The End of the Beginning

Lesson Twenty-One

Matthew 20,21; Mark 10, 11; Luke 15-19; John 11, 12

This lesson will continue with more of the parables of Jesus. Another episode of healing will be examined. The lesson includes the interactions of Jesus with Pharisees and with the tax collector Zacchaeus. The miracle of the raising of Jesus' friend Lazarus from the dead will also be studied. Finally, the lesson will cover Jesus' final entry into Jerusalem before His crucifixion.

THE PRODIGAL SON

Luke 15

This parable occurs only in Luke. It is one of the best known of the parables of Jesus. The Bible contains no further explanation of this parable. It is fairly clear and straightforward. The father's role is like that of God our Father. There are many lessons to be learned from this one story of the father's love for his sons.

And Jesus said, "A certain man had two sons. The younger of them said to his father, 'Father, give me the portion of goods that falls to me.' And he divided among them his living. Not many days after the younger son gathered all his inheritance together and took his journey into a far country. There he wasted his substance with riotous living."

	For what does the younger son ask?
him to	This request was very unusual. It amounted to telling his father that he considered be dead.
	Does the son take everything with him?
	Do you think the younger son has any intentions of coming back?
	Does the younger son spend his inheritance wisely or foolishly?
	For the next part of the story, read Luke 15:14-20a.
	Does he run out of money?
	What natural phenomenon occurs?
	What job does he get?
	What plan does he devise?



"And he arose and came to his father. But when he was yet way off, his father saw him and had compassion and ran and fell on his neck and kissed him. The man said to him, 'Father, I have sinned against heaven and in your sight and am no more worthy to be called your son.' But the father said to his servants, 'Bring the best robe and put it on him. And put a ring on his hand and shoes on his feet. Bring the fatted calf and kill it.

Let us eat and be merry. For this my son was dead and is alive again. He was lost and is found.' And they began to be merry."

Has the father held the son's previous actions against him?
How is this like our relationship with our heavenly Father?
There is still the matter of the other brother. For his reaction to the above scene, read Luke 15:25-32.
What is the reaction of the older brother?
Is the older brother concerned for the welfare of his brother?
About whom is the older brother concerned?
Does the father love the older son?
THE RICH MAN AND POOR LAZARUS Luke 16
This parable contains a character named Lazarus. This is not the same person as the Lazarus who is the brother of Martha and Mary. This parable is the only one in which a character has a name.
"There was a certain rich man who was clothed in purple and fine linen and ate sumptuously every day. And there was a certain beggar named Lazarus, who was laid at his gate, full of sores and desiring to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table. Moreover, the dogs came and licked his sores."
What is the major difference between the two characters?
Read Luke 16:22-28 for more of the story.
What happens to Lazarus?

	What happens to the rich man?
	Where does the rich man go after his death?
	With whom is Lazarus?
	What request does the rich man make?
	The rich man' request is denied for two reasons. What are they?
	1.)
	2.)
	What is the next request of the rich man?
And he repent.'	"Abraham said to him, 'They have Moses and the prophets. Let them hear them.' said, 'No, father Abraham. But if one went to them from the dead, they would And he said to him, 'If they do not hear Moses and the prophets, neither will they be led if one rose from the dead.'"
	What is the problem the rich man and his brothers had?
	Once a person has made up his mind that the Scriptures are not true, will even the
	miracle of someone coming back from the dead change that person's mind?
	To whom is the part about sending someone back from the dead referring?

THE PHARISEE AND THE PUBLICAN

Luke 18

The religious leaders of the day were convinced that they were more righteous than the rest of the people. They were proud of their "goodness." They looked down on others and considered themselves to be better that anyone else. This attitude is in sharp contrast to what the scriptures have to say about what God desires from us. He looks for humility. Psalm 51:17 says, "The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken and contrite heart, O God, You will not despise."

Read Luke 18:9-14.

What are the occupations of the two characters?
Who is proud of his behavior?
Who recognizes that he is indeed a sinner (as we all are)?
Which man is justified before the Lord?
What does "exalt" mean?
What does verse 14b mean?
what does verse i to mean.

THE BLIND MAN ZACCHAEUS

Matthew 20; Mark 10; Luke 18, 19

As He was come near Jericho, a certain blind man sat by the wayside, begging. Hearing the multitude pass by, he asked what it meant. They told him that Jesus of Nazareth was passing by. He cried saying, "Jesus, Son of David, have mercy on me." Those who were with him rebuked him that he should hold his peace. But he cried all the more, "Son of David, have mercy on me." Jesus stood and commanded him to be brought to Him. When he had come near, He asked him saying, "What do you want me to do for you?" He said, "Lord, I want to receive my sight." Jesus said to him, "Receive your sight. Your faith has saved you." Immediately he received his sight and followed Him, glorifying God. All the people, when they saw it, gave praise to God.



What does the man do after he rece	eives his sight?	
What do the people who saw the m	niracle do?	

Miracles indicate an occurrence that is not understood. Whenever someone is cured of a disease and the doctors do not know how it happened, it is called a miracle. Miracles do not have a logical explanation.

Jesus' miracles have several closely connected functions. First, they point to the divinity of Jesus. They let people know that this is surely God incarnate (God in the form of man). The reaction to the miracle is almost always one of praise of God or the glorifying of God. The Holy Spirit works this reaction in us. Miracles also show the great compassion God has for people's suffering. This leads to the question of which miracle is the greatest of all. Write down what you think it is.

This miracle elicits all of the responses listed above. The resurrection is not able to be explained logically. Why God would love sinful man so much as to send His Son to die a terrible death for us is unfathomable. We do not deserve such great love or such total forgiveness. Our reaction to this miracle should then be one of praising God for His great love and mercy. We should give glory to God for this great miracle each day of our lives.

One man who experienced the miracle of God's love and forgiveness was Zacchaeus. Notice that Zacchaeus was the "Chief" tax collector. He probably had other tax collectors working under him. As a tax collector he was a socially despised man in Jewish society.

Read Luke 19:1-10.

What physical limitation does Zacchaeus have?
How does he overcome this limitation?
What announcement does Jesus make to him?
How does Zacchaeus respond to this news?
How does the crowd respond to this news?
Zacchaeus is so touched by the Lord that he promises to do what?
1.)
2.)
Has Zacchaeus received salvation?

THE RAISING OF LAZARUS

John 11

In an earlier lesson Jesus raised a little girl from death. The son of a widow was also raised. This lesson shows the raising from the dead of a close friend of Jesus. This Lazarus is the brother of Mary and Martha.

Now a certain man was sick, named Lazarus of Bethany. Therefore his sisters, Mary and Martha, sent to Jesus saying, "Lord, behold, he whom You love is sick." When Jesus heard that He said, "This sickness is not to death but for the glory of God, that the Son of God might be glorified by it." And He stayed two days in the same place where He was. After that he said to His disciples, "Our friend Lazarus sleeps, but I go that I may awake him out of sleep." They thought that He had spoken of taking rest in sleep. Then said Jesus to them plainly, "Lazarus is dead. And I am glad for your sakes that I was not there, so that you may believe. Nevertheless, let us go to him."

What has happened to Lazarus?
Read John 11:17-31 to see what happens as Jesus arrives in Bethany.
For how long has Lazarus been dead?
Who goes out to meet Jesus?
Who does she believe Jesus is?
For whom does Jesus ask?
Where do the Jews think Mary is going?
Then, when Mary had come where Jesus was and saw him, she fell down at His fee saying to Him, "Lord, if You had been here, my brother would not have died." When Jesus therefore, saw her weeping and the Jews also weeping which came with her, He groaned i the spirit and was troubled and said, "Where have you laid him?" They said to him, "Lord come and see." Jesus wept.
What does Mary tell Jesus?
What is Jesus' reaction to Mary and the others?
Read John 11:36-44 to see what Jesus does.
When they reach the tomb, what does Jesus ask them to do?

Why does Martha object?	
Does Lazarus come out?	

Not everyone is pleased that Jesus has brought Lazarus back from the dead. In fact, some people are so upset they want to see Jesus dead.

Then many of the Jews who had seen the things that Jesus did believed in Him. But some of them went their way to the Pharisees and told them what things Jesus had done. Then the chief priests and the Pharisees from that day forth took counsel together to put Him to death.

Who want to kill Jesus?	

JESUS ENTERS JERUSALEM CLEANSING OF THE TEMPLE

Matthew 21; Mark 11; Luke 19; John 12

The event we celebrate on Palm Sunday took place on the day when Jesus made His final entry into Jerusalem. Up to this point, Jesus had not made public statements of His identity. He had told individuals, and the disciples knew. But He had not gone around making proclamations of His role as Messiah. Now the time has come for Jesus to finish the work He has come to do. He no longer keeps a low profile. This is the beginning of the week in which Jesus will die.



And it came to pass, when He had come near to Bethphage and Bethany at the mount called the Mount of Olives, He sent two of His disciples saying, "Go into the village ahead of you and at your entering you shall find a colt tied up on which no man has yet sat. Until him and bring him here. And if any man asks you, 'Why do you untie him?' thus shall you say to him, 'Because the Lord has need of him.'" All this was done that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet saying, "Tell the daughter of Zion, 'Behold, your King comes to you.""

What are the disciples to get for Jesus?(In this case the colt is that of a donkey.)	
Read Mark 11:4-10.	
Are the disciples questioned about the colt?	
What two things are placed on the road? 1	_2
Do those who are shouting recognize Jesus as the Messiah?	

The people's expectations of a Messiah are a bit different from what God has in mind. The people expect their Messiah to be an earthly ruler who will overthrow those who are in power. Emotions are running high on this day. Jesus understands the difference between what His kingdom really is and what the people expect it to be. He understands that most of the Jews will not believe in Him.

When He had come near, He beheld the city and wept over it saying, "If you had known, even you, at least in this your day, the things which would bring you peace! But now they are hidden from your eyes. For the days shall come upon you that your enemies shall cast a trench about you and surround you. And they shall tear you down to the ground and your children within you. And they shall not leave in you one stone upon another because you did not know the time of your visitation."

Before the last section is dealt with, the arrangement of the temple and the type of worship that went on there must be examined. Outside the main temple were areas known as courts. There was a women's court (for women were not allowed to enter the main temple) and a Gentile court. This was where the Gentiles came to worship. They also were not allowed into the main temple. The Gentile court had become the place where the		To whom is Jesus speaking?
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money into the local currency. Remember that this area was the only place a Gentil believer could go at the temple for worship and prayer.	as courtemple not allo mercha money	rts. There was a women's court (for women were not allowed to enter the main and a Gentile court. This was where the Gentiles came to worship. They also were owed into the main temple. The Gentile court had become the place where the ents sold animals for sacrifices. It was also the place where moneychangers converted into the local currency. Remember that this area was the only place a Gentile
Read what happens when Jesus comes to this court. One of the places it is recorde is in Mark 11:15-17.	is in M	Read what happens when Jesus comes to this court. One of the places it is recorded (ark 11:15-17.
What does Jesus do?		What does Jesus do?
Jesus identifies the problem. What is it?		Jesus identifies the problem. What is it?

REVIEW

1. Why is the younger son's request so unusual?
2. Is the younger son forgiven when he comes home?
3. Who gets angry at the younger son's return?
4. Does the rich man help Lazarus?
5. With what attitude should we approach prayer?
6. Is God impressed by "proud" people?
7. Does the blind man be quiet when people tell him to quit calling Jesus?
8. How do people respond to the miracles of Jesus?
9. What is the greatest miracle of all?
10. What was Zacchaeus' profession?
11. How does Zacchaeus respond to the love of God?
12. To whom is Lazarus related?
13. What happens to Lazarus?
14. For how long has he been dead?
15. What does Jesus do about Lazarus?
16. Why has Jesus come back to Jerusalem?
17. Will Jesus establish an earthly kingdom?
18. What will happen to Jerusalem?
19. What area of the temple does Jesus clean out?
20. Why?