

## Lesson 22

## Luke 22

## Eucharist, Denial, Arrest

**Note:** *Some background information—A man carrying a jar of water would have been an unusual sight because retrieving and carrying water was normally a woman’s task. (Luke 22:10) The Passover meal (Seder) was structured around four cups of wine. When Jesus takes the first or second cup, either he was sanctifying the feast cup (cup one) or he and the disciples had just finished singing Ps 113-14 (cup two). The eucharistic cup that Jesus consecrated in Luke 22:20 was probably cup three, the “cup of blessing”, which was drunk after the main meal.*

1. According to Luke:
    - a. Who were the people looking for a way to put Jesus to death? (Luke 22:2)
    - b. How did Judas’ betrayal fit perfectly into their plans? (Luke 22:6)
  2. Why do you think Jesus had “earnestly desired to eat this Passover” with his disciples? (Luke 22:15-17)
  3. Use the handout on the four versions of the original Eucharist to compare and contrast Luke’s version/wording with the others. Where do they agree? Are words added or missing?
  4. A dispute arose among the apostles as to which one of them was to be regarded as the greatest. (Luke 22:24)
    - a. Why do you think a dispute arose among them at this moment (after dinner)? (Luke 22:21-24)
    - b. How does Jesus resolve the dispute? (Luke 22:25-27; John 13:2-17)
  5. What emotions do you think Jesus was wrestling with when he prayed: “Father, if you are willing, remove this cup from me; yet, not my will but yours be done.” (Luke: 22:42-44)
  6. How did Judas know where to lead the crowd to find Jesus? (Luke 22:39, 47)
  7. Who were some significant members of the crowd that came to arrest Jesus, and how did Jesus demonstrate his command to love your enemies? (Luke 22:50-53)
  8. Jesus was seized and taken to the house of the high priest. (Luke 22:54)
    - a. What did Peter do while Jesus was at the high priest’s house? (Luke 22:54-62)
    - b. What did the men who were holding Jesus do to him? (Luke 22:63-65)
- Note:** *Jesus was held at the high priest’s house until dawn before he was put on trial because Jewish custom forbade night trials on serious charges, which meant that any decisions taken at such trials had no legal validity.*
9. Jesus usually responded to his accusers’ questions by asking them a question. What does he do differently when standing in front of the council? (Luke 22:67-71)
  10. What grave sin did the council think Jesus confessed? (Luke 22:70)