

Palm Sunday & Easter Studies - 2020

Study 1 Who is this man? (Psalm 118 & Matthew 21:1-11)

Sermon on Palm Sunday 5-Apr-2020

Psalms 113-118 are "Hallel" (Hebrew for praise) psalms

Before we begin: Look up **Matthew 26:26-30** and note verse 30.

*²⁶ While they were eating, Jesus took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it and gave it to his disciples, saying, "Take and eat; this is my body." ²⁷ Then he took a cup, and when he had given thanks, he gave it to them, saying, "Drink from it, all of you. ²⁸ This is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins. ²⁹ I tell you, I will not drink from this fruit of the vine from now on until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom." ³⁰ **When they had sung a hymn**, they went out to the Mount of Olives.*

The hymn that they sang after supper was probably Psalm 118, because that is the traditional Psalm sung at the conclusion of the Passover Feast.

This Psalm is a prophetic psalm about Jesus, which found its fulfillment in the week beginning on Palm Sunday leading up to Good Friday.

Read Psalm 118:1-7

1. What repeating refrain is there in verses 1 to 4? What comfort can we draw from this?

His love endures forever.

Particularly as we've been through bush fires, floods, droughts, storms, and now covid-19, isn't it a great comfort, that God loves us with an everlasting love.

2. What comfort does the writer have in verses 5 to 7? (cf. Romans 8:31, 33-34)

V5- He cried to the Lord - and God brought him to a spacious place.

V6 - Because the Lord is with him, he will not be afraid.

V7 - The Lord is his helper

Romans 8:31 - What, then, shall we say in response to these things? If God is for us, who can be against us?

Romans 8:33-34 - ³³Who will bring any charge against those whom God has chosen? It is God who justifies. ³⁴Who then is the one who condemns? No one. Christ Jesus who died-more than that, who was raised to life-is at the right hand of God and is also interceding for us.

Could also throw in Romans 8:38-39

³⁸ For I am convinced that neither death nor life, neither angels nor demons, neither the present nor the future, nor any powers, ³⁹ neither height nor depth, nor anything else in all creation, will be able to separate us from the love of God that is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Read Psalm 118:8-14

3. List the golden truths, the writer expresses in verses 8 to 14

V8, 9 - better to take refuge in God than trust in men, than trust in princes.

V10-12 - Because he belongs to God's people - nations might surround him, but God gives His people protection

V13 - Even when he felt pushed back - God helped him: He was his strength and defense and SALVATION

Read Psalm 118:15-21

4. What has the Lord done in verses 15 to 21?

*He has given victory - there is resounding joy in the tents
He's given life - where it seemed like the writer faced death
He now feels righteous and can enter the gate of the Lord
This is a picture of SALVATION*

Read Psalm 118:22-29

5. How does this Psalm relate to Jesus?

a. V22 (cf. Matt 21:42; Mark 12:10; Luke 20:17; Acts 4:11; 1 Pe 2:7)

Jesus is this cornerstone that the builders have rejected

Jesus is our foundation - that we build upon

When the Jewish leaders rejected Jesus - they thought they were rejected some ordinary "stone" but they were rejected the chief or head or cornerstone - from which everything else is built on.

b. V23 (Mark 12:11)

In Mark 12 - Jesus tells the parable of the tenants of a vineyard - who killed the servants (prophets) the owner (God the Father) sent to check on the vineyard; and then they killed the son (Jesus) of the owner, when he was sent. Then Jesus quotes from Psalm 118 - in verse 10 and 11 - basically prophesying that He will be rejected by the Jewish leaders and people, just as the Psalm says.

c. V24

Pointing to the day (first Palm Sunday) - the day Jesus came into Jerusalem declaring He is the Messiah and Saviour.

*And in turn, pointing to the fact that on the day of His death - He purchased salvation for us - so although the day of His death was a dreadful day for Him - it is GOOD Friday for us
So, we can rejoice and be glad of that day*

d. V25 (Matt 21:9)

As Jesus rode into town on that first Palm Sunday. The people sang "Hosanna" which can mean "grant us success" or "save us" They thought Jesus was coming in a military sense. But his salvation was not physical one but a spiritual one.

e. V26 (Matt 21:9; John 12:13)

Again, what the people chanted on that Palm Sunday as Jesus rode into town, was a direct quote from Psalm 118:26 - Blessed is He who comes in the name of the Lord

f. V27 (Acts 26:18; Ephesians 5:8; Col 1:13; 1 Peter 2:9)

The Lord has made his light shine upon us. This finds its fulfilment in:

Acts 26:18 - Jesus turns people from darkness into His glorious light

Eph 5:8 - People were once in the darkness of their sin - but with Jesus we are now in the light

Col 1:13 - Jesus has rescued us from the dominion of darkness and brought us into His kingdom

1 Peter 2:9 - Because of Jesus we are a chosen people, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, God's special possession, so that we can declare His praises for calling us out of the darkness of our sin and into His wonderful light

g. V28

What we have to realize is the deity of Jesus. He is part of the Holy Trinity - Father, Son and Holy Spirit. As Phil 2:9 says: Therefore, God exalted Him (Jesus) to the highest place and gave Him the name above all names.

h. V29

Give thanks to the Lord for He is good; His love endures forever.

What we need to realize is that Jesus was there at creation, then He became flesh and lived a perfect life of obedience on Earth; and then He loved us so much, He laid down His life for us. And now He sits at the right hand of the Father in Heaven, and intercedes. Jesus' love is eternal. He is the Alpha and Omega, who is, who was and who is to come.

Read Matthew 21:1-11

6. Why has Jesus come to Jerusalem? (cf. Luke 9:51)

Jesus set his face towards Jerusalem.

He came to Jerusalem to die. Not to be welcomed as King.

7. What do we learn about Jesus from verses 2-3?

He knows there will be a particular donkey with a colt. And he knows if anyone asks why they're taking it - they just have to mention the Lord's name.

What we learn is that Jesus is omniscient. We know He has every detail and contingency covered. So, even though He is the God of Heaven and Earth - He can handle the details too.

8. What prophecy is fulfilled in verses 4-5?

The prophecy from Zech 9:9 - that a King will ride into town on a donkey - a colt

Normally a king would ride into town on a stallion or in a chariot, like the Roman leaders did.

9. What is the significance of a colt in verses 5 and 7?

A colt is a male (uncastrated) foal. Usually under 4 years of age.

Riding on donkey is a picture of humility

It means the rider has come not on military terms but on peaceful terms

Luke's Gospel says no one had ridden the colt - so the colt would be very frisky - and would normally be upset by big crowds and noise. But this is no problem for the King of Kings

10. Why would there be a large crowd in Jerusalem at this time?

It is the annual festival of Passover, and Jews came from everywhere to celebrate this festival

11. What is the significance of the people laying down cloaks and branches on the ground? (cf. 2 Kings 9:13)

2 Kings 9:13 says - They quickly took their cloaks and spread them under him on the bare steps. Then they blew the trumpet and shouted, "Jehu is king!"

The significance of people laying down cloaks and branches is to welcome a king. The people saw Jesus as their King. This is difficult because remember Israel was occupied by the Romans. Israel had puppet kings installed by the Romans and the Emperor Caesar was their king. This could incite a rebellion. One of the things Jesus was later accused of.

See also Revelation 7:9 - After this I looked, and there before me was a great multitude that no one could count, from every nation, tribe, people and language, standing before the throne and before the Lamb. They were wearing white robes and were holding palm branches in their hands.

12. What does "hosanna" mean in verse 9?

Hosanna literally means "O save us" - but it become also an exclamation of praise

13. **Ponder:** Why the difference between Matthew 21:9 and Mark 15:13?

Most likely it's not the same people crying "Hosanna to the Son of David" and "Crucify Him".

Also, they misunderstood what sort of King Jesus is.

In the space of a week, the Jewish leaders had made up their mind, that to allow Jesus to continue, gaining the praise of the people, would put their status and power into question. Jesus was becoming too popular. The Romans allowed the Jewish religion (Judaism) great freedom and privilege - but if Jesus became so popular, either that freedom would be cut or the Romans would accuse the Jews of a rebellion. So, in the eyes of the Jewish leaders, Jesus had to go. What they didn't realize was - this was all part of God's Sovereign Plan.

14. What do you think the people are looking to be saved from?

They were looking to be saved from Roman oppression and return to the glorious heady days of having a King, like King David.

15. What vital question do the people ask in verse 10? How would you answer that question?

The vital question the people ask in v10 is "Who is this?"

16. What is revealed by the people's answer in verse 11 to the question asked in verse 10? Could this be the problem today?

There answer in v11 was that Jesus was the prophet from Nazareth.

*Many people today see Jesus as a great man, a great teacher, even a prophet.
But they don't necessarily see Him as - God - or as the Lord of their lives - or as their Saviour.
He's much more than a prophet.*

Finish in prayer: Praising God for His Son, Jesus, the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, the author and perfecter of our faith (Heb 12:2)

Study 2 My God, My God why have you forsaken me? (Psalm 22 & John 18-19)

Sermon on Good Friday 10-Apr-2020

Charles Spurgeon quotes Martin Luther, about Psalm 22: *This is a kind of gem among the Psalms, and is peculiarly excellent and remarkable. It contains those deep, sublime, and heavy sufferings of Christ, when agonizing in the midst of the terrors and pangs of divine wrath and death which surpass all human thought and comprehension.*

As you read Psalm 22, look at it in 2 levels - see how it relates to King David's life and see how it relates to Christ's suffering?

1. Find the NT references to Christ in this Psalm

- a. Psalm 22:1 - *My God, My God, why have you forsaken me (Matt 27:46 & Mark 15:34), Jesus on the cross*
- b. Psalm 22:7 - *Jesus mocked on the cross (Mark 15:31 & Luke 23:36) and they hurled insults at him (Matt 27:39, 44; Mark 15:32; Luke 23:39) and shaking their heads at Jesus (Mark 15:29)*
- c. Psalm 22:8 - *He trusts in the Lord, let God rescue him now (Matt 27:43)*
- d. Psalm 22:16 - *They pierced his hands and feet (Thomas said "unless I see the nail marks... I will not believe in John 20:25; Acts 2:23 they put Him to death by nailing Him to a cross; and Colossians 2:14 says He's cancelled our debt by nailing it to a cross; and by his wounds you have been healed in 1 Peter 2:24)*
- e. Psalm 22:17 - *all his bones are on display and people stared at Him (Luke 23:35)*
- f. Psalm 22:18 - *They divided his clothes and cast lots for them (Mark 15:24; Luke 23:34; John 19:24)*
- g. Psalm 22:22 - *I will declare my name to my brothers and sisters in the assembly (Heb 2:12)*
- h. Psalm 22:31 - *He has done it! (fulfilling what He said He would do in Luke 18:31 and what He said in Luke 24:44 everything must be fulfilled that is written about me in the Law of Moses, the Prophets and the Psalms; it also sounds a bit like "It is finished" in John 19:30)*

2. What anguish is there in verses 1 & 2? Why?

David feels like God has forgotten (forsaken) him. God's seems so far away from him, that he can't see how he could be saved. He feels like his cries of abandonment are not being heard. Relating this to Jesus, at that moment on the cross, God had turned his back on Jesus - and the sin of the whole world is laid upon Jesus' shoulders; and for the only time, Jesus experiences the absence of His Father.

3. What does David remember about God's nature and previous help in verses 3-5?

V3 - He remembers, God is still on His throne - and He is the Holy One that people (including Princes) praises

V4 - He remembers that in the past, his Israeli ancestors trusted in God and He delivered them. This gives David hope

V5 - He remembers that his ancestors cried out to God and trusted God and they were not disappointed; God answered them

4. How does David describe the situation of the sufferer in verses 6-8?

V6 - He feels as insignificant as a worm that can be stepped on and squished; people make fun of him; they despise him

V7 - They ridicule him, hurl insults and shake their heads

V8 - They mock his faith and trust in God as being a waste of time

5. What plea does David make in verses 9-11?

David remembers that from birth he has had a heart for God; so, in v11 he pleads for God to come close to him because trouble is nearby and there is no one to help

6. What agony does David describe for the forsaken one, in verses 12-18?

V12 - feels like he's surrounded by a herd of bulls

V13 - feels like he's being threatened by roaring lions

V14 - He's energy and strength are all gone - he's like a bucket of water kicked over. All the joints in his body are out of joint; he's heartbroken

V15 - His mouth is so dry - when people are afraid their mouth and tongue dries up

V16 - It's like he's surrounded by a pack of dogs; and his hands and feet are pierced (referring to the crucifixion)

V17 - He's a physical wreck - even his bones are on display. He is a tragic figure - and everyone is staring at him; and gloating

V18 - They even strip him - and cast lots to have his clothes

Basically, physically and emotionally spent!

7. What plea does David make in verses 19-21?

V19 - David pleads for God to come close - don't delay in rescuing me! Hurry up and help - because my strength and help come from you, God

V20 -21- David pleads for God to save him from death

8. What answer is given in verses 22-23?

What David realizes is - God will rescue and there will come a day when he will declare God's name with all his friends in worship and will be able to say those who fear the Lord can praise God because God will not let down the one who suffers;

9. How does David praise God who answers the forsaken in verses 24-25?

V24 - God doesn't wander off to do His own thing; He's right there listening to the cries for help

V24 - The forsaken one will be able to praise and worship God and keep his vows before God

10. What other type of people will rejoice in the Lord, who answers, in verses 26-27?

V26 - The poor will eat. Those who seek the Lord will praise Him

V27 - Not just the Jews - but people from all over the Earth will come and praise God; from every nation

11. What praise is given to a faithful God in verses 28-31?

V28 - People will acknowledge that God is in charge of everything

V29 - All the rich and powerful; all the poor and powerless; all those who didn't get it together and worship Him properly

V30 - Our children and our children's children will pass His Word on; even babies not conceived will hear the Good News - that God does what He says He will do.

12. How has the fortunes of the forsaken changed from verse 1 to verse 31?

The Psalm gone from feeling forsaken and abandoned and hopeless - to realizing that God "has done it" - He has rescued the forsaken one

Read John 18

13. How is Jesus betrayed in verses 1-3?

Judas told the chief priests and Pharisees where Jesus was and led them to Him. Judas was paid 30 pieces of silver (Mark 14:10-11; Matt 26:14-16; Luke 22:3-6)

14. How does Jesus handle himself when confronted by the arresting party in verses 4-9?

He faces His enemies. He takes full responsibility and protects His disciples, placing no blame on them. In doing so, he fulfils His promise from John 6:39 - that He will lose any the Father gave Him.

15. How does Peter handle the arrest in verses 10-12?

Typical Peter is reactive and headstrong. Peter cut of the ear of the High Priest's servant (Malchus). Jesus commands Peter to put away His sword - Jesus must drink the cup (of wrath) that the Father will pour out on Him for the sins of the world. Jesus goes peacefully with the arresting officials.

16. Where is Jesus taken in verses 13-14? Why?

He goes to Annas, father in law of Caiaphas the High Priest, for interrogation

17. Who followed Jesus, and what did Peter do that was so wrong, in verses 15-18?

Peter. He denied knowing Jesus to a servant girl. Because he was afraid.

18. What key word is at stake in the questioning of Jesus by the High Priest in verses 19 to 23?
(hint: v23)

The key thing is whether Jesus was speaking the truth or not. And of course, He was.

19. What does Peter do wrong in verses 25-27? Is this surprising? (cf. John 13:38)

Peter denies knowing Jesus a further two times. Not surprising as Jesus had told Peter that he would deny him three times before the rooster crowed.

20. What does the conversation between Pilate and Jesus reveal about the identity and integrity of Jesus, in verses 28-38?

That Jesus is a King. And that His Kingdom is not a physical kingdom as such but a Spiritual Kingdom and the Kingdom of Heaven

In v37, Jesus reveals He was born to be King and His reason for coming into the world was to testify the truth. Everyone on the side of truth listens to Jesus

Cynically Pilate asks "What is truth" - something often questioned in the world of "fake news" and "alternative truth"

21. What do we find out about the "mind" of the people in verses 39-40?

The mind of the people is turned against Jesus. They don't want Jesus released but a fellow name Barabbas. A far cry, from Palm Sunday and Hosanna to the Son of David

Read John 19

22. What does Pilate hope to achieve in verses 1-4?

Pilate had Jesus flogged and they put a crown of thorns on Him and mocked His kingship

Pilate hoped that by telling the people he could find no basis to charge him - that the people might want Jesus released

23. How is the presentation of Jesus received by the crowd in verses 5-6?

They reject Jesus as their King; and they shout for Jesus to be crucified!

24. What is the charge against Jesus in verses 7-9?

V7 - The charge is that Jesus claims to be the Son of God; which in their eyes amounted to blasphemy.

V8 - Pilate was afraid by this claim; what if it's truth, he probably thought?

V9 - So Pilate ask Jesus where He came from - but Jesus won't answer

25. What does Jesus reveal to Pilate about the subject of power in verses 10-11?

V9 - Pilate reminds Jesus, that Pilate himself has the power to crucify Him

V10. *Jesus reminds Pilate - that Pilate only has power because God, the Father, allows him to have power.*

26. How is the second presentation of Jesus received by the crowd in verses 12-16

Pilate attempts to release Jesus

But the Jewish leaders remind Pilate - that if Jesus (claiming to be a King) is released then this opposes the ruling king, Caesar himself.

So, Pilate can't have the accusation that he opposed Caesar thrown at him, so he presents to them their King - only to be told by the crowd, to crucify Jesus.

So, Pilate relented and sent Jesus to be crucified.

27. What's so wrong with the crowd's comment (v15) that they have no king but Caesar?

They DO have a king other than Jesus; that is God (and Jesus)

28. What is Pilate's public inscription of Jesus on the cross and His supposed crime (see verses 19-22)?

Inscription was: "Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews"

29. What prophecy is fulfilled in verses 23-24?

Psalm 22:18

30. What does Jesus' words in verses 25-27 show?

Even at the moment of His death - his concern is still for others. He tells Mary, his mother, to be mother to the disciple, John - and tells John to be son, to his mother.

31. What scripture is fulfilled in verse 28 and 29?

Psalm 22

Psalm 69:21

32. What does Jesus proclamation in v30 reveal?

Jesus declared His Father's Work finished (see Luke 12:50; John 4:34; John 17:4)

33. What happens immediately after Jesus' death in verses 31 to 37? Why?

The Jewish leaders did not want bodies left on the cross during the Sabbath, so they asked the legs of the bodies to be broken to speed up death (with legs broken, the victim can't lift themselves up to breath). When they came to break Jesus' legs, he was already dead. Fulfills scripture that none of his bones will be broken (Ex 12:46; Num 9:12; Ps 34:20)

34. Two men are involved in Jesus' burial? Why are these two men important? What scripture is fulfilled?

Two men are Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus. Both of them were followers of Jesus, albeit secretly. These men are important, because they are eye-witnesses to what happened to Jesus' body, so that any made up stories like "Jesus was in a coma and hadn't really died" or "that the disciples had stolen Jesus' body" (Matt 28:11-15). See Isaiah 53:9 - He was assigned a grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death, though he had done no violence, nor was any deceit in his mouth.

Finish in prayer: Thanking Jesus that He came down from Heaven, not to do His own will but the will of the Father who sent Him (John 6:38)

Study 3 Who is this man? (Luke 24:1-35)

Sermon on Easter Sunday 12-Apr-2020

Before you begin

Ponder: How would the disciples and the women who had followed and been with Jesus for 3 years, have been feeling after the events of that first Good Friday?

I would imagine they were completely devastated. Despite Jesus saying He would rise again, it's clear from the Gospel accounts that they hadn't fully understood what He meant.

They've been with the most amazing God/Man for 3 years and wished it would go on forever; which it does in Heaven!

Read Luke 24:1-12

1. What day of the week is it? Does this explain why we worship on Sunday? Yes/No/Maybe?

It's the first day of the week; Sunday.

After Jesus ascended the disciples met on the first day of the week

A couple of reasons for that:

a. *It's the Day that Jesus rose*

b. *It distinguishes the new order - Christianity - from Judaism which met on the Sabbath - Saturday*

Some denominations - like Seventh Day Adventists meet on Saturday and follow the Jewish Sabbath - 6pm Friday to 6pm Saturday. I don't have a problem with that - as Jesus says - The Sabbath was made for man - not man for the Sabbath (Mark 2:27).

In our culture today - doctors and nurses and community services have to work on Sunday - and may have to have another Sabbath Day of rest.

2. Why had the women come to the tomb?

Because Jesus' body had to be taken down and placed in the tomb quickly before the Sabbath began; His body was not prepared for burial like it should have been. So, the women came with spices to anoint His body properly.

3. What did they find at the tomb in verses 2 and 3?

V2 - The huge stone covering the entrance to the tomb was rolled away

V3 - Jesus' body was not there

4. Who appeared to them and what did they ask the women in verse 4 & 5?

V4 - Two men (angels) in gleaming clothes were there

V5 - The women were frightened - the angels asked the women "Why do you look for the living among the dead?" In other words - Jesus is alive - He has risen like He said He would

5. Should they be surprised that Jesus is risen (v6)? (cf. Matt 16:21; 17:22-23; Luke 9:22)

They should not have been surprised - Jesus had told them 3 times about His death and resurrection.

6. How did the women react? What did the women do once they heard Jesus was risen?

V8 - they remembered what Jesus had said

V9 - they told the 11 disciples and others that Jesus is alive

7. What's the problem with female witnesses in the Jewish culture of the day?

The culture of the day - did not allow any evidence or witness from females. Females were sadly considered to be second class citizens. The fact that the Gospel writers gave the evidence of female witnesses adds authenticity to their accounts, why would they mention female witnesses knowing that they would be ignored; if they didn't really see it.

8. Why didn't the apostles believe the women?

Because of the culture of the day

Because of their own doubts and disbelief

9. What did Peter do with the news? Did he believe?

Peter ran to the tomb!

He wasn't sure whether to believe or not. He wondered to himself what might have happened.

10. **Read John 20:1-10.** How did the 'other' disciple react to the empty tomb?

Mary Magdalene thought Jesus was still dead and his body had been taken

Peter as we learnt from Luke - wondered?

John saw the empty tomb and believed

11. How do the reactions of the women, Peter and the 'other' disciple (John) epitomize how people react to Jesus' resurrection today?

People's responses today are:

- a. Don't believe in God or Jesus*
- b. Jesus is dead - He didn't rise*
- c. Some are not sure what to believe*
- d. Others simply believe Jesus is risen*

Read Luke 24:13-35

12. Why do you think the two disciples walking to Emmaus didn't recognize the resurrected Jesus? (cf. verse 16; John 20:14; 21:4)

Two possibilities

- a. Jesus' resurrected appearance is different in some way*

b. *Jesus' 'closed their eyes' at first - to make them think about what He told them before His death*

13. How do the two disciples describe Jesus in verse 19? What does that suggest?
*They describe Him as a prophet - powerful in word and deed before God and people
 It suggests they didn't fully understand that He was God's Son*

14. What had the disciples hoped Jesus would do, in verse 21?
*They hoped Him would redeem His people
 Ironically, He spiritually (not militarily) redeemed His people - and bought them back to God by removing the punishment for their sins*

15. What evidence does the Bible give for Jesus' resurrection? (Acts 1:1-8; 1 Cor 15)
*Acts 1:3 - Jesus gave many convincing proofs He was still alive and appeared to them over a period of 40 days.
 1 Cor 15:5-8 - ⁵ and that he appeared to Cephas, and then to the Twelve. ⁶ After that, he appeared to more than **five hundred** of the brothers and sisters at the same time, most of whom are still living, though some have fallen asleep. ⁷ Then he appeared to James, then to all the apostles, ⁸ and last of all he appeared to me also, as to one abnormally born.*

16. Is that enough evidence? (cf. John 20:24-29 - especially verse 29)
Blessed are those who have not seen and yet have believed. Faith is all we need!

17. Back to Luke 24; how does Jesus react to the disciples' story of the empty tomb, in verses 25&26?
He tells them they are foolish - they should have known these things would happen - the prophets told of these things - that the Messiah would have to suffer!

18. What does Jesus explain about Himself in verses 26 & 27?
That He had to suffer, as the Messiah, and that all that Moses and the Prophets said in Scripture was about Him

19. **Read Genesis 3:15, Numbers 21:9; Deuteronomy 18:15.** Who are these Old Testament scriptures pointing to?
Genesis 3:15 - He (Jesus) will crush your (Satan's) head; and you (Satan) will strike his (Jesus) heel - Jesus' death was Satan striking Jesus heel - but Jesus' death and resurrection was Jesus crushing Satan's head

Numbers 21:9 - Moses' snake made of bronze allowed people to look at it and be saved - in the same way as we look upon Jesus on the Cross - and Jesus risen - we will be saved and live forever
Deut 18:15 - God promised Moses that He would raise up a prophet like Moses and that the people must listen to them. Jesus is that prophet and we must listen to Him

20. What did Jesus do that "opened" their eyes (verse 30-31)

Jesus broke and blessed bread and it reminded them of the Last Supper.

21. How did the two men respond to the truth of Jesus' resurrection in verses 32 to 35?

Their hearts burned when He explained Scriptures - something I pray happens to us all.

They told the 11 disciples that "Jesus is risen indeed"

They explained how Jesus met them and how they knew who He was when He broke the bread

22. **Optional Challenge:** Given the statement Luke 24:27 that scripture is all about Him; you have plenty of time on your hands - whilst you are at home keeping safe from COVID19 - and unable to meet together for Growth Group and church activities. Find a reference to Jesus in **every** Old Testament Book. I'd love to hear what you find - email me at paulotoukley@pc@gmail.com

In Genesis, Jesus is the seed of the Woman.

In Exodus, He is the Passover Lamb.

In Leviticus, He is the Priest, the Altar and the Lamb of Sacrifice.

In Numbers, He is the pillar of cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night.

In Deuteronomy, Jesus is the Prophet like Moses.

In Joshua, Jesus is the Captain of our salvation.

In Judges, He is our Judge and Law-Giver.

In Ruth, He is our Kinsman and Redeemer.

In 1 & 2 Samuel, He is our trusted Prophet and forever King promised to David.

In Kings & Chronicles, He is our reigning King.

In Ezra, He is the rebuilder of the broken-down walls of human life.

In Nehemiah, Jesus is our Restorer.

In Esther, He is our Advocate. He is the One who saved His people.

In Job, Jesus is our Ever-Living Redeemer.

In Psalms, He is our Shepherd.

In Proverbs, He is our Wisdom.

In Ecclesiastes, He is our hope of resurrection.

In the Song of Songs, He is our loving Bridegroom.

In Isaiah, Jesus is the suffering Servant.

In Jeremiah, He is the righteous wronged.

In Lamentations, He is our weeping prophet.
In Ezekiel, He is the one with the right to rule.
In Daniel, Jesus is the fourth man in the fiery furnace.
In Hosea, Jesus is the faithful husband forever married to the sinner.
In Joel, He is the one who baptises with the Holy Spirit, fire.
In Amos, He is the restorer of Justice.
In Obadiah, He is mighty to save.
In Jonah, He is the sign of Jonah - 3 days in the fish (in the tomb)
In Micah, Jesus is the feet of one who brings good news.
In Nahum, Jesus is our stronghold in the day of trouble.
In Habakkuk, He is God my Saviour.
In Zephaniah, He is the King of Israel.
In Haggai, He is the signet ring.
In Zechariah, He is our humble King riding on a colt.
In Malachi, Jesus is the son of righteousness. His is the Lord coming to His Temple

In Matthew, Jesus is God-with-us.
In Mark, He is the Son of God.
In Luke, He is the Son of Mary, feeling what you feel.
In John, He is the Bread of Life. He is the Great I AM
In Acts, Jesus is the Saviour of the world.
In Romans, Jesus is the righteousness of God.
In 1 Corinthians, He is the Resurrection.
In 2 Corinthians, He is the God of all comfort.
In Galatians, He is your liberty, He sets you free.
In Ephesians, Jesus is the Head of the Church.
In Philippians, Jesus is your joy.
In Colossians, He is your completeness.
In 1 & 2 Thessalonians, He is your hope.
In 1 Timothy, He is your faith.
In 2 Timothy, Jesus is your stability.
In Titus, Jesus is Truth.
In Philemon, He is your benefactor.
In Hebrews, He is your perfection.
In James, He is the power behind your faith.
In 1 Peter, He is your example.
In 2 Peter, Jesus is your purity.
In 1 John, Jesus is your life.
In 2 John, He is your pattern.
In 3 John, He is your motivation.

*In Jude, He is the foundation of your faith.
In Revelation, Jesus is your coming King.*

Note: There's plenty more - that's just a snippet!

Finish in prayer: Thanking Jesus that He has conquered the punishment of sin, which is death, through His resurrection (cf. 1 Cor 15:54-57).