

Luke, Chapters 19-23

Luke 19:41–44 Jesus Weeps Over Jerusalem

Following the “*The Triumphal Entry*” (28–40) of Jesus we read this account which appears only in Luke. Given the words/actions of Christ in v.41-42, how do explain this popular “*Triumphal*” heading?

Luke 19:45-48 - Jesus Cleanses the Temple

- Verse 46, has two quotes from the OT one from Isaiah 56:7 and the other from Jeremiah 7:11. What does Isaiah go on to say in this verse? Would this have been a welcome message to the Pharisees; why?
- When we see disrespect for the Lord, should we *always* speak up? Why/why not? Does Proverbs 26:17 apply?
- Briefly describe that which is expected of an ambassador for Christ, a co-heir with Jesus, a child of the King.

Luke 20:21–26 - Paying Taxes to Caesar

The denarius had Caesar’s image and represented the tribute the people were to give him. Why is the instruction in v.25 so meaningful? To what specifically is Jesus referring? Look up Genesis 1:27; Romans 12:1

Luke 21:34–38 - Watch Yourselves

- Luke ends this section (19:28–21:38) with two warnings from Jesus concerning his return. “*Watch yourselves*”, and “*stay awake*” involve being spiritual alert and remaining faithful.
- v.35 - Is anyone excluded from the judgment when it comes? Look up Romans 14:10-12
- What instruction does Jesus give in v.36 which will enable the believer to avoid being harmed by the turbulent times and circumstances that will occur before Christ’s return? What is it that steals your heart and distracts you?

Luke 22:3-6; 54-62 - Judas Agrees to Betray Jesus / Peter’s Denial

- Has succumbing to temptation ever influenced your decisions or interfered with your relationship with others (with Jesus)? How did that affect you and the other party? How did you get past it?
- In what areas do you think most people find themselves vulnerable to temptation? Why?

Luke 23:1–5 - Jesus Before Pilate

- Why did the Sanhedrin and Pharisees (Jewish leaders) bring Jesus before Pilate (a Roman official/governor)?
- What three accusations are brought against Jesus? How does the third allegation differ? (John 18:36-37)

Luke 23:13–25 - Pilate Acknowledges Jesus’ Innocence / Pilate Delivers Jesus to Be Crucified

- Why is Jesus’ innocence important (Leviticus 22:2)?
- v.18 - The Jews hated being governed by Rome. Barabbas had taken part in a failed uprising against the Romans. Note the stark contrast between Barabbas, a murderer concerned with this world’s politics, and Jesus, whose kingdom is not of this world (John 18:36). Look up: Acts 3:13-15