

Events Leading to the Arrest and Trial of Jesus

Luke 22

Judas' Conspiracy with the Priests (22:1-6)

On Tuesday (cf. Matt. 26:1-5, 14-16), Judas conspired with the chief priests and scribes to deliver Jesus into their hands. The Jewish leaders were trying to avert turmoil by arresting Jesus in a private place so that His supporters would not create confusion. Judas agreed to deliver Jesus into their hands for thirty pieces of silver (Matt. 26:15).

his master to allow Jesus to use his guest room for the Passover meal. They found the circumstances to be just as Jesus had foretold.

Institution of the Lord's Supper (22:14-23)

Knowing that His death was imminent, Jesus said, "With desire I have desired to eat this Passover with you before I suffer" (22:15). He knew this would be His last Pass-

Jesus' kingdom would be unlike those of the Gentiles in which greatness is measured by how many serve you; His would be a kingdom in which greatness is measured by how many you serve.

Preparation for Passover (22:7-13)

None of the gospels record any of the events of Wednesday of the week of Jesus' death. On Thursday, Jesus prepared to eat the Passover with His disciples. Knowing of Judas' plan to betray Him to the Jews, Jesus could not openly speak of where He would eat the Passover with His disciples. Concealing His plans from Judas, Jesus sent Peter and John to prepare for the Passover. They were to follow the man whom they met bearing a pitcher (note Jesus' omniscience) and ask

over feast before His death and the establishment of His kingdom. After the Passover supper, Jesus took bread and told His disciples, "This is my body which is given for you: this do in remembrance of Me. Likewise also the cup after supper, saying, The cup is the New Testament in My blood, which is shed for you" (22:19-20).

After instituting the Lord's Supper, Jesus stated that the man who would betray Him into His enemies' hands was present with them. He commented that His death was ordained of God (22:22), but "woe

unto that man by whom He is betrayed" (22:22). The disciples began to inquire which of them He meant.

Dispute about Greatness (22:24-30)

The dispute among the disciples regarding who would be greatest surfaced again during the observance of the Passover feast. Jesus told them that greatness in His kingdom comes through service (22:25-26). He used Himself as an example of one who served others. Jesus' kingdom would be unlike those of the Gentiles in which greatness is measured by how many serve you; His would be a kingdom in which greatness is measured by how many you serve. Nevertheless, those who serve the Lord in His kingdom on earth will be exalted in due time (22:29-30). Earlier that same evening, Jesus had washed the saints feet to further teach the disciples to serve one another (cf. John 13:1-20).

Jesus Foretold Peter's Denial (22:31-34)

In the other gospels, the record relates that Jesus told His disciples that all of them would be offended in Him that night (Matt. 26:31). Singling out Peter He said, "Simon, Simon, behold Satan asked to have you that he might sift you as wheat" (22:31). Peter affirmed, "Lord I am ready to go with Thee, both into prison, and to death" (22:33). Jesus told him that he would deny Him three times before the cock would crow twice.

Jesus' Commission Requires Preparation for Protection (22:35-38)

This section only appears in Luke's gospel. Jesus reminded His disciples of His providential protection when He sent them out on the limited commission (cf. 10:3-5).

When He sent them to teach His word without purse or shoes, God took care of them (22:35). Now He would send them on another commission, giving them commandment to make the ordinary provisions for travel, and He would also provide for them there. They would need a sword for protection during their travels. Some would be their enemies, determined to kill and destroy them. Jesus would be reckoned with the transgressors, and so would His disciples. Not fully understanding what Jesus was saying, the disciples related that they had two swords (22:38). Rather than continuing His teaching, Jesus replied, “It is enough” (22:38) and dropped the subject.

Jesus’ Prayer in Gethsemane (22:39-46)

Jesus left the upper room and went to His place of prayer in Gethsemane “as His custom was” (22:39). Judas knew Jesus’ custom of resorting to Gethsemane and planned His betrayal and arrest. Leaving eight of the disciples at the entrance of the Garden, Jesus took with Him Peter, James, and John. He left them and went about a stone’s throw from them where He prayed, “Father, if thou be willing, remove this cup from Me: nevertheless not My will, but Thine, be done” (22:42). An angel from heaven appeared, strengthening Jesus (22:43). Being in agony, He prayed more earnestly, so much that the sweat broke out on His brow and fell as it were great drops of blood. When He returned to His disciples, He found them sleeping. He exhorted them to pray that they enter not into temptation.

Betrayal and Arrest (22:47-53)

At that time, Judas came toward Jesus leading a band of soldiers from the Jewish priest. He drew near to

identify Jesus to the soldiers with a kiss. Peter (John 18:10) drew out his sword and tried to kill one of the soldiers, succeeding only in cutting off the ear of one named Malchus (John 18:10). (Peter was ready to die for Jesus, as he had said in 22:33.) Jesus healed the man instantly and told Peter to put up his sword. He chided those arresting Him for coming after Him with swords and staves, as if He were a robber, even though He taught daily in their Temple. Nevertheless, He submitted to their arrest and went with them.

Peter’s Denial of Jesus (22:54-62)

Luke simply relates that they took Jesus to the high priest’s house and Peter followed (22:54). John tells that they went first to the house of Annas, father-in-law to Caiaphas, the high priest (John 18:13). At the house of Annas, the maid at the door asked if Peter was one of the disciples of Jesus and he denied that he was (John 18:17). Later, they led Jesus to the house of Caiaphas where the Sanhedrin was gathered (Matt. 26:57) and Peter followed. Another maid charged that Peter was one of Jesus’ disciples and he again denied saying, “Woman, I know Him not” (22:57). About an hour later another approached Peter and again he denied knowing Jesus. One of the servants of the high priest who was related to Malchus (John 18:26) said, “Did not I see thee in the garden with Him?” Another charged Him with being with Him because



The Garden of Gethsemane is located on the Mount of Olives. Very old olive trees still grow on the mount, but the site has become such a tourist attraction that there is not much opportunity to meditate there.

of His speech (He is a Galilean). This third time Peter denied Jesus.

Immediately the cock crowed (notice the implication that morning was near). “And the Lord turned and looked upon Peter” (22:61). Jesus must have looked out of the house to the fire by which Peter stood. When the cock crowed and Jesus looked on him, Peter remembered Jesus’ earlier words—“before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me thrice”—and went out and wept bitterly.

Trial before the Council (22:63-71)

The trial at the house of Caiaphas was concluded in the early hours of the morning (note the cock crowing). But a few hours had passed when the Sanhedrin con-

vened again early the next morning. They asked Jesus, "Art thou the Christ? Tell us." Jesus replied, "If I tell you, ye will not believe." He said, "Hereafter shall the Son

of Man sit on the right hand of the power of God." Hearing this they asked, "Art thou then the Son of God?" He replied, "Ye say that I am." Hearing this, the council

concluded they needed no further evidence to convict Jesus. He had claimed to be the Messiah, the Son of Man or Son of God. That was sufficient reason for Him to die.

Questions

1. What does 22:1 imply about Jesus' trial? _____

2. What does "Satan entered Judas" mean (22:3)? _____

3. Why did Jesus not identify the man's name who owned the house where the disciples would eat the Passover?

4. What did Jesus' knowledge of the circumstances regarding the room show about Him? _____

5. Why would Jesus have desired this Passover (22:15)? _____

6. How was this Passover fulfilled in the kingdom (22:16; cf. 1 Cor. 5:7)? _____

7. What kind of bread did Jesus use in instituting the Lord's Supper (22:1, 19)? _____
8. What impact did Jesus' knowledge of Judas' plan to betray Him have on Judas (cf. John 18:30)? _____

9. Contrast how greatness is shown in man's kingdoms and in God's kingdom. _____

10. What did Jesus promise the apostles in 22:30? _____

11. What does v. 31 reveal about Satan? _____

12. What does v. 32 reveal about Peter? _____

13. What evidence convinces you of Peter's sincerity in 22:33? _____
14. Why did Jesus send the apostles on the Limited Commission without purse or bag? _____

15. Why did Jesus tell the disciples to take a sword with them on the Great Commission (22:36)? _____

16. Describe Jesus' conflict of spirit in the Garden of Gethsemane and how He resolved it. _____

17. List the evidences which show the intensity of Jesus' prayer in the Garden (22:44; Heb. 5:7). _____

18. Why would Judas' kiss be so offensive to Jesus? _____

19. Why might Luke's gospel not mention Peter's name as the one who cut off Malchus' ear (22:50)? _____

20. What do you think went through Peter's mind when Jesus looked at him in 22:61? _____

21. How did the men abuse Jesus at His trial before the Jewish council (22:63-65)? _____

22. How is Jesus identified in 22:67-70? _____
23. Could the Messiah come and claim to be the fulfillment of prophecy without being put to death by the Jews, if they followed the same course as is recorded in 22:66-71? Why? _____

24. List the trials which Jesus faced before seeing Pilate:
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
25. Beginning with Jesus' prayer in the Garden of Gethsemane, prepare a chronology of the events before Jesus faced Pilate, including in your chronology approximations of time when each event occurred. _____

Answering Denominational Error

Baptists teach "once in grace, always in grace." How does Judas' betrayal of Jesus fit the theory? Was he ever in grace? Did his betrayal bring eternal damnation? _____

