

The Gospel of Luke

Lesson 38: Luke 22:1-38

“In the absence of the multitude” (Luke 22:6), and in the darkness of night (John 13:30), Judas “[stretched] out [his] hands to iniquity” (Psalm 125:3). In them, thirty pieces of silver were placed: a slave’s price for a King. Although he thought himself shrewder, more cunning than the One he called Rabbi (Matthew 26:25), the true slave would soon become manifest (John 8:33, Romans 6:16, 2 Peter 2:19).

Proverbs 5:22 says, “His own iniquities entrap the wicked man, and he is caught in the cords of his sin.”

Read Luke 22:1-6.

1. The Passover commemorated the deliverance of Israel from Egypt. During this feast, the Israelites were to remove all leaven from their homes (Exodus 12:15). How did the religious leaders despise this command? (v.2) Consider Matthew 16:6, 23:25-28, and 1 Corinthians 5:6-8.
2. On two separate occasions, we are told that “*Satan entered Judas*”: here, in verse 3, and in John 13:27. How did Judas make himself available to the enemy?
3. What might have been Judas’ motive? (Think on John 12:4-6 and 1 Timothy 6:9-10.)
4. Reread verse 6 of Luke 22, then read Luke 4:13. How are Judas’ and Satan’s tactics one and the same?

Keep reading: Luke 22:7-23.

5. Peter and John were chosen among the disciples to make Passover preparations. How would this have prepared their hearts to receive Christ's words? Think on Exodus 12:5, 7, 12-13, 22-23, then 11:7.

Why was this especially important for Peter? (Consider Mark 8:27-33.)

6. The elements—bitter herbs, lamb, unleavened bread, and wine—were all present at the intimate feast. Explain how each item was representative of the “Passover” that was about to occur. (Also consider John 6:32-35, 48-58.)
7. What is the new covenant according to Jeremiah 31:31-34? What must take place for these things to occur? See John 14:16-17, 26, 16:13-15.

Although Christ ate and drank in the disciples' presence before His ascension (Luke 24:30, 43), the next spiritual feast does not occur until He establishes His earthly kingdom (Revelation 19:9).

8. Return to Luke 22. In verse 21, the conversation shifts from WHAT will happen to HOW it would transpire. Although the twelve had been warned (John 6:64-71), and the imposter's identity had been revealed to John (John 13:25-26), the others failed to detect his presence. How does this occur?

Read Luke 22:31-38.

14. Jesus revealed that Satan had asked to sift *all* the disciples, specifically Peter. What does the process of sifting involve?

Turn to Job 1 and read verses 8-12 and 2:3-6. Of what did Satan accuse Job? Why was he permitted to “sift” him?

15. Peter’s rash self-defense indicates that he did not believe Christ’s words. Why?

Read Matthew 26:31-35. What does his response reveal about the way he viewed himself in light of his peers?

16. Read 1 Corinthians 10:12-13. Instead of refuting Jesus’ words what could Peter have done to guard himself from stumbling?

17. According to 1 Peter 1:6-7, what did Peter believe was God’s purpose in “sifting”?

18. Return to Luke 22. What promise to Peter is found tucked in verse 32?

19. In John 17:6-19, before entering the garden, Christ prayed for His disciples. How does His request substantiate His promise to Peter (Luke 22:32)?

20. Return to Luke 22. Christ still expected His disciples to wholly depend upon Him for provision and protection, but encourages them to take money and weapons. Why do you think Christ permitted this? How was ministry about to change for them in the present and the future?