

ANSWER SHEET
A Study of the Gospel according to Luke
Fall Session#8 Traitor and Instructions
Read Luke 22:1 – 38

1. In verses 2 – 6 the opponents of Jesus are identified. Who were they and why did they oppose Jesus?

- a) The first opponents to Jesus were the unbelieving religionists. They opposed Jesus because they feared losing the support of the people and the reaction of the people against them if the people knew they were killing Jesus.
- b) The second opponent to Jesus was Satan. Satan was out to destroy the relationship between God and men.
- c) The third opponent to Jesus was Judas. He was a covetous man, a man who went his own way in life. He did not believe that Jesus was truly God's Son. He was consumed with the world and its money. His dreams of wealth and power and position were shattered by Jesus. Because of that, he looked for an opportunity to destroy Jesus.

2. Why does the Passover meal include the sacrifice of a lamb?

The Passover refers to the time when God delivered Israel from Egyptian bondage. When the Jews were getting ready to leave, God told them to kill a lamb and paint its blood on the doorposts of their houses. The blood of the innocent lamb would then serve as a sign that the coming judgment had already been carried out upon the sacrificial lamb. When seeing the blood, God would pass over that house. Symbolically, the Passover pictured the coming of Jesus Christ as the Savior. The lamb without blemish pictured His sinless life.

3. When the disciples asked Jesus where He wanted them to prepare the Passover, He told them to look for a man carrying a pitcher of water. Why is this significant?

Ordinarily women, not men, went to the well and brought home water. So, this man would have stood out in a crowd.

4. Reread Matthew 26: 20, 26 – 29 and Mark 14:17, 22 – 25. What is the difference between their accounts of the Last Supper and the one in the Book of Luke 22: 17 – 20?

Luke mentions 2 cups of wine. In the traditional Passover meal, the wine is served four times. Jesus spoke the words about his body and his blood when he offered the fourth and last cup.

5. What is the great meaning of the bread and the cup of the Lord's Supper?

- a) Jesus took the bread and broke it. This symbolized His broken body. His body was broken, that is, sacrificed, as a victim for man's deliverance.
- b) Jesus identified the cup as His blood of the New Testament. He simply meant that His

blood establishes a new covenant with God; His blood allows a new relationship between God and man.

6. As Christian, we differ on our interpretation of how the bread and wine represent Jesus' body and blood. What is your understanding?

(Hint: Define Consubstantiation and Transubstantiation.)

Consubstantiation differs radically from the Roman Catholic doctrine of Transubstantiation, which asserts that the total substance of bread and wine are changed into the substance of the body and blood of Christ at the moment of consecration in such a way that only the appearances of the original elements remain.

Consubstantiation, affirms that Christ's body and blood substantially coexist with the consecrated bread and wine. Namely, that the body and blood of Christ are present to the person who receives communion "in, with, and under" the elements of bread and wine.

7. What is the difference between the old covenant and the new covenant of Jesus Christ?

- a. Under the old covenant, God agreed to forgive people's sins if they brought animals for the priest to sacrifice. Animal sacrifices had to be repeated day by day and year after year.
- b. Under the new covenant, Jesus would die in the place of sinners. Unlike the blood of animals, his blood (because he is God) would truly remove the sins of all who put their faith in him. Jesus' sacrifice would never have to be repeated; it would be good for all eternity.

8. Jesus rejected the world's attitude of greatness. What are the two key concepts about his attitude toward greatness as found in verses 26 – 27.

- a) There is the concept of acting as the youngest, that is, of taking the last seat, of assuming the lowliest position. In the ancient world, the younger always honored and gave way to the older.
- b) There is the concept of acting as a servant. The chief person is to serve. The truly great person looks for people to help and for ways to help them, whether at work, home, play, or church. They are always seeking those who need a visit, care, attention, company, food, clothing, shelter, money. They seek for the sake of ministering to others.

9. What are the three things Jesus wanted Peter to know about failing and falling under Satan's attack?

- a) Jesus is the believer's Intercessor. He was Peter's advocate before God. He had prayed that Peter's faith would not fail. This means that Jesus prayed that Peter would not permanently fall.
- b) The believer is to turn back to God after falling. The believer is to repent, turn back to God.
- c) The believer is to strengthen his brothers and sisters once he has returned to God. The believer is to take what he or she has learned from falling and teach others how to find the mercy of

God, help others who have fallen to return, and strengthen the faith of others to keep them from falling.