

The Life OF CHRIST



Lone Star Baptist College

Life of Christ

All Scripture quotations are taken from the
King James Bible.

Lone Star Baptist College is committed to providing
tried, trusted, and proven material that will further equip
our college students as they prepare to do the will of God
and to carry out the Great Commission.

The contents of this book are the result of decades of spiritual growth in life and
ministry. It is not our intent to claim originality with any quote or thought
that could not readily be tied to an original source.

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Dear LSBC Student,

We hope that you enjoy this class, “Life of Christ.” Our LSBC faculty has gone to great lengths to provide you with the very best Christian material and education that is available today. Our desire is to help you reach your fullest potential as you do the will of God for your life.

In preparing this material, our dedicated faculty members have made sure that each course study is well-balanced, Christ-honoring, Biblically sound, and completely trustworthy. This material has been prepared in such a way that you can use it over and over again in your future ministries.

Our church and college want to provide you with the tools you need to serve the Lord and lead others. We believe that you deserve the very best tools as you endeavor to obey the Lord and train others.

As you take this class always remember we are here to help you, serve you, and lead you. We pray that our Lord will richly bless you through this class.

Sincerely, 

Dr. Mike Wells, President



CLASS REQUIREMENTS

- This class has no specific requirements
- Suggested reading is the series on Jesus Christ by Dr. John G. Butler

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NOTES:

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NOTES:

ISRAEL DURING THE TIME OF CHRIST

Lesson 1

NOTES:

- I. THE JEWS WERE _____ AROUND THE WORLD
 - A. Many of the Jews living during the time of Christ _____

 - B. There were two particular categories of dispersed Jews
 1. _____ (Babylonian) Dispersion
 - a. Many lived only about a week's days journey to the East of Jerusalem
 - b. They were numerous (it is possible that only 50,000 Jews were allowed to return with Zerubbabel and Ezra)
 - c. The number of Jews living in the "Trans-Euphratic" provinces could have been in the millions.
 - d. These "Eastern" dispersed Jews were _____
_____ in their beliefs, and closely agreed with the Jews in Jerusalem and Israel
 - e. Their motive for staying out of Israel was _____

 2. _____ (Hellenistic) Dispersion
 - a. These were scattered across the North and Europe in the Roman Empire
 - b. They were _____ in their religion and tended to wander from the position of the religious center in Jerusalem

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NOTES:

- c. _____ was the spoken language of most of these Jews
 - d. _____ was the city closest to Israel, but considered outside of the country and was part of this Hellenistic dispersion of Judaism
- C. For all those who were dispersed, Israel (particularly Jerusalem) was still considered _____.
- 1. They preferred to travel there during the feasts when it was possible
 - 2. _____ was understood to be the only accepted center of worship
 - a. The temple was there
 - b. It was the center of religious practice and thought
 - c. Beginning in Jerusalem, _____ on the tops of mountains to notify the dispersed Jews of the beginning of each month “for the regulation of the festive calendar”
 - 3. When Jews traveled away from Israel, they were gladly heard from in the _____ in which they visited (Acts 13:15)
- D. The dispersion made sentiments run especially high towards the return of the Messiah who would reunite all the Jews and free them from captivity
- E. A mixture of _____ was present among Jews as a result of dispersion
 - 1. The language of the students of the Synagogue _____

NOTES:

2. Square letters (written) had been introduced as a result of the exile
3. The Jews of the _____ spoke mostly Aramaean
4. The Jews of the _____ spoke Greek
5. Translators were often required in the Synagogue

II. _____ SCRIPTURE *Darkness*

A. The Bible addresses the significance of this problem

1. It was unacceptable not to abide by the _____
 - Matt 15:2, “Why do thy disciples transgress the tradition of the elders? for they wash not their hands when they eat bread.” (see also Mark 7:3-13)
2. The tradition had made the word of God of “none effect”
 - Matt 15:6, “And honour not his father or his mother, he shall be free. Thus have ye made the commandment of God of none effect by your tradition.”
3. It was typical of a _____ to be trained in those traditions (i.e. Paul)
 - Gal. 1:14, “And profited in the Jews' religion above many my equals in mine own nation, being more exceedingly zealous of the traditions of my fathers.”
4. Tradition is understood to be _____
 - Col 2:8, “Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ.”

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NOTES:

5. Peter wrote that their redemption was from conversation based upon tradition

- 1 Peter 1:18, “Forasmuch as ye know that ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, from your vain conversation received by tradition from your fathers;”

B. Tradition is “_____ passed from generation to generation _____.”

1. This is as opposed to teaching passed down from God (i.e. in His word).

2. To deny that God preserves the Bible _____ God’s teachings with tradition.

C. Jewish theology became divided into _____ – the *Halakhah* (the “Rule of the Spiritual Road”) and the *Haggadah*.

1. The *Haggadah* “was only the personal saying of the teacher, had no absolute authority, and was very popular.”

2. All the doctrinal teaching of the Synagogue was derived from the *Haggadah*, as was “Jewish traditionalism.”

D. Men were given places of extreme prominence in Jewish society

1. _____ (Sopherim) – These were the most prominent figures

a. They were everywhere; even among the dispersed Jews

b. He was the mouthpiece and representative of the people

NOTES:

- c. He was solemnly ordained by the laying on of hands
 - d. “He puts questions; he urges objection; he expects full explanations and respectful demeanor.” (Edersheim)
2. _____ – The proprietors and purveyors of tradition
- a. One of three sects, the other two being the Essenes and Sadducees
 - b. Knew everything about what God said, but nothing about who God really was (Jesus). As Jesus did not conform to their idea of God, they rejected Him.
 - c. Were particularly noted for their self righteousness and pride (Lu 18:11)
 - d. Were fluent in the law, but ignorant of the meaning of unfulfilled prophecy
 - e. The Lord described them and pronounced seven woes upon them (and the scribes)
 - 1) _____ men from entering the kingdom of heaven.
 - Matt 23:13, “But woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men: for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in.”
 - 2) They had _____.
 - Matt 23:14, “Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the

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NOTES:

greater damnation.”

3) They went to extreme lengths to gain _____ (not God).

- Matt 23:15, “Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves.”

4) They _____, but not of themselves.

- Matt 23:23, “Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone.”

5) They were _____, but filthy on the inside.

- Mt 23:25, “Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess.”
- 26, “Thou blind Pharisee, cleanse first that which is within the cup and platter, that the outside of them may be clean also.”

6) They were _____.

- Matt 23:27, “Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness.

NOTES:

7) They claimed to believe _____, but in reality they opposed them.

- Matt 23:29, “Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! because ye build the tombs of the prophets, and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous,”
- Mt 23:30, “And say, If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been partakers with them in the blood of the prophets.”
- 31, “Wherefore ye be witnesses unto yourselves, that ye are the children of them which killed the prophets.”

3. _____ – The rationalists who believed in high moral law, but no spiritual realm

- a. Every time the Bible mentions the Sadducees alone (not with the Pharisees) it reminds us that they deny the resurrection of man (i.e. eternal life)
- b. The Sadducees are like some Jews of today who take the word of God on a purely rationalistic basis and believe it only has value in the here and now. They do not accept the miraculous or _____ of God’s word
- c. They Sadducees could be a blend of Greek philosophy and Jewish law
- d. They also denied the existence of angels, and were like the Deists of our day

III. THE JEWISH _____ BY THE ROMANS *Dominion*

- A. The beginning of the times of the Gentiles - history from the time of the Babylonian exile

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NOTES:

1. Cyrus the Great annexed Palestine in BC 539 and retained control for two centuries
 - a. The temple was rebuilt
 - b. The walls were rebuilt
 2. Alexander the Great displaced the Macedonian Empire and controlled Palestine starting in about BC 332
 3. The Greeks controlled Palestine until the Maccabean revolt began in BC 168
 4. Political independence lasted from BC 142 to about BC 63 when the state became a Roman protectorate.
 5. Jewish rebellion against Roman rule in 70 AD led to the destruction of the Temple and Jerusalem in 70 AD
- B. Augustus Caesar, the _____, reigned from BC 27 to about 14. AD.
1. He gave the taxation decree (Luke 2:1)
 2. He died in 14 AD.
- C. Tiberius _____ was in power from 14 AD to 37 AD
1. John the Baptist began his ministry in the 15th year of Tiberius
 - a. John was about _____ than the Lord physically (Jn 1:26)
 - b. If the Lord was born in BC 4 as is speculated, John's ministry began when John was about 32 or 33 years

old. (BC 5 or 4 to 28 AD)

NOTES:

- c. Most put the ministry of the Lord beginning at age 30
- 2. The Lord would have therefore been in His 30's (most say He was age 33) when He was crucified
- D. During the time of Christ, Israel was ruled by several _____ officials
 - 1. Herod the Great ruled Judea and Samaria from BC 43 until BC 4
 - 2. Archelaus ruled from BC 4 to 6 AD
 - 3. Procurators ruled subsequently (i.e. Pontius Pilate from 26 AD to 36 AD)
 - 4. Herod Antipas ruled Galilee and Perea from BC 4 to 39 AD
 - 5. Philip ruled Iturea and Trachonitis (Northeast of Galilee) from BC 4 to 34 AD

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NOTES:

THE PREEXISTENT LIFE OF CHRIST**LESSON 2****NOTES:**

To many people, the life of Christ began at Bethlehem; however, this is not true. Christ simply “came to earth” in Bethlehem. He lived before Bethlehem. He is a part of the eternal Godhead. There is no way to “begin” the life of Christ, for Christ never began. He is eternal and has always been with the Father.

I. HE WAS IN THE_____

- A. In John 1:1a, you will notice the Bible says, “In the beginning was the Word.”
- B. In Revelation 19:11-13 and you will find that “The Word” is a name given to Jesus Christ.
- C. _____ “in the beginning with God,” John 1:2.

II. HE WAS THE_____

- A. John 1:3, “All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made.”
- B. Jesus was the _____.
- C. Genesis 1:1, “In the beginning God created....”
 - 1. The _____ used for God is “Elohim.”
 - a. It is a plural word and yet a singular word.
 - b. It means “more than one, and yet one.”
 - c. What it really means is that God is one God and yet He is revealed in more than one person. Hence, Jesus was equal with the Father in creation.

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NOTES:

D. Genesis 1:26, “_____ make man in _____.”

1. Here is this plurality again, only one God, but three persons.

2. Jesus as the Son of God is one of those persons.

III. HIS COMING TO EARTH WAS SIMPLY_____

A. John 1:11, “He came unto his own, and his own received him not.”

B. This means that Bethlehem was Jesus’ _____.

C. In verse 14 we read, “And the Word [*Jesus*] was made [*became*] flesh, and dwelt [*tabernacled*] among us, (and we beheld his glory...”)

D. This means that God became flesh and tabernacled among us. Jesus was in His permanent form in Heaven. He took upon Himself a temporary form, like a tent or tabernacle, and came to earth for thirty-three years. He came to reveal God to man. This is what the birth of Jesus was all about.

IV. HE TOOK_____ WHEN HE CAME TO EARTH

A. Philippians 2:5-8. This is the descent of Christ as He left Heaven and came to earth.

B. Notice the different steps in His descent:

1. He “made himself of _____.”

2. He “took upon him the _____.”

3. He “was made in the _____.”

4. He “_____ himself.”

NOTES:

5. He “became _____ unto death....”

6. “...even the _____.”

C. This is a picture of Christ’s coming to earth and what He came to do.

V. HE WAS THE IMPRESSED _____ OF GOD

A. Hebrews 1:3, “Who being the brightness of *his* glory, and the *express image* of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high;”

B. The word “express” is defined as “_____.” He was the impression of God in a human body. Just as print is impressed on a piece of paper, Jesus was impressed in flesh.

C. He was not just “born” in Bethlehem; He _____.
God was impressed in flesh in Bethlehem.

VI. HE WAS _____ OF THE EARTH

A. Hebrews 1:8, “But unto the Son *he saith*, Thy throne, O God, *is* for ever and ever: a sceptre of righteousness *is* the sceptre of thy kingdom.

B. Hebrews 1:9, “Thou hast loved righteousness, and hated iniquity; therefore God, *even* thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows.”

C. Hebrews 1:10, “And, Thou, Lord, in the beginning hast laid _____; and the heavens are the works of thine hands:”

D. Not only was He the Creator, but _____,
Jesus was.

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NOTES:

1. In Hebrews 1:8, it is plain that the Scripture is speaking about the Son of God.
2. In verse 10 He was in creation, for He laid the foundation of the earth and the heavens.
3. At one time someone mentioned Abraham, and Jesus said, "Before Abraham was, I am," John 8:58b.
4. This means that Jesus was with Moses. When Moses was sent by God to go to Pharaoh and ask for the Israelites' freedom, he asked God, "When I...shall say unto them, The God of your fathers hath sent me unto you; and they shall say to me, What is his name? what shall I say unto them?" (Exodus 3:13) God answered, "Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you." Jesus said, "Before Abraham was, I am." Hence, He was with Moses.

VII. THERE ARE SEVERAL _____ IN THE OLD TESTAMENT BEFORE HIS BIRTH

- A. Jesus was the voice of God Who walked in the Garden of Eden in the cool of the day, as we see in Genesis 3:8, "And they heard the voice of the LORD God walking in the garden in the cool of the day: ..."
- B. In Genesis 32:24-31, it was Jesus _____ all night.
- C. In Daniel 3:24, 25 it was Jesus Who was in the _____ with Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego.
- D. In Joshua 5:14, 15 it was Jesus Who was _____ Who spoke to Joshua.

THE ETERNAL CHRIST

LESSON 3

NOTES:

The temptation is to spend the entire time discussing that portion of His life which lasted only thirty-three years and leave out the millions of years of the life of Christ before He came and after He went back. The life of Christ did not begin at Bethlehem and end with the ascension. Those years were simply a few years that He spent away from Home! Compare this to a weekend trip or a vacation. To understand the complete life of Christ, we must understand that His life involves more than just His thirty-three years on earth. His earthly ministry involved entering into human conditions.

He lived somewhere else and just came to live here for a while. There are many verses that have to do with the fact that Jesus came here from somewhere else.

Luke 19:10, "For the Son of man _____ that which was lost."

Mark 10:45, "For even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."

Matthew 5:17, "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil."

Mark 1:38, "...for therefore came I forth."

Matthew 15:24, "...I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel."

Mark 2:17, "...I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance."

John 16:28, "I came forth from the Father, and am _____ : again, I leave the world, and go to the Father." (This is a great verse explaining what He did.)

John 8:14, "...for I know whence I came, and whither I go; but ye cannot tell whence I come, and whither I go."

John 8:16, "...I am not alone, but I and the Father that sent me."

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NOTES:

John 8:23, "...I am from above: ye are of this world; _____."

John 6:62, "What and if ye shall see the Son of man ascend up _____?"

I. HE WAS _____ WHEN HE CAME TO EARTH

- In I Timothy 3:16 notice the words, "God was manifest in the _____." The word *manifest* is the same word that is mentioned in Revelation; in fact, it is the same word as the word *revelation*. The Greek word is *apocalypse*, which means "_____."
- This is exactly the way Christ was. He had been in Heaven, but He had not yet been unveiled to men. The fact that He was preexistent is found in _____, "Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever."

II. JESUS WAS THE "_____"

- In all the history of the world, Jesus emerges as the only expected Person. No one was looking for persons such as Julius Caesar, George Washington, Napoleon, or Abraham Lincoln to appear at the time and place at which they did appear. No other person has had his course foretold or his work laid out for him _____. The coming of the Messiah had been predicted for centuries; in fact, the promise of His coming was given to Adam and Eve soon after their fall into sin. As time went on, various details concerning His person and work were revealed to the prophets. At the time that Jesus was born, there was a _____ throughout the Jewish world that the Messiah was soon to appear. Even the manner of His birth and the town in which it would occur had been clearly indicated.
- Notice John 16:28a, "I came forth _____."

III. THE PROPHETS PREDICTED HIS COMING AND TOLD US THAT _____

- In Micah 5:2 we read, "But thou, Beth-lehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth

unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting.”

NOTES:

- In _____ He is called “Wonderful,” “Counsellor,” “mighty God,” “everlasting Father,” and “Prince of Peace.”

IV. THE _____ KNEW THAT HE LIVED BEFORE HE CAME TO EARTH

- In John 1:15, John the Baptist said, “He that cometh after me is preferred before me: for _____.”
- In I Timothy 1:15 Paul said, “This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus _____ to save sinners...” The word *came* implies that He was some place else before He came here.
- In _____ we read, “For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him: And he is before all things, and by him all things consist.”
- The word _____ here is a very interesting word which means, “stick together.”
- It is Christ Who holds the universe and the world together; in fact, all things stick together through Him. This means from the beginning of the world there had to be a Christ; and as long as there is a world, there must be a Christ, because He holds everything together.

V. _____ MENTIONED THIS SAME TRUTH

- In John 17:24 we read, “...for thou [Father] lovedst me before the foundation of the world.”
- In John 8:58 we read, “...Before Abraham was, _____.”

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NOTES:

- In Revelation 22:13 we read, “I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last.” *Alpha* is the first letter of the Greek alphabet; *Omega* is the last. This means that Jesus is saying, “I am the A to Z. I am the first and the last.”

THE BIRTH OF CHRIST

Lesson 4

NOTES:

I. PROPHECY RELATING TO THE BIRTH OF CHRIST

A. Adoration of the _____

- Ps 72:10 The kings of Tarshish and of the isles shall bring presents: the kings of Sheba and Seba shall offer gifts.
- Is 60:6 The multitude of camels shall cover thee, the dromedaries of Midian and Ephah; all they from Sheba shall come: they shall bring gold and incense; and they shall shew forth the praises of the LORD.
- Also Ps 72:15; Is 60:3

B. _____ into Egypt

- Hos 11:1 When Israel was a child, then I loved him, and called my son out of Egypt. (see Mt 2:15)

C. _____ Slaughter of Children

- Jer 31:15 Thus saith the LORD; A voice was heard in Ramah, lamentation, and bitter weeping; Rachel weeping for her children refused to be comforted for her children, because they were not.

D. Virgin Birth

- Is 7:14 Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name _____.

E. Birth in _____

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NOTES:

- Micah 5:2 But thou, Bethlehem Ephratah, _____ among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting.

F. Youth in _____

- Mt 2:23 And he came and dwelt in a city called Nazareth: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophets, He shall be called a Nazarene.
- Note: Old Testament does not record this prophecy – the prophets spoke it.

G. Note that the mention of fulfilled prophecy about the birth of the Lord was primarily contained in the book of _____. He was the writer who addressed the Jews, and they were the ones who would see the most proof in this fulfilled prophecy.

II. JOSEPH, MARY, AND THE BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT (Matthew 1:18-25)

A. Mary was espoused to Joseph (18).

1. The _____ but the ceremony had not yet been performed.
2. The obligation was similar to being married.

B. Mary was a virgin—the Bible particularly points out that Joseph had not known her (18).

1. She was “found with child”—Joseph had to be told.
2. This was to be expected as Joseph had not “known” her, and yet she was betrothed to him.

C. Joseph had to decide what to do about Mary being found with child (19).

NOTES:

1. He was saved, and made decisions _____.
 2. He cared for Mary even though he thought she had possibly betrayed him.
- D. God _____ before Joseph could execute his decision (20-21).
1. God sent a messenger to tell him what he should do.
 2. He gave Joseph instructions concerning Mary.
 3. He explained the situation.
 4. He explained the _____ for the situation.
 5. He gave further direction in what Joseph should do (_____).
 6. We are further told that the purpose of this was to fulfill prophecy (v.22-23).
- E. Joseph _____ God's instruction.
1. He married her.
 2. He did not know her until after the Lord's birth.
 3. He named the child JESUS (meaning "_____").
- F. Mary and Joseph were _____.
- G. They offered the lesser offering in Luke 2.

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NOTES:

III. THE TRAVEL TO BETHLEHEM, THE SHEPHERDS, AND THE BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT

(Luke 2:1-20)

A. Luke 2:1, “And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the _____.”

1. _____ was the first of the Roman Emperors (from 27 B.C. to 14 A.D.).

2. The taxation involved a _____ (i.e. census).

3. The entire world was now part of the Roman Empire—Rome was never greater.

B. Luke 2:2-4 “(And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria.) 3 And all went to be taxed, every one into his own city. 4 And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judaea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem; (because he was of the house and lineage of David:)”

1. Joseph lived in _____ before the Lord’s birth, which helps explain why he returned there from Egypt.

2. This passage proves that the Lord was born to _____.

3. There are two cities called “The City of David.”

a. _____ – the house of bread where the Lord appeared during His first advent.

b. Zion – where _____.

C. Luke 2:5, “To be taxed with Mary his espoused wife, being great with child.”

1. Notice God’s _____ in moving Mary from

NOTES:

Nazareth to Bethlehem so that prophecy would be _____.

2. The journey would have been 70 miles or less than one week.
 3. They would have, no doubt, traveled through Jerusalem on the way to Bethlehem (6 miles to the South).
 4. The last part of the journey would involve an almost constant uphill climb of great difficulty if they traveled through Jericho.
- D. Luke 2:6-7, “And so it was, that, while they were there, the days were accomplished that she should be delivered. 7 And she brought forth her firstborn son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn.”
1. There was absolutely _____ for the Lord made by the world at His birth.
 2. He was afforded no more comfort than the _____, even though it must have been plain that Mary was about to deliver her first child (his parents had no connections with which to improve the situation).
 3. He was dressed in material consisting of rent garments—little more than _____.
 4. He rested in a rough place normally used to feed animals.
- E. Luke 2:9-11, “And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them: and they were sore afraid. 10 And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. 11 For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.”
1. The good tidings were for “_____,” not just for the “elect.”

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NOTES:

2. The only _____ is the Lord Jesus Christ.
- F. Luke 2:12, “And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.”
- Though Herod could not find the child, the _____ were given adequate instructions to do so.
- G. Luke 2:13-14 “And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, 14 Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.”
- H. Luke 2:15, “And it came to pass, as the angels were gone away from them into heaven, the shepherds said one to another, Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the _____ unto us.”
- I. Angels reside in heaven; the “_____” and angels are one and the same.
- J. Luke 2:16, “And they came with _____, and found Mary, and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger.”
1. The place where He lay made it possible for the shepherds to find Him.
2. The travel must not have taken more than a few hours, but _____ (maybe to avoid missing the opportunity).
- K. Luke 2:17-20, “And when they had seen it, they _____ the saying which was told them concerning this child. 18 And all they that heard it wondered at those things which were told them by the shepherds. 19 But Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart. 20 And the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen, as it was told unto them.”
- It was no secret that something special had taken place.

NOTES:

IV. THE WISE MEN AND HEROD (Matthew 2:1-13)

- A. The Greek word *Magoi* implies that they were from a tribe of the Medes (i.e. from Persia).
- B. There was a contingent of dispersed Jews in _____ (modern-day Iran).
- C. It is thought that the Jews expected a Star as a sign of the Messiah, based upon Nu 24:17 and other writings.
- D. The wise men could have traveled between 1,000 and 1,500 miles depending upon what part of Persia they were from. At 25 miles a day, it would have taken them _____.
- E. Things we know about the wise men:
 - 1. They knew the Messiah was born because of the _____ (v.2).
 - 2. They did not seem to know about _____ until shown so.
 - 3. They gave up much time and money to travel to see Him.
 - 4. Their purpose was _____ (v.2, 11).
 - 5. They were not ashamed to make the _____ of their trip _____ (v.3).
 - 6. They were directed by God to His Son (v.12).
 - 7. They _____ and returned home using a different route (v.12).
- F. The wise men found the Lord somewhat easily, while Herod never

Life of Christ

NOTES:

was able.

JOHN THE BAPTIST

Lesson 5

NOTES:I. HIS _____ WAS PROPHETIC

- Isa 40:3 The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the LORD, make straight in the desert a highway for our God. (Note: Deity of Christ)
- Mal 3:1 Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me: and the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in: behold, he shall come, saith the LORD of hosts.
- Mal 4:5 Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the LORD:

II. HIS PARENTS WERE _____

- A. His father was a priest (Lu 1:5).
- B. Both his mother and father were called “_____” (Lu 1:6).

III. HIS _____IV. HIS MOTHER WAS BARREN (Lu 1:7)

- A. His parents were _____ (Lu 1:7).
- B. It seems that his parents had been praying for a child.

V. HIS _____

- A. It was pre-announced by an angel.
- B. Lu 1:13 But the angel said unto him, Fear not, Zacharias: _____; and thy wife Elisabeth shall bear thee a son, and thou shalt call his name John.

Life of Christ

NOTES:

C. It was to make many _____ (Lu 1:14).

VI. HIS LIFE WAS _____ IN ADVANCE

A. The angel told his father of John's _____.

B. The angel told his father of his _____ (no strong drink).

C. The angel told his father of _____
from before his birth (Lu 1:15).

VII. JOHN WAS _____ WITH THE LORD JESUS CHRIST EARLY ON

A. He reacted to the Lord _____ (Lu 1:41).

B. He knew the Lord when he first saw Him (Jn 1:15).

VIII. HIS NAME _____ (Lu 1:13)

A. The name "John" is seen in the Old Testament as "Johanan" 24 times.

B. It means " _____ " or "Jehovah's Gracious Gift."

C. The naming of John was a departure from the tradition of _____.

IX. HE WAS WELL KNOWN AS A CHILD

A. He lived in the hills of Judea (somewhere near Jerusalem) (Lu 1:65).

NOTES:

B. Many heard of his unusual situation (Lu 1:66).

X. THE LORD AS A CHILD (Lu 1:66).

XI. HIS FATHER DECLARED THE JOB GOD HAD GIVEN TO JOHN.

A. He would be called _____ (v.76).

B. He would go _____ (v.76).

C. He would give _____ unto Israel by the remission of their sins (v.77).

1. This salvation was a _____ of God's mercy (v.78).

2. It was also a result of _____ (v.78).

3. He lived in the _____ until the appointed day.

Life of Christ

NOTES:

FLIGHT INTO EGYPT

Lesson 6

NOTES:

Matthew 2:13-23

I. THE JOURNEY FROM JERUSALEM TO EGYPT WAS ABOUT

- A. The travel would have probably been along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.
- B. Imagine making such a trip with a baby or small child.
- C. The journey would begin with a trip to the seacoast and Ashkelon.
- The Bible speaks of Ashkelon being visited by God (Zeph 2:7 "...in the houses of Ashkelon shall they lie down in the evening: for the LORD their God shall visit them..."); but in _____, this prophecy is not said _____.

II. THE JOURNEY WAS _____ AND ITS DESTINATION WAS _____ (Luke 2:13)

III. JOSEPH DID NOT HAVE TO WAIT FOR NEWS TO GET TO EGYPT OF HEROD'S DEATH, _____

IV. THE RETURN FROM EGYPT WAS _____ (_____ When Israel was a child, then I loved him, and called my son out of Egypt.)

- A. This is another example of _____ fulfilling prophecy.
- B. The journey back to Nazareth would have been about 300 miles, and not necessarily through Jerusalem.

V. DURING THE TIME JESUS WAS IN EGYPT, MANY CHILDREN IN BETHLEHEM WERE KILLED BY HEROD

Life of Christ

NOTES:

- A. The killings were a result of _____, and could have been vindication for the inability to locate the Lord.
- B. He killed “all the children” _____ in Bethlehem and surrounding cities.
- C. Herod _____ a matter of months after this terrible action.
- D. This killing of children was prophesied
 - _____ Thus saith the LORD; A voice was heard in Ramah, lamentation, and bitter weeping; Rahel weeping for her children refused to be comforted for her children, because they were not.
- 1. Ramah (about 5 miles North of Jerusalem) is a city near “Gibeah of Benjamin” (3 miles North of Jerusalem).
- 2. Rahel refers to Rachael (Jacob’s wife).
 - a. Her two sons were Joseph and Benjamin.
 - b. Benjamin’s inheritance was located North of Jerusalem from the Jordan River to about halfway between Jerusalem and the Coast, and as far North as Gilgal.

VI. _____ IS AN EPILOGUE TO THE SLAUGHTER OF THESE CHILDREN.

THE CHILDHOOD OF JESUS**LESSON 7****NOTES:**

Very little in the Bible is said about His childhood; however, from the occasional glimpses that we get and from the obvious fact that He was trained in the strict Judaistic customs, we can learn some interesting things about our Lord.

- I. HE KNEW AND WAS TAUGHT
- A. When a Jewish boy was three years old, he was given _____, the garment directed by the law. See Numbers 15:38-41 and Deuteronomy 22:12.
 - B. At the age of five, he began to learn _____ under his mother's direction. These were passages written on scrolls such as the Shema, or creed, of Deuteronomy 6:4-9; Psalms 114; 118; and 126.
 - C. At the age of ten, the boy was to commence the study of the Mishnah, which was a compilation of _____.
 - D. When he became thirteen years of age, he wore for the first time the phylacteries, which the Jew always put on at the recital of the daily prayer.
 - E. At eighteen, he was to be instructed in the Gemara, a vast collection of interpretations. Hence, we know that _____, Jesus learned the Word of God.
- II. HE WAS _____ TO GOD'S HOUSE
- A. _____, "Now his parents went to Jerusalem every year at the feast of the Passover."
 - B. This shows us how important it is for a young people to be faithful in their attendance of God's House above every other loyalty.
- III. HE WAS A _____ AS HE GREW UP

Life of Christ

NOTES:

- Luke 2:40, “And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom: and the grace of God was upon him.
- Luke 2:52, “And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man.”
- The word *increased* in Luke 2:52 means “_____.” In other words, these two verses simply tell us that He was normal in His physical, mental, and spiritual progress.

IV. HE WAS A _____ YOUNG PERSON

- This we know because He worked in His father’s carpentry shop. It is important that young people see the importance of their _____ to work and _____ as they work.

V. HE WAS _____ STRONG

- Luke 2:40 teaches that He was physically strong. Here again we have the importance of each person’s taking care of his body in childhood.

VI. HE WAS COURTEOUS

In Luke 2:40, notice the words, “grace of God.”

- A. He was a _____ boy.
- B. This means that He used _____.
- C. He was ethical and courteous.
- D. He was taught to be gracious and _____.
- E. These are character traits that ought to be stressed again and again and again.
- F. How vital that our young people _____ good manners, good etiquette, etc.

NOTES:

VII. HE WAS_____

Luke 2:51, “And he went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and _____: but his mother kept all these sayings in her heart.”

- A. Here was the Son of God, _____
the Son of God; yet He was subject to His earthly parents.
- B. _____ is one of the most important
things a child can ever learn.
- C. This obedience is actually obedience to God, because
_____ as they rear their children.
- D. When the child becomes older, he will _____
_____.
- E. If Jesus, the Son of God, was subject to His earthly parents, how
much more should we as sinners be subject to ours.

VIII. HE WAS MINDFUL OF_____

Luke 2:48, “And when they saw him, they were amazed: and his mother said unto him, Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us? behold, thy father and I have sought thee sorrowing.”

Luke 2:49, “And he said unto them, How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be about my _____ business?”

- A. Mary had used the wrong words when she made the statement to Him, “...behold, thy father and I have sought thee sorrowing.”
- B. He was very quick to say in so many words that Joseph was not His father, but that _____.
- C. Here we have Jesus Himself attesting to the virgin birth.

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NOTES:

D. We also have the fact that He was rebuking Mary for implying that Joseph was His father.

IX. AS A BOY HE DID_____ THINGS

Luke 2:49, “And he said unto them, How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be about my _____?”

- A. He was about His Father’s business.
- B. Even at the age of twelve, He understood the importance of _____.
- C. We have the idea in far too many of our churches that service for God comes when a person gets older. This is not true. Even a twelve-year-old young person can know the will of God and do God’s will.

THE SOJOURN IN JERUSALEM AT THE FEAST

Lesson 8

NOTES:

Luke 2:40-52

I. ISRAEL WAS COMMANDED TO TRAVEL TO JERUSALEM TO

Deut 6:5-6 Thou mayest not sacrifice the passover within any of thy gates, which the LORD thy God giveth thee: 6 But at the place which the LORD thy God shall choose to place his name in, there thou shalt sacrifice the passover at even, at the going down of the sun, at the season that thou camest forth out of Egypt.

- A. The phrase “any of thy gates” appears in Deuteronomy four times, and refers to _____ comprehensively.
- B. The place where God chose to place His name was _____ (where the temple was).

II. THERE WERE _____ TIMES APPOINTED WHEN THE
MEN WERE TO APPEAR BEFORE THE LORD, BUT ONLY
_____ WHERE THE WOMEN WERE REQUIRED

Deut 16:16 Three times in a year shall all thy males appear before the LORD thy God in the place which he shall choose; in the feast of unleavened bread, and in the feast of weeks, and in the feast of tabernacles: and they shall not appear before the LORD empty:

- A. _____ – this was the week following the Passover, commemorating the deliverance from Egypt.
- B. _____ – held seven weeks after the Passover (on the 50th day) it is also known as Pentecost.
- C. _____ – held in mid October (roughly) it was at the end of the harvest of corn and wine. It was commemorative of the deliverance from Egypt, and took place a few days after the Day of Atonement.

NOTES:

III. THE JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM WOULD TYPICALLY BE MADE ALONG THE JORDAN RIVER VALLEY

- A. The trip involved a 15-mile trip east, followed by a sixty-mile trip south to Jericho, and a twenty-mile trip west to Jerusalem.
- B. The total distance would be just under _____, and would take several days.
- C. As the majority of the people in the country were traveling, large caravans would form and _____.

IV. TWO DISTINCT _____ ARE EMPHASIZED IN THIS PASSAGE

- A. Parents – (verse 41) _____. Even though Joseph was not the father of Jesus, he was considered Jesus' earthly authority.
- B. _____ – (verse 43) at the age of 12, Jesus was still considered a child. He is subject to his parents (verse 52).
 - 1. The age of 12 was when a Jewish boy would begin to _____.
 - 2. Manasseh was twelve years old when he began to reign (II Kings 21:1).
 - 3. Twelve often occurs in the Bible in the context of “_____” or “governing.”

V. THE DURATION OF THE STAY IN JERUSALEM WAS _____, AT THE END OF WHICH JESUS STAYED BEHIND WHILE THE FAMILY UNDERTOOK THE JOURNEY NORTH (Luke 2:43)

- A. The Lord was doing what was right; it was Mary and Joseph that

were in error.

NOTES:

B. It appears that Mary and Joseph _____ that they did not worry of His whereabouts when they departed Jerusalem.

C. At the end of a day's journey, the family could possibly have been in Jericho.

VI. AT THE AGE OF 12, THE LORD WAS ABLE TO CONVERSE WITH _____

A. Paul was taught by a “doctor of the law” named Gamaliel.

B. These “doctors” were primarily _____, and would address questions about the law in the synagogue and temple (or wherever someone would listen to them).

C. The Lord was the center of their attention (verse 46) and engaged them in questions.

D. The _____ (verse 47) that he demonstrated was astonishing.

VII. IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT ANNAS BECAME HIGH PRIEST IN 7 A.D. (Two years before Jesus appeared in the temple at the age of 12)

A. _____ continued to be the high priest when John's ministry started (Lu 3:2).

B. The Lord was first led to Annas the _____ (John 18:13).

VIII. MARY MADE TWO ERRORS WHEN SHE ADDRESSED JESUS AFTER FINDING HIM

A. She called _____ even though he was not.

NOTES:

- B. She acted as if she _____
could have happened to Him, not remembering that He was the
Messiah and must fulfill prophecy.

IX. THE LORD SET EACH OF THESE ERRORS STRAIGHT.

- A. “How is it that ye sought me?” – there was not cause for alarm.
- B. “Wist ye not that I must be about my Father’s business?” –
identifying _____ and the _____.
- C. Note: the NIV, NASV, etc. say “_____” rather than
“about my Father’s business.” This is an error in translation, not a
change to the Greek text.

X. THE LORD DEMONSTRATES THE _____ FOR A CHILD

- A. He did as they requested (v. 51) by going “_____.”
- B. He “was _____” to them.

XI. MARY WAS UNSURE ABOUT THE MATTER

- A. She “_____” (v. 50).
- B. She “kept all these sayings _____” (v. 51).

XII. VERSES 40 AND 52 GIVE INSIGHT INTO THE GROWTH OF THE LORD INTO ADULTHOOD

- A. He grew physically (v.40).
- B. He was made _____ (the exact same thing was said
about _____ in Luke 1:80).
- C. He was filled with _____.

NOTES:

D. _____ was upon Him.

E. He _____ in wisdom (v.52).

F. He grew physically larger (v.52).

G. He found favor _____.

XIII. THERE ARE NO OTHER ACCOUNTS OF ANY EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST DURING HIS YOUTH OTHER THAN THE ONES FOUND IN _____

Life of Christ

NOTES:

BAPTISM OF OUR LORD

Lesson 9

NOTES:

Matthew 3:13-17; Mark 1:9-11; Luke 3:21-22; John 1:28-34

One of the most disputed doctrines in the Bible is _____. Some believe it is by immersion; others practice sprinkling; still others believe it is by pouring. Some baptize one time backwards; some baptize three times backwards; some believe that a person should be baptized face down; others baptize three times face down. Some baptize only converts; others baptize children; still others baptize babies. Some baptize just in Jesus' name; others baptize in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. However, we must understand that there is only one "Scriptural Baptism." In order to understand what a Scriptural baptism is, we must see what the Bible teaches about this subject. What does the Bible say constitutes Scriptural baptism?

I. THE _____ OF THE BAPTISM OF THE LORD

A. _____ (also called Betharabah or Bethbarah) is named as the place in John 1:28.

1. The Westcott & Hort type texts (i.e. NIV, NASV, etc.) mess this up.
2. Bethabara makes more sense than "Bethany beyond Jordan."
 - a. There is a Bethabara in the O.T. at the right geographic place.
 - b. There is no Bethany beyond Jordan known to exist.

B. Bethabara means "_____ (crossing)."

C. Bethabara is the Biblically important in _____.

Life of Christ

NOTES:

1. It is the place where _____ to the battle of Jericho.
 2. It is possibly the place where _____ in Gen 32:243.
 3. It is the place where _____ slew the Ephraimites (Jud 12:1-5).
- D. The site of the baptism is less than ten miles east of the wilderness of temptation.
- E. Jericho is the lowest city on earth at 820 feet below sea level. The site of the baptism is even lower in elevation.
- F. _____ says Jesus was baptized “in Jordan.”
- G. The journey Jesus took to get to the baptism began in Nazareth, and would have taken several days (about 70 miles). The Bible does not record that anyone made the trip with the Lord.
- H. The most unique thing about John – the thing used to distinguish him from others – was _____.

II. THE LIKENESS OF THE BAPTISM

A. The mode

1. Matthew notes that Jesus “_____” (Matt 3:16).
2. Mark 1:9 says Jesus came straightway up out of the water.
3. Luke and John do not give other indications except that they use the word *baptize*, which means to “_____.”
4. Mark 1:8 connects the _____ (“I indeed have baptized you with water: but he shall baptize

you with the Holy Ghost.”). Would we expect baptism to teach that we are “sprinkled” with the Spirit or that we are “immersed”?

NOTES:

5. Col 2:12 says we are “_____” – sprinkling doesn’t bury anything.

B. The meaning – Matthew 3:15

1. “...thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness.”
 - a. *Thus* – _____
 - b. *becometh* – it stands out; it is conspicuous; _____
 - c. *us* – _____; they were each an example
 - d. *fulfil* – to complete; _____
 - e. *righteousness* – perfect conformity to God’s law (note: baptism _____)
2. _____ is the first place in the Bible where the word “baptize” occurs.

III. A DIVINE ORDER

A. A saved person is to be _____.

Notice the divine order in Acts 2:41-47. It is _____.

- In Acts 8:36 and 37, we have a necessary prerequisite for baptism - a person must be saved.

Life of Christ

NOTES:

- Acts 8:36, “And as they went on their way, they came unto a certain water: and the eunuch said, See, here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptized?”
- Acts 8:37, “And Philip said, If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest. And he answered and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.”

B. Those who are saved after baptism, should be baptized Scripturally.

A person who is sprinkled as a baby, of course, is not Scripturally baptized. A person who joined the church and was baptized but never born again, of course, was never Scripturally baptized. Scriptural baptism should be obeyed after a person has received Christ as their Saviour. _____

God’s divine order is: 1. Salvation, 2. Baptism, 3. Teaching (Learning)

Matthew 28:19, “Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost:”

Matthew 28:20, “Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen.”

C. This means that a person who was baptized as a baby and received Christ later must be baptized Scripturally in order to fulfill the command of God.

Not one single baby in the entire Bible was baptized. There is no record of any such ordinance. If the Bible does not teach it, Christians should not practice it. The qualification of baptism is that a person must first receive Christ as their Saviour. (Read Acts 8:36 - 37)

D. People were baptized _____ in the Bible.

When a person gets baptized they are showing others that they are showing others that they love the Lord, are not ashamed of Him and that they are obeying Him. When we know something is right, we should be quick to obey it.

NOTES:

In _____, the _____ was baptized the same day he was saved.

In _____, _____ was baptized the same day she was saved.

In _____, the _____ were baptized the same day they were saved.

In _____, the _____ was baptized the same day he was saved.

There is nothing in the Bible that tells about a waiting period or a testing period.

As soon as we believe a person is saved, we are to encourage him to follow Christ in baptism.

IV. A DEFINITE MODE

Now let us notice what the Bible teaches about immersion:

- A. New Testament baptism requires “_____.” (_____)
- B. New Testament baptism requires a _____
(_____)
- C. New Testament baptism requires a _____.
(_____)
- D. New Testament baptism requires _____.
(_____)

NOTES:

E. New Testament baptism requires a _____.
(_____)

F. New Testament baptism requires a _____.”
(_____)

V. A DEFINITE MOTIVE

The only reasons that a person should be baptized are as follows:

A. When a person is Scripturally baptized _____.

Matthew 3:13, “Then cometh Jesus from Galilee to Jordan unto John, to be baptized of him.”

Matthew 3:16, “And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water: and, lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon him:”

Matthew 3:17, “And lo a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.”

Jesus walked 70 miles from Galilee to the Jordon River to be baptized by John the Baptist and to please His Father.

B. Baptism is a picture of _____.

It is an X-ray or a fluoroscope. A person who is saved says to the world, “You cannot see what happened to my heart, so let me show you an X-ray of my heart.” It is like the wedding band, the letter sweater, or the insignia - it is the thing that tells the world publicly _____.

C. Scriptural baptism pictures the _____.

When a person walks into the baptism pool, he is saying, “I believe that Jesus died for me on the cross.” When a person is immersed, he is saying, “I believe that Jesus was buried for me.” When a person

is raised from being immersed, he is saying, "I believe that Jesus was resurrected for me."

NOTES:

D. When Preacher talks to people about baptism he will show them:

_____, "Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls."

He explains that this verse is for them, then he will always ask them four questions:

1. Are you _____ that you got saved?
2. Do you _____ the Lord?
3. Are you _____ of the Lord?
4. If the Lord provided a way for you to obey Him, would you _____ the Lord?

The Lord tells us, _____ that we got saved that we should be baptized immediately.

Note: We advise all soul winners to use a Baptism Card that makes it very easy to explain a person's need to obey the Lord and be baptized. This card can be purchased at The Baptist Bookshelf.

Life of Christ

NOTES:

THE TEMPTATION OF THE LORD

Lesson 10

NOTES:

Matt 4:1-11, Mark 1:12-13, Luke 4:1-13

I. THE PREPARATION AND SETTING FOR THE TEMPTATION

A. Only _____ describe the temptation in detail; John doesn't even mention it.

B. Jesus was led up of the Spirit into the wilderness (Mt 4:1)

1. He was exactly _____; it may be God's will that we are tempted

2. When we are tempted, it is God who allows these things happen

Job 42:11 Then came there unto him all his brethren, and all his sisters, and all they that had been of his acquaintance before, and did eat bread with him in his house: and they bemoaned him, and comforted him over all the evil that the LORD had brought upon him

3. He was in a place of loneliness and limited resources, *but God was there*

C. He _____ forty days and forty nights (Mt 4:2)

1. This was done in _____ for the temptation

2. The devil _____ to approach until the time was right

D. He was _____ (Mt 4:2, Lu 4:2)

Life of Christ

NOTES:

1. The devil seeks _____ – he attacks weakness, not strength
2. God will _____
(I Cor 10:13)

II. THE PROPOSITION OF THE TEMPTER TO _____

“If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread” (Matt 4:3)

A. The appeal was to the Lord’s hunger subsequent to His fasting

1. It was an appeal to perform in a way that would bring _____ to the flesh
2. It is no error to be satisfied, but it is an error _____ in order to be satisfied
3. There may be a time (will be a time) when God does not desire our flesh to be satisfied

B. The fact the devil questioned was that Jesus was the Son of God

1. This was an attempt to _____ in order to produce results
2. It was as if the devil said, “prove that you are who you say you are.”

C. It was not really a test of whether Jesus *could* turn the stones to bread, but rather a test to see if _____

1. For the Lord to command the stones to turn to bread He would have to use words that were not life-giving – this is contrary to Scripture
2. This command would also have been a dictation of God’s

NOTES:

will based upon circumstances; _____

3. The example of turning stones to bread would have _____ – the Lord's response did just the opposite

4. To turn the stones to bread would have been sin

D. The Lord responded to the temptation with _____

1. "It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

a. He said _____, not it *was* written!

b. The verse He used was _____. That verse had been recorded by Moses over 1,400 years earlier, but was still preserved.

2. That was the end of the matter; the devil went on to his next point

III. THE PROPOSITION OF THE TEMPTER TO TEST _____

"If thou be the Son of God, cast thyself down: for it is written, He shall give his angels charge concerning thee: and in their hands they shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone" Matt 4:6

A. The appeal was to the Lord's _____ in the face of unnecessary threat. Satan knew that Jesus could not die in this way because of Scripture.

1. The devil quoted Psalm 91:10-12

2. The Old Testament was clear about the Messiah and how He would die – _____

B. Had the Lord cast Himself down, it would have resulted in two things:

NOTES:

1. The _____ for his request of an unnecessary test
 2. _____ of Scripture prohibiting such a test (Deut 6:16)
 - a. Psalm 95:8 calls the events in the wilderness “the day of temptation”
 - b. Ex 17:7 And he called the name of the place Massah, and Meribah, because of the chiding of the children of Israel, and because they tempted the LORD, saying, Is the LORD among us, or not?
- C. The Bible prohibits testing of the Word of God
1. _____; we are not to test it
 2. This is also characteristic of the sins of believing in higher or lower criticism
- D. Ultimately, the sin of testing God is caused by _____
1. Seeking a sign rather than believing the Word
 2. Whatsoever is not of faith is sin (_____)
- E. To believe “keeping the law” saves you is not of faith, but requires “_____.”

IV. THE PROPOSITION OF THE TEMPTER TO OBTAIN_____

“Again, the devil taketh him up into an exceeding high mountain, and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them; 9 And saith unto him, All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me.” (Mt 4:8-9)

NOTES:

- A. This is the _____ of the three temptations
- B. The appeal was to exchange eternal glory for temporary acceptance
- C. For the Lord to bow down to the devil, he would have to...
 - 1. Cease to be _____
 - 2. Cease _____
 - 3. _____ rather than the Creator (Rom 1:25)
- D. The Word of God, once again, is the subject of the temptation
 - 1. For the Lord to comply, He would have to violate His Word

De 6:13-14 Thou shalt fear the LORD thy God, and _____, and shalt swear by his name. 14 Ye shall not go after other gods, of the gods of the people which are round about you;

De 10:20 Thou shalt fear the LORD thy God; him shalt thou serve, and to him shalt thou cleave, and swear by his name.
 - 2. God cannot violate His Word (Titus 1:2, John 10:35)

V. THE PROPERTIES OF THE TEMPTATION

- A. Each temptation expected the Lord to take _____ action
- B. Each temptation had an _____ to the Lord
- C. Each temptation _____ enough on the surface

Life of Christ

NOTES:

- D. Each temptation _____ in
one way or more
- E. Each temptation was _____

- F. Each temptation _____

Interesting Note

The Greek word for devil in the Bible is the noun _____. There is also a verb in Greek (from which the noun is derived), which means *to slander, accuse, or defame*. The verb and noun are actually two part words: *dia*, which means through (as in diameter) and *bolos*, which means to throw or cast something without caring where it falls. The name devil specifically demonstrates _____

_____.

To act devilish is to accuse falsely or to defame another without regard for their welfare.

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT

Lesson 11

NOTES:

I. THE SETTING AND PEOPLE

A. The place of the sermon was quite possibly a _____, located east of modern day Tabgha (Gennesaret).

1. This is the “traditional” site.
2. After the sermon, He went to Capernaum (Luke 7:1), which is located about a mile East of the site.

B. The traditional site is a few hundred yards from the shoreline up a gentle slope. The ground is covered in tall grass with rocks here and there.

C. The audience included a large number of people from many different places.

1. _____ were there; Luke’s chronology lists twelve of them in Luke 6:13-16, and then starts the sermon in Luke 6:20.
2. There were “_____” (Matt 5:1).
3. They were from all over Israel - Galilee, Decapolis (South and East of the Sea of Galilee), Jerusalem, Judaea, and from beyond Jordan (Matt 5:25).

D. There was an _____ on the disciples.

1. _____ says, “his disciples came unto him” just before He began to speak.
2. _____ says, “he lifted up his eyes on his disciples.”

NOTES:

II. THE STRUCTURE OF THE MESSAGE

A. Eight states of blessing (Matthew 5:3-12)

- 1. The _____
- 2. The _____
- 3. The _____
- 4. The _____
- 5. The _____
- 6. The _____
- 7. The _____
- 8. The _____

B. Eight sayings (Matthew 5:13-48)

- 1. Two declarations of _____
 - a. Ye are the _____ (Matt 5:13)
 - b. Ye are the _____ (Matt 5:13-20)
- 2. Six _____
(Note the phrases, “Ye have heard that it was said” and “But I say unto you.”)
 - a. _____ your brother is as _____
_____ (Matt 5:21-26)

NOTES:

- b. _____ rather than action
(Matt 5:27-30)
- c. _____ in the eyes of God
(Matt 5:31-32)
- d. “Swear not at all” an _____ (Matt 5:33-37)
- e. “Resist not evil” (_____)
Matt 5:38-42
- f. _____ (Matt 5:43-48)

C. Four concerns

- 1. “When thou _____” (Matt 6:1-4)
- 2. “When thou _____” (Matt 6:5-15)
- 3. “When ye _____” (Matt 6:16-18)
- 4. Concerning provision and objective
 - a. Lay up treasure _____, not upon earth (Matt 6:19-21)
 - b. Be dedicated to a single _____ objective (Matt 6:22-23)
 - c. _____, not Mammon (Matt 6:24)
 - d. _____ about substance; trust God for it (Matt 6:25-32)
 - e. Seek the kingdom of God _____ (Matt 6:33-34)

Life of Christ

NOTES:

D. Six Commands (Matt 7:1-27)

1. Not to _____ (1)
2. Not to _____ to the unholy (6)
3. _____ for your needs (7)
4. _____ the way you wish to be treated (12)
5. _____ as you walk towards heaven (13)
6. _____ (15).
Verses 21 thru 23 elaborate on the testing of men's claims

E. Conclusion

1. Merely saying "Lord, Lord" is not sufficient; a _____ is required (21)
2. Obedience is compared to _____ (24)

III. _____

- A. While our situation may look bad, it is actually very good (5:1-12)
- B. While our role may seem small, it is actually very important (5:13-20)
- C. While our former learning may seem to be one thing, the truth is actually another (5:21-48)
- D. While others may give, fast, and pray for their own personal glory, we are to do so for God alone (6:1-18). There is an emphasis here on proper motive.
- E. Command not to concern ourselves with the substance of this world (6:19-34)

NOTES:

- F. Sundry instructions regarding ethics; how to behave towards others (7:1-14)
- G. Caution to be exercised against false prophets; how to identify them (7:15-27)

IV. NATURE OF THE MESSAGE

- A. In the beatitudes, the Lord _____ (5:1-12)
 - 1. He declares that we should be happy now because of what we know we will obtain later.
 - 2. He mentions suffering, treatment of others, and attitude towards God as being important.
- B. Next, He exhorts how important it is for us _____ and display it (5:13-20)
- C. He then _____ that has taken place concerning murder, adultery, divorce, oaths, revenge, and enemies.
- D. Beginning in chapter 6, He _____ in giving, praying, and fasting, while promoting the proper way to do each of these things.
- E. In the last half of chapter 6 (19-34), He addresses _____ our efforts on heavenly treasure rather than earthly treasure.
- F. He then addresses how we should _____ (7:1-14).
- G. He ends by _____ and spends much time explaining the importance of _____ rather than merely SAYING. These last few verses apply to false prophets, and also act as a conclusion to the entire message.

NOTES:

V. SPECIFIC METHOD IN THE MESSAGE

- A. It is very _____
- B. It has an introduction and conclusion
- C. It has _____ throughout
 - 1. It uses illustrations familiar to the people
 - 2. Illustration is used in a controlled manner
- D. There are _____
- E. It is very sermonic, exhorting proper behavior towards God and man from beginning to end.
- F. It has substantial _____.
- G. It is not a _____.

VI. RESPONSE OF THE PEOPLE

- A. They were _____ at what he taught (Matt 7:28).
- B. They were _____ by the authority He exercised (29). They were not accustomed to teaching with authority.

THE TEACHING IN THE PARABLES

Lesson 12

NOTES:

I. THE PARABLE DEFINED

A. The word *parable* is a transliteration of a Greek word that means “_____” or “to throw against.”

1. The literal idea behind the word is that there are two things present – _____.

2. It is a use of _____ to teach principles.

3. It is like a “geometric” parabola that has two identical sides.

4. The Hebrew word translated “parable” means “similitude” or “_____.”

B. The stories behind a parable.

1. It does not use _____ because there is no need for such detail – i.e. the story of the “rich man and Lazarus” is very different.

2. It represents a “_____” situation.

C. Parables are drawn from situations with which the people are very familiar.

1. _____ matters – i.e. the parable of the sower; laborers in a vineyard

2. _____ – i.e. the parable of the unmerciful servant who owed a debt

D. Jesus used parables because the people did not have _____ discernment, and therefore could not understand spiritual things by themselves; He taught them spiritual principles that they did not understand by using physical realities

NOTES:

that they did understand.

Mt 13:10-13 And the disciples came, and said unto him, Why speakest thou unto them in parables? 11 He answered and said unto them, Because it is given unto you to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it is not given. 12 For whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance: but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath. 13 Therefore speak I to them in parables: because they seeing see not; and hearing they hear not, neither do they understand.

- E. In _____ the Bible says, “But without a parable spake he not unto them.”
- F. Parables make things _____ after they are taught because they draw on rich visual images like a net full of sea creatures or a field filled with wheat and tares.
- G. Parables are not stories because they _____; they are more like a complex illustration that contains many similarities in one single account (i.e. seeds to the word, soil to the heart, weeds to the deceitfulness of riches, etc.).
- H. A parable has been called “_____.”
- I. The parables are recorded only in the synoptic Gospels, except for the parable of the shepherd in John 10:1-18. The word *parable* last appears in the Bible in John 10:6.

II. THE SETTING FOR THE TEACHING OF THE PARABLES

- A. The beginning of parables
 - 1. The first mention of parables in _____ is the _____ (Mt 13:3).
 - 2. _____ begins with the _____ and then has the parable of the sower in Mark 4.

NOTES:

3. _____ begins with the _____, and the blind leading the blind, and then has the parable of the sower in Luke 8.

B. The _____ is probably the best known and most prominently displayed of all the parables (Matt 13, Mark 4, Luke 8). It is also the one that the Lord spent the most time explaining in the Bible.

C. The setting for the teaching of this parable was the shore of the _____, just like the Sermon on the Mount.

1. Matt 13:1 says, “The same day went Jesus out of the house and sat by the sea side”

2. Mark 4:1 says, “And he began again to teach by the sea side”

3. Luke 8:4 says, “much people were gathered together...out of every city”

D. It seems likely that this teaching took place near the village of Capernaum

E. The Lord used the parable of the sower _____ so that they could “know all parables”

Mr 4:13 And he said unto them, Know ye not this parable? and how then will ye know all parables?

III. THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER

A. The sequence of the parable of the sower

1. A sower _____ to sow seeds

2. Some _____ and were devoured by fowls

Life of Christ

NOTES:

3. Some _____, grew at first, and then withered away
4. Some _____, grew, but were choked and unfruitful
5. Some _____, grew, and yielded fruit

B. The elements in the parable of the sower

1. The sower..._____
2. The seeds..._____ (Mark 14:1, Luke 8:11)
3. The ground..._____ (Mark 4:15)
4. The way side..._____”; a place of improper sowing; a heart that fails to believe or comprehend
5. The fowls..._____ (Mark 4:15)
6. The stony ground..._____; hearts the Word cannot penetrate well (Mk 4:17)
7. Thorns..._____; deceitfulness of riches (Matt 13:22); lusts of other things (Mk 4:19); pleasures of this life (Lk 8:14)
8. The thorny ground..._____
9. The good ground..._____ that hears and understands (Lu 8:15)
10. The fruit..._____ of that which grows from the seed

C. The actions in the parable of the sower

NOTES:

1. Sowing..._____ among men
2. Devouring..._____ from their heart
before it can grow
3. Withering...interruption of the growth by _____

4. Choking...interruption of growth by _____

5. Yielding Fruit..._____

IV. UNDERSTANDING PARABLES

- A. To understand a parable, you must first know what the _____

- B. _____ results when you do not connect these
elements and actions with the things they are meant to represent –
i.e. making the field the church in the parable of the wheat and tares
(Matt 13:24-30).
- C. You can take a parable “_____” by drawing on
minuscule factors that were not meant to be significant – i.e. saying
that since fowls fly, that fact is meant to teach something about the
devil...it may, or it may not.
- D. The elements in one parable may represent something
_____ in another parable – i.e. the fowls in the
parable of the sower represent something different than the birds of
the air in the parable of the mustard seed (Matt 13:31-32).

Life of Christ

NOTES:

JESUS CHOOSES HIS HELPERS**LESSON 13****NOTES:**

In Jesus' ministry, He realized He could not do it alone; He needed _____ . No one can do it alone. Moses had his helpers; Aaron and Hur held his hands high, as we read in Exodus 17:12. Abraham had his faithful servant, Eliezer, who helped in his work. See Genesis 15:2. Gideon had his three hundred men. Read Judges 7:7. The Bible says that Saul went forth "to Gibeah; and there went with him a band of men, whose hearts God had touched," I Samuel 10:26. David had his "mighty men," as we read in II Samuel 23:8.

Jesus had His apostles. They are named in _____. The early pastors had their deacons. Paul mentioned his helpers over and over again. The great secret of success for a leader is for him to choose wisely and to train helpers wisely; then, once the help is available and present, the wise leader will honor his helpers.

I. JESUS WANTED TO REPRODUCE HIMSELF IN OTHERS

People often ask, "What is the secret to leadership?" One of the great secrets is for the leader to get the followers to do what he does; in other words, _____ :

II. JESUS FOUND _____

Luke 5:1, "And it came to pass, that, as the people pressed upon him to hear the word of God, he stood by the lake of Gennesaret,"

Luke 5:2, "And saw two ships standing by the lake: but the fishermen were gone out of them, and were washing *their* nets."

In Luke 5:1, 2, we notice that these men worked hard. They were washing their nets when Jesus found them. Check very carefully in the Bible, and you will find that Jesus always chose busy people; when God called a man, he was busy. When God called Moses, he was busy keeping sheep on the backside of the desert. When God called David, he was busily occupied with his father's work. When God called these men, they were working at their trade.

God has no place for lazy people in His work. One man said, "I guess I'm called to preach; I've been a flop at everything else." No, he isn't called to preach! God doesn't call bums; He calls people who are busy!

Life of Christ

NOTES:

III. WORKING APART FROM JESUS IS_____

In _____, notice the words, "...we have toiled all the night, and have taken nothing." This is the case in the life that tries to serve the Lord without the _____. The Christian must do what he does in the energy of the Holy Spirit, or failure is inevitable.

IV. THOSE WHO WORK FOR CHRIST MUST_____

In Luke 5:5, notice the words, "...at thy word I will let down the net." Ah, here is the great secret for the servant of God. _____. Open your Bible and find what it says. Obey it. Live by it. Do it.

V. THEY DID NOT_____ FOR HIS BLESSING

Notice in Luke 5:4 the words, "...let down your nets for a draught." Notice in verse 6 the words, "And when they had this done, they inclosed a great multitude of fishes: and their net brake." Notice, Jesus said, "Let down your nets," but _____.

VI. THESE SERVANTS_____ TO CATCH MEN

Notice in Luke 5:10 the words, "...from henceforth thou shalt catch men." When a person is converted, he should use what he has. If he can sing, he should sing, but he should sing to catch men. If he can speak, he should speak to catch men. If he is a plumber, an electrician, a carpenter, a magician, a ventriloquist, or whatever he is, he should use that which God has given him to catch men.

VII. THE MOST PROFITABLE MUST_____

Notice in Luke 5:11 these words, "...they forsook all." Bear in mind, these were businessmen. They were in business with their father, Zebedee. They were substantial, yet they forsook all and followed Christ. The Bible says, "...they forsook all, and followed him."

VIII. THEY GOT AWAY FROM THEIR WORK

With the passing of time and with the death of Christ, these men _____ to fishing. In other words, they went back to the old way of life, _____.

NOTES:

John 21:6, “And he said unto them, Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find. They cast therefore, and now they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes.”

John 21:7, “Therefore that disciple whom Jesus loved saith unto Peter, It is the Lord. Now when Simon Peter heard that it was the Lord, he girt *his* fisher’s coat *unto him*, (for he was naked,) and did cast himself into the sea.”

John 21:8, “And the other disciples came in a little ship; (for they were not far from land, but as it were two hundred cubits,) dragging the net with fishes.”

In John 21:6-8 we see that Jesus in His resurrected body went back to them. This, no doubt was used of the Lord to revive them. If the Christian wants to stay busy for God, he _____; he must give himself over and over again to the cause to which God has called him. Never forget the time when your life was given to Christ and you answered His call to service.

Life of Christ

NOTES:

THE EARTHLY MINISTRY OF CHRIST

LESSON 14

NOTES:

I. HE WENT ABOUT DOING GOOD

Acts 10:38, "How God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power: _____, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil; for God was with him."

No one knew our Lord like _____. It was Peter who walked on the water, saw Jesus in His transfigured body, saw Him pray in Gethsemane, found the empty tomb after the resurrection, and saw Him ascend into Heaven. Peter is always the first named of the apostles.

Now Jesus has gone back to Heaven. Peter is preaching in Cornelius' house in Acts 10. He chooses some way to summarize the life of Christ while He was on earth. He does so by saying that Jesus "went about doing good."

Notice especially the words "went about." He _____; He wanted to help all.

A. He was _____ doing good.

He brought joy to the wise men; to the poor, humble shepherds; to devout Anna; and to the aged Simeon.

B. He _____ doing good.

Think of the eyes He opened, the ears He unstopped, the lame legs He made whole, the lepers He cleansed, the fevered brows He cooled, the weak He strengthened, the children He blessed, the storms He stopped, etc. His entire life was wrapped up in doing good.

C. He _____ doing good.

Life of Christ

NOTES:

There were seven “sayings” that our Lord made from the cross. See Luke 23.

Three of these were made before the noon hour; four were made after the noon hour.

It is significant that the _____. He was concerned about doing good to others before He was concerned about His own suffering. Though no one ever suffered like He suffered, He nevertheless thought of the needs of others, even while He was dying.

Later He is going to say, “...why hast thou forsaken me?” but first He says, “Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do.”

Later He is going to cry, “I thirst,” but first He says to His mother, “Woman, behold thy son!” and to John, “Behold thy mother!”

After a while He is going to say, “Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit,” but first He says, “To day shalt thou be with me in paradise.”

He died doing good for sinners by _____ them.

He died being good to His mother _____ while He was away.

He died _____ the poor thief.

D. He was _____ doing good.

In His resurrected body, He did good. He brought cheer to the upper room, assurance to the doubting Thomas, and warm hearts to the Emmaus disciples.

So from Dan to Beer-sheba, from Jericho to Samaria, scarcely a village had not been gladdened by His presence. People crowded around Him, asking Him just to speak a word, just to touch them. Remember, though He was busy, He blessed little _____. When He was tired late at night, He took time to talk to Nicodemus. When He was hungry at noonday, He took time for the poor fallen lady at the well. When He was on His way to die, He stopped and ate with Zacchæus. When He was being

betrayed, He took time to put the ear back on the man whose ear had been severed by the sword of Peter. When He was dying, He took time to care for His mother.

NOTES:

Like the rays of the sun, _____. The warmth of the sun shines in the poor cottage through the broken windowpane, through the windows of the rest home, the hospital, the prison, the army camp, and the ghetto. Everywhere Jesus went, like the sun, He brought warmth and went about doing good.

Think what things we can do that would be good for others.

II. HE WAS_____

The last verse in John tells us that _____.
Read _____. In fact, it reminds us that if all the works that Jesus had done in three and one-half years were placed in books, “the world itself could not contain the books that should be written.” In other words, His life was full and conveyed the sense of fullness of the human life and what it can be. Every moment of it was rich in its content, in its work, in its influence, and in its blessings of others. Our lives likewise should be rich, full, and busy. We should make the most of every moment, realizing that we must some day give an account of every idle moment.

III. HE CAME “TO SEEK AND TO SAVE_____”

_____. Here He _____.

In this statement we find a summary biography of the three and one-half years of the earthly ministry of Christ: He “went about doing good,” He lived a rich and full and busy life, and He came “to seek and to save that which was lost.”

Life of Christ

NOTES:

JESUS THE SOUL WINNER

LESSON 15

NOTES:

- I. JESUS IS A_____
- A. He won souls - _____ - His purpose in coming!
1. Zaccheus - Luke 19:1-10.
 2. Woman at the well - John 4:6-26.
- B. _____ - Mt. 28:19,20; II Timothy 2:2.
- C. This is the purpose of the church and _____ !
- II. HE_____ CHRISTIANS TO BE SOUL WINNERS
- A. Mt. 28:19,20; Mk. 16:15; Lk. 24:46-48; Jn. 20:21; Acts 1:8.
- B. "The only alternative to soul winning is _____."
- Curtis Hutson.
- C. This is the New Testament way of _____ - Acts 1:8, 2:41, 4:4, 8:25.
- III. DEFINITION OF SOUL WINNING
- A. A definite _____, at a definite _____,
to lead a definite _____, to a definite _____.
1. _____.
 2. Must be _____.

NOTES:

3. Must _____ about people.

4. Must be _____ to Jesus' commands.

B. Introduce them to Christ and bring them to a decision to receive Him as Saviour.

VI. SPECIAL _____ FOR SOUL WINNERS

A. Only five crowns:

1. _____ - I Thes. 2:19.

2. _____ - II Thes. 4:8.

3. _____ - James 1:12.

4. _____ - I Pt. 5:4.

5. _____ - Rev. 2:10.

B. Eternal rewards in _____.

V. DIVINE APPOINTMENTS

A. God brings a lost person across your path for you to witness to them. He will use your _____.

B. God will give you opportunities to witness for Him!

1. This is why Paul thanked God for problems - the problems brought him in contact with people he could witness to!

2. Paul went to prison in _____, and to the prison in Rome.

EARLY YEARS OF MINISTRY

Lesson 16

NOTES:

I. THE TREND OF THE PEOPLE'S OPINION

A. Early in the Lord's ministry, He was not well known among the people

1. They were learning _____ (i.e. w/ authority Matt 7:28-29)
2. They were learning _____ (i.e. who He was)

B. As His ministry progressed, the people saw _____ from following Him

1. He _____ everywhere He went (Mark 6:56)
2. He _____ miraculously (Mark 6:42)

C. The early teachings and preaching were well heard (i.e. the Sermon on the Mount; the parables)

1. "Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." (Mt 4:17)
2. "The gospel of the kingdom" (Mt 4:23)
3. There was not yet a mention to the disciples of the imminent crucifixion

D. The people were willing to tolerate His message because _____ (Mt 9:33)

E. The Lord traveled all over Galilee, and to Jerusalem, and was _____

Life of Christ

NOTES:

1. The people in Nazareth rejected Him because they were “_____” (Mark 6:1-6)
 2. The people in Gadera ask Him to depart _____ (Mark 5:17)
 3. The _____ in the Galilee plotted to destroy Him (Mark 3:6)
- F. Despite this rejection, there were still many that followed Him (Mt 8:1, Mt 8:18, Lu 5:15)
- G. There must have been a large number of disciples, because after the discourse on the bread of life, the Lord sent out seventy disciples, and many had “turned back” from him before the seventy were sent out.

II. HIGHLIGHTS DURING THE TIME OF THE LORD’S GROWING POPULARITY

- A. The disciples were _____ everywhere with the Lord
1. i.e. Levi – Mark 2:14
 2. They are all named – Mark 3:14-19, Luke 6:13-16
- B. He preached and taught in many different places both in Galilee and Jerusalem
- C. He went down to the feast(s) in Jerusalem every year. John records several important events in and around Jerusalem.
1. _____ (John 3) – when the Lord went to the first Passover
 2. John the Baptist’s defense (John 3:22)

NOTES:

3. The _____ (John 4)
4. The healing at Bethesda (John 5) – when the Lord went to the second Passover
- D. Numerous _____ are named in the synoptic Gospels
- E. _____ in and around the Galilee to many different cities and towns take place
- F. Travels across the Sea of Galilee take place (Mark 4:35-41)

III. THE EVENT AND DOCTRINE MADE THE DIFFERENCE

- A. The _____ was the miracle that preceded the “turning point.”
 1. The miracle of the feeding of the 5,000 is the only miracle that is _____.
 2. This miracle apparently took place about _____ to the Crucifixion.
 3. This miracle was an object lesson for the people to see.
- B. The Lord declared Himself to be _____ (John 6:58).
- C. _____ “From that time many of his disciples _____, and walked no more with him.”
- D. _____ – it is what separated many people from the Lord.
 1. It _____ of people
 2. It will _____ (Lu 14:25-33)

Life of Christ

NOTES:

G. The Lord taught that the _____,
_____, “Jesus answered them
and said, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Ye seek me, not because ye
saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves, and were
filled.”

IV. APPROXIMATE CHRONOLOGY OF THE LORD'S MINISTRY

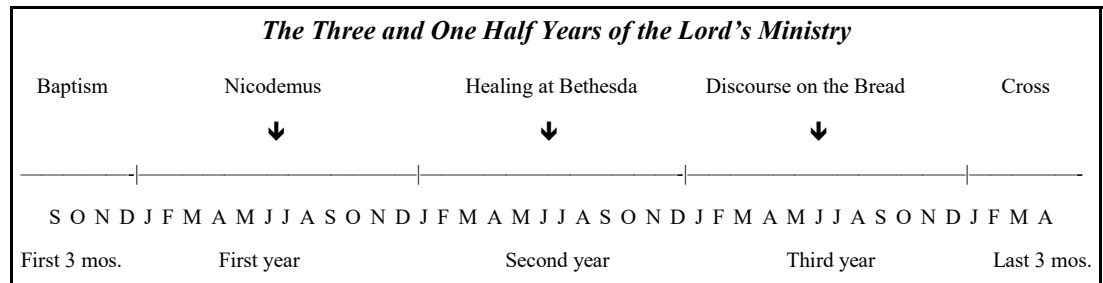
A. The Lord's discourse on the Bread of Life took place near the time of the Passover, early in the third year of His ministry.

B. Prior to this, He had been well received by most and had many disciples.

C. After the discourse on the bread, the impending _____ seemed to be foremost in His mind – i.e. He began to talk about it to his disciples.

D. Much of the time after the Bread of Life discourse was spent in the “_____” ministry, which took place in the North, but not primarily in the state of Galilee.

E. This last year began with the “_____.”



FROM GALILEE TO JERUSALEM
THE LAST YEAR
 Lesson 17

NOTES:

I. THE TRANSFIGURATION

- A. This event is recorded in all three synoptic Gospels (Matt 17:1-13, Mark 9:2-13, Luke 9:28-36)
- B. As they were near Caesarea Philippi, the site of the transfiguration must have been _____ rather than Mt. Tabor.
- C. The disciples woke up to see what had happened (_____) while they had been asleep.
- D. Only three of the disciples were afforded the privilege of witnessing this event – _____.
 1. The other nine were left behind
 2. These three were all writers in the N.T.
- E. The events were a _____ of the Lord Jesus Christ.
 1. His raiment shone pure white.
 2. His face shone _____.
 3. _____ appeared and spoke with Him about his “decease.”
 4. After this, a cloud appeared and overshadowed them. They entered into the cloud.
 5. A voice came out of the cloud _____
_____:

Life of Christ

NOTES:

a. “This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased.”

b. “Hear Him.”

F. The transfiguration is of benefit to the selected disciples as it gave them a _____ (they were eyewitnesses of His majesty 2 Pe 1:16) and _____ to Him in Jerusalem.

1. In spite of this, they _____ from Him when he was arrested; Peter even betrayed Him even after seeing this event (flesh is weak).

2. Peter later wrote that the Bible is a “more sure word of prophecy” (2 Pe 1:19) than the transfiguration. He equates the words of the Bible with the audible voice of God.

G. The transfiguration was a demonstration of _____ (2 Pe 1:17).

H. The disciples were instructed _____ about the events on the mountain

II. THE FINAL MINISTRY IN THE GALILEE

A. In Caesarea, Philippi, a man brought the Lord his demon-possessed son (Mt 17:14, Mk 9:14, Luke 9:37-43)

1. Apparently, while the three were on Mt. Hermon, the other nine were faced with the problem of the demon-possessed son.

2. The man said to the Lord, “if thou canst do anything...”

3. The Lord called the generation “_____” and later told the man he _____ (Mark 9:23).

a. This comment was addressed to the people, not the

disciples.

NOTES:

b. The Lord later told the disciples what *their* problem was.

1) Matt 17:21 is missing from the Westcott and Hort text.

2) The phrase, “and fasting,” is missing from Mark 9:29.

3) Luke and John do not record the discourse about the disciples failure.

B. The Lord and the disciples traveled back to Capernaum but were there in secret (Mark 9:30).

1. Peter committed them to pay tribute money and the Lord taught him concerning the matter – _____ (Matt 17:24-27).

2. The disciples disputed about who would be the _____ (Mt 18).

3. Other lessons are taught in private (Matt 18, Mark 9).

III. THE FINAL DEPARTURE FROM GALILEE

A. Mark does not elaborate on the departure, but mentions the trip to Judea in _____.

B. Matthew treats the matter in a similar way in _____.

C. Matthew and Mark make no mention of the teaching in Jerusalem at the Feast of Tabernacles or the raising of Lazarus.

D. Luke expends about 10 chapters on this time period from _____. The period covers the departure

Life of Christ

NOTES:

from Galilee to the arrival in Bethany one week before the Passover.

E. John deals with this period including an account of Jesus at the Feast of Tabernacles.

1. _____ cover this period.

2. There were assorted travels in the South including time spent in Samaria (Lu 17:11), Perea, and beyond Jordan (Mk 10:1, Jn 10:40).

F. The Lord stayed in the area around Jerusalem from the time of His departure from Galilee until He entered Bethany and _____, the event that brought the Pharisees to the place where they felt they “had to do something.”

THE MINISTRY IN PEREA

Lesson 18

NOTES:

Luke 9:51 And it came to pass, when the time was come that he should be received up, he stedfastly set his face to go to Jerusalem.

I. INTRODUCTION TO THE PEREAN MINISTRY

- A. The departure mentioned in Luke 9:51 (and Matt 19:1) is _____.
- B. The region where most of the Lord's ministry took place (during this time) is called Perea. It is located mostly on the East side of the Jordan from somewhere south of the Sea of Galilee to the mid point on the Dead Sea (across from Engedi).
1. This is the area where Moses looked across and saw the Promised Land.
 2. Jericho is just to the West of the mid point (north to south) of Perea.
 3. Perea is about a day's journey East of Jerusalem.
- C. Matthew and Mark do not discuss the Perea ministry.
- D. _____ are somewhat parallel in this time period.
- E. It appears that the Lord spent time in and around Jerusalem as well as in the area of Perea during these six months, traveling back and forth (i.e. John 10:40).
- F. The culmination of these six months was the raising of Lazarus (_____), which resulted in the determination of the Priests and Scribes to have Jesus killed as soon as possible.
- G. The beginning of the six-month period was marked by the _____ (John 7:10-14) and then the _____ (Luke 10:1).

NOTES:

II. THE SENDING OUT OF THE SEVENTY (Luke 10:1-20)

- A. They were sent out in _____ (Luke 10:1).
1. So that they could _____ one another.
 2. There are many times in the ministry where _____.
 - a. When working with _____.
 - b. When going _____.
- B. They were _____ to places that He intended to visit after them (10:1).
- C. The seventy were sent out _____ the sending out of the twelve (Luke 9:1).
1. They were probably sent out from somewhere in Samaria as the journey to the South began.
 2. Some believe that these seventy seem to exclude the twelve apostles (“other seventy”).
- D. The nature of the work at hand (verse 2).
1. There is much to be done and there are too few to do it.
 2. It is a _____ – a gathering in of that which has grown up.
 3. The Lord of the harvest – the one with authority – must _____.
 4. We are _____ to that end.

NOTES:

E. The manner in which they were to go.

1. As lambs among wolves –

- a. The _____ among the guilty.
- b. The _____ among the killer.
- c. The _____ among the predator.

2. As a _____.

- a. They were not to carry a _____ (money bag), _____ (provision sack), or _____ (extra/replacement shoes).

- b. Salute no man in the way

(The custom was to stop and talk for a long while, not merely to say “hello.” They would, in fact, spend many hours talking to an old friend about how he had been or how they had been. This was time consuming.) They would not have time to stop and talk.

- c. Note: He had sent them in this hurried manner before (_____).

3. In _____.

- a. They would _____ to those who gave them lodging (5).
- b. They would _____ to those who refused them (6).
- c. They were _____ or seek a better

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NOTES:

house (7, 8).

4. As those with signs and a message (9).

a. They were to heal – _____
_____.

b. They were to declare the closeness of the Kingdom of God – _____.

5. As those ready to move on if rejected (10-12).

a. If received, they were to stay.

b. If rejected, they were _____, but with a declaration.

F. They returned with stories of great success (17).

G. In reference to the subjection of devils to them, the Lord relates that He saw Satan fall from heaven.

1. He gives them (and us) _____ (19).

2. He gives them _____ (19).

H. The _____ is that we are saved, not that we have power over devils.

I. During the interval when the 70 were away, the Lord continued His ministry.

1. Some speculate that He attended the Feast in Jerusalem at this time.

2. He was planning to visit the cities where the 70 were sent, presumably after their return.

II. THE ARRIVAL IN BETHANY (Luke 10:37-42)

NOTES:

- A. Bethany is located at the top of the Mount of Olives, just East of Jerusalem a mile or two.
1. This was the _____.
2. He returned here shortly before the crucifixion.
- B. Martha lived in the house with her sister Mary. It was _____ that received Him into the house (38).
- C. Mary sat at His feet and heard His word while Martha was “cumbered” about with “_____” (40).
- D. Martha asked the Lord to chide Mary for not helping (40).
- E. The Lord declared that Martha was too full of care (anxiety) about providing and troubled (not quiet) about many things.
- F. He then declared that Mary’s choice was appropriate because _____ (as opposed to what Martha thought was needed) (42).
- G. Martha’s priorities were confused: _____.

Life of Christ

NOTES:

THE RAISING OF LAZARUS

Lesson 19

NOTES:

I. THE SETTING

- A. The Lord had been traveling in and out of Jerusalem during the latter portion of the Perea ministry.
- B. He was in Jerusalem “in winter” (probably early January) for the _____ (Jn 10:22).
 1. This feast was instituted by Judas Maccabaeus to commemorate the purification of the temple after it was profaned by Antiochus Epiphanes.
 2. The feast was held for _____, some time in our month of January.
 3. It was not required that the Jews go to Jerusalem to celebrate this feast, but Jesus was there carrying on His work.
- C. Lazarus was raised after this feast (Jn 11:1), which places the time of his raising between mid-January and the Passover (crucifixion), which was probably early in April. The Passover was “nigh at hand” Jn 11:55.
- D. The name “Lazarus” means, “_____.” It is from the Hebrew name “Eleazar.”
- E. The location of the raising of Lazarus was _____.
 1. It is located on the Southeastern slope of the Mount of Olives, about 2 miles from Jerusalem (which is to the West).
 2. It is on the road _____.
 3. It derived its name from the number of palm trees that grew there.

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NOTES:

F. The raising of Lazarus was most significant because it led to the _____ (see John 11:4).

1. Being “glorified” was a reference _____ of the Lord Jesus Christ – His death, burial, and resurrection. (John 7:39, John 12:16, John 12:23)
2. It resulted in a _____ that ultimately led to the crucifixion of the Lord (John 11:47-50).

II. THE EVENT (John 11)

A. The call for _____ (John 11:1-4).

1. A problem entered into the life of Lazarus (v.1), which God knew all about.
2. The first response from the family was _____.
 - a. They knew the Lord loved Lazarus.
 - b. They told Him their trouble.
3. The Lord immediately declared that the sickness would result in _____ (v.4).
4. He knew that the ultimate result would be his death, burial, and resurrection.

B. The _____ delay (John 11:5-10).

1. The Lord’s delay could not be misconstrued as a lack of love (v. 5).
2. His love caused Him to stay away for two days,

NOTES:

- _____. (v. 6)
3. He then said they would return to Judea.
 - a. He must have been more than a day's journey away, possibly beyond Jordan.
 - b. He had been staying away _____ before the appointed time. (v. 8)
 4. He proclaimed that there was a _____ (v. 9-10).
- C. The _____ of delay (John 11:11-16).
1. The Lord knew exactly what was taking place, and _____. (v. 11)
 2. The disciples did not know or understand what was happening, even when it was explained to them (we are the same way sometimes). (v. 12-14)
 3. The reason He had not gone sooner was ***for their sakes*** (v. 15).
 4. Thomas was loyal but very _____ (v. 16).
- D. The _____ of distress (John 11:17-27).
1. Bethany was near Jerusalem (15 furlongs is 1.75 miles) and many "Jews" were there to comfort Mary and Martha.
 2. When the Lord arrived, _____ went to complain to Him about not being there when they needed Him – but Mary stayed behind (v.20).
 3. The Lord declared the connection _____ (v. 25-26).

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NOTES:

4. Martha then declared her faith, but still _____ exactly what was about to happen (v. 27).

E. The _____ (John 11:28-32).

1. When Mary heard that Jesus called for her, she _____ (v. 28).

2. Mary echoed what Martha had said (“If _____, my brother had not died”).

3. God’s _____ in their distress was not yet known.

F. The _____ of Deity (John 11:33-37).

1. Everyone was _____ – no faith (v. 33).

2. The Lord was _____ (by their lack of faith?) (v. 34-35).

3. Now the people chimed in about how it was _____ (v. 37).

G. The _____ (John 11:38-42).

1. In order to see the glory of God, belief is essential (v. 40).

2. The reason for the entire situation was “because of the people – that they may believe” (v. 42).

H. The _____ (John 11:43-45).

1. The Lord commanded Lazarus to “come forth” (v. 43).

2. The result of the resurrection of Lazarus was that some of

the Jews “_____.”

NOTES:

I. The _____ of the damned (John 11:46-52).

1. *But some of them went their ways* (v. 46) and told the Pharisees.
2. The Lord’s miracles were a problem _____ (v. 47).
3. They did not want men to _____ on Him (v. 48).
4. They wanted to _____ their “place and nation.” (v. 48)
5. Caiaphas prophesied (not of himself) that the Lord would die.

J. The _____ (John 11:53-57).

1. As a result of this miracle, they took counsel to “_____” (v. 53).
2. The Lord withdrew to a city (Ephraim) North of Jerusalem (v. 54).
3. The Passover wasn’t far away (v. 55).

Life of Christ

NOTES:

THE LAST SUPPER

Lesson 20

NOTES:I. THE PASSEOVER AND THE LORD'S SUPPER

- A. The supposed location of the Lord's Supper is a house very near the House of Caiaphas.
- B. The meal began "_____ " (Mt. 26:20) or sometime shortly after 6:00 p.m.
- C. The Lord _____ for the disciples by expressing the pleasure it gave Him to have "this Passover" with them (Luke 22:16) before He suffered.
- D. After the meal, and in the face of the agony the Lord would suffer, they began to quarrel about "_____" (Lu 22:24)
 - 1. The Lord pointed out that the _____ in this world is different from that of the Kingdom of God (Lu 22:25-26). He did so by contrasting it with the "kings of the Gentiles."
 - 2. If you are "great" – "be as the younger." (Lu 22:26)
 - a. Young people are typically the _____ of the elder.
 - b. Young people are _____ before the elder.
 - c. Young people have _____.
 - 3. If you are "chief" (leader) – "be as he that serveth" (Lu 22:26).
 - a. If you esteem yourself to be important, go _____ someone.

NOTES:

- b. God puts people in leadership _____, not to be worked for.
- 4. The Lord gave the example by being among them as “_____.” (Lu 22:27)
- 5. The Lord declares that they are promised a “kingdom” judging the twelve tribes of Israel (Lu 22:28-30).

II. THE WASHING OF THE DISCIPLE’S FEET (_____)

- A. John indicates that the Lord did this, as “_____.” (Jn 13:1)
- B. At the end of supper, the Lord prepared Himself for the service and proceeded to wash the feet of all the disciples. (Jn 13:5)
- C. Judas was still present (see verse 10, verse 26).
- D. John 13:3 shows that the washing of the disciple’s feet was an important “last” matter prior to the crucifixion – something the Lord knew _____ before He departed.
- E. Peter wished to reject the notion that the Lord would serve Him in this way, but Jesus insisted that Peter cooperate (Jn 13:8-10).
- F. The Lord explained the purpose after He conducted the demonstration (13-17).
 - 1. It was an _____ (verse 14-15)
 - 2. It was a _____ – If He would wash their feet, they should not think themselves any higher and therefore should wash the feet of others (16).
 - 3. It was an _____ for them to be “happy” if they would follow the example (17).

III. THE LORD'S FOREKNOWLEDGE OF THE EVENTS TO COME

NOTES:

A. He disclosed that He knew the _____
(Mt 26:23, Mk 14:20, Jn 13:26).

1. He could have _____.
2. He knew that it was _____, working through Judas, executing the plan.

B. He foretold the _____ of the remaining disciples (John 13:36-38)

1. The Lord was going down into death, but Peter and the other disciples could not follow Him (as they had other things to accomplish first) _____.
2. _____ declared that he would die if necessary (Jn 13:37).
3. The Lord knew differently and said so (Jn 13:38).
4. The dispersion was prophesied in _____, and reiterated in Mt 26:31.

IV. THE LORD COMFORTS HIS DISCIPLES – _____ PROMISES
IN JOHN 14

A. _____ (v. _____)

1. The Lord promised that His departure was for our benefit, and that He would return to claim us for all eternity.
2. He stated that we know the “_____.”
3. His love is evident as He says, “where I am, there ye may be also.”

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NOTES:

B. A _____ (v. _____)

1. In verse 7, Jesus declares that, “henceforth we know the father.”
2. He explains that our relationship with the Father is the _____ as our relationship with Him.

C. _____ (v. **11-14**)

1. The plain promise is that if we ask in His name, “He will do it” that _____.
2. He promises that we _____.

D. An _____ (v. _____)

1. This promise is prefaced by instructions to show our love by _____.
2. He then promises that He _____ (the Holy Spirit).
3. He declares that He is the Comforter (_____) making Himself equal with the Holy Spirit. This chapter is rich with the _____.

E. _____ of God With Us (v. _____)

1. He promises that _____ to those who keep His commandments (21).
2. He declares that keeping His commandments is _____.

F. _____ (v. _____)

NOTES:

1. He promises that the Comforter will _____
_____ to remembrance (26).

2. He plainly declares the Comforter to be the _____.

G. _____ (v. _____)

1. He ends the promises with the opening phrase (see verse 1)
“_____”

2. He promises that He _____.

Life of Christ

NOTES:

THE CRUCIFIXION

Lesson 21

NOTES:

I. THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE

(Matt 26:30; Mark 14:26; Luke 22:39; John 18:1)

- A. This garden is named for the “oil press” of the _____ in the area.
- B. It was a place where the Lord _____ (_____)
- C. It is located near the base of the Mount of Olives just across the Kidron Valley and opposite the Temple site.
- D. The purpose of the visit was twofold
 - 1. To _____
 - 2. To be _____
- E. _____ were taken aside and told more (Mark 14:33)
- F. He then went aside and prayed _____ times that “this cup” would be taken away (_____)
- G. Each time He returned to His disciples and _____
- H. At the third time, Judas approached

II. THE BETRAYAL (Mt 26:47, Mk 14:43, Lu 22:47)

- A. It was late in the evening (our Tuesday evening) when the betrayal took place
- B. Judas _____ led a large group (maybe hundreds) to take Jesus (_____)

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NOTES:

- C. Jesus approached them to ask, “Whom seek ye?”
- D. They replied, “_____” and when He answered, “I am (he)” they all went backward and fell to the ground (Jn 18:6)
 - 1. This was done to assure that none of them would be taken (lost) (Jn 18:9)
 - 2. They fled in fear, but none was taken captive
- E. Judas betrayed the Lord with the phrase, “Master, master” (Mark 45:14) and a kiss of _____
- F. At that time, Peter cut off the ear of Malchus, the _____ (John 18:10)
 - 1. He did this in the face of dozens or even hundreds of armed men
 - 2. The Lord rebuked him and miraculously re-attached the servant’s ear
 - 3. You have to wonder what that servant had to say at the unjust mock trial later that night
- G. How ridiculous that these people thought they could take God with a force of men
 - 1. He questioned their _____ (Lu 22:53)
 - 2. The Lord declared that this was “the _____” (Lu 22:53)
- H. They led Him away (Jn 18:13)

III. THE UNJUST JEWISH TRIAL AT THE HOUSE OF CAIAPHAS (Mt 26:57, Mk 14:53, Lu 22:54, Jn 18:13)

NOTES:

- A. This trial was just a show; the outcome had already been decided.
- B. Only _____ were present at the trial
 - 1. John knew somebody who let him in (Jn 18:15)
 - 2. John told them about Peter so he could get in also (Jn 15:16)
- C. The elders were intentionally seeking _____ (Mt 26:59) but things did not go well. Finally, they became frustrated and asked Him directly if He was the Christ (Mt 26:63-64). When He answered, “Yes,” they felt they had enough to condemn Him.
- D. They then mocked and struck Him and spit in His face (Mt 26:67)
- E. Next, they had to solve the problem _____ because they did not have the authority to do so themselves.

IV. THE TRIAL BEFORE THE GENTILE AUTHORITIES

(Mt 27:1, Mk 15:1, Lu 23:1, Jn 18:28)

- A. They led Jesus to _____ “when morning was come” (Matt 27:1)
- B. They _____ before doing so
- C. Unlike the Jews, the _____ were not willing to condemn a man unjustly. Both Herod and Pilate refused to convict Him.
 - 1. Pilate said he could _____ (_____)
 - 2. The Lord did not speak to Herod (Lu 23:9) so Herod sent Him back to Pilate after Herod’s men had mocked Him and dressed Him in a gorgeous robe (Lu 23:11)
- D. Pilate again _____ because he could find no

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NOTES:

fault (Lu 23:13)

- E. Pilate *knew* that “_____ they had delivered Him” to be judged (Matt 27:18)
- F. When Pilate tried to use the traditional release of a prisoner (he chose the seditious murderer Barabbas because he was a “notable prisoner”), the priests and elders convinced the crowd not to ask for Jesus (Mt 27:20)
- G. Finally, Pilate gave up and condemned Him to be crucified (Matt 27:24)

V. PILATE’S LAST ATTEMPT TO RELEASE THE LORD

- A. Pilate had the Lord scourged by the “whole band” (Mark 15:16)
- B. They then mocked Him, planted a crown of thorns on His head, and put a robe on Him
- C. For a third time, Pilate tries to release the Lord (_____)
 - 1. He showed them how the Lord had been mistreated, hoping to satisfy them (Jn 19:5)
 - 2. When they told Pilate that the Lord claimed to be the Son of God he was more afraid than ever (Jn 19:8)
 - 3. He then took the Lord inside and questioned Him again
 - 4. Pilate then became vehement about releasing Him, but the Jews continued to resist
- D. When the Jews brought _____ into the picture, Pilate gave in (Jn 19:15)

VI. THE CRUCIFIXION

(Mt 27:31, Mk 15:20, Lu 13:26, Jn 19:16)

NOTES:

- A. _____ carried the cross as the Lord was probably too faint to do so (Mt 27:32)
1. Normally the prisoner would carry the cross; the Lord did carry it part of the way according to _____
 2. Cyrene was in North Africa
 3. Simon was the father of Alexander and Rufus – probably the disciple in _____ named in Romans 16:13
- B. According to _____ the Lord was crucified at about 9:00 a.m. in the morning.
- C. There are a number of common events named in most or all of the Gospels:
1. The _____ that were led to crucifixion with Him
 2. The _____ that He refused
 3. The _____ that read, “JESUS OF NAZARETH. THE KING OF THE JEWS.”
 4. The _____ on Him to “save himself.”
- D. The synoptic Gospels all record the _____ from the _____ hour (noon) until the _____ hour (Mt 27:45, Mark 15:33, Luke 23:44)
- E. At the _____ hour the Lord said, “_____” (John 19:28) then “It is finished” (after partaking of the vinegar) and gave up the Ghost
- F. After yielding up the ghost, many unusual things took place in and around Jerusalem:

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NOTES:

1. The veil of the temple was rent in twain from _____ (Mt 27:51)
 - a. There was no longer any need for this _____ from the Holy of Holies
 - b. Some feel the veil is a picture of Christ, and that His death was equivalent to the rending of the veil
 2. There was an _____ (Mt 27:51)
 3. Many of the _____ unto many
 4. The centurion _____ that Jesus was truly the Son of God because of what was seen and heard
 5. The _____ stood “afar off” beholding what was taking place
- G. _____ begged the body of Pilate, wrapped it, and placed it in his own new tomb
1. Pilate was surprised that He was already dead; crucifixion normally took much longer
 2. The Gospels have much good to say about Joseph
- H. They _____ the sepulcher with a stone and departed
- I. The next day the chief priests and Pharisees asked Pilate to _____ for fear the body would be stolen

NOTES:

Sequence of Crucifixion Events

1. The _____ in the Garden of Gethsemane (_____)
2. _____ him; the disciples flee (Jn 18:2)
3. The _____ to Annas and Caiaphas in the high priest's house (Jn 18:13)
4. _____ the Lord (Jn 18:17)
5. The _____ (Jn 18:19)
6. Jesus is led to the _____ - possibly the Antonia (_____)
7. Pilate _____ in his palace (Lu 23:6)
8. _____ who seeks to release Him (Lu 23:13)
9. Pilate delivers Him to be _____ in the Common Hall (Judgment Hall) (Mt 27:26)
10. Pilate again _____ and then _____ (Jn 19:4)
11. _____ (Mt 27:3)
12. The Lord is _____ (Jn 19:17)
13. The Jews mock Him (_____)
14. Darkness prevails for _____ (Mt 27:45)
15. The _____ up the Ghost; the veil is rent in twain (Mt 27:50)
16. The _____ (Mt 27:57)

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NOTES:

THE RESURRECTION AND ASCENSION

Lesson 22

NOTES:

(Matt 28:1, Mark 16:1, Luke 24:1, John 20:1)

I. THE WOMEN

- A. All four Gospels record the women coming to the tomb on the _____ (Sunday)
- B. It was “_____” when they came to the tomb (_____)
- C. The purpose of their visit was to _____ (Mark 16:1)
- D. Their first concern, as they traveled to the tomb, was how they would _____ from the sepulcher (Mk 16:3)
- E. When they arrived, they noticed that the stone was _____ (Mk 16:4)
- F. The identity of these women is dealt with differently in each of the Gospels
 1. _____ names _____ and “_____”
 2. _____ names _____ and also names _____ (the mother of James and John)
 3. _____ does not name the women, but refers to them as “_____”
 4. _____ only names _____

II. THE DISCOVERY

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NOTES:

- A. _____ announced the resurrection (Mt 28:2-7)
1. The _____ before the women arrived (2)
 2. An angel from heaven appeared and _____ the guards (3-4)
 3. He _____ and showed them inside the tomb (5-6)
 4. He sent them _____
 5. He announced that the Lord “_____” into Galilee
- B. There are a number of questions that are difficult or impossible to answer concerning the exact sequence of events on the morning of the resurrection.
- C. The women and the disciples were all _____ by the resurrection
1. The women were prepared _____
 2. The disciples were _____ at the time (Mark 16:10)
- D. Everyone that heard of the resurrection from someone else was doubtful until they _____ that the Lord really had risen
1. _____ – the women’s words seemed as idle tales
 2. Luke 24:12 – Peter wondered at the thing that had come to pass, but when he *saw* he believed (Jn 20:8)
- E. Some were not able to see until many days later (_____) i.e. Thomas

NOTES:

F. The Lord was very personal to disclose Himself to Mary Magdalene – Jn 20:16

G. He appeared to the disciples that night and “upbraided” (_____) them for their _____ in His resurrection (Mark 16:14)

III. THE LORD’S APPEARANCES AFTER THE RESURRECTION

A. _____ (Mk 16:9-10) that morning

B. To the _____ (Mt 28:9-10) that morning

C. To the _____ (Mk 16:12-13, Lk 24:13-32) on Sunday

D. To _____ (Lk 24:34) sometime during the day on Sunday (I Cor 15:5)

E. To _____ (Mk 16:13, Luke 24:36, Jn 20:19) in Jerusalem that same night

F. To the Eleven one week later (Jn 20:26-31)

G. To Seven of them _____ (Jn 21)

1. At the last supper He had said He would “_____” into Galilee (Mt 26:32, Mk 14:28)

2. Why weren’t all of them present? (There were together Simon Peter, and Thomas called Didymus, and Nathanael of Cana in Galilee, and the sons of Zebedee [James and John], and two other of his disciples. Jn 21:2)

3. They were _____ while they waited for Him

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NOTES:

- H. To the _____ on a mountain in Galilee (Mt 28:16-20)
- I. To _____ (place unknown) I Cor 15:7
- J. At His _____ from the Mount of Olives (Mk 16:19, Luke 24:44, Acts 1:3)
- K. To Paul 27 years afterwards (according to Halley's) I Cor 15:5-8)
- L. To _____
- M. Other times that are probably not documented in the Bible

IV. THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE RESURRECTION (_____)

- A. It proves there is a resurrection of the dead (I Cor 15:13)
- B. It validates the _____ (14)
- C. It validates our _____ (14)
- D. It confirms that we are _____ of God (15)
- E. It confirms that we are _____ any more (17)
- F. It confirms that those who have "fallen asleep" in Christ _____ (18)
- G. It gives us _____ in the life to come (19)
- H. It gives us hope (_____) (19)

V. THE ASCENSION TO THE FATHER (_____)

NOTES:

- A. The Lord forbade Mary Magdalene from _____ Him because He had not yet ascended to His Father (John 20:17)
- B. Later in John 20:27 He commanded _____ to touch Him
- C. In Matthew 28:9 the women held His feet when they saw Him
- D. Why was Mary Magdalene not allowed to touch when these others could touch?
- E. Most commentators simply assume the prohibition to touch was because Mary was “too familiar” with Him – this is not the case
- F. What do we know about this verse?
 1. The Lord declared that He was to “_____” to His Father
 2. The phraseology indicates that He was going to do so before He met with the eleven, and after He had talked with Mary
 3. He is our _____ (Heb 4:15)
 4. It was the high priest’s job to enter into the Holiest place “not without blood” (Heb 9:7)
 5. *He entered into the Holy place “once” with His own blood (Heb 9:12)*
 6. The high priest was “consecrated” before the entering in to the Holiest place (Ex 28:41, Ex 29:35, Ex 30:30) and was to stay separate from everyone until the offering had been made.
 7. It seems that the Lord kept Mary from touching Him, as He had not yet _____ as the consecrated high priest.

NOTES:

VI. THE LORD'S APPEARANCE TO THE DISCIPLES AT GALILEE ()

A. The Lord had already appeared to the disciples twice, both times at Jerusalem

B. This third appearance (Jn 21:14) takes place far to the North (75 miles) at the Sea of Galilee

1. It was three or four days journey from Jerusalem to Galilee

2. It is likely that Peter went to his house in Capernaum

C. Seven of the eleven disciples were present (Jn 21:2)

D. Simon Peter said, " " (v. 3)

1. Maybe he was _____ in waiting for the Lord to appear, or merely looking for something to do

2. All of the others _____ to go with him

3. They left " "

E. It was _____ fishing trip

1. They fished all night and caught _____ (v. 3)

2. Morning was come and they were still fishing (v. 4)

F. Suddenly, the Lord _____ (v. 4)

G. They _____ who He was

1. Maybe they were too far out from land to recognize Him (they were about 100 yards out - John 21:8)

NOTES:

2. Maybe it was not light enough
 3. It sounds as if the Lord's appearance was different than before (Jn 21:12)
- H. He asked them if they "had any meat" (v. 5)
1. This brought their failure to the _____
 2. They acknowledged that nothing had been caught
- I. He told them to cast on the "right" side of the ship (v. 6)
1. The Lord knows a _____ to fish
 2. The Lord knows the " _____ " way for us to do things
- J. This catching of fish after a night of failure was not a new thing to Peter – he had experienced the same thing in _____ when the Lord first called him to be a disciple.
1. This _____ of a miraculous catch demonstrated that the Lord was still the _____
 2. It allowed _____ to know who He was
- K. John recognized that it was the Lord and _____ Peter
1. Peter had no shirt on (the Bible refers to this as being naked) and took care of that situation before he went to the Lord (v. 7)
 2. He then jumped in and _____ 100 yards to shore (v. 7)
- L. The other six brought the boat and net to shore where the Lord _____ a meal of bread and cooked fish (v. 8-9)

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NOTES:

M. At the Lord's command, Peter drew the net full of several hundred pounds of fish to land and the net was miraculously not broken (v. 11)

N. The Lord called them to dinner with His miraculous provision (v. 12-13)

1. The Lord cares for our _____

2. We should know that He is the one that _____

VII. SIMON PETER'S SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. It is likely that the others all knew that _____ the Lord at the house of Caiaphas

B. The Lord dealt with Peter _____ (John 21:15)

1. Which do we love more, the Lord or the fish?

2. Some think "these" refers to the other apostle's love for the Lord (i.e. do you still claim to love me more than these other disciples love me?) but the emphasis on the number of fish seems to indicate that "these" refers to the fish and fishing equipment.

C. The Lord commanded Peter to prove/demonstrate his love by "_____."

1. Can we imagine what would have happened if Peter had simply continued fishing for the rest of his life?

2. _____ was to motivate Peter to serve Him

D. The thrice repetition of the question corresponds with Peter's thrice repeated denial of the Peter had denied the Lord to spare his life and welfare; the Lord promised that Peter would have the opportunity

again to pay the price of his life for the Lord and that he would do so (v. 18). We too may get the chance to repent of former failures and suffer for the Lord at some future time in our life.

NOTES:

VIII. THE GREAT COMMISSION (Mt 28:16-20, Mark 16:15, Acts 1:8)

- A. All three synoptic Gospel writers (Luke wrote Acts) culminate their record of the Life of Christ with the _____
- B. “All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth” (Matt 28:18)
 1. This is the _____ we are to go (v. 19)
 2. There is no power given _____ (i.e. pope, false prophet, etc.)
- C. “Go ye therefore...”
 1. _____ all nations
 2. _____ them in the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost
 3. _____ all things whatsoever I have commanded you
 4. And, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world
- D. Note the _____
 1. **ALL** nations are to be taught
 2. Baptize them in the name of **ALL** the Godhead
 3. **ALL** things are to be observed

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NOTES:

4. The Lord will be with us for **ALL** time and eternity

E. Note the action enjoined

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

F. He declared He would be with them “_____,” even though He was about to ascend to Heaven

IX. THE ASCENSION (Luke 24:50-53, Acts 1:9-12, Mark 16:19-20)

A. The Lord ascended _____ after the crucifixion, and ten days before Pentecost

B. _____ says the Lord was “received up into heaven”

C. Luke 24:51 says He _____ up into heaven

D. _____ says He was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight

E. The location of this ascension was the Western slope of the Mount of Olives

1. It is just _____ the temple

2. It is on the _____ of Bethany

3. It is also just _____ the Garden of Gethsemane

F. The _____ when He ascended

NOTES:

1. Since the Lord's appearance to them in Galilee, they would have had to travel three or four days back to the South to be in Jerusalem
 2. He commanded them to _____ until "the promise of the Father" (Ac 1:4)
- G. They were promised " _____ " after the Holy Ghost had come upon them (v. 8)
- H. After that, they were going to be _____ throughout the entire world (v. 8)
- I. Two angels stood by and told them to _____ because He would return
- J. If that was true then, _____.

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NOTES:

Study Sheet #1

NOTES:

1. Give the 2 particular categories of dispersed Jews:

2. What was their motive for staying out of Israel?

3. What was the spoken language of most of the Jews?

4. What was the language of the students of the Synagogue?

5. What _____ is _____ tradition?

6. What is the *Halakhah*? _____
7. Who were the rationalists who believed in high moral law, but no spiritual realm? _____
8. Who was the Jewish land controlled by? _____
9. Who was the first Roman Emperor? _____
10. Who gave the taxation decree? _____
11. Write _____ out _____ John _____ 1:3.

12. What is the Hebrew word used for God? _____
13. In Hebrews 1:8, what is the Scripture plainly speaking about?

14. Who wrestled with Jacob all night? _____
15. Write _____ out _____ Luke _____ 19:10.

16. What does *apocalypse* mean? _____
17. In Isaiah 9:6, what is Jesus called? Name 2.

18. What is the first letter of the Greek alphabet?

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NOTES:

19. What is the last letter of the Greek alphabet?

20. What does Jesus mean? _____
21. Where did Joseph live before the Lord's birth?

22. What are the two cities called "The City of David?"

23. The name "John" is seen in the Old Testament as what and how many times?

24. What does "John" mean? _____

Study Sheet #2

NOTES:

1. When a Jewish boy was three years old, what was he given?

2. Write out Luke 2:52.

3. What is one of the most important things a child can ever learn?

4. What was Israel commanded to travel to Jerusalem for?

5. What was held seven weeks after the Passover and also known as Pentecost?

6. At the age of 12, what would a Jewish boy begin to do?

7. When was the Lord first led to Annas?

8. Luke 2:40 and 52 gives insight into the growth of the Lord into adulthood; list 3 of the 7 given.

9. What is one of the most disputed doctrines in the Bible?

10. What does Behabara mean? _____
11. What is the most unique thing about John? _____
12. What is God's divine order?

13. Write out Matthew 28:19.

14. What two books describe the temptation in detail? _____
15. The example of turning stones to bread would have magnified what and

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NOTES:

minimized what? _____

16. Had the lord cast Himself down, it would have resulted in what two things?

17. There were 8 states of blessings given, name 4 of them:

Study Sheet #3

NOTES:

1. What does the word *parable* mean?

2. Why did Jesus use parables?

3. Which parable is probably the best known and most prominently displayed of all the parables? _____
4. There were 10 elements given in the parable of the sower, name 5 of them and to what it portrays.

5. What is one of the great secrets for a leader?

6. No one knew our Lord like who? _____
7. The only alternative to soul winning is what? _____
8. What is the definition of soul winning?

9. What are the 5 crowns for soul winners?

10. What was the miracle that preceded the “turning point?”

11. Write out John 6:66.

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NOTES:

12. Who were the only 3 disciples who were afforded the privilege of witnessing the transfiguration? _____
13. What was the transfiguration a demonstration of?

14. What event brought the Pharisees to the place where they felt they “had to do something?” _____
15. What separated many people from the Lord? _____
16. What is the New Testament way of building the church?

17. What miracle is the only miracle recorded in all four Gospels?

Final Exam Study Sheet

1. The region where most of the Lord's ministry took place (during this time) is called what? _____
2. There are many times in the ministry where two are essential. Give two examples:

3. Why were Martha's priorities confused? _____
4. What does Lazarus mean? _____
5. The raising of Lazarus was most significant because it led to what?

6. The result of the resurrection of Lazarus was that some of the Jews what? _____
7. What was an important "last" matter prior to the crucifixion? _____
8. Seven promises given in John 14, name 3:

9. The purpose of the visit to the Garden of Gethsemane was two-fold:

10. How did Judas betray the Lord? _____
11. Who carried the cross for the Lord when he was too faint to do so? _____
12. Name the common events recorded in most or all of the Gospels.

13. All four Gospels record the women coming to the tomb when? _____
14. What was the purpose for the women's visit? _____
15. The Lord commanded Peter to prove/demonstrate his love by what? _____
16. What was to motivate Peter to serve Him? _____
17. What is the Great Commission? _____
18. The Lord ascended how many days after the crucifixion? _____
19. What was the Jews motive for staying out of Israel? _____
20. What was the spoken language of most of the Jews? _____
21. What is tradition? _____
22. Who was the first Roman Emperor? _____
23. Write out John 1:3. _____

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- 24. Who wrestled with Jacob all night? _____
 - 25. What does Jesus mean? _____
 - 26. What are the two cities called “The City of David?” _____
 - 27. What does “John” mean? _____
 - 28. Write out Luke 2:52. _____
 - 29. What was held seven weeks after the Passover and also known as Pentecost? _____
 - 30. What is one of the most disputed doctrines in the Bible? _____
 - 31. What is God’s divine order? _____
 - 32. Write out Matthew 28:19. _____
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- 33. What two books describe the temptation in detail? _____
 - 34. Why did Jesus use parables? _____
 - 35. Which parable is probably the best known and most prominently displayed of all the parables?

 - 36. What is one of the great secrets for a leader? _____
 - 37. No one knew our Lord like who? _____
 - 38. The only alternative to soul winning is what? _____
 - 39. What is the definition of soul winning? _____
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- 40. What was the transfiguration a demonstration of? _____
 - 41. What separated many people from the Lord? _____
 - 42. What is the New Testament way of building the church? _____

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