samaria intermarried with the other people brought in. They also mixed their religions—some of God’s law mixed with pagan religions.

Lead your discussion back to Luke 17:19.

What did Jesus say to the Samaritan when he thanked Him?

His faith made him well. Relate this to Luke 7:1-10.

Give time for your group to discuss relevant application at any point during this discussion.
Ask what they learned from James and Peter.

James 1:17

Every good gift is from God.

2 Peter 1:2-3

He has given believers everything needed for life and godliness.

Verses 20-21

What was the question and answer?

Tell your group to look at their list about “The Kingdom of God.”

Pharisees asked when the kingdom of God was coming.

It’s not coming with signs or observations (ESV—ways that can be observed); it’s in your midst.

The Pharisees were part of the generation who wanted to see signs; Luke 11:16, 29-30.

Jesus told them God’s kingdom wasn’t coming like they expected.
He said in Luke 11:20 the kingdom had come upon them.

Verses 22-37

What’s the subject? How does it connect with the previous question and answer?

He spoke to the disciples about His coming.

First, He must suffer and be rejected by this generation—His first coming.

Then verse 26 moves to His second coming.

The days of the Son of Man are the days of His return. That’s what His disciples will long to see.

It will be like the days of Noah and Lot, life as usual and then His sudden coming.
They won’t miss it. It’s the coming time of judgment.

Matthew 24:26-41

The Son of Man will come in the clouds. No one will miss seeing His coming.

It will be like the days of Noah. The evil ones will be taken in judgment.

Relate this to Luke 17:31-37.

Lot’s wife loved her life in this world and lost it. Compare this with Luke 9:23-26.

Daniel 7:1, 9-14

At the time of judgment, one like a Son of Man will be presented before the Ancient of Days and given dominion, glory, and an everlasting kingdom.

Jesus referred to Himself as the Son of Man. He taught about God’s kingdom.

He was the one who brought God’s kingdom, and His second coming will bring the glory and dominion associated with it.

LUKE 18

Verses 1-8

What is the first parable about?

Pray at all times and not lose heart

God will give justice to those who cry to Him.

At the end of the parable, Jesus asked a question about His coming.

When He comes, will He find faith on the earth?

Faith is trusting God, persistently.

Trusting God, not oneself

Verses 9-14

What is the next parable about?

Some trusted in themselves that they were righteous and saw others with contempt.

A Pharisee and a tax collector

Pharisee thanked God that he wasn't like others.

Tax collector cried for mercy and called himself a sinner.

He was the one justified.

Exalting self results in being humbled.

Humility leads to being exalted.

The religious self-righteous and the sinners have been contrasted throughout Luke.
Refer again to Luke 5:30-32. Jesus came to call sinners to repentance.

Verses 15-30

What is repeated in these verses?

Again, the kingdom of God

Refer your group to their list on the "Kingdom of God" as they discuss these verses.

People enter the kingdom by trust, faith as a child has.

Like the sinner crying for mercy, not like the Pharisee who trusted in himself.

A ruler asked Jesus what he should do to inherit eternal life.

He had kept the commandments all his life, but not being willing to sell his possessions and give to the poor kept him from entering God's kingdom. Compare this with Luke 14:33.

Mark 10:17-30

Verse 21 says Jesus loved the man.

Verse 23, Jesus also spoke to the disciples.

It's hard for the rich to enter the kingdom.

Luke 8:4-15 and 16:13-15

The Word is choked by riches and brings no fruit to maturity—no salvation.

No one can serve God and wealth.

Colossians 3:1, 5-7

Seek the things above. Greed amounts to idolatry.

1 Timothy 6:6-12, 17-19

Godliness and contentment are great gain.
Those who want to get rich fall into temptation.
Loving money is a root of all sorts of evil.

The rich should fix their hope on God and share with the poor.
Store up treasures for the future.

Lead your discussion back to Luke 18:15-30.

In these verses the terms eternal life, kingdom of God, and being saved are all referring to the same thing.

No one can be good enough to be saved on his own; it's only possible to enter God's kingdom by trusting in Him.

What was the conversation between Jesus and His disciples in verses 28-30 and Mark 10:28-30?

Peter said the disciples left everything to follow Jesus. He responded with the promise that whatever was left will be received a hundred times more in this age, along with persecutions, and in the one to come, eternal life.

Give time for application discussion.

To end this discussion, you might ask your group what they learned about the Son of Man and His kingdom, salvation, and eternal life. Ask what they learned about crying out to Him for their needs.

LUKE PART 2
LEADER GUIDE
Lesson 2

Lesson emphasis:

- Luke 18:31–19:48

REVIEW

To begin this discussion, ask your group where Jesus was headed and why.

Beginning in Luke 9, Jesus was on His way to Jerusalem for His death, resurrection, and ascension to the Father.

Ask what they remember from Luke 17:1–18:30. Tell them to look at the map of Israel as a visual aid.

Luke 17

Jesus taught His disciples about forgiveness and faith.

He was going to Jerusalem, passing between Samaria and Galilee. A Samaritan was one of ten men He healed, and the only one who thanked Him. Jesus told him his faith had made him well.

The Pharisees asked Him when the kingdom was coming. He answered that it was in their midst.

Then He spoke to His disciples again about what things will be like when the Son of Man comes.

Luke 18:1-30

He continued talking to His disciples in parables. Then He asked if the Son of Man will find faith when He comes.

He taught about the kingdom of God and equated it with eternal life and salvation.

Ask what they noted on their At a Glance chart as a possible theme for Luke 18.

Parables about prayer and trust; the kingdom;
to Jerusalem, approaching Jericho—healed blind man

LUKE 18

Verses 31-34

What are these verses about?

Jesus told His followers, disciples, what was about to happen to Him. But they still didn't understand.

He would fulfill all written about the Son of Man in the Prophets.

Handed over to Gentiles

Mocked, mistreated / shamefully treated, spit on, scourged / flogged,
killed

Rise again 3rd day

Compare this with Luke 9:22. Luke 9 tells what the Jews will do, and chapter 18 tells what the Gentiles will do to Jesus.

Verses 35-43

How does this chapter end? What event? Where?

Refer your group to their maps.

Jesus and the disciples were approaching Jericho.

A blind man called out to the Son of David to have mercy on him, and he didn't stop until he was brought to Jesus. Relate this to Luke 18:1-4.

Jesus asked the man what he wanted Him to do for him.

Jesus told him that his faith made him well as He gave him his sight. Refer to Luke 17:19. The man began to follow Jesus and glorify God.

LUKE 19

Ask your group what they noted as a theme for this chapter on their At a Glance chart.

Jericho—Zaccheus; parable of minas; entered Jerusalem

Tell your group to look at the map in the Appendix of their PUP workbook as a visual aid.

Verses 1-10

Where was Jesus? What happened?

He was passing through Jericho.

Zaccheus, a chief tax collector, wanted to see Him so he climbed a tree. Jesus looked up and told him that He was going to his house.

From Luke 5:32 up to this point in Luke, Jesus went to “sinners.”

Salvation went to Zaccheus’s house. He was saved. Verse 8 indicates Zaccheus repented. Compare this passage with Luke 3:8, 10-14; 14:33 and 18:18-27. Zaccheus was a rich man who entered the kingdom of God because he was saved. What’s impossible with man is possible with God.

Leviticus 6:1-5

According to the Law, people of Israel were to restore what they’d taken from one another by deception and add 1/5 to it.

Lead your discussion back to Luke 19:10.

How important to the content of Luke is verse 10?

This seems to summarize what Luke is all about.

Verses 11-28

Who did Jesus tell the parable to and what was it about?

Tell your group to look at their list on the kingdom of God as a visual aid.

“They” seems to connect with the people of verses 1-10. Some were probably following Jesus as a result of Him going through Jericho. He was near Jerusalem.

“They” supposed God’s kingdom was going to appear immediately. So Jesus told another parable about the kingdom.

This parable is similar to some others Jesus taught, but it has different elements to it. He made it clear that His kingdom was not going to appear immediately. His followers will have to be faithful until His return.

A nobleman, representing Jesus, went to another country to receive a kingdom.

He gave minas to ten of his slaves and told them to do business until his return, pointing to Jesus’ second coming to earth.

When he returned, after receiving the kingdom, he asked three of them about their business. One he commended for faithfulness, and two he put in charge of cities in his kingdom. The other one was instructed to give what he had to the faithful one.

His point was more is given to the one who has, and the one who doesn't have will lose even what he did have. This is about the kingdom.

Enemies are slain in the nobleman's presence after he returns.

Ask your group what they learned from the cross-references about rewards.

Revelation 22:12

When He returns, He'll reward / repay every man according to what he has done.

Matthew 6:1-6

Hypocrites have their reward in full now. The Father will reward those who don't practice righteousness to be seen by men.

Luke 6:21-23, 35

The blessed will be rewarded greatly in heaven. Reward is associated with righteous acts.

Matthew 10:41-42 and 2 John 5-8

Prophets, righteous men, disciples, and those who participate with them are rewarded. One can lose reward or not receive a full reward.

1 Corinthians 3:10-15

Those who build on the foundation of Jesus Christ will be tested. The quality of their works is tested. Those whose works remain receive a reward.

2 Corinthians 5:10 and Romans 14:10

All believers will appear before the judgment seat of Christ to be recompensed (ESV—receive what is due) for what they've done.

Revelation 11:15-18

When the angel sounds the 7th trumpet, then the kingdom of the world becomes the kingdom of the Lord and His Christ. Then He'll begin to reign. Then also His servants will be rewarded.

Lead your discussion back to Luke 19.

Verses 28-40

Where was Jesus?

He was going up to Jerusalem.

When they approached Bethphage and Bethany near the Mount of Olives, Jesus sent two disciples to get a colt.

Jesus rode the colt, and people were putting their coats / cloaks on the road.

2 Kings 9:11-13

When people declared Jehu as king, they put their garments on the steps, probably for him to walk on.

The whole crowd of disciples began to praise God and shout about Jesus being the blessed king. It's a quote from Psalms 118:26.

Zechariah 9:9-10

Jesus fulfilled this prophecy. The King, bringing salvation, rode on a colt.

When Pharisees told Jesus to rebuke His disciples, He responded that the stones would cry out if they were silenced. He is the King, and it was the time to declare it.

Verses 41-44

What are these verses about?

Jesus saw Jerusalem and wept over it.

He prophesied Jerusalem's destruction.

NOTE: In A.D. 70 the Romans destroyed Jerusalem. This information is given in Lesson 3.

It was because they didn't recognize / know the time of their visitation.

Luke 1:68, 78

When Zachariah prophesied, he said God visited His people and brought redemption. Jesus was the sunrise from on high showing God's tender mercies.

Luke 7:16

After Jesus raised the dead man in Nain, the people said that God had visited His people.

But as with Luke 12:56, God's people didn't properly recognize or analyze / interpret the time. Most of them didn't recognize the time when God visited them.

What are the things that make for peace?

According to Luke, repentance and faith, recognizing Jesus as King.

Verses 45-48

How does this chapter end?

Jesus drove out those who were selling in the temple. God's house, the temple was to be a house of prayer. Jesus quoted Isaiah 56:7.

John 2:11-17

Jesus had done this before at the beginning of His ministry.

As He taught daily in the temple, the chief priests, scribes and leading / principal men of the people tried to find a way to destroy Him. But the people were hanging on to every word He said.

To end this discussion, ask your group if they hang on to every word Jesus said. Do they have an eternal perspective? Are they waiting in faith for His return?

LUKE PART 2
LEADER GUIDE
Lesson 3

Lesson emphasis:

- Luke 20

REVIEW

To begin this discussion, ask your group where Jesus was headed and why.

Beginning in Luke 9, Jesus was on His way to Jerusalem for His death, resurrection, and ascension to the Father.

Ask what they remember about Luke 17–19.

Tell them to look at their At a Glance charts as a visual aid.

Luke 17	Forgiveness and faith; when is the kingdom coming?
Luke 18	Parables about prayer and trust; the kingdom; to Jerusalem, approaching Jericho—healed blind man
Luke 19	Jericho—Zaccheus; parable of minas; entered Jerusalem

LUKE 20

What is a possible theme for this chapter?

Authority; parable about vineyard; chief priests, scribes, Sadducees silenced

Verses 1-8

What was the question?

This is a continuation from the end of chapter 19.

One of the days when He was teaching in the temple, the priests, scribes, and elders asked Jesus by what authority He did the things He did.

Ask your group what they learned about authority in Luke.

You might make a list of the main points for a visual aid for this part of your discussion.

Luke 4:32 and 36

Jesus taught with authority, and people were amazed.

Luke 5:24

The Son of Man has authority to forgive sins.

Luke 7:2-10

The centurion understood authority.
The one in authority tells those under him what to do.

Luke 9:1 and 10:19

Jesus gave the twelve authority over demons and to heal diseases when He sent them out. He also gave authority to the seventy / seventy-two.

Luke 12:4-5

God is the only one who has authority to cast people into hell.

Matthew 28:18-20

All authority in heaven and earth was given to Jesus. He commanded His eleven disciples to make disciples of all nations. He is with His disciples always, until the end of the age. That includes disciples after the initial ones.

Lead your discussion back to Luke 20.

Did Jesus answer the question about His authority?

He didn't answer, but asked them a question which they didn't know how to answer.

But He told a parable to the people—those who were hanging on to every word He said.

Verses 9-18

What was the parable? What was the main point?

The parable was spoken to the people, but it was against the scribes and chief priests.

The vine-growers / tenants didn't respect the owner's authority, nor that of those he sent.

Verse 14 says they wanted to kill the son. The question was what the owner, representing God, will do to those who killed His Son. He'll come, destroy them, and give the vineyard to others. This seems to refer to Gentiles, and their response was—never!

He then quoted another Old Testament reference about the chief cornerstone rejected by the builders.

This is from Psalm 118, which He also quoted in Luke 19:38.

Isaiah 8:14-15

This is a prophecy about Jerusalem's inhabitants and the rock or stone. They'll fall and be broken, snared, and caught / taken. But He'll be a sanctuary to others.

1 Peter 2:6-8

Those who believe in Jesus will not be disappointed (ESV—put to shame). They don't reject Him. The builders who reject are disobedient to the Word, those who don't repent.

The builders, in Luke 20, refer to the leaders who should have been building God's kingdom instead of rejecting its cornerstone.

They rejected His authority.

Verse 18 might indicate the two comings of Christ and unbelievers stumbling over Him at His first coming. But at His second coming He falls on them, and they're scattered like dust.¹

Verses 19-26

Who are these verses about, and what happened?

The scribes and chief priests tried to catch Jesus so they could deliver Him to the governor's authority. They wanted to get rid of Him.

So they questioned Him. His answer was so amazing that they became silent.

Verses 27-44

Who else questioned Jesus, and what happened?

The Sadducees asked a question about the resurrection, which they didn't believe. Give time for your group to discuss what they learned about the Sadducees.

Verse 40 tells the result. The Sadducees didn't question Him anymore, and neither did the scribes.

You can ask your group what this text teaches about resurrection.

You can list the main points as a visual aid for this part of your discussion.

Those considered worthy, those who repent and have faith, attain to that age, the kingdom, and the resurrection. They're sons of God, sons of the resurrection.

¹ William MacDonald, *Believer's Bible Commentary: Old and New Testaments*, ed. Arthur Farstad (Nashville: Thomas Nelson, 1995). Lk 20:18.

Moses showed that the dead are raised when he referred to the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob—indicating they were alive after they died. He's the God of the living.

NOTE: Moses wrote the Torah, Genesis through Deuteronomy, the only part of the Scriptures the Sadducees accepted as authoritative.

What was Jesus' question in verse 41? What was His point?
Discuss cross-references and application.

How is the Christ David's son?

Jesus again referred them back to the Scriptures they knew.
David called the Christ "Lord." So, how is He David's son? The Christ is both David's Lord and his son.

Acts 2:29-36

David prophesied Christ's resurrection to sit on his throne.
He spoke of His resurrection, ascension, sitting at God's right hand.

Romans 1:1-4

Christ Jesus is a descendant of David. He was declared the Son of God by His resurrection.

Hebrews 1:1-2, 8-13

God spoke in His Son. He spoke about His Son's throne and kingdom.
He's with the Father until He returns and God makes His enemies His footstool.
It's a quote from Psalm 110 which David wrote.

Verses 45-47

Who was this spoken to and what is the warning?

Jesus said this to His disciples while all the people were listening.

It's a warning about the scribes—those who like respect, chief seats, and honor.
They devour widows' houses while they offer long prayers for appearance / in pretense.
They'll receive greater condemnation.

Jesus came to call sinners to repentance; He came to seek and save the lost.
Those who appear righteous might be the unrepentant who are facing condemnation.

End this discussion by giving time to discuss any relevant application.

Verses 1-4

What happened?

Jesus saw people putting their gifts into the treasury / offering box—the rich and a poor widow. He commented that the widow's two small coins were more than the rich put in because she gave all she had. Compare this with Luke 20:47.

How does the cross-reference in 2 Corinthians compare with this?

2 Corinthians 8:1-5

The churches of Macedonia did the same thing. They gave to support others.

Verses 5-11

What is the subject of these verses? What did Jesus teach?

Some were talking about the temple's beauty, and Jesus said it would be torn down. Compare this with Luke 19:41-44.

Ask your group what they learned from the history in the lesson about the temple.

Jerusalem and the temple were destroyed in A.D. 70 by the Romans.

The temple of Jesus' time was the second temple, built after the 70 years of Babylonian exile. It was expanded and made beautiful by Herod the Great, the Herod when Jesus was born.

What questions did the disciples ask Jesus in verse 7, and what was His answer?

When will these things happen?

What will be the sign when they're about to take place?

He cautioned them about being misled / led astray by those coming in His name claiming to be Him. It seems He jumped in time to His coming.

NOTE: Some commentators say verses 8-11 are about what will happen to the disciples before A.D. 70

They asked about A.D. 70, but He began with warning about things at the time of His coming and the end in verses 8-11.

Verses 12-24

What is the time reference? Who and what are these verses about?

You might make a simple timeline as a visual aid. See the last page of this guide for a sample.

Before the things of verses 8-11, Jesus told His disciples what would happen to them.

He told what they would experience.

Persecution, prison, before kings and governors
Opportunity for their testimony / witness

He would give them utterance (ESV—a mouth) that opponents couldn't resist or refute (ESV—adversaries couldn't withstand or contradict).

He had been demonstrating that to them as He spoke to His opponents.

Betrayal and death
Hated by all because of Him

Their endurance would gain them their lives; they'd not perish like those who didn't repent.

Verse 20 tells how they would recognize / know Jerusalem's desolation was near, A.D. 70

Surrounded by armies
Everyone should leave the city
Days of vengeance
All written fulfilled
Great distress on the land
Wrath to the people, fall by sword, led captive to nations
Jerusalem trampled by Gentiles, until their times are fulfilled

Romans 11:25-29

The fullness of the Gentiles is about Gentiles being saved, not trampling on Jerusalem.

There is a partial hardening for Israel regarding salvation until the fullness of the Gentiles is in, and all Israel will be saved.

This is not the same as Luke 21:24 "the times of the Gentiles."

Verses 25-33

What are these verses about?

Jesus said, in verse 31, that this was how they recognize the kingdom of God is near. That's referring to the time of His second coming.

Signs in sun, moon, stars; compare with verse 11
On earth dismay and perplexity about roaring sea and waves
Men fainting from fear, expectation / foreboding of things coming on the world
The powers of heavens shaken, then they'll see the Son of Man coming

When these things begin, redemption is drawing near.

He told a parable of the fig tree and all trees. When you see leaves, summer is near. The interpretation is in verse 31. The things of verses 25 to 27 show the kingdom is near.

Verse 32 mentions "this generation." It's the generation that sees the things of verses 25-31.

How does Matthew 24 compare with Luke 21?

Matthew 24

It begins with Jesus and His disciples at the temple. He told them it would be torn down.

When He was on the Mount of Olives, they asked questions similar to Luke 21.

When will these things happen?
This seems to refer to the temple being torn down.

What will be the sign of Your coming?

And the end of the age?

Jesus doesn't answer the first question. He warns against others coming claiming to be Him. This is similar to Luke 21.

Matthew 24:6-14 uses "the end" repeatedly.

Matthew 24 gives more detail about the end, when Jesus comes. Luke tells more of what will happen before A.D. 70, but verses 25-33 are also about end times.

NOTE: Some think Matthew 24:4-13 are things which will happen before the time of Jesus' second coming.

Matthew 24:15 refers to the abomination of desolation in the holy place. This is a reference to the next temple to be built in Jerusalem because this is the time of the end.

Verse 21 tells about the great tribulation beginning at that time until Jesus' return, verses 29-31. That tribulation is unique; nothing like it has ever happened. It ends with Jesus' second coming.

There is no mention of people being taken captive to the nations, like in Luke 21. That's a reference to what happened in A.D. 70, but not what happens at the end.

The same parable of the fig tree is in Matthew 24. The same interpretation—when you see the signs, these things are about to happen.

Matthew 24:34-35 is the same as Jesus' teaching in Luke 21:32-33.

Lead your discussion back to Luke 21.

Verses 34-36

How did Jesus end this teaching to His disciples?

It's another warning.

That day will come on all who dwell on the earth.

The one who is weighted down with the things of life will be suddenly caught by the things of the end.

Keep alert all the time.

Pray to have strength:

to escape these things that are to happen
to stand before the Son of Man

According to all Luke has said, those who repent and have faith will be able to stand before Him.

Give your group time to discuss any relevant application.

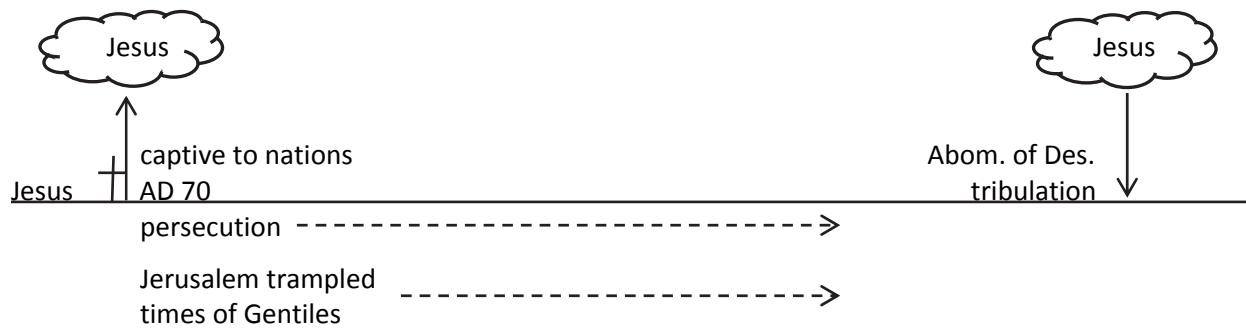
Verses 37-38

How does the chapter end?

Jesus taught in the temple during the day, from early until evening.

His time to leave was close. He taught those who came to listen / hear.

To end this discussion you might commend your group for wanting to listen to His words.



LUKE PART 2
LEADER GUIDE
Lesson 5

Lesson emphasis:

- Luke 22

REVIEW

To begin this discussion, ask your group what they remember about Luke 17–21.

Jesus was on His way to Jerusalem for His death, resurrection, and ascension to the Father. Along the way, He ministered to people and taught them and healed.

In Luke 19 Jesus entered Jerusalem.

Luke 19:10, the Son of Man came to seek and save the lost.

Luke 20 is about Jesus silencing the priests, scribes, and Sadducees.

Luke 21 gives His prophecies and warnings about Jerusalem's destruction in A.D. 70 and His second coming.

Luke 22

Ask how they summarized this chapter on their At a Glance charts.

Passover meal; Jesus' betrayal and arrest

Verse 1

What was going on?

There was a feast in Jerusalem—the Feast of Unleavened Bread which is also called Passover.

Ask your group what they learned about this feast from the cross-references in the lesson and the chart.

Exodus 11

It was the last plague God brought on Egypt, the one that would cause them to let Israel go. All the first-born in Egypt would die that night about midnight. But all belonging to Israel would be spared.

Exodus 12:1-42

The first month of the year, on the tenth day of the month, the people of Israel were to take a lamb and keep it until the fourteenth day. The lamb had to be unblemished. On the fourteenth day at twilight, they were all to kill their lambs.

Put some blood over their doors as a sign so the Lord would pass over that house and not bring death to the firstborn in it.

Eat the lamb that night with unleavened bread and be ready to leave in a hurry.

That day was a memorial for Israel to celebrate as a feast throughout their generations.

For seven days they were to eat unleavened bread and celebrate this feast about when the Lord brought them out of Egypt.

Leviticus 23:1-8

When Moses gave the Law to Israel, the Lord had him include the appointed times or holy days. The Sabbath is the weekly one, and there are others to be celebrated once a year. Passover and Unleavened Bread are two of those, and they are consecutive.

By Jesus' time, they were referred to by either name.

Lead your discussion back to Luke 22.

Verses 2-13

Who was doing what to prepare for Passover?

Chief priests and scribes were trying to have Jesus killed.

Satan entered Judas so that he discussed with them how to betray Jesus.

They made an agreement; he took money to betray the Son of Man who came to save sinners.

Because of fearing the people, they wanted to arrest Jesus in a place without a crowd.

On the first day of Unleavened Bread, Jesus sent Peter and John to a place for them to prepare the Passover meal.

Tell your group to look on their "Map of Jerusalem" at the Upper Room. As they discuss this chapter, follow along on the map.

Verses 14-23

What happened at the Passover meal?

Jesus told them He'd not eat Passover again until it's fulfilled in God's kingdom. He said a similar statement about a cup of wine.

Then He said the bread was His body given for them—do this in remembrance of Me. Passover was a memorial of God's delivering Israel's firstborn from death. Jesus said to remember Him; He was about to give His body to save from death.

He took the cup after they ate and said it was the new covenant in His blood poured out for them.

Ask what your group learned from the cross-references about the new covenant and this Passover meal.

Jeremiah 31:31-34

The new covenant put God's law within hearts so they would all know Him. Forgiveness of sins is part of the new covenant. Relate this to what Luke says about forgiveness. It comes by repentance.

Hebrews 9:26-10:7, 11-18

Jesus' sacrifice was for the sins of many. His sacrifice took away sins, cleansed. He'll come back for those who eagerly wait for Him.

1 Corinthians 5:6-8

Christ our Passover has been sacrificed. Therefore, believers celebrate the feast with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth. Leaven is representative of sin in this context.

What is Luke 22:21-23 about?

Jesus told His disciples clearly that one of them was betraying Him. They didn't know who it was. But woe to that one.

The Son of Man was going "as it has been determined." God is in control. This was His plan to save the lost. There was a question in the lesson about this.

Tell your group to look at the chart in the lesson about Peter and Judas as a visual aid for the rest of this discussion.

NOTE: Judas might have left the supper at this point. John 13:21-38 says he left before Jesus told Peter about his denial before the rooster crowed.

Verses 24-38

What did the disciples begin discussing?

Who was the greatest—that was the direct opposite of who would betray Him. He said the Gentiles did that sort of thing. The greatest of His kingdom was to be like the youngest and the servant. He presented Himself as one who serves.

Verses 28-30 promise them a part in His kingdom.

Jesus also promised that they would sit on thrones and judge the twelve tribes of Israel in the kingdom. But that did not apply to Judas.

But next He told Peter what he would do that night—deny Him three times. Jesus also told him to strengthen his brothers when he turned again, back on the right track.

His faith didn't fail because Jesus prayed for him.
There is a contrast between Peter and Judas.

Then He told them about things being fulfilled. The quote from Isaiah indicates that He was to be considered a criminal, a transgressor of the Law. He told the disciples to take with them money, a bag and swords.

It seems He was warning them to be ready. Persecution was coming as He had told them in Luke 21:12-19. They'll be treated as criminals as He was.

Verses 39-46

Where did they go? What happened next?

They went to the Mount of Olives, and He told them to pray.

They were to pray that they not enter temptation. But because of sorrow, they fell asleep instead.

He prayed regarding the cup He was facing. He wanted the Father's will above His own. He was in agony, knowing what was about to happen. An angel strengthened Him.

Compare this with Mark.

Mark 14:32-42

They were at Gethsemane close to the bottom of the Mount of Olives. The three He took to pray with Him were Peter, James and John. Three times He found them sleeping instead of praying.

He warned them; the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak.

And He told them His betrayal was about to happen then.

Verses 47-53

What and who are these verses about?

Judas led a crowd to arrest Jesus. He identified Jesus by kissing Him.
One of the disciples cut off an ear of the high priest's slave, but Jesus healed it and stopped them from using their swords any more.

Jesus said, "this hour and power of darkness are yours," referring to the chief priests, officers and elders.

Verses 54-65

Where did they take Jesus, and what happened?

The high priest's house
Caiaphas was the high priest, Luke 3:2.
That was where Peter denied Jesus three times, and then wept bitterly because of it.
The Jews mocked, beat, and blasphemed Jesus.

Compare this with Mark and Isaiah 50:6.

Mark 14:53-65

The high priest questioned Jesus. Many gave false, inconsistent testimony before the Council.

But He kept silent until He said the Son of Man would be sitting at the right hand of power and coming with the clouds.

Then the Council accused Him of blasphemy and condemned Him to death.

Isaiah 50:6

This is a prophecy of Jesus' suffering. They plucked out His beard.
He gave His back and cheeks. He did not cover His face.

Verses 66-71

Where to next? How does this chapter end?

In the morning, the Council of elders led Him to their council chambers, maybe in the temple complex.

He told them:

They wouldn't believe He was the Christ.

He, the Son of Man, would be seated at the right hand of God's power.

He is the Son of God.

They decided they didn't need any more testimony.

The passage in Mark shows that they accused Him of blasphemy and condemned Him as deserving death before taking Him to the whole Council in the morning.

Luke shows the full Council also condemned Him to death.

To end this discussion, you might ask your group what they saw in Jesus' responses to those opposing Him. Give time for any relevant application discussion from this lesson.

LUKE PART 2
LEADER GUIDE
Lesson 6

Lesson emphasis:

- Luke 23

REVIEW

To begin this discussion, review chapter 22—the sequence and timing of events. Tell your group to look at the map as they review.

NOTE: Watch your time. This lesson has a lot in it, and there is not enough time to discuss all the details.

Jesus and His disciples ate the Passover in an upper guest room in Jerusalem. He told them about one betraying Him. They went to the Mount of Olives to pray, and Judas led a crowd to arrest Jesus there. He was led to the high priest's house, Caiaphas—Luke 3:1-2. Peter denied Jesus. The Council of elders assembled and led Jesus to their council chamber. They heard Jesus say He was the Son of God, and they considered that blasphemy because they didn't believe, Luke 22:66-71.

Ask what the lesson said about the Council, the Sanhedrin.

71-member council
Comprised of both Sadducees and Pharisees
Governed the Jews under the authority of Rome
Seemed to have autonomy in the matters of the Jewish civil and criminal government
Apparently, they were not allowed to put people to death without the Roman procurator's permission.

LUKE 23

Ask how they summarized this chapter on their At a Glance charts.

Jesus' crucifixion

Tell your group to look at their charts in the lesson and the map as visual aids for this discussion.

Verses 1-5

Who took Jesus to Pilate? Ask about the cross-references, too. What did they say and why?

The Council took Jesus to Pilate, the Roman governor of Judea, Luke 3:1.

They accused Jesus of misleading the nation, forbidding to pay taxes (ESV—give tribute) to Caesar and claiming to be Christ, a king. Jesus admitted to Pilate that He was a king.

Pilate didn't find Jesus guilty, and said so.

John 18:28-38

Pilate was in the Praetorium (governor's headquarters), a Roman place.

The Council didn't go in so they weren't defiled and prevented from eating Passover.

They wanted Jesus put to death, and that's why they brought Him to Pilate.

Jesus had said He'd die by crucifixion, not stoning. Jews didn't kill people by crucifixion. His going before the Roman authority was fulfillment of God's plan. When Pilate asked Jesus if He was the king of the Jews, Jesus explained about His kingdom—it's not of this world. Pilate didn't understand the truth Jesus spoke to him. But Pilate didn't find Jesus guilty, deserving a death sentence.

The Council kept insisting that Jesus was guilty and mentioned Galilee.

Verses 6-12

Who did Pilate send Jesus to? Why?

Jesus was sent to Herod, the tetrarch of Galilee, Luke 3:1.

Herod was in Jerusalem at that time and wanted to see Jesus do a sign, miracle. So, he was glad to question Him. But Jesus didn't answer Herod at all.

The chief priests and scribes were accusing Him. Herod and his soldiers treated Him with contempt, mocked and dressed Him in a robe (ESV—arrayed Him in splendid clothing) to send back to Pilate.

Pilate and Herod became friends that day.

Verses 13-25

Where was Jesus, and what happened to Him?

Pilate said that neither he nor Herod found Jesus guilty of what He was accused of.

But he had Him punished anyway.

He offered to release Jesus, but the chief priests and rulers and people asked for Barabbas instead.

Matthew 27:15-30

Pilate's custom at the feast was to release one prisoner the people wanted. So he gave the choice between Jesus and Barabbas.

Pilate's wife sent him a message to have nothing to do with Jesus, the righteous Man. And Pilate knew He wasn't guilty.

The chief priests and elders persuaded the people to ask for Barabbas. They shouted for Jesus' crucifixion, and Pilate said he was innocent of His blood. Their response was for Jesus' blood to be on them and their children—it has been.

Pilate had Jesus scourged before crucified.
This was one of the things Jesus foretold in Luke 18:31-34.

Pilate tried to release Jesus.

At any point in this discussion, give time for your group to talk about how this applies to us.

Verses 26-49

Ask what happened in these verses? Also, ask what the other Gospels add.

NOTE: Focus your discussion on the events in Luke 23. Don't lose your time on too many details from the other Gospels.

Jesus was led away to be crucified.

A man named Simon carried the cross behind Jesus.

Matthew 27:31-32 and Mark 15:20-21

A large crowd / multitude of people followed and women mourning and lamenting Him. He told them not to weep for Him, but for themselves and their children.

Destruction was coming; and those who called for His crucifixion had His blood on them and their children.

Two other criminals were led away with Him.

Matthew 27:33-44; Mark 15:22-32 and John 19:17-18

He and they were crucified at “The Skull,” and He asked the Father to forgive them. According to what Luke says about forgiveness, it required repentance.

Some sneered at Him and mocked. Even one of the criminals did.

The other feared God and knew that Jesus did nothing wrong. He asked Jesus to remember him when He came into His kingdom. Jesus said he’d be with Him in Paradise that day.

The man was saved that day. Jesus, the Son of Man, served and saved the lost sinners until the end of His earthly life.

2 Corinthians 12:2-4

Paradise is the third heaven or in the third heaven. Paul heard inexpressible words that men aren’t permitted to speak (ESV—cannot be told).

Revelation 2:7 and 21:22–22:5

The tree of life is in God’s Paradise. It will be the new Jerusalem that will be in the new earth.

Luke 23:44 says darkness was on the whole land for about 3 hours; from the 6th hour, noon until 3:00 pm. Matthew 27:45-47 and Mark 15:33-35
Relate this to Luke 22:53.

Verse 45, the temple veil / curtain was torn in two. Matthew 27:51 says it was torn from top to bottom. Compare this with Hebrews 9:1-3 and 10:14-22 and the tabernacle diagram in the lesson. Jesus’ flesh, His body being sacrificed, made the way for people to go into God’s presence.

When the veil / curtain was torn, Jesus breathed His last.

Verses 47-49 tell some responses to His death. If you have time, ask your group about them. Matthew 27:54 and Mark 15:39

Verses 50-56

How does this chapter end?

Jesus’ burial

At least one good and righteous man was part of the Council, Joseph. He was waiting for God’s kingdom. Matthew 27:57-60; Mark 15:42-46 and John 19:38-42

He went to Pilate and asked for Jesus’ body. He wrapped it in a linen cloth and laid it in a tomb.

The Sabbath was about to begin; it was the preparation day.

Women prepared spices and perfumes for the body, but rested on the Sabbath, which began in the evening. Matthew 27:61 and Mark 15:47

To end your discussion, you might ask your group how all of this applies to them.

LUKE PART 2
LEADER GUIDE
Lesson 7

Lesson emphasis:

- Luke 24

REVIEW

To begin this discussion, you might ask your group what Luke is about.

Luke 4:43 Jesus came to preach the kingdom of God.

Luke 5:32 He came to call sinners to repentance.

Luke 9–19 Jesus was on His way to Jerusalem to die, rise, and ascend to the Father.

Luke 19:10 The Son of Man came to seek and save the lost.

Luke 22 His final time on earth; His betrayal and arrest

Luke 23 His trial, crucifixion, and burial

How did Luke 23 end?

Verse 54 says the Sabbath was about to begin. It was the preparation day.
The last two verses are about the women who came from Galilee with Jesus.
They prepared spices and perfumes / ointments for His body in the tomb.
But they rested on the Sabbath.

LUKE 24

Ask what your group noted on their At a Glance charts as the theme for this chapter.

Jesus' resurrection; explained Scriptures to 2 disciples; appeared to 11 and others

Verses 1-12

What happened in these verses?

The first day of the week, the day after the Sabbath, the women brought the spices to the tomb.

The stone covering the entrance to the tomb was rolled away, so they could go in.
Jesus' body was not there

Two angels, verse 23, who looked like men appeared to the women and asked why they looked for the living One among the dead. He had already risen, like He said He would. It was the third day since He died.

Then they remembered what He'd said, His word, so they went to the eleven apostles and others who were with them.

They weren't believed at first, but Peter ran to the tomb to see for himself. When he saw Jesus wasn't in the tomb, he marveled at what had happened.

You might ask your group if they are truly amazed that Jesus rose from the dead. Do they marvel at what happened? Give time for them to discuss relevant application.

This is how the Son of Man saves sinners. He paid the price for sin, and defeated the payment for sin—death.

Verses 13-27

Who and what are these verses about?

As a visual aid, you might draw stick figures of Jesus and the two disciples.

Two of the disciples, Cleopas was one, were going to a village named Emmaus that day.

Jesus started walking with them, but they couldn't recognize Him.

They said they were hoping Jesus was the one who was to redeem Israel.

Then they told Him what the women said when they reported about going to the tomb that morning.

Then Jesus began talking to them about all the prophets said about the Christ.

He said they were slow of heart to believe all. There was more to what the prophets said than redeeming Israel. His suffering was necessary.

Beginning with Moses and all the prophets He explained / interpreted what was said about Him in all the Scriptures.

Ask your group what they learned from looking at the references in Luke about what was written. As they discuss, add a Bible to your stick figure drawing.

Luke 4:17-21

Jesus quoted from Isaiah 61 and said it was fulfilled in Him.

Preach / proclaim the gospel / good news to the poor

Proclaim release / liberty to the captives and recovery of sight to the blind

Set free / at liberty the oppressed

Proclaim the favorable year of the Lord (ESV—year of the Lord's favor)

That's what Jesus did throughout Luke.

Luke 18:31-34

Jesus told the twelve what would happen to Him in Jerusalem.

The things written about the Son of Man in the prophets would be accomplished.

Handed / delivered over to Gentiles,
mocked, mistreated (ESV—shamefully treated), spit on,
scourged / flogged, killed
Raised on the third day

They were told ahead of time, but didn't understand. It was hidden from them at that time.

Luke 20:17

He also referred to Himself as the stone which the builders, the leaders of Israel, rejected. He became the chief corner stone, that on which everything else is built.

Luke 22:37

He quoted again from Isaiah, and it was fulfilled.

You can ask your group if they believe all of the Bible. Have they thought about it? Do they believe it like Jesus did?

Verses 28-35

What happened when they got to the village?

Jesus went in to eat with them. He blessed and broke the bread and gave it to them. Then their eyes were opened to recognize Him. Compare this with verse 16.

Verse 32 tells what they felt like when He was explaining / opening the Scriptures to them. The same Greek word is used in verses 31, 32, and 45.

The Lord opens eyes to give spiritual understanding.

To recognize Jesus
To understand His Word

Add open eyes to your drawing of the two disciples.

Then they returned to Jerusalem to tell the eleven and others with them about seeing Jesus. The two also said that Jesus appeared to Simon, Peter. How did they know that except Jesus told them?

Verses 36-43

What happened in Jerusalem?

Jesus appeared again.

They thought they saw a spirit.

When doubts arose, He ate some fish in front of them. He was in a physical body.

They had joy and were all marveling.

Verses 44-49

What did He say to them?

He reminded them of what He'd said to them. Everything written about Him in all the Scriptures—the Law, the Prophets, and the Psalms—must be fulfilled.

Then He opened their minds to understand what was written:

Christ suffer, rise again third day

Repentance for forgiveness proclaimed in His name

To all nations

Beginning in Jerusalem

Ask what Luke teaches about repentance.

Luke 3:3 and 8

Repentance leads to forgiveness of sins. There are fruits or evidence of repentance.

Luke 5:32 and 15:7, 10

Jesus came to call sinners to repentance, not those who consider themselves righteous and don't think they need to repent. Heaven rejoices over the one who repents.

Luke 10:13 and 11:32

Jesus' miracles were to lead people to repentance. Jonah's preaching led Nineveh to repentance. But the generation of Jesus' time didn't and would suffer judgment because of no repentance.

Luke 13:3, 5 and 16:30

People will perish unless they repent.

But those who don't won't even listen to one who comes back from the dead.

Luke 17:3-4

If someone says he repents from sinning against another, forgiveness is to be given.

Does it seem that Matthew 28:16-20 is the same as Luke 24:47, or two different times when Jesus said something similar?

These are different events when Jesus spoke to His apostles.
The account in Matthew was in Galilee, but Luke was in Jerusalem.

At some time after Jesus' resurrection, the eleven went back home to Galilee and then back to Jerusalem.

Ask your group what they learned from 1 Corinthians 15.

1 Corinthians 15:1-10

People are saved when they believe the gospel message.

Jesus died for our sins according to the Scriptures.

He was buried.

He was raised on the third day according to the Scriptures.

He appeared to many.

Cephas is another name for Simon Peter.

The twelve

More than 500 at one time

James

All apostles

And several years later, to Paul who wrote Corinthians

Lead your discussion back to Luke 24:48.

What did Jesus say about His disciples?

They were witnesses of what happened to Him.

How many witnesses of Jesus' resurrection are in Luke 24?

2 angels

2 men on the road

Simon

The eleven and those with them

What do the cross-references teach about witnesses?

Deuteronomy 19:15; Matthew 18:16 and 2 Corinthians 13:1

By two or three witnesses a matter is confirmed.

What else did Jesus say in Luke 24?

He told them to stay in Jerusalem because He was sending the Father's promise on them. They'd be clothed with power from on high.

How does this relate to Acts 1?

Acts 1:1-11

Jesus appeared to the eleven several times for 40 days after His resurrection. He spoke to them about the kingdom of God.

Verse 4 is similar to Luke 24:49.

Acts explains the promise of the Father as the disciples being baptized with the Holy Spirit.

When they were baptized with the Spirit, when He came on them, they'd have power for witnessing.

See if you can add to your drawing something to represent the Spirit.

The witnessing was to begin in Jerusalem and end going to the remotest parts of the earth.

Then Jesus was lifted up or ascended into heaven. He had told them this would happen.

Luke 24:50-53

Does this seem to be the same time as Acts 1?

Yes, it's a similar description of His ascension.
They were at Bethany, but returned to Jerusalem.

To end your discussion, you can ask your group what they learned from Luke. Also, you can ask how 2 Peter 3:9-12 applies.