

MONTE VISTA ADULT BIBLE CLASS

The **Last Week** of **Christ**

"For even the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give His life a ransom for many." — Mark 10:45



Monte Vista
church of Christ

Shawn Jeffries

The Last Week of Christ

Lesson 1

Jesus in Bethany (Saturday)

Lesson 2

Jesus Enters Jerusalem (Sunday)

Lesson 3

Jesus Curses the Fig Tree (Monday)

Lesson 4

Jesus Versus the Religious Leaders – Part 1(Tuesday)

Lesson 5

Jesus Versus the Religious Leaders – Part 2 (Tuesday)

Lesson 6

The Plot to Kill Jesus (Wednesday – Thursday)

Lesson 7

Jesus Eats the Passover (Thursday)

Lesson 8

Jesus is Arrested in Gethsemane (Thursday)

Lesson 9

Jesus' Trials – Part 1(Friday)

Lesson 10

Jesus' Trials – Part 2 (Friday)

Lesson 11

Jesus' Crucifixion – (Friday)

Lesson 12

Jesus' Resurrection (Sunday)

Lesson 13

Review

Lesson 1

Jesus in Bethany (Saturday)

Key Scripture Readings: Matthew 26:6-13; Mark 14:1-11; John 11:55-12:11

Fast Facts

- Six days before the Passover, Jesus traveled through Jericho to the home of Simon the Leper in Bethany. Other friends of Jesus (Mary, Martha, and Lazarus) were also present. Simon probably had been healed by Jesus of his leprosy before this gathering.
- Bethany was a small village on the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives (only a few miles from Jerusalem).
- Since the Sabbath was Saturday (and the Sabbath was a day of rest for the Jews), Jesus probably arrived in Bethany on Friday night.
- On Saturday night, a meal was prepared by Martha for Jesus and His apostles.
- As the meal progressed, Mary took an expensive bottle of perfume, poured the contents on Jesus' head and feet, and wiped His feet with her hair. The house became filled with the smell of the perfume.
- The apostles (particularly Judas) became upset because Mary didn't sell the perfume and give the money to the poor. Judas did not say this because he was concerned for the poor, but because he was a thief and carried the money bag (John 12:6).
- Jesus told the apostles to leave Mary alone. He said her actions were right and would be remembered forever (Mark 14:9). Jesus praised her for sacrificing so much to honor Him before His death on the cross!
- Then Judas left the house upset, seeking an opportunity to betray Jesus. He was glad when he found out the chief priests would give him money for his betrayal.
- Outside the house, a large crowd had gathered not only to see Jesus but also to see Lazarus whom He had raised from the dead (John 12:9).
- Meanwhile, the chief priests were planning to kill Jesus and Lazarus because so many Jews believed in Jesus because of Lazarus' resurrection (John 12:10-11).



Study Questions

1. While traveling to Jerusalem, why did Jesus stop in Bethany?
2. What does Martha do for Jesus on this occasion? Where else do we find Martha doing something like this?
3. What kind gesture does Mary do for Jesus? Why do you think Mary does this?
4. How did the apostles (particularly Judas) react to Mary's gesture?
5. How did Jesus respond to Judas' rebuke of Mary?
6. For how long did Jesus say Mary's kind gesture would be remembered?
7. What does Mary teach us about sacrificing for Jesus?
8. Who was gathered outside of the house? Why were they there?
9. What did the chief priests plan to do to Lazarus? Why?

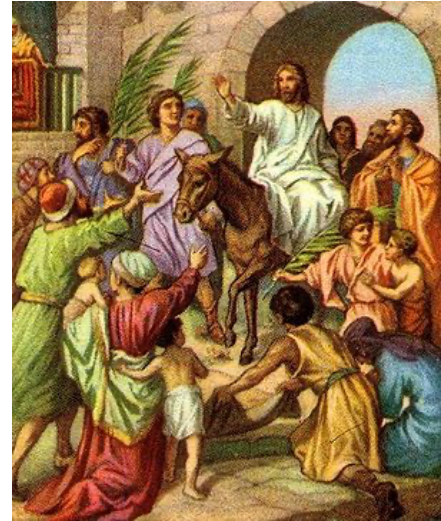
Lesson 2

Jesus Enters Jerusalem (Sunday)

Key Scripture Readings: Matthew 21:1-11; Mark 11:1-11; Luke 19:28-44; John 12:12-19

Fast Facts

- As Jesus approached Jerusalem from Bethany, He sent two disciples into a nearby village to get a colt that had never been ridden. If anyone asked them questions about what they were doing, they were to say, "The Lord has need of it."
- The disciples did as Jesus said and brought the colt to Jesus (Mark 11:4-6). Once they got back to Him, they placed their garments on the colt's back for padding, and Jesus sat on it.
- Jesus then rode the colt into Jerusalem. His actions fulfilled the words of the prophets (Isaiah 62:11; Zechariah 9:9).
- Many people met Jesus when He entered the city and praised Him. They spread their coats in the road (others had spread leafy branches which they had cut from the fields), and they shouted, "Hosanna! Blessed is He who comes in the name of the Lord; blessed is the coming kingdom of our father David; Hosanna in the highest" (Mark 11:9-10).
- Many in the multitude this day were those who were with Jesus when Lazarus rose from the dead (John 11:17-18).
- The crowds accompanied Jesus from the Mount of Olives to the city itself.
- The Pharisees were angered to see so many people praising Jesus as He entered the city (John 12:19). They grumbled over what was transpiring. They told Jesus to rebuke His disciples for praising Him. Jesus answered them by saying, "I tell you, if these become silent, the stones will cry out" (Luke 19:40).
- As Jesus approached Jerusalem, He wept over it (Luke 19:41-44). He knew God's judgment would soon come upon her.
- That evening, Jesus observed the inside of the temple and then went back to Bethany with the twelve to spend the night (Mark 11:11).



Study Questions

1. Who did Jesus send to get the colt? What explanation were they to give if people questioned what they were doing?
2. Where did these disciples find the colt?
3. What did the disciples do to the colt before Jesus sat on it? Why?
4. How did many of the people respond when they saw Jesus riding on the colt? Why were they responding to Him in this way?
5. Who all composed of the multitude praising Jesus as He traveled from the Mount of Olives to Jerusalem?
6. How did the Pharisees react to what the people were doing? Why?
7. What does Hosanna mean (See Psalm 118:25-26)?
8. What did Jesus do when He approached Jerusalem? Why did He do this?
9. Where did Jesus go upon entering the city that day? Where did He return to that night?

Lesson 3

Jesus Curses the Fig Tree (Monday)

Key Scripture Readings: Mark 11:12-19; Matthew 21:12-13, 18-19; Luke 19:45-48

Fast Facts

- As Jesus and His disciples made their way from Bethany to Jerusalem on Monday morning, He became hungry. He then went to a fig tree, but saw nothing on it but leaves, “for it was not the season for figs.”
- After finding no figs, Jesus then cursed the tree. He said, “May no one ever eat fruit from you again!” (Mark 11:14).
- Keep in mind that the time when Jesus curses the fig tree is early spring. It was unusual for the tree to be in full foliage this time of year.
- The common fig tree bears two kinds of fruit each year. The first kind is called “the breba.” The second is the standard figs.
- The breba is an edible fruit that always proceeds the standard figs that are produced later in the year. It is what appears when the fig tree puts out its leaves (when it is not the season for figs). In most cultures, the breba is ignored or only eaten by the poor and animals. Jesus was probably looking for the breba when He went to get food from the tree. It should have been there! Since it was not there, that meant the tree was fruitless (it would not have produced the standard figs in the season for figs).
- The fruitless fig tree represents the nation of Israel during this time. Like the fig tree, the nation had become fruitless! They had become wicked! This can be seen in how the religious leaders and merchants were defiling and misusing the temple (Mark 11:15-19). Jesus cleansed the temple of this corruption! Notice how this incident is sandwiched between the cursing of the fig tree.
- After hearing about Jesus cleansing the temple, the chief priests and scribes began seeking how to destroy Him. They were afraid to seize Him in public because they feared His influence with the people. All the people were astonished at Jesus’ teaching.
- Jesus also healed the blind and lame in the temple (Matthew 21:14).
- Jesus also cleansed the temple very early in His ministry (John 2:13-21).



Study Questions

1. What did Jesus do when He became hungry on Monday morning?
2. What was Jesus expecting to find on the tree? What did He find instead?
3. What should Jesus have found on this fig tree during this time of the year?
4. Why did Jesus curse the fig tree? What did His actions represent?
5. What incident occurs after Jesus cursed the fig tree?
6. What did Jesus find going on in the temple? How did He respond?
7. How does this temple cleansing compare and contrast with the first time Jesus did it?
8. What lessons can be taken away from Jesus cursing the fig tree on Monday?
9. What lesson can be taken away from Jesus cleansing the temple?

Lesson 4

Jesus Versus the Religious Leaders - Part 1 (Tuesday)

Key Scripture Readings: Matthew 21:18-22:46; Mark 11:20-12:44; Luke 20:1-8, 19-40

Fast Facts

- It is important to note that the last week of Jesus' life was made up of extremely full days! There was not much downtime. Each day Jesus would teach in the temple and spend the nights outside the city.
- The next day after Jesus cursed the fig tree (Tuesday), He and His disciples were passing by it on the way to Jerusalem. It had utterly withered away! Jesus used the miracle to teach His disciples lessons about faith, prayer, and forgiveness (Mark 11:20-26).
- Things were very hostile for Jesus in Jerusalem. Many of the scribes, Pharisees, Herodians, and Sadducees, would challenge His authority (Mark 11:27-33). They would also try to ask Him tough questions in front of large crowds to trip Him up and damage His influence. Each time Jesus would silence them and make them look foolish.
- The Herodians asked Jesus a controversial question about paying taxes (Mark 12:13-17).
- The Sadducees brought up a hypothetical situation regarding marriage and the resurrection (Mark 12:18-27).
- One of the scribes asked a question about the greatest commandment (Mark 12:28-34).
- Jesus also asked a question to the scribes and Pharisees (Mark 12:35-37). The question had to do with the Messiah coming through the lineage of King David. It was a question these religious leaders were unable to answer. After this, no one dared to ask Jesus any more questions!
- While in the temple, Jesus watched several rich people putting large sums of money in the temple treasury. He also saw a poor widow put in two small copper coins (a tiny amount of money). Jesus said this widow gave more than all the others because she gave all that she had (Mark 12:41-44). The others gave their extra money.
- Jesus also taught several parables that had to do with God's judgment on the wicked nation of Israel. These include the parable of the two sons (Matthew 21:28-32), the parable of the landowner (Matthew 21:33-40), and the parable of the marriage feast (Matthew 22:1-14).



Study Questions

1. What did the disciples see when they passed by the fig tree Jesus cursed the day before?
2. What lessons were the disciples to take away from the withered fig tree?
3. Who challenged the authority of Jesus? Why did they do this?
4. What question did the Herodians ask Jesus in an effort to trap Him? How did Jesus respond?
5. What question did the Sadducees ask Jesus? What were they trying to accomplish with this question?
6. In what way did Jesus say the Sadducees had erred?
7. What question did the scribe ask Jesus? How did the Lord respond?
8. What question did Jesus ask the scribes and Pharisees? How did they answer it?
9. Why did Jesus praise the poor widow in the temple?

Lesson 5

Jesus Versus the Religious Leaders - Part 2 (Tuesday)

Key Scripture Readings: Matthew 23:1-39; 24:1-35; Mark 12:38-40; Luke 21:5-33

Fast Facts

- Jesus spent a lot of time exposing the wickedness of the Pharisees. He told the crowds that the Pharisees were hypocrites. They did not practice the things that they preached (Matthew 23:3-4).
- The Pharisees cared more about position and prestige than righteousness. They wore fancy clothes and seated themselves in Moses' chair to be seen by men (Matthew 23:5).
- The Pharisees loved the place of honor at banquets and the chief seats in the synagogues (Matthew 23:6). They also loved to be called "Rabbi" and receive respectful greetings in the market places (Matthew 23:7). Jesus said (in due time) these arrogant men would be humbled by God (Matthew 23:12).
- Jesus said, "Woe to you" eight different times to these men.
- Here is what the Lord condemned them for (Matthew 23:13-39):
 - They made people think they would never be able to go to heaven (vs. 13).
 - To show off, they would oppress the less fortunate and pray long prayers to show off before others (vs. 14).
 - They would travel long distances to convert Gentiles to Judaism, but turn the converts more wicked than they were before (vs. 15).
 - They would make up rules and traditions and bind them as though they came from God (vss. 16-22).
 - They would tithe but neglected to show justice, mercy, and faithfulness (vs. 23).
 - They would look holy on the outside, but inside they were corrupt and full of lawlessness (vss. 25-28).
 - Unless they changed their hearts, it would be hard for them to escape being lost in hell (vs. 33).
- After coming out of the temple, Jesus gave His disciples a list of warning signs that would precede the destruction of Jerusalem (Matthew 24:1-35; Luke 21:5-33). All of these signs came to pass before the Romans destroyed Jerusalem in 70 A.D. Jesus also gave teaching about what will occur when He comes again (Matthew 24:36-25:46). Unlike the destruction of Jerusalem, before the Lord comes back, there will be no warning signs (Matthew 24:36)! It will be sudden and unexpected!



Study Questions

1. What word did Jesus constantly use to describe the Pharisees? What does the word mean?
2. What did the Pharisees love for the people to do to them?
3. Why did the Pharisees wear fancy clothes and say long prayers?
4. How many times did Jesus say "Woe" to the Pharisees in Matthew 23?
5. Of the "Woes" announced on the Pharisees, which three stand out to you the most? Why?
6. What happens to the arrogant who exalt themselves too high (Matthew 23:12)?
7. What did Jesus call the Pharisees in Matthew 23:33? What were they going to have a hard time escaping?
8. What were the warning signs in Matthew 24:1-35 and Luke 21:5-33 pointing to? List a few of the signs that stand out to you.

Lesson 6

The Plot to Kill Jesus (Wednesday-Thursday)

Key Scripture Readings: Matthew 26:1-5, 14-16; Mark 14:10-11; Luke 22:1-6

Fast Facts

- We don't have much information regarding what Jesus did on the Wednesday before His crucifixion. It could be that He continued to teach in the temple. It is more likely that He used most of the day for prayer, rest, and solitude with His apostles.
- We do know that Jesus reminded His disciples of the coming Passover and how, on that day, He would be handed over to His enemies to be crucified (Matthew 26:2).
- Meanwhile, the chief priests and elders were gathering together in the courtyard of the high priest, Caiaphas. They were plotting together on how they would seize Jesus and put Him to death (Matthew 26:3-4). They did not want to do it during the Passover feast because they feared a riot would start (Matthew 26:5).
- The enemies of Jesus found an avenue to seize Him through the use of one of His disciples – Judas. Judas went to the chief priests, saying, “What are you willing to give me to deliver Him to you?” (Matthew 26:15). The chief priests were glad when Judas came to them with this proposition. They then weighed out to him thirty pieces of silver.
- After seeing how much they were willing to pay him, from then on, Judas began seeking an opportunity to betray Jesus (Matthew 26:16).
- It is crucial to note the work of Satan in all of this. Judas formed this desire to betray the Lord because he allowed Satan to enter his heart (Luke 22:3). Satan continues to try to enter the hearts of God's people today (Acts 5:3; 1 Peter 5:8).
- Judas was ultimately used to give the enemies of Jesus access to Him when He was alone and away from the crowds. While the enemies were eventually able to accomplish this through their use of Judas, it is important to note that they were only able to because Jesus allowed it. The Lord could have stopped them in their tracks at any time, but then He desired to be the sacrifice for our sins (Matthew 26:53-54; John 10:17-18).
- Jesus' betrayal by the hands of a close friend was foretold hundreds of years in advance by the prophets (Psalm 41:9; Zechariah 11:12-13).



Study Questions

1. What did Jesus likely do on the Wednesday before being crucified?
2. What did Jesus remind His apostles of in Matthew 26:2?
3. Where were the chief priests and elders gathered? What were they doing behind the scenes?
4. Why did Judas go to the chief priests? How did the chief priests respond to this?
5. Why did the chief priests want to use Judas to get access to Jesus?
6. How much money was offered to Judas to betray Jesus? Also, how did Judas respond to the offer?
7. What did Satan do to Judas?
8. Why didn't Jesus stop all of the evil going on behind the scenes to kill Him?
9. Where in the Old Testament were Judas' actions foretold?

Lesson 7

Jesus Eats the Passover (Thursday)

Key Scripture Readings: Matthew 26:17-30; Mark 14:12-26; Luke 22:7-23

Fast Facts

- When it came time for Jesus to eat the Passover with His disciples, He told them to go into the city and find a man carrying a pitcher of water. This man would lead them to a house.
- Once they entered the house, they were to say to the owner, "The Teacher says, 'Where is the guest room in which I may eat the Passover with My disciples?'" The owner would then take them to a large furnished room so they could prepare the Passover meal.
- The Passover was a feast designed to commemorate Israel's deliverance from the plague of death on the firstborn. After the firstborn of the Egyptians were killed, Israel would be released from slavery.
- While eating the Passover, Jesus announced that one of the disciples would betray Him (Matthew 26:20-25). Jesus said it would be better for this man if he were never born! Judas asked Jesus if it would be him. Jesus said to him, "You have said it yourself." Judas then went out into the night (John 13:30).
- After the Passover was finished, Jesus then established a new meal that would have a new meaning. This new meal consisted of unleavened bread and fruit of the vine (Matthew 26:26-28). The unleavened bread would represent His body. The fruit of the vine would represent His blood that was shed for the remission of sins. We commonly call this meal the Lord's Supper.
- The Lord's Supper is what Jesus commands Christians to observe today. Like the early Christians, we, too, are to partake of it on the first day of the week to remember the sacrifice of Jesus (Acts 20:7; 1 Corinthians 11:23-29).
- Each time Christians partake of this meal, the Lord is in communion with them (Matthew 26:29). He is partaking of the meal with them spiritually.
- At some point in the evening, the apostles began arguing over who is the greatest in the kingdom of God (Luke 22:24-27). Jesus would wash their feet to teach them a lesson in humility and the need to always be willing to serve one another (John 13:1-17).



Study Questions

1. When it came time to prepare the Passover, who did Jesus tell the disciples to go into the city and find?
2. What would be waiting for the disciples in the home they entered?
3. What bad news did Jesus announce to the disciples while they were eating the Passover?
4. Why do you think Judas asked the question he did in Matthew 26:25?
5. What did the Passover commemorate?
6. What new meal did Jesus establish after they finished the Passover?
7. What were the elements involved in the new meal? What did they represent?
8. What was the purpose of the new meal?
9. Who is to partake of the new meal? How often are they to partake of it?
10. Where is Jesus each time this new meal is observed?
11. What did the disciples start arguing about at some point in the evening? What did Jesus do to remedy the problem?

Lesson 8

Jesus is Arrested in Gethsemane (Thursday)

Key Scripture Readings: Matthew 26:36-56; Mark 14:32-52; Luke 22:39-53; John 18:1-11

Fast Facts

- After Judas went off to betray Jesus, the Lord announced His departure from them would be soon and how Peter would deny Him three times before a rooster crowed (John 13:31-38).
- John includes some additional comforting words Jesus said to His apostles (John 14).
- After their gathering in the upper room, Jesus and His apostles then headed for Gethsemane. On their journey, Jesus continued preparing them for what was soon to come (John 15-16). After speaking to the apostles, Jesus prayed for them and His future followers (John 17).
- Once in Gethsemane, Jesus continued in prayer (this time in agony). He took with Him Peter, James, and John. He asked them to be alert and keep watch for Him (Matthew 26:36-38, 40). Unfortunately, He found them asleep each time He returned to them. He told them to watch and pray (Matthew 26:41).
- Jesus prayed, "My Father, if it is possible, let this cup pass from Me; yet not as I will, but as you will" (Matthew 26:39). Jesus prayed this on three separate occasions.
- After finishing, Jesus returned to the apostles and said, "Behold, the hour is at hand, and the Son of Man is being betrayed into the hand of sinners. Get up, let us be going; behold, the one who betrays Me is at hand" (Matthew 26:46).
- Just as He said this, Judas arrived with a large crowd. They were there for Judas to point Jesus out to them so they could arrest Him (Matthew 26:47-48).
- Judas told them, "Whomever I kiss, He is the one; seize Him" (Matthew 26:48). He then kissed Jesus.
- The soldiers began arresting Jesus when Peter grabbed his sword and cut off the ear of the slave of the high priest (Matthew 26:51).
- Jesus told Peter to put his sword away. This must be done to accomplish the will of God. The disciples (being in fear) then abandoned Jesus and fled (Matthew 26:52-56).



Study Questions

1. What bad news did Jesus give the apostles once Judas headed out into the night?
2. How did Jesus prepare His disciples for what was about to happen?
3. Why did Jesus go to Gethsemane?
4. Which three apostles did Jesus take with Him? What instructions did He give them?
5. What did Jesus pray to the Father in Gethsemane? How many times did He do this?
6. What did Jesus find the disciples doing each time He returned to them? What can we learn from their actions?
7. Who did Judas bring with him to Jesus in Gethsemane? Why?
8. How did Judas betray the Lord?
9. How did Jesus respond to Peter's efforts to protect Him? What can we learn about Jesus from this?

Lesson 9

Jesus' Trials - Part 1 (Friday)

Key Scripture Readings: Matt. 26:57-27:26; Mark 14:53-15:15; Luke 22:54-23:25; John 18:12- 19:16

Fast Facts

- After His arrest, the Lord was brought to Annas. Annas was the father-in-law of Caiaphas (the high priest). The Lord was asked about His disciples and His teaching.
- Jesus was then brought to Caiaphas. The high priest was afraid that if he allowed Jesus to live, the people would believe His teaching, there would be an uprising, and the Jews would lose their power.
- Peter and John both followed Jesus this night. Peter followed from a distance, while John seems to have been close.
- The chief priests needed to obtain testimony against Jesus (Mark 14:55). This means they needed sufficient evidence to put Him to death.
- Many people kept giving false testimonies against Him, "but their testimonies were not consistent" (Mark 14:56). Some even said, "We heard Him say, 'I will destroy this temple made with hands, and in three days I will build another made without hands.'"
- None of the false witnesses (liars) could agree with each other!
- Jesus remained silent the whole time. Caiaphas got frustrated with all the contradictory witnesses and decided to plainly ask Jesus, "Are you the Christ?" Jesus answers, "I am" (Mark 14:62). Caiaphas tore his clothes and said, "What further need do we have of witnesses? You have heard the blasphemy; how does it seem to you?"
- The priests, elders, and scribes all agreed Jesus needed to be condemned to die. Some then began mocking Him, spitting on Him, slapping, and beating Him with their fists.
- At this point, Jesus had been convicted in two trials by the Jews (one before Annas and the other before Caiaphas). However, both of these trials were illegal because they occurred at night, and neither gave Jesus sufficient time to prepare a defense. The chief priests needed to wait until the morning before they could officially try Jesus and have Him sentenced to death.



Study Questions

1. After being arrested, who was Jesus brought to first for trial? Who was this man?
2. Who was Jesus taken to next? Who was this man?
3. Which disciples were following Jesus to see what would happen to Him?
4. What did the chief priests need to obtain in order to put Jesus to death?
5. Describe the witnesses that testified against Jesus. What can we learn from them?
6. What was Jesus doing the entire time during the trial before Caiphas? Why do you think He did this?
7. What did Caiphas plainly ask Jesus? How did he respond to the Lord's answer?
8. What did all the religious leaders there agree on (Mark 14:64)?
9. List the things that Mark 14:65 says some in the crowd did to Jesus.

Lesson 10

Jesus' Trials - Part 2 (Friday)

Key Scripture Readings: Matt. 26:57-27:26; Mark 14:53-15:15; Luke 22:54-23:25; John 18:12- 19:16

Fast Facts

- While Caiphas questioned the Lord, Peter was waiting to see the outcome in the courtyard. During this time, Peter was asked if he was a follower of Jesus. As Jesus predicted, Peter denied it three times before the rooster crowed! After the third denial, Jesus turned and looked at Peter (Luke 22:61-62). Peter then remembered Jesus' words and went away weeping.
- The next morning, the chief priests and elders decided to put Jesus to death (Matthew 27:1). They bound Jesus and brought Him before Pontius Pilate, the governor of Judea.
- Judas began feeling remorse for his betrayal of Jesus. He tried to give back the thirty pieces of silver. The chief priests and elders told him, "What is that to us? See to it yourself" (Matthew 27:4). Judas then left the temple and went out and hanged himself.
- The chief priests and elders told Pilate that Jesus was causing problems for the empire (Luke 23:1-2). They knew that bringing these charges would get Pilate's attention.
- After spending some time questioning Jesus, and finding no fault in Him, Pilate told the religious leaders to take Jesus to Herod since He was from Galilee.
- King Herod was excited to see Jesus because he had heard about Him and wanted to see Him perform a miracle. After Jesus refused to speak to him, Herod and his soldiers mocked the Lord and sent Him back to Herod (Luke 23:8-12).
- Pilate continued to say he could find no fault in Jesus. Once the Jews continued to aggressively insist that Jesus be crucified (even agreeing to let a murderer named Barabbas go free), Pilate washed his hands before them and handed Jesus over to be scourged and eventually crucified (Matthew 27:15-25; John 19:1-16).
- While leading Jesus to the place of His crucifixion, they found a man named Simon of Cyrene, and they had him carry the cross for Jesus (Matthew 27:32; Luke 23:26).



Study Questions

1. Why do you think Peter denied the Lord? How can we be guilty of this today?
2. Why was Jesus brought before Pilate?
3. Why did Judas regret his decision to betray Jesus?
4. What charges did the chief priests and elders bring to Pilate against Jesus? Why these?
5. What did Pilate determine after initially questioning Jesus?
6. Why did Pilate tell the Jews to take Jesus to Herod? Why was Herod excited to see Jesus?
7. Who was Barabbas and why was he released from prison?
8. What did Pilate think was going to happen if he just had Jesus severely beaten?
9. Why did Pilate finally give in and hand Jesus over to be crucified?

Lesson 11

Jesus' Crucifixion - (Friday)

Key Scripture Readings: Matthew 27:27-66; Mark 15:22-47; Luke 23:33-56; John 19:17-42

Fast Facts

- Jesus was crucified in a place called Golgotha. (Matthew 27:33). Golgotha was located just outside of Jerusalem.
- Jesus was crucified between two thieves.
- While hanging on the cross, the Lord was offered wine mixed with myrrh (a painkiller), but He refused it (Matthew 27:34).
- The soldiers divided Jesus' clothes up amongst themselves. They cast lots for His undergarment (John 19:23-24).
- The crowds and religious leaders mocked Jesus as He hung on the cross (Luke 23:35).
- One of the two thieves asked Jesus for forgiveness and to remember him when He came into His kingdom. Jesus told him, "Truly I say to you, today you shall be with Me in paradise (Luke 23:46).
- While being mocked, Jesus said a prayer for His enemies (Luke 23:34). He also made provision for the Apostle John to care for His mother (John 19:25-27).
- At about the ninth hour (after hanging on the cross for around six hours), Jesus shouted, "Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani."
- After drinking from a sponge soaked with wine and vinegar, Jesus cried out to God and died. Pilate placed a sign above Jesus on the cross (John 19:19-22).
- Several signs accompanied Jesus' death (Matthew 27:45, 51-54). These things convinced the centurion that Jesus was God's Son (Matthew 27:54; Luke 23:47).
- Since the Sabbath Day was approaching, the two thieves' legs were broken to speed up their deaths. Jesus' legs were not broken since He was already dead when examined.
- Joseph of Arimathea (a secret disciple) took Jesus' body and buried it in a new tomb that he owned. Some women who were disciples of Jesus looked to see where the body was laid and made plans to return Sunday (Luke 23:55-56).



Study Questions

1. What is significant about Golgotha? What does the name mean?
2. Describe the two men Jesus was crucified between?
3. What Old Testament prophecy did the casting of lots for Jesus' garment fulfill?
4. What did the crowds, chief priests and elders say to Jesus as He hung on the cross?
5. What did one of the thieves ask Jesus to remember? How did the Lord respond?
6. What lesson can we learn from Jesus' prayer for His enemies in Luke 22:34?
7. What does "Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani" mean?
8. When looking at some of the final words spoken by Jesus, which ones stand out to you the most? Why?
9. Why were the legs of Jesus not broken like the two thieves?
10. List some of the signs that accompanied Jesus' death.

Lesson 12

Jesus' Resurrection - (Sunday)

Key Scripture Readings: Matthew 28:1-20; Mark 16:1-20; Luke 24:1-51; John 20:1-21:25

Fast Facts

- Early Sunday morning, there was a violent earthquake, and an angel of the Lord came down from heaven, rolled away the stone, and sat on it.
- That same morning some women disciples came to the tomb to anoint the dead body of Jesus. They were worried about who was going to move the stone. But when they arrived, the stone was already moved!
- Inside the tomb were two men (angels) in dazzling garments. One of them spoke, saying, "Do not be afraid. You seek Jesus the Nazarene, who was crucified. Why do you seek the living among the dead? He is risen; He is not here. See the place where He was laid" (Mark 16:6). He then told the woman to go and tell Peter and the rest of the disciples.
- Mary Magdalene ran and told Peter and John. Once Peter and John arrived at the tomb, they saw linen wrappings, but no body. They then went home.
- Mary Magdalene stood outside the tomb, crying. Jesus then appeared and talked with her. This was the first appearance of Jesus after the resurrection. Mary and the other women ran to tell the apostles. They refused to believe them (Mark 16:10-11).
- Meanwhile, the chief priests and elders were attempting to cover up the truth of Jesus' resurrection (Matthew 28:11-15). They paid the soldiers to lie and say that the disciples came and stole the body. This is a lie that continues to circulate even today!
- On Sunday evening, Jesus appeared to His apostles for the first time. This occurred while they were hiding in fear of the Jews (John 20:19-20). They rejoiced when they saw Jesus!
- When Jesus appeared to the apostles the first time, Thomas was not present. He doubted and didn't believe their testimony. After eight days, Jesus would appear again, this time with Thomas present. He examined Jesus' body and believed (John 20:26-29).
- Jesus would make several more appearances after the resurrection (John 21:1-14; Luke 24:13-35; 1 Corinthians 15:3-8). After appearing to His disciples over forty days, Jesus then gave them the mission of going into the world and preaching the gospel (Matthew 28:18-20; Mark 16:15-18; Acts 1:1-8). He then ascended to heaven to sit at the right hand of God (Mark 16:19-20; Acts 1:9-11).



Study Questions

1. Where were the women disciples going the Sunday morning after Jesus' death? What were they worried about before arriving?
2. Describe what these women saw when they arrived at their destination.
3. Who did Jesus appear to first?
4. Did the apostles believe what Mary said about Jesus' resurrection?
5. How did the chief priests and elders attempt to cover up the resurrection?
6. What were the apostles doing when Jesus appeared to them the first time? How did they respond to seeing Jesus?
7. How did Thomas respond to the report of the other apostles? When did he believe that Jesus was raised?
8. List some of the other appearances Jesus made after being raised.
9. For how long did Jesus appear to His apostles?
10. What commandment did Jesus give before ascending to heaven?

Lesson 13

Review

Write down the top two things that stood out to you from each lesson. Be prepared to discuss your answers.

1. Lesson 1 – Jesus in Bethany (Saturday)
2. Lesson 2 – Jesus Enters Jerusalem (Sunday)
3. Lesson 3 – Jesus Curses the Fig Tree (Monday)
4. Lesson 4 – Jesus versus the Religious Leaders – Part 1 (Tuesday)
5. Lesson 5 – Jesus versus the Religious Leaders – Part 2 (Tuesday)
6. Lesson 6 – The Plot to Kill Jesus (Wednesday-Thursday)
7. Lesson 7 – Jesus Eats the Passover (Thursday)
8. Lesson 8 – Jesus in Gethsemane (Thursday)

9. Lesson 9 – Jesus’ Trials – Part 1 (Friday)

10. Lesson 10 – Jesus’ Trials – Part 2 (Friday)

11. Lesson 11 – Jesus’ Crucifixion (Friday)

12. Lesson 12 – Jesus’ Resurrection (Sunday)