

The following is a harmony of Jesus' life according to Pentecost's book "The Words and Works of Jesus Christ." Following the pattern set by Pentecost each division seeks to summarize Jesus' actions and then explain the purpose of His statements or works.

The Source of Knowledge
Luke 1:1-4

The message of Jesus permeated the era following Christ's death. Oral communication handed down the message from year to year as the Apostles took the good news to various lands. After the apostles Matthew and Mark wrote their presentations, Luke compiled his material through thorough investigations of eyewitnesses, apostles and written records of oral tradition in order to present an orderly report of the life of Jesus. Because of these servants and the Lord's promise to bring all things to their remembrance, we to can enjoy the written message of our Savior.

The Preexistence of Christ
John 1:1-18

John's prologue provides an introduction to the life and purpose of the eternal Son of God as He becomes flesh, demonstrates the Father, presents the Kingdom message, and dies a vicarious death in order to make men and women Sons of God.

#3
The Ancestry of the Eternal King
Matthew 1:1-17; Luke 3:23b-38

In his genealogy, Matthew traces the heritage of Jesus from Abraham through David to Joseph which indicates Jesus' right to fulfill the Covenants of Israel. Luke carefully traces the lineage of Jesus back to Adam emphasizing Christ's relationship to the whole of humanity. The presentation of both lineages provides irrefutable proof of the person of Jesus and His right to fulfill the Old Testament covenants that were given for the benefit of the whole world through Israel.

#4
The Annunciation of the Birth of John to Zechariah
Luke 1:5-25

While serving in the Temple, Zechariah received God's promise of a Son who would call many to repentance preparing the way for the Messiah. This act of God indicated that He had remembered His promise to send the Messiah's forerunner.

#5

The Annunciation of the Birth of Jesus
Luke 1:26-38

Six months later, an angel appeared in the Galilean City of Nazareth. The angel told her that she would supernaturally have a son that would rule on the throne of David over the house of Jacob and that His Kingdom would never end. The section including its announcement of the coming Messiah and His rule provided anticipation that God would fulfill His Covenant given to David in 2 Samuel 7:16.

#6

The Arrival of Mary in Judea
Luke 1:39-45

Mary immediately left Nazareth and traveled to Judea where she entered the home of Elizabeth. Upon hearing the voice of Mary, Elizabeth's unborn baby leaped and then Elizabeth began to prophesy that Mary's child was the Messiah. The meeting confirms that the two previously isolated revelations were from God thereby providing encouragement for Mary and Elizabeth.

#7

The Anthem of Mary
Luke 1:46-56

In an outburst of praise, Mary gave thanks for God's mighty work in her life, God's resistance of the proud, God's exaltation of the humble and for God's keeping of His covenant. Mary's anthem further heightens the expectation of the Messiah's fulfillment of the Old Testament Kingdom promises.

#8

The Advent of John
Luke 1:57-80

The naming of John and Zachariah's prophecy indicated that God had remembered His promises and now was providing His Salvation.

#9

The Announcement of the Birth of Jesus to Joseph
Matthew 1:18-25

After Joseph heard of his betrothed wife's pregnancy and before he could privately divorce her, Joseph had a dream in which an angel appeared and informed him that she was pregnant not by men but by the Holy Ghost. The confirmation of Mary's virgin conception through the Holy Ghost indicates that the child will be God in human flesh untainted by the sin of Adam.

#10
The Advent of Jesus
Luke 2:1-7

Joseph's and Mary's payment of taxes in their Davidic home town of Bethlehem and the birth of Jesus in that humble place provides evidence of God's remembrance of the Davidic Covenant and His love for humanity.

#11
The Announcement to the Shepherds
Luke 2:8-20

One night as shepherds worked near Bethlehem an angel appeared and instructed them to enter the "City of David" and there they would find a baby who was Christ the Lord. After entering the city and finding the child, the shepherds told the news and everyone in the city rejoiced. The fact that the angel appeared to despised shepherds and the fact that the angel called the baby "Christ the Lord" indicates God's association with sinners as He presents His King.

#12
His Infancy and Childhood
Luke 2:21

In fulfillment of the Law's demand, Jesus was circumcised on the eighth day and thereby allowing the Messiah, as one in the lineage of David, an opportunity to fulfill the Abrahamic and Davidic Covenants.

#13
His Presentation
Luke 2:22-38

After her time of purification, Mary presented her first born for dedication in the Temple. During this presentation, both Simeon and Anna publicly declared that the baby was the Messiah who was given for both Jew and Gentile. These witnesses provide a public affirmation of the appearance of the Messiah to the Nation Israel.

#14
Infancy in Bethlehem
Matthew 2:1-12

Magi, who were from the East, saw Jesus' star and followed it to Jerusalem, where they inquired of Herod concerning the child, and then to Bethlehem. Upon finding Jesus, the Magi worshipped Him and offered gifts that were fitting for a King. In this section, Jesus is again recognized as the promised Messiah as gentile kings follow His star, worship Him and present Kingly gifts.

#15
Infancy in Egypt
Matthew 2:13-18

Warned in a dream of the murderous plot of Herod and aided by the gifts from the gentile kings, Joseph took Mary and the child to Egypt to provide refuge from Herod's evil act against the children in Bethlehem. Jesus stay in Egypt fulfilled an Old Testament prediction as God the Father protected His child from the murderous hands of Herod.

#16
Infancy in Nazareth
Matthew 2:19-23; Luke 2:39

After the death of Herod, Joseph , Mary and the baby returned to Israel and settled in Nazareth. Using multiple sources, Matthew recognized that the raising of Jesus in Nazareth as a fulfillment of scripture giving more credence to the person of the Messiah.

#17
His Growth
Luke 2:40

Jesus the divine grew in wisdom and strength indicating that although He was the Messiah the Son of God He was also Human subject to normal development yet without sin.

#18
Jesus Visit to Jerusalem
Luke 2:41-50

The certification of Jesus as a 'Son of the Law', His separation from His parents, His impression upon the teachers of the Law and His statement toward His concerned parents indicate that Jesus was fully aware of His purpose, person and relationship to His Father as Israel's Messiah.

#19
His Development
Luke 2:51-52

Jesus' perfect obedience and growth in wisdom and stature further indicate that His life was a union of perfect deity and sinless humanity.

#21

The Message From John
Matthew 3:1-6; Mark 1:2-6; Luke 3:3-6

Illustrated by his clothing, diet and place of ministry, John separated himself from the formal priestly ministry of his day. John's message of immediate repentance and baptism came in fulfillment of Scripture as he prepared the people for the promised Kingdom of the Messiah.

#22

The Explanation by John
Matthew 3:7-10; Luke 3:7-14

John's preaching was straightforward and convicting. Attacking the Pharisees, John told them that their self-righteousness and physical relationship with Abraham didn't qualify them for the Kingdom. Speaking to the crowd of publicans, soldiers and wealthy, John called for their repentance concerning specific and notorious sins. John's message of repentance affected the religious as well as the pagan and illustrated that the Kingdom, which was open to Jew and Gentile alike, demanded not just an external conformity but an internal attitude of repentance.

#23

The Promise by John
Matthew 3:11-12; Mark 1:7-8; Luke 3:15-18

While Israel expected the Messiah, John explained that he was not the Messiah and that though he baptized with water the Messiah would baptize with the Holy Spirit and with fire. John continued to prepare people as he heightened their expectation of the Messiah.

#24

His Baptism
Matthew 3:13-17; Mark 1:9-11; Luke 3:21-23a

Humbly, John Baptized Jesus in the Jordan. John's baptism of Jesus was not to repentance but it was unique in that: 1) it separated Christ to the Messianic ministry 2) the Spirit's descent allowed John to publicly identify Jesus as Messiah 3) it allowed Jesus to identify with sinners as well as the believing remnant 4) the Father audibly addressed the crowd affirming the identity of Christ as the Messiah. John had prepared the people for this day and now the Messiah is clearly identified and presented to the Nation of Israel.

#25

His Temptation
Matthew 4:1-11; Mark 1:12-13; Luke 4:1-13

Having been led of the Spirit to a forty day fast in the wilderness, Jesus was tempted of the devil in three areas. Through these real temptations, Jesus revealed His sinless Humanity and the Father's approval.

#26
John's Testimony before Leaders
John 1:19-28

Addressing questions from the Sadducees, John said that he was not the messiah but simply announcing His coming. Addressing the Pharisees question concerning his baptism, John said that he was baptizing in anticipation of the one whose shoelaces He was unworthy to unloose. In this section, John continued his work of pointing others to the Messiah.

#27
John's Testimony of Christ
John 1:29-34

In this public declaration, John introduces Jesus as the 'Lamb of God' presenting Him as Israel's hope for forgiveness of sin. John then affirmed that his proclamation was evidenced by the Father's voice and by the descent of the Holy Spirit at His Baptism.

#28
The Belief of the First Disciples
John 1:35-51

Through this section Jesus' first disciples appear; John, Andrew, Simon Peter, Philip and Nathanael who are given lessons on His omniscience and work as Israel's redeemer. John's ministry has been successful and now the passages begin to move away from John and toward the work of the Messiah as He presents the Kingdom to Israel.

#29
The Belief Through the First Miracle
John 2:1-11

Jesus and His new disciples traveled to Cana of Galilee in order to attend a wedding. During the wedding Jesus' mother confronted Him with the problem of a shortage of wine. Jesus responded to the need and turned water into wine. This first miracle revealed His glory and as a result the disciples believed on Jesus.

#30
The Sojourn to Capernaum
John 2:12

From Cana Jesus traveled with His new disciples and mother to Capernaum. It is here that Jesus takes a little time to teach and prepare His disciples for His first sustained public ministry.

#31
The Possession of the Temple
John 2:13-22

Jesus and His disciples traveled to Jerusalem to keep the Passover. When Jesus entered the Temple area, He noticed the unrighteousness and greed associated with the buying and selling of sacrificial animals. Under these circumstances, Jesus drove out all the animals and overturned the moneychangers demanding that His Father's house be a House of Prayer and not a den of thieves. The leaders demanded a sign and Jesus responded by saying that if they destroyed this temple (His body) He would raise it the third day. Jesus' actions publicly reveal His Messianic zeal for Israel and His claimed authority to correct and redeem.

#32
Acceptance in Judea
John 2:23-3:21

After Jesus' presentation in the Temple, Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews came to Jesus asking how to earn eternal life (i.e. enter the Kingdom). Jesus explained to Nicodemus his entrance depended on a supernatural act of God that is prompted by faith and repentance toward the Son of God. Here Christ clearly demonstrates that He is offering a Kingdom that demands a righteousness that only God can supply.

#33
The Witness of John
John 3:22-36

John's disciples approached him and asked about his relationship with Jesus. John denied any claim as being the Messiah and directed his followers to Christ. John continued by stating that Christ has come to reveal the Father and anyone who wants eternal life must accept the words and claims of Christ. John used this opportunity to continue his work of pointing his generation to the Messiah and His Kingdom although some wanted to divide John and Jesus' work.

#34
The Withdrawal from Judea
Matthew 4:12; Mark 1:14; Luke 3:19-20; 4:14; John 4:1-4

Jesus withdrew from Judea for at least the following reasons: 1) Pharisees desired to cause conflict between John and Jesus 2) Herod's imprisonment of John 3) Spirit of God led Him to Galilee. After a prominent time in Judea and led of the Spirit, Jesus moved His ministry from Judea to Galilee by means of the Samaritan way.

#35
The Acceptance in Samaria
John 4:5-42

Traveling the Samaritan road to Galilee, Jesus came to Sychar where he rested sitting by Jacobs well. Addressing a woman who came to the well, Jesus explained that He was the water of life and anyone who accepted Him would never thirst again. Believing Jesus to be the Messiah, she brought other friends who also believed. Jesus used this time to instruct His disciples that it was time to preach the good news of the Kingdom. Through this event, Jesus demonstrated to the disciples that the Kingdom was available to the despised Samaritans.

#36
The Acceptance in Galilee
John 4:43-45

Leaving Samaria, Jesus traveled to His own region of Galilee. The Galileans who had seen and heard Jesus during the feast in Jerusalem were delighted that He would visit their area. Jesus recognized though that a prophet did not receive honor in his own country. Jesus statement indicates that He anticipated a mixed reception from His own people concerning His claim as the Messiah.

#37
Christ's Authority to Preach
Matthew 4:17; Mark 1:15; Luke 4:14-15

In Galilee Jesus worked first of all as a Rabbi teaching the good news of the presence of the Kingdom. He worked secondly as a prophet proclaiming that entrance into the Kingdom demanded repentance and righteousness. Jesus presented His teaching and proclamation with signs providing credence to His message and person. Many followed Jesus as He declared Himself as the Messiah of Israel.

#38
Christ's Authority Over Disease
John 4:46-54

While in Jesus' hometown of Nazareth, a royal official approached Jesus and asked him to heal his son who was in Capernaum. Responding to the man's plea Jesus told Him that his son would live. The following day the royal official received word that his son was healed about the same hour Christ spoke. Through this miracle, Jesus demonstrated His authority over distance and disease indicating that the Messiah had come to Israel.

#39
Rejection In Nazareth
Luke 4:16-30

Entering the synagogue of His City and taking a teacher's posture, Jesus read from the scroll concerning the Messiah and informed the crowd that the scriptures were fulfilled that day causing amazement and wonder. Jesus then referred to Elijah and Elisha as He confronted their sin. Angered by His comments the crowd attempted to push Jesus over a ledge but He miraculously escaped walking through the middle of them. This experience indicated the coming divisions the Messiah would create.

#40
Residence in Capernaum
Matthew 4:13-16

Jesus traveled to Capernaum fulfilling Isaiah 9:1,2 which predicted that the Messiah would be a light to the Gentiles. Jesus' ministry in the crowded city of Capernaum indicated that the gentiles as well were to benefit from the presence of the Messiah.

#41
Christ's Authority Over Nature
Matthew 4:18-22; Mark 1:16-20; Luke 5:1-11

Standing by the Sea of Galilee and teaching the people, Jesus saw Simon and Andrew fixing their nets. Jesus instructed them to cast off into the deep and fish a little more. Tired from fishing all night without a catch, the disciples reluctantly followed the Lord's command. Miraculously they retrieved two boatloads of fish which resulting in, first of all, the disciples fearing the Lord and then latter leaving all to follow Him. Jesus used this opportunity to display to His disciples that the Messiah has power over Nature and therefore should be followed and obeyed.

#42
Christ's Authority Over Demons
Mark 1:21-28; Luke 4:31-37

At the Synagogue in Capernaum, Jesus taught with authority. As He taught a man with an unclean spirit threw himself on the floor and began to cry out identifying Jesus as the Son of God. Commanding the demon to be quiet, Jesus healed the man causing amazement, questions and the spreading of His fame throughout the district. Jesus authoritative teaching and healing on that day verified the message and messenger.

#43

Christ's Authority Over Sickness
Matthew 8:14-17; Mark 1:29-34; Luke 4:38-41

After entering Peter's home in Capernaum, Jesus healed Peter's mother in law from a fever. That night the city brought their sick and diseased to Jesus. Jesus healed them all as well as the demon possessed whom He did not allow to speak of His person. Jesus validated His message as Messiah by showing His authority over sickness and demons.

#44

Christ's Authority to Preach
Matthew 4:23-25; Mark 1:35-39; Luke 4:42-44

After praying early the next morning, Jesus began teaching, preaching and healing throughout many cities in the Galilean area. The word of His work spread as large crowds followed Him from Decapolis, Jerusalem, Judea and from beyond the Jordan. Throughout the area of Galilee, Jesus proclaimed the message of the Kingdom calling for people to repent. Jesus validated His message by healing the sick and casting out demons which resulted further popularity of the Messiah .

#45

Christ's Authority Over Defilement
Matthew 8:2-4; Mark 1:40-45; Luke 5:12-16

A man with leprosy approached Jesus and asked for healing. Jesus healed the man and instructed Him to tell no one but to go immediately to the Priest in Jerusalem and offer sacrifices according to the Law of Moses. The healing of the man with Leprosy demonstrated Jesus' authority over dreaded leprosy.

#46

Christ's Authority to Forgive Sin
Matthew 9:1-8; Mark 2:1-12; Luke 5:17-26

By forgiving the sins of and then healing the paralytic Man, Jesus demonstrated to the Pharisees and teachers of the Law His authority as Messiah to forgive sins.

#47

Christ's Authority Over Men
Matthew 9:9-13; Mark 2:13-17; Luke 5:27-32

Christ commanded Matthew to follow Him. Matthew's response and subsequent banquet with many tax collectors and publicans demonstrated the Messiah's power over man (even during Gentile oppression) along with His message of mercy and forgiveness.

#48

Christ's Authority Over Tradition
Matthew 9:14-17; Mark 2:18-22; Luke 5:33-39

John's disciples who were fasting according to tradition asked Jesus why His disciples did not fast and pray. Jesus responded with three parables indicating that the messiah was present and that He was presenting His Kingdom which would replace the current religious establishment.

#49

Christ's Authority over the Sabbath Demonstrated by the Healing of the Paralytic
John 5:1-47

On the Sabbath in Judea, Jesus healed a paralytic which prompted the Pharisees to anger. After Jesus told the Pharisees that He and His Father were working, the Pharisees attacked Jesus for blasphemy. On this occasion Jesus cited five different witnesses as proof of His authority providing the Israel's leadership opportunity to accept His messianic claim.

#50

Christ's Authority over the Sabbath Demonstrated by the Controversy Over Grain
Matthew 12:1-8; Mark 2:23-28; Luke 6:1-5

After Jesus and His disciples plucked wheat in the field, the Pharisee accused them of breaking the Law. In response, Jesus cited five arguments from the Old Testament exposing the Pharisees false interpretation of the Law. Since this incident was an attack on the integrity of Jesus, He defended His person as Messiah.

#51

Christ's Authority over the Sabbath Demonstrated by the Healing of a
Man with the Withered Hand
Matthew 12:9-14; Mark 3:1-6; Luke 6:6-11

After confronting the Pharisees in the field, Jesus entered their synagogue. Once in the synagogue, Jesus found a man with a withered hand and asked the Pharisees whether or not it was lawful to do good on the Sabbath. Christ then healed the man which angered the Pharisees and caused them to plot Jesus' death. This encounter marks the beginning of the Pharisees open denial of the Messiah.

#52

Christ's Authority to Heal
Matthew 12:15-21; Mark 3:7-12

Jesus removed himself from Judea to Galilee. In this section, Jesus attended to those in Galilee fulfilling Old Testament prophecy which predicted that the Messiah would mercifully minister and teach the Gentile community.

#53
Commissioning of the Twelve
Mark 3:13-19; Luke 6:12-16

After the conflict with the Pharisees and ever-increasing ministry to the Gentiles, Jesus commissioned the twelve apostles and began preparing them for their work in the name of the Messiah.

#54
Christ's Authority to Interpret the Law
Matthew 5:1-7:29; Luke 6:17-42

In Galilee, Jesus' ministry gained more and more popularity as people from all over the area gathered to hear and see the miracle man and possible messiah. The people understood that Jesus preached the Kingdom message which demanded righteousness from its subjects. Jesus now begins to explain that the kind of righteousness required was internal and not external as the accepted Pharisees taught.

Unit 55
The Relation of the King to the Law
Matthew 5:17-7:6; Luke 6:27-42

Explaining God's Kingdom, Christ's teaching exposed and then compared the 'external' and 'self-righteousness' of the Pharisee's false doctrine with that of the internal and Holy demands of God's Law. Christ's explanation provided clear evidence that the righteousness of the Pharisees didn't fulfill the requirements for entering the Kingdom

Unit 56
Instruction to Those Who enter the Kingdom
Matthew 7:7-8:4; Luke 6:31, 43-49

After encouragement to consistent prayer and true righteousness, Christ solemnly warns those following him of false teachers and exhorts them to a trust in the 'narrow way'. Christ's exhortations were designed to prompt the people to a faith in Christ rather than a trust in the tradition of the Pharisees

Unit 57
Recognition of Christ's Authority in Capernaum
Matthew 8:5-13, Luke 7:1-10

Christ praised a centurion's faith commenting that He had not seen that kind of faith in all of Israel. This timely event provided an example of faith for those desiring to enter the Kingdom and foreshadowed the Kingdom's acceptance of Gentiles.

Unit 58
Recognition of Christ's Authority in Nain
Luke 7:11-17

The raising of the widow's dead son identified Jesus as a 'Great Prophet' and brought even more validity to His person and Kingdom proclamation.

Unit 59
Witness of the Twelve
Matthew 9:35-11:1; Mark 6:6b-13; Luke 9:1-6

In this section, Christ exhorts the twelve and sends them out to preach the message of the Kingdom to the lost sheep of Israel. The message is presented strictly to Israel with the desire that they would accept Christ's message of the Kingdom for the sake of Jew and Gentile alike.

Unit 60
The Rejection of the Herald
Matthew 11:2-19; Luke 7:18-35

Imprisoned by Antipas, John sent his disciples to Jesus in order to inquire about the timing of the Messiah's Kingdom. After answering John's questions, Jesus acknowledged the faithful work of the forerunner who along with the Messiah was rejected by a fickle and disobedient nation. The rejection of John the forerunner anticipates the coming rejection of the Son of Man.

Unit 61
The Curse of the Cities of Galilee
Matthew 11:20-30

After denouncing the people of Galilee for their lack faith, Jesus explained the national unbelief as blindness placed upon the self-righteous. Despite Galilee's unbelief, Christ continued to present himself as a 'light yoke' in contrast to the Pharisee's 'heavy yoke' of religion.

Unit 62
Reception by a Sinner
Luke 7:36-50

Simon the Pharisee's invitation of Jesus to a banquet and subsequent forgiveness of sins toward the repentant prostitute provided an opportunity for Jesus to once again promote Himself as the Messiah and forgiver of Sins.

Unit 63
Witness to the King
Luke 8:1-3

Jesus continued his ministry throughout many cities and villages supported by the twelve, several women and many others. Although rejected by many, this support shows that the ministry of Jesus had taken root and some form of the ministry was expected to continue.

Unit 64
Rejection of Christ and His offer by the Leaders
Matthew 12:22-37; Mark 3:20-30

Jesus performed an undeniable exorcism bringing opposition from the Pharisees who claimed that the miracle was performed through the power of Satan. After defending himself with three arguments, Jesus warned the people that the continued blasphemy against the Holy Spirit would not be forgiven and would bring about national judgment. The Pharisee's fierce response to this miracle demonstrates Israel's rejection to Christ's message of the Kingdom.

Unit 65
Request for a Sign by the Leaders
Matthew 12:38-65

Although refusing to believe His claim as Messiah, the Pharisees requested Jesus to perform another miracle. Jesus responded by saying that the only sign for that generation was the sign of Jonah. Then in a parable Jesus explained that although Judea repented under the ministry of John their heart was now much more wicked and faithless toward the Kingdom message. With this event the nation of Israel's rejection of the Messiah becomes more and more evident.

Unit 66
Rejection of the Nation by Christ
Matthew 12:46-50; Mark 3:31-35; Luke 8:19-21

While Jesus' blood relatives seek to speak with him, Jesus raised the question of who was His brother, sister and mother. Jesus explained that those who placed faith in Him were His relatives. This becomes an important scene as the Messiah rejects those claiming right to the Kingdom by blood and anticipates a form of the Kingdom that is entered by faith.

Unit 67
The Course of the Kingdom in the Present Age
Matthew 13:1-53; Mark 4:1-34; Luke 8:4-18

Considering Israel's rejection of the Millennial King and Kingdom, Jesus explained the 'mysteries of the Kingdom of Heaven'. Jesus described a Kingdom that would supersede the millennial kingdom. Nine parables (condensed here to eight) describe this Kingdom in the following manners: 1) varied response to sowing 2) seed has life in itself 3) Satan's counterwork of sowing 4) worldwide preaching 5) quick growth 6) a break from the Old 7) a time of God's sacrifice when he will gain valuables 8) a time that will end in judgment. In this section, Jesus reiterated that His generation would not participate in the Millennial Kingdom and that a "New Kingdom" which had not been revealed would be established.

Unit 68
Power over Nature
Matthew 8:18,23-27; Mark 4:35-41; Luke 8:22-25

While crossing the Lake of Galilee by boat, Jesus and His disciples encountered a raging storm. Awakening Jesus from His sleep, the disciples frantically asked for help. Jesus arose from his rest, rebuked the disciples for the lack of faith and then silenced the storm with His spoken word. Jesus demonstrated his power over creation giving the disciples more proof of His person as Messiah.

Unit 69
Power over Demons
Matthew 8:28-34; Mark 5:1-20; Luke 8:26-39

After landing on the shore in the region of the Gerasenes, Jesus met a man who was possessed by a 'legion' of demons. Upon hearing Jesus' command, the great sum of demons left the man and entered two thousand swine causing the animals to run and drown in the sea. Jesus display of control over a large group of demonic spirits demonstrated to the disciples and others that He had authority over the Satanic world.

Unit 70
Power over Disease and Death
Matthew 9:18-26; Mark 5:21-43; Luke 8:40-56

Jesus' healing of the unclean woman and the raising of Jairus' daughter provide evidence of the Messiah's power over sickness and death.

Unit 71
Power over Blindness
Matthew 9:27-34

Jesus healed two blind men who called Him 'Son of David'. This incident is significant in that these blind men trusted the Messiah while the spiritually blind Pharisees continued to reject His person. Jesus' healing of these blind men and the healing of the demon-possessed man further declared His power as Messiah.

Unit 72
Rejection in Nazareth
Matthew 13:54-58; Mark 6:1-6a

Jesus returned to His hometown Nazareth and taught in the synagogue. His teaching astounded the hearers. But since they could not account for His formal education 'they took offense at Him'. Jesus' hometown rejection serves as an illustration of Israel's rejection of Christ.

Unit 73
Death of the Herald
Matthew 14:1-12; Mark 6:14-29; Luke 9:7-9

John's fearless preaching ultimately cost him his life due to the deceptive work of Herodias. The deceptive and wrongful death of John the Baptist foreshadowed the death of the Messiah in Jerusalem.

Unit 74
Feeding the Five Thousand
Matthew 14:13-21; Mark 6:30-44; Luke 9:10-17; John 6:1-13

With approximately one year left before His crucifixion and having been fully rejected by the Jewish leadership, Jesus now begins to prepare His apostles for the ministry they would assume. After coming to Bethsaida by boat, Jesus was greeted by a multitude of people. Moved by compassion Jesus taught, healed the sick and feed more than five thousand with the apostles' inadequate five loaves of bread and two fish. Jesus' compassion, teaching and miraculous care for the multitude illustrated to the apostles their future ministry and needed dependence upon the Messiah.

Unit 75
Rejection of an Offer to make Christ King
Matthew 14:22-23; Mark 6:45-46; John 6:14-15

Influenced by Jesus' miraculous feeding and possibly the news concerning John the Baptist, the crowd tried to secure Jesus as their King. Since Israel's leadership rejected Him, Jesus resisted the people and hid in the mountains to pray. Messiah's Kingdom could not be established unless the Nation's leadership repented and exercised faith in Christ.

Unit 76
Instruction Through the Storm
Matthew 14:24-33; Mark 6:47-52; John 6:16-21

Instructed by Jesus to ride in a boat to the other shore, the disciples encountered a deadly storm that exhausted their resources. During the night, Jesus came walking toward them on the water causing fear in the disciples and the faith in Peter. Peter's faith to walk on the water toward Jesus and Jesus' subsequent rescue helped to teach the disciples that Christ will help them in ministry to overcome impossible obstacles.

Unit 77
Reception in Gennesaret
Matthew 14:34-36; Mark 6:53-56

Christ's reception in Gennesaret indicated that Jesus' ministry was widespread and effective as He clearly demonstrated that He could fulfill all the Old Testament prophecies of Messiah.

Unit 78
Instruction Concerning the Bread of Life
John 6:22-71

A multitude of disciples found Jesus and His apostles on the other side of the Lake. Jesus recognized that they were following for physical food. Jesus takes this opportunity to challenge the people to recognize Him as the bread that had come down from Heaven. After this occasion Jesus affirms the Apostles commitment to His person and work.

Unit 79
Instruction Concerning Defilement
Matthew 15:1-20; Mark 7:1-23; John 7:1

Leaders from Jerusalem came to Capernaum to challenge Jesus. Accused of uncleanness concerning the 'washing of hands', Jesus explained that it is not what comes out of the mouth that defiles a man not what is put in. Jesus words attacked the traditions of the Pharisees as He demonstrated the kind of righteousness necessary for the Kingdom.

Unit 80
Reception in Tyre and Sidon
Matthew 15:21-28; Mark 7:24-30

In order to avoid hostile Jewish leaders, Jesus traveled into the gentile region of Tyre and Sidon. After much pleading from the mother, Jesus healed a demon possessed daughter. The persistent appeal of the mother's faith and Jesus' reluctance demonstrates that even though Messianic blessings were primarily a national offer to Israel Jesus still would respond to gentile faith on an individual basis.

#81

Reception in Decapolis
Matthew 15:29-38; Mark 7:31-8:9a

Jesus' moved from the region of Tyre and Sidon and came to the area called Decapolis. In this gentile region Jesus healed the crippled, blind and mute as He fed more than four thousand with only a few loaves and fish. Jesus used this opportunity to teach the disciples that He could meet any need they may have wherever they may encounter it.

#82

Rejection in Magadan
Matthew 15:39-16:4; Mark 8:9b-12

Jesus left Decapolis and traveled by boat to the town of Magadan where Pharisees met him desiring a sign. Providing the sign of Jonah, Jesus rebuked them for their ignorance of scripture and unwillingness to believe previous signs. Because of their unwillingness to believe, Jesus continued to provide the leadership with only one sign...the sign of His resurrection.

#83

Warning Against Rejection
Matthew 16:5-12; Mark 8:13-26

Traveling toward the region of Bethsaida, Jesus continued to teach his disciples warning them of the wickedness of the Pharisees. While in Bethsaida, Jesus privately healed a blind man reminding His disciples that though the Pharisees rejected the Messiah He could still respond to the faith of individuals.

#84

Confession of Peter
Matthew 16:13-20; Mark 8:27-30; Luke 9:18-21

Arriving in the area of Caesarea Philippi, Jesus asked His disciples to give the identity of the Son of Man. After Peter's confession that He was the Son of God, Jesus revealed to the disciples that they would be given authority to act as His representatives in the coming 'Church Age' preparing them for their future ministry.

#85

Instruction Concerning His Death
Matthew 16:21-23; Mark 8:31-33; Luke 9:22

After Jesus instructed His disciples of His impending rejection and death, Peter grabbed Jesus and then pulled Him aside to correct His thinking. Jesus rebuked Peter and instructed him that His death was necessary for the redemption of sinful men. This demonstrated to the disciples that death was a part of the Messiah's plan as well as His reign.

#86

Instruction Concerning Discipleship
Matthew 16:24-28; Mark 8:34-9:1; Luke 9:23-27

In this section, Christ encouraged the crowds to become committed followers of the Messiah. Jesus warned the crowd of coming judgment and called on them to turn from a selfish lifestyle to a lifestyle that makes sacrifices for and is dependent upon the Messiah. Jesus' solemn invitation was provided as the people pondered the Pharisees doctrine and Jesus' teaching

#87

Revelation of the Kingdom
Matthew 17:1-8; Mark 9:2-8; Luke 9:28-36

In fulfillment to Christ's promise to show the Kingdom of God, Christ took Peter, James and John up on a mountain and revealed His intrinsic glory. Through the display of His inherit power and glory the three disciples were assured of His person and also of His ability to Judge and usher in the Millennial Kingdom.

#88

Instruction Concerning Elijah
Matthew 17:9-13; Mark 9:9-13

Coming down from the mountain and in keeping with His declaration that no more signs would be given to Israel, Jesus instructed the disciples not to tell anyone of their experience concerning His transfiguration until the Son of Man was raised from the dead. After he clarified a question of the three disciples concerning Elijah and John the Baptist, Jesus used the opportunity to impress upon them that the Son of Man would suffer and be rejected before the millennial reign of the Messiah. Jesus' personal lessons about God's delay of the Millennial Kingdom continued to prepare the disciples for the leadership in the coming 'Church Age'.

#89

Instruction Concerning Dependence
Matthew 17:14-21; Mark 9:14-29; Luke 9:37-43a

When Jesus and His three disciples came back down off the mountain, a man met them who had a demon-possessed boy whom the rest of the disciples could not cure. Once the father placed faith in Jesus person, Jesus healed the boy and rebuked the disciples for their unbelief. This event provided an important lesson for the disciples teaching them that although they had been commissioned as Jesus' representatives they still needed to remain in constant dependence upon the ministry of the Messiah.

#90

Additional Instruction Concerning His Death
Matthew 17:22-23; Mark 9:30-32; Luke 9:43-45

As Jesus and His disciples made the journey from the area of Mount Hermon to Capernaum, Jesus continued to instruct His disciples concerning His death and resurrection. As a result the disciples became more confused and grieved concerning the Messiah's work.

#91

Instruction Concerning Sonship
Matthew 17:24-27

After entering Capernaum, the collectors of tax asked Peter whether his master would pay the voluntary temple tax. Although Jesus claimed authority over the temple and exemption from the tax, Jesus instructed Peter to catch a fish, remove the coin from his mouth and pay the temple tax. This event demonstrates Christ's authority over the temple because of His relationship to the Father as well as His ability to provide the needs of the disciples.

#92

Instruction Concerning Humility
Matthew 18:1-5; Mark 9:33-37; Luke 9:46-48

The disciples began to argue who would be the greatest in the Kingdom. When the disciples approached Jesus, Jesus took a little child and told them that the greatest in the Kingdom would have to become as a little child. Jesus taught his disciples that positions in the Kingdom will be determined by their humble submission and service to Christ.

#93

Instructions Concerning Pride
Matthew 18:6-14; Mark 9:38-50; Luke 9:49-50

The disciples rebuked a man who was casting out demons in Jesus name. Jesus corrected the disciples instructing them that although he was not an apostle he was still a believer and that they should not cause this man to falter in his trust in the Messiah. Jesus gave this lesson to correct the disciples' attitudes and prepare them to become ministers who would attract people to Christ rather than drive them away.

#94

Instructions Concerning Forgiveness
Matthew 18:15-35

Peter came to Jesus and asked Him how many times he should forgive someone that has wronged him. Using the parable of two servants, Jesus taught Peter that he should be willing to forgive someone as many times as the Father has forgiving him.

#95
Instruction Concerning Discipleship
Matthew 8:19-22; Luke 9:57-62

Through conversations with three separate disciples, Jesus illustrated that true discipleship requires a complete surrender of one's will for the will of God and willingness to follow Christ.

#96
Challenge by His Brothers
John 7:2-9

Jesus' brothers approached Him and challenged Him to go to Jerusalem and perform miracles in order that people might believe. Jesus' response indicates that a display of miracles before those who had already heard and publicly rejected the Messiah would bring about a premature death of the Son of Man. Jesus displayed that the Son of Man operated according to the timetable of the His Father.

#97
Journey to Jerusalem
Luke 9:51-56; John 7:10

In order to attend the Feast of Tabernacles in Jerusalem, Jesus sent His disciples ahead to prepare lodging. Due to the Samaritan's jealousy of the Jerusalem tabernacle, they refused to provide any temporary lodging for the Messiah as he journeyed to the event. Angered by the Samaritans lack of hospitality the disciples wanted to destroy them to which Jesus disagreed. Although only about six months from His crucifixion, Christ's compassion and obedience to the will of the Father is illustrated by Christ's self control.

#98
Conflict at the Feast of Tabernacles
John 7:11-52

Toward the end of the Feast of Tabernacles, Jesus entered the Temple area and taught the people as He proclaimed that He was Israel's Messiah the Son of God. Promising them a life that would satisfy their spiritual needs, Jesus invited the people to believe in Him. Some believed Jesus while others followed the Pharisaic leadership rejecting Jesus' claim as Israel's Messiah.

#99
Conflict Over the Law
John 7:53-8:11

Following the Feast of Tabernacles, Jesus reentered the temple court and began to teach. The Pharisees responded by bringing a woman who was caught in adultery and then demanded that He explain the judgment which the Law of Moses required. Jesus wisely avoided their trickery that resulted in each Pharisee quietly excused himself in shame. This event demonstrates Christ's ability to righteously rule as Messiah.

#100
Conflict Over the Light
John 8:12-20

Jesus taught that He was the “Light of the World”. After the Pharisees disputed His claim, Jesus answered them by citing two witnesses (Himself and the Father) as continued proof to His right as Israel’s Messiah.

#101
Conflict Over His Person
John 8:21-59

Citing His words and miracles as proof, Christ claimed to be God’s Son and Israel’s deliverer from bondage and sin. Incited to anger and denying any need for rescue or salvation, the Jews sought to stone Jesus because He claimed equality with God. This incident reveals that Jesus publicly offered Himself as Israel’s redeemer, which was rejected out of false reasoning and murderous roots.

#102
Conflict Over the Healing of the Blind Man
John 9:1-41

Entering the temple area on a Sabbath, Jesus healed a man who was blind from birth. Because of the miracle, the man stood before the Pharisees and gave personal testimony to the healing ability of Jesus. This testimony served as credence to Jesus’ previous claim as being the Light of the world, deliverer from sin, and therefore worthy of worship.

#103
Conflict Over the Shepherd
John 10:1-21

In the presence of those who saw Jesus heal the blind man, Jesus claimed to be the true, good and obedient shepherd who cares for His own sheep. Jesus’ words identified the Pharisees as false prophets and provided the reason why some would accept His person while others rejected Him.

#104
Witness of the Seventy-Two
Luke 10:1-24

Jesus sent out seventy-two witnesses to preach the message of the Kingdom and in order to confirm that message Jesus gave them power to perform many kinds of miracles. After the witnesses returned with a favorable report of their mission, Jesus responded by thanking God that He had hid these things from the ‘learned’ and revealed them to ‘infants’. In response to the national rejection, Jesus sent these witnesses out to provide an opportunity for personal acceptance of the Messiah and His claim.

#105
Conflict Over the Question of Eternal Life
Luke 10:25-37

A lawyer stood up and asked Jesus what he must do to inherit eternal life. Jesus responded by directing the lawyer to scripture to prove that the law demanded a love for the neighbor as well as God. Jesus followed with a parable to define who was a neighbor. Jesus’ response to this question may have served to denounce the callused unrighteous concern of the Pharisees toward the people while highlighting the merciful actions of the previous seventy-two.

#106
An Example of Fellowship
Luke 10:38-42

Jesus left the temple area and traveled two and half miles to the home of Martha and Mary in Bethany for dinner. Martha, who moved briskly about preparing the dinner for Christ, became impatient with Mary who simply sat and listened to Jesus teach. Jesus used this occasion to remind Mary and His followers that *fellowship with the Savior* has priority over *service for the Savior*.

#107
Instruction in Prayer
Luke 11:1-13

To be used as a guide, Jesus gave His disciples a model prayer. Jesus exhorted the disciples to pray with perseverance depending upon the Father to supply every need. Jesus’ teaching on persistent prayer to their gracious Father provided hope and encouragement to His followers in light of the Pharisees rejection of the Messiah.

#108
Conflict Over the Healing of the Dumb Man
Luke 11:14-36

Again, the Pharisees accused Jesus of using the power of Satan to cast out demons. As earlier, Jesus refuted their thinking concerning the source of His power. Then Jesus revealed His estimation of the nation of Israel. Although many repented under the ministry of John, they were now rejecting the Christ and consequently they were now worse off than the beginning. Jesus clearly presented the Kingdom to Israel but they would not accept.

#109
Conflict Over Pharisaic Ritualism
Luke 11:37-54

Upon this occasion, a Pharisee invited Jesus to have dinner with him. During the dinner, Jesus the Pharisee accused Jesus of not washing according to tradition. In response, Jesus gave scathing words of denunciation for the Pharisees neglect of inward holiness, justice and love of God. Jesus continued by addressing the lawyers saying that they present improper burdens that hinder men from entering the Kingdom. Jesus words, which were given to correct the Pharisees and Scribes actions, brought further division between the Jesus and these religious leaders.

#110
Hypocrisy
Luke 12:1-12

Addressing thousands, Jesus warned them of hypocrisy, instructed them to fear God not man and then exhorted them to confess the Messiah. Through this event, Christ encouraged to faith a crowd of indecisive followers who were torn between their engrained pharisaic tradition and the claim of Jesus as the Son of God which was confirmed by His words and works.

#111
Covetousness
Luke 12:13-14

Jesus refused to judge concerning an inheritance but took the opportunity to warn of the sin of covetousness. Jesus reminded the large crowd that life consisted of more than the physical and that they could trust the Father to supply their needs. Through this event, Christ taught a philosophy concerning material gain that was in opposition to the Pharisaic teaching which considered wealth a sign of prosperity and godliness.

#112
Watchfulness
Luke 12:35-41

Jesus instructed His disciples to patiently serve God and wait with anticipation of the coming of the Son of Man. Christ's words were given to prepare His disciples for a delay in the appearance of the millennial Kingdom.

#113
Faithfulness
Luke 12:42-48

Christ provided a parable that spoke of a slave's faithful or faithless service to his absent master. Continuing to prepare His disciples, Christ taught that at His coming rewards and judgment will be given in degrees according to a servant's knowledge of and faithfulness to his master's will.

#114
The Effect of His Coming
Luke 12:49-53

Christ revealed that His present work would divide family members one from another. Through these statements, Christ encouraged the people to come to faith in the Messiah in the face of persecution from family and religious leaders.

#115
The Sign of the Times
Luke 12:54-59

Warning the crowd of coming Judgment, Jesus asked them...since you can judge the weather by physical signs, why can't you judge the sign of the Son of Man? Jesus continued, if you know to settle disputes before you are dragged before a human judge why can't you prepare for the Judgment of God? Jesus' words served to warn and motivate to faith an indecisive crowd while they had the opportunity.

#116
Concerning Repentance
Luke 13:1-9

Addressing the Pharisaic belief that tragedy occurs only to sinners, Jesus revealed their misguided philosophy, sternly warned them of the Israel's imminent judgment and encouraged them to immediately repent. Jesus' words warned the nation that unless they repented quickly they would experience judgment and consequently severed from the program of God.

#117
Concerning Israel's Need
Luke 13:10-17

While teaching in a synagogue on the Sabbath, Jesus healed a crippled woman. Angered by the healing, the synagogue official commanded the crowd to bring the sick on any day but the Sabbath. Jesus rebuked the religious leader and consequently the crowd continued to rejoice over the healing. This event revealed the lack of sympathy of Israel's leadership while it also revealed the Messiah's compassion and ability to heal the nation.

#118
Concerning the Kingdom
Luke 13:18-21

Through two parables, Christ taught that although His Kingdom would have a small beginning it would grow quickly. Jesus gave these two parables to encourage His disciples that in spite of Israel's rejection He would still establish a Kingdom.

#119
Conflict at the Feast of Dedication
John 10:22-39

Three months before the Passover during the time of the Feast of Dedication, Jesus returned to Jerusalem. Confronted by Jews who demanded that He plainly reveal His identity, Jesus responded that He had openly taught and performed miracles which declared that He was the Son of God. Enraged by His comments, the Jews sought to kill Him but Jesus slipped unharmed through the crowds. This occasion further describes Jesus clear presentation of His person as well as the Jews murderous denial of His claim.

#120
Withdrawal from Judea
John 10:40-42

With three months left and having been rejected in Judea and Galilee, Jesus spent His last weeks in the Perea area training His disciples for their soon coming ministry.

#121
Instruction Concerning Entrance into the Kingdom
Luke 13:22-35

Responding to a question, Jesus taught that the way into the Kingdom was narrow and about to close. Jesus warned the Jews that if they did not respond quickly that they would be shut out of the Kingdom only to see many gentiles in it. This section also recorded a second encounter of the Pharisees trying to trick Jesus into leaving the Perea area and return to Jerusalem placing Jesus under the Sanhedrin's authority. Jesus recognized their murderous plans and remained in Perea. This section demonstrates the nation's immediate need to repent as the leaders of Israel continue to seek to kill the Messiah.

#122
Instruction in a Pharisee's House
Luke 14:1-24

During dinner in the home of a Pharisee, Jesus healed the sick, taught about humility and gave a parable describing those who ignored an invitation to dinner. Jesus authority is clear throughout this occasion as He encouraged those listening to humbly respond to the Messiah's message before it was too late.

#123
Instruction Concerning Discipleship
Luke 14:25-35

Through this section Christ makes it clear that in order for someone to follow Him they must be willing leave family and loose his own life. In light of the impending persecution and rejection of Jesus, Jesus outlines the cost each believer must face before they follow Him.

#124
Instruction Concerning God's Attitude Toward Sinner's
Luke 15:1-32

After the Pharisees opposed Jesus' reception of sinners, Jesus taught the three part parable which describes a shepherd that lost one sheep, a woman that lost one coin and a Father which lost one Son. Jesus' parables were given to show the Pharisees that contrary to their teaching, it was the heart of the Father to search out and save tax collectors and sinners.

#125
Instruction Concerning Wealth
Luke 16:1-31

The Pharisees taught that wealth was a sign of God's blessing and a sure sign of acceptance into the Kingdom. To correct them, Jesus used the parable of the unrighteous servant, the subject of divorce and the story of the rich man and Lazarus. Through this section, Jesus revealed the Pharisee's ungodly attitudes and therefore the coming judgment upon them as they seek material gain without regard to the needs of others or future judgment.

#126
Instruction Concerning Forgiveness
Luke 17:1-6

Jesus taught His disciples that they should be careful to not offend anyone who comes to Him in faith. Jesus' instructions were given as people made their choice between a continuance in pharisaic traditions or accepting the claims of Jesus as the Messiah.

#127
Instruction Concerning Service
Luke 17:7-10

Through this lesson of the faithful slave, Jesus taught the disciples that a godly servant humbly and sacrificially works without any complaint. As tension continues to boil between Jesus and the Pharisees, Jesus prepares His disciples for life-giving service.

#128
The Raising of Lazarus
John 11:1-54

Responding to Mary and Martha's request in behalf of sick Lazarus, Jesus traveled to Bethany arriving four days after Lazarus' death. After confirming Martha's faith in Him, Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead. Weeks before His death, Jesus raised Lazarus authenticating His claim as the Son of God which resulted in: 1) the strengthening of the disciples faith 2) the acceptance of His claim by many Jews 3) the solidification of the Pharisee's plans to put the Son of God to death.

#129
Instruction Concerning Thankfulness
Luke 17:11-19

As Jesus' travels continued to lead Him closer to the time of His death, Jesus met ten lepers who requested the savior to heal them. Jesus instructed them to go to the priest as proof of their faith and healing. The fact that only one returned illustrated the nation's ingratitude and their neglect to recognize the opportunity the Son of God had presented.

#130
Instruction Concerning His Coming
Luke 17:20-37

Jesus taught His disciples several things about the Kingdom: 1) the Millennial Kingdom will be postponed 2) Christ will suffer 3) the Coming of Son of Man will be obvious 4) People will be acting normal when the Son of Man comes 5) Judgment will follow His Coming 6) those who identify with Christ will escape Judgment. Jesus' instructions to the disciples prepared them for a delay in the Kingdom and subsequent ministry they would carry out.

#131
Instruction Concerning Prayer
Luke 18:1-14

In lieu of the Israel's rejection and resulting postponement of the Kingdom, Jesus told two parables on prayer. The first concerned a widow woman who through persistent petition persuaded even the harshest judge for assistance. In the second Parable, Jesus described a self-righteous Pharisee's prayer comparing it with a repentant tax-collector's approach to God. Through these parables, Jesus taught His disciples that they should persistently pray (like the widow) for the Coming of the Kingdom and that they should pray in a manner which is consistent with humility and repentance (like the tax collector).

#132
Instruction Concerning Divorce
Matthew 19:1-12; Mark 10:1-12

Attempting to trap Jesus, the Pharisees, who taught that divorce was acceptable under any circumstance, asked Jesus on what grounds could a divorce take place. Referring to scripture, Jesus explained that God established marriage and that once consummated it should never be broken. Jesus continued by adding that man established divorce and that the only grounds for divorce was 'fornication' which was an act performed during the Jewish betrothal period before the consummation of marriage. Though the Pharisees tried to trap Him, Jesus aptly answered their questions referring them back to scripture and avoiding their snare.

#133

Instruction Concerning Entrance Into the Kingdom
Matthew 19:13-15; Mark 10:13-16; Luke 18:15-17

For unknown reasons, many parents brought their children to see Jesus and were turned away by the disciples. After recognizing the disciples actions, Jesus rebuked the disciples and commanded that the children be brought to Him. Holding the children, Jesus taught that a faith and trust in the Son of Man was the only thing necessary for entrance into the Kingdom of God.

#134

Instruction Concerning Eternal Life
Matthew 19:16-20; Mark 10:17-31; Luke 18:18-30

Jesus instructed a rich young ruler that if he sold all he had and gave it to the poor he would have great rewards in the Kingdom. After the rich ruler rejected the offer, the disciples desired to know what rewards they would receive since they had given up so much. Jesus promised them thrones and continued to teach that everyone will be rewarded generously not according to their 'amount' of service but their 'faithfulness' of service.

#135

Instruction Concerning His Death
Matthew 20:17-28; Mark 10:32-45; Luke 18:31-34

Thinking that Jesus was going to Jerusalem in order to begin the Kingdom, James and John asked Jesus if they could sit on His right and left side during the Kingdom. Jesus responded that honor in the Kingdom was not obtained through human aspirations but through faithful and humble service to God. Through this section, Jesus corrected the disciple's attitude of service in the Kingdom.

#136

Instruction Concerning Israel's Need
Matthew 20:29-34; Mark 10:46-52; Luke 18:35-43

Passing through Jericho on His way to Jerusalem, Jesus healed a needy blind man. This incident provided the disciples an illustration of the ability of Jesus to heal the spiritually blinded Israel if they would recognize their need and turn to the Savior.

#137
A lesson in Personal Faith
Luke 19:1-10

Walking through Jericho, Jesus invited himself to spend the night in the home of the tax collector Zaccheus. Later that evening, Zaccheus recognized his unjust behavior in collecting extravagant taxes and promised to give half of his earnings to the poor and return four times the amount he had wrongfully taken in taxes. Jesus commented that this man illustrated a true Son of Abraham and used him to illustrate the kind of faith that the Son of Man came to find.

A Lesson Concerning the Postponed Kingdom
Luke 19:11-28

Preparing the disciples for His approach into Jerusalem, Jesus told a parable of a King who left his and gave assignments to his servants. While absent some of the King's subjects rejected his rule others faithfully served him. Returning from his journey, the King rewarded the faithful servants and punished rebellious subjects. Jesus' parable provides several important lessons for the disciples: 1) the Savior will be absent for a while 2) they should seek to serve Him faithfully 3) He will return and Judge over His Kingdom.

#138
The Arrival in Bethany
John 11:55-12:1,9-11

Six days before Passover, Jesus entered Bethany. During this time, the leadership was looking to kill Jesus as well as Lazarus in order to put an end to the Kingdom proclamation. This incident further confirms the leadership's knowledge of Christ's Kingdom presentation and conscious rejection of the words and works of Jesus Christ.

#139
The Triumphal Entry
Matthew 21:1-11,14-17; Mark 11:1-11; Luke 19:29-44; John 12:12-19

After His disciples obtained a donkey, Jesus rode the animal into Jerusalem as His followers threw palm branches on the ground and sang messianic praises to Him fulfilling many Old Testament prophecies concerning Messiah. People, who were gathered in Jerusalem, were stirred and questioned who is this? Concerned for their authority, Israel's leaders demanded that Jesus stop their singing of praise to which Jesus responded that if they stopped the rocks would sing His praise. Although Jesus officially presented himself to Israel on the very day and in the very manner that the Old Testament prophesied, the leadership rejected God's authentication of the Messiah.

#140

The Authority of the King

Matthew 21:12-13, 18-19; Mark 11:12-18; Luke 19:45-48

On the following morning as He traveled to Jerusalem, Jesus noticed a fig tree with leaves. As He walked over to it, Jesus found the tree barren of fruit and pronounced a curse on the tree. Entering the temple area, Jesus found that the moneychangers and merchandisers, whom He previously drove out, had returned for business. Jesus ran them out again and stood at the temple entrance guarding against their return. While the barren fig tree and the existence of the money changers in the temple illustrated fruitless and unrepentant Israel, the curse on the tree and the standing guard of the Savior at the Temple door illustrated the authority of the Messiah.

#141

Invitations by the King

John 12:20-50

Answering the disciples report that Greeks were seeking Him, Jesus addressed His disciples letting them know that His time had come. After He prayed and the Father answered audibly from heaven, Jesus gave His last public message calling for trust in the Messiah. Consequently, many believed in Him while others continued to reject His message.

#142

Proof of the Authority of the King

Matthew 21:20-22; Mark 11:19-25; Luke 21:37-38

In the morning on their way back into Jerusalem, Peter was astonished that the fig tree which Jesus cursed was all shriveled up. With consideration to Israel's rejection, Jesus encouraged Peter in the possibilities of persistent prayer. The shriveling up of the fig tree demonstrates Christ's authority to judge and reign over Israel

#143

The King's Authority Challenged by the Priests and Elders

Matthew 21:23-22:14; Mark 11:27-12:12; Luke 20:1-19

In this section, Jesus avoided the trickery of the Priests and elders and afterward presented three parables for their consideration. Through the Parable of the Two Sons, Jesus taught that true Sonship was based not on profession but on obedience. Through the Parable of the Landowner, Jesus warned them that judgment would fall on the Nation of Israel for rejection of the prophets and ultimately the Son. Through the Parable of the Marriage Feast, Christ illustrated that Israel had heard and rejected the Father's invitation to the Kingdom feast resulting in the invitation of others. Christ concluded that as always they would not enter the Kingdom until they demonstrated a righteousness which was acceptable to the Father.

#144

The King's Authority Challenged by the Pharisees and Herodians
Matthew 22:15-22; Mark 12:13-17; Luke 20:20-26

Hoping to ensnare Jesus in an argument, the Pharisees and Herodians asked Him if they should pay taxes or not. Jesus response indicated that they should give to their authorities payment that is due and give to God the things that belong to Him. Jesus wise answer amazed the inquirers as He did not deny Israel's right to rule neither did He support a rebellion.

#145

The Kings Authority Challenged by the Sadducees
Matthew 22:23-33; Mark 12:18-27; Luke 20:27-40

The Sadducees were the third group to pretentiously approach Jesus and ask...In the Resurrection, Who will be the husband of a woman who has been married seven times? Citing scripture from the Pentateuch, Jesus confirmed the fact of resurrection and explained that marriage doesn't exist in the afterlife, putting to silence those who would trick Him.

#146

The Kings Authority Challenged by the Pharisees
Matthew 22:34-40; Mark 12:28-34

Impressed with Jesus answer to the Sadducees, the Pharisees asked which law of God was the greatest. Quoting scripture, Jesus summed all the laws of God under the command to Love God as well as your neighbor. Jesus' wise words to each of the previous groups and then before the Pharisees show the inability of Jesus' enemies to lay any blame against the presented Messiah.

#147

Challenge by the King
Matthew 22:41-46; Mark 12:35-37; Luke 20:41-44

Jesus asked the Pharisees a question concerning David and his recognition of the Messiah. Through this section, Jesus demonstrated that the Son of David was both human and divine and therefore they should accept Jesus claim as the Son of God.

#148

Judgment by the King
Matthew 23:1-39; Mark 12:38-40; Luke 20:45-47

After recognizing the Messiah's connection with the divine rule of the Son of David, Jesus then proceeds to reveal the unholy rule and unrighteous deeds of the Pharisees. Jesus' scathing denunciation of Jerusalem's leadership ends with a lamentation over their coming destruction. Jesus opening rebuked Israel's leadership clearly showing their need to accept the message of the Kingdom.

#149

Instruction at the Treasury
Mark 12:41-44; Luke 21:1-4

Watching many wealthy give money into the temple treasury, Jesus noticed a widow who gave everything she owned in two copper coins. Jesus commented that since she had given everything she had given more than the wealthy. This lesson served as a life model for the disciples in the coming years.

#150

Predictions by Christ
Matthew 24:1-25:46; Mark 13:1-37; Luke 21:5-36

Leaving the Temple area and having announced the coming destruction of the Temple, the disciples approached Jesus and asked Him to teach about Israel's establishment in the Kingdom age. Jesus then proceeded to describe in detail the tribulational period, His Second Advent, the regathering of Israel, the judgment on Israel, and finally the judgment upon gentiles. Jesus encouraged His disciples to faithfulness indicating that the fulfillment of these things would take place over an extended period.

#151

The Prediction of His Death
Matthew 26:1-2; Mark 14:1a; Luke 22:1

Aware of the timing of His death and aware of the leadership's hostility, Jesus predicted His death informing His disciples of His coming fate.

#152

The Plan of the Rulers
Matthew 26:3-5; Mark 14:1b-2; Luke 22:2

Angered by Jesus, the Sanhedrin and their president the Chief Priest gathered together in order to decide how and when would be the best occasion to put Christ to death. Trying to avoid a riot, they decided to privately arrest Jesus and kill Him. The section demonstrates the blatant rejection of the Messiah as they plan a way to murder Christ.

#153

The Pouring of the Ointment
Matthew 26:6-13; Mark 14:3-9; John 12:2-8

During a dinner with Martha, Lazarus and the disciples, Mary approached Jesus and anointed his body with expensive perfume. This act caused Judas to question...why wasn't the fragrance sold and the proceeds given to the poor. Recognizing this as an act in preparation for His death, Jesus told the group that they had the poor with them always but soon the Son of God would be killed and buried. This demonstrates that the murderous acts of the chief priests would not catch the Son of God by surprise.

#154

The Promise to Betray

Matthew 26:14-16; Mark 14:10-11; Luke 22:3-6

After the supper, Judas, traveled to the temple and offered himself as a witness against the Lord. Selling his testimony for thirty pieces of silver, Judas' decision hastened leadership of Israel to action as they decided to immediately act upon this new opportunity and seek to capture Jesus. Judas betrayal of Jesus came suddenly after Jesus mentioned His death and provided the opportunity for the leaders of Israel to officially charge Jesus.

#155

The Preparation of the Passover

Matthew 26:17-19; Mark 14:12-16; Luke 22:7-13

Following the instruction of Jesus, the disciples entered town and secured a room to celebrate the Passover meal.

#156

The Passover Observance

Matthew 26:20; Mark 14:17; Luke 22:14-16, 24-30

Anticipating His death, Jesus mentioned that it was with great anticipation that He ate the Passover meal with His disciples. Concerned with their prominence, the disciples disputed who would be the greatest in the Kingdom. Jesus rebuked their attitudes and reminded them that those who wanted to be the greatest in the Kingdom had to be the servant of all. Through this time, Jesus continued to prepare His disciples for humble and faithful service in the Kingdom.

#157

The Provision of an Example

John 13:1-20

In the middle of the Passover meal, Jesus removed His robe of honor and began to function as a servant washing the disciples feet. When Jesus began to wash Peter's feet he at first refused but then changed his mind after the Lord corrected his actions. Jesus used this occasion to teach that they should become servants to one another.

#158

The Prediction of Judas' Betrayal

Matthew 26:21-25; Mark 14:18-21; Luke 22:21-23; John 13:21-30

During the meal, Jesus revealed that one of the disciples would betray Him. As the disciples searched their hearts, John asked the Lord to identify the betrayer. Although Jesus mentioned that it was the one to whom He would give dipped bread, the disciples still did not identify the Judas as the betrayer. Jesus actions of forgiveness toward Judas illustrate the loving kindness of our Savior even during His latest hours.

#159

The Prediction of Peter's Denial

Matthew 26:31-35; Mark 14:27-31; Luke 22:31-38; John 13:37-38

Responding to Jesus' claim that His disciples would deny Him, Peter said that he would never deny the Lord. Jesus corrected Peter and prayed that his faith would be strong. Jesus instructed the disciples to prepare themselves because soon the Messiah would be taken away. Through this event, Jesus taught his disciples that they needed to trust in the Savior and not their flesh.

#160

The Provision of a Memorial

Matthew 26:26-30; Mark 14:22-26; Luke 22:17-20

Taking the Bread and the Wine, Jesus told His disciples to eat and drink due to the establishment of the New Covenant through His death. Jesus told the disciples to continue this act in order to remember Him. This new act helped the disciples to understand that their relationship with God was not based on the Mosaic sacrificial system, but that it was now based upon the New Covenant found in the Sacrifice of the Lamb of God.

#161

Commandment to Love One Another

John 13:31-35

Speaking of His departure, Jesus encouraged the disciples by reminding them that He had glorified the Father and as a result the Father would glorify the Son. As a witness of Jesus, the disciples were told to love one another even as Christ loved them. As the circumcision and the Sabbath keeping served as signs for previous covenants, Christ teaches that love for one another now served as His sign.

#162

Questions over His Departure

John 13:36, 14:1-24

Following Jesus' previous words concerning His departure, the disciples asked several questions concerning His future and theirs as well. Continuing to prepare them for His absence, Jesus responded by introducing the disciples to new truths concerning their relationship with the Father, Son, Holy Spirit, one another and the world.

#163

Promises

John 14:25-31

Jesus used this opportunity to give the disciples several promises of comfort. Jesus promised: 1) the presence of the Holy Spirit 2) the teaching of the Holy Spirit 3) His peace 4) He would again to receive them 5) the Father would provide for them. Jesus words were given at this time to provide comfort, peace and hope to the disciples.

#164
Instructions Concerning Their Present Experience
John 15:1-16:4

Speaking to His disciples, Jesus explained that if they continued in their faith in Him, which evidenced itself by a love for one another, that they would produce much fruit, experience joy and also have confidence in prayer. Jesus very quickly though warned them that their commitment to Him would bring severe persecution from the world resulting in poverty and death. Jesus prepared His disciples for the ministry they would fulfill while at the same time indicating that the message of the Messiah would bring division in the world, not peace.

#165
Instruction Concerning the Future
John 16:5-33

Through this section, Jesus sought to encourage the disciples by reminding them of the promise of the Holy Spirit's work in their lives which results joy and unlimited access to the Father through prayer. Jesus' promises concerning the future not only included persecution as mentioned previously but it also including promises of peace, joy, comfort and access to the Father which would represent their association with the Kingdom of God.

#166
The Prayer of Christ in the Upper Room
John 17:1-26

While in the upper room, Christ prayed for the resurrection and glorification of the Messiah, the preservation and sanctification of the disciples, and the unity and glorification of all who would believe in Him.

#167
The Prayer of Christ in the Garden
Matthew 26:36-46; Mark 14:32-42; Luke 22:39-46; John 18:1

Jesus entered the Garden of Gethsemane and instructed His disciples to stop and pray while He walked a little further and prayed. As Jesus encouraged His sleepy disciples on two separate occasions to pray, He petitioned the Father for His resurrection and glorification. Jesus' prayer in the Garden indicates His complete obedience to the Father which would include His death.

#168

The Arrest

Matthew 26:47-56; Mark 14:43-52; Luke 22:47-53; John 18:2-12a

Immediately the Chief Priests, elders and soldiers came with lanterns, swords and clubs. After the crowd confessed that they wanted Jesus, Jesus spoke "I am he" causing the entire crowd to fall down. Judas then got up and kissed Jesus on the cheek identifying Him as the Messiah. As the crowd began to arrest Jesus, Peter quickly cut the ear off one of the servants. Jesus healed the ear and went with the crowd. The falling back of the crowd and the healing of the servant indicates that although Jesus had the authority to resist He chose to surrender.

#169

Examination Before Annas

John 18:12b-14, 19-23

Annas questioned Jesus concerning His followers and doctrine. Jesus responded by saying that He taught openly in the synagogue and that anyone who heard Him could speak of His doctrine. The examination of Annas shows that the arrest of Jesus was thus far without warrant.

#170

Examination Before Caiaphas

Matthew 26:57, 59-68; Mark 14:53, 55-65; Luke 22:54a, 63-65; John 18:24

Jesus was taken from Annas to the High Priest Caiaphas where He was beaten and placed before an illegal meeting of the Sanhedrin. In this lawless court of bribed false witnesses, Jesus remained silent answering only that He was the Messiah who would come in glory. Jesus' answer resulted in the High Priest ripping his robe while the Sanhedrin demanded His death. This illegal trial by the Sanhedrin and Jesus' response to the leaders continues to show the innocence of the Messiah.

#171

Denial by Peter

Matthew 26:58, 69-75; Mark 14:54, 66-72;
Luke 22:54b-62; John 18:15-18, 25-27

Peter followed the trials at a distance as he listened to the questioning of Jesus. After a girl accused him of traveling with Jesus, Peter denied the Lord and then denied his association with Jesus two more times. Peter's denial and the subsequent crowing of the cock come as fulfillment of Christ's prophecy that Peter would deny Him.

#172
Condemnation of the Sanhedrin
Matthew 27:1; Mark 15:1a; Luke 22:66-71

Early in the morning, Christ stood before the rest of the Sanhedrin and admitted that He was the Son of God. The Sanhedrin considered this blasphemy punishable by death and therefore immediately led Jesus away to Pilate. Under Roman Law the Jews could not legally execute anyone therefore, they took Jesus to Pilate to gain permission to execute the one who had promised them liberty.

#173
Death of Judas
Matthew 27:3-10

After Judas recognized the horrible nature of the trial and the innocence of the accused, he returned the money to the chief priests and elders within the temple, ran outside and up a mountain to a tree. From the tree, Judas hanged himself and later fell onto the rocks below. Judas' testimony before the chief priests and elder provide further testimony to the innocence of the accused Son of God.

#174
The Trial Before Pilate
Matthew 27:2, 11-14; Mark 15:1b-5;
Luke 23:1-5; John 18:28-38

Jesus was led of the Jews to Pilate and accused of treason. Privately, Pilate talked with Jesus and concluded that Jesus was innocent. The trial of Jesus before the Roman Authority proved that Jesus was innocent of any act of treason.

#175
The Trial Before Herod
Luke 23:6-12

Once Pilate heard that Jesus was a Galilean, Pilate sent Jesus to Herod who was visiting Jerusalem at that time. Herod, who had been anxious to see Jesus, questioned Him, whipped Him and sent Him back to Pilate declaring Him innocent. This second authoritative court found the messiah innocent of any crime and especially any crime worthy of death.

#176

Trial Before Pilate

Matthew 27:15-26; Mark 15:6-15;
Luke 23:13-25; John 18:39-19:1, 4-16a

Upon Jesus' return, Pilate, hoping to free Him, gave the crowd an option of releasing Jesus or Barnabas, a noted criminal. To the disbelief of Pilate, the crowd chose to release Barnabas and crucify Jesus. After scourging the Messiah, Pilate handed Him over to the Jews for crucifixion. Pilate and Herod, acting as Roman Judges, declared five times that Jesus was innocent before they handed Him over to the Jews for crucifixion.

#177

Mockery

Matthew 27:27-30; Mark 15:16-19; John 19:2-3

As the soldiers entered their quarters, the pitiless and bloodthirsty battalion stripped, slapped, mocked, and with contempt robed and crowned the Messiah. These events continue to describe what the Messiah had predicted the Son of Man would experience.

#178

Procession to Calvary

Matthew 27:31-34; Mark 15:20-23; Luke 23:26-33; John 19:16b-17

Assisted by a man named Simon, Jesus carried His cross from the guardhouse to Golgotha as many followed and wept. Turning to the crowd, Jesus warned them not to weep for Him but to weep for themselves because of future judgment. Once at Golgotha, the soldiers nailed Jesus to a cross between two criminals. Jesus did not suffer from stoning or strangulation but suffered as He said He would...by crucifixion.

#179

First Three Hours

Matthew 27:35-44; Mark 15:24-32;
Luke 23:34-43; John 19:18-27

As Christ cried "Father forgive them" the soldiers nailed His hands and feet to the cross, placed the inscription "King of the Jews" on the cross and then raised the cross to position. The soldiers gambled for His clothing as they and everyone else including the chief priests, scribes and both crucified criminals hurled accusations against Christ. Repenting of his acts, one of the criminals asked the Lord to remember him in His Kingdom. Christ reassured the man that he was forgiven and that he would see Christ in Paradise. Jesus words continue to demonstrate His authority.

#180

Second Three Hours

Matthew 27:45-50; Mark 15:33-37;

Luke 23:44, 46; John 19:28-30

In the middle of the day, three hours of darkness loomed over the suffering Christ as He made four successive statements: 1) Why have you forsaken me? 2) I am thirsty 3) It is Finished 4) Father, into your hands I commit my spirit. Christ's words indicated that He endured spiritual separation from God, He endured tremendous pain, He paid completely the sin debt of man and that He voluntarily gave up His Spirit in death.

#181

Accompanying Signs

Matthew 27:51-56; Mark 15:38-41;

Luke 23:45, 47-49

The death of Christ prompted several events. After hearing His last words, the Soldiers admitted that He was the Son of God as many from the crowd ran off crying and beating their chest. At the moment of His death, the veil in the temple ripped from top to bottom while the earth quaked and many saints rose from the dead. The death of Christ brought many signs that provided testimony that Jesus was the Messiah, the Son of God.

#182

The Burial of Christ

Matthew 27:57-61; Mark 15:42-47;

Luke 23:50-56; John 19:31-42

At the request of the Jewish leaders, Pilate sent soldiers to break the legs of the victims hastening their death. Recognizing that Jesus was already dead, the soldiers pierced His side as blood and water gushed forth. After Joseph "Gathered up courage" and asked Pilate for permission to bury Christ, he and Nicodemus quickly retrieved the body, wrapped it with linen and placed it in an empty tomb before the start of Sabbath. The piercing of the Messiah side and the burial in a new tomb not only fulfilled scripture but these acts also confirmed His death.

#183

The Sealing of the Tomb

Matthew 27:62-66

Concerned about the possibility of Jesus' predicted resurrection, Chief Priests and Pharisees appeared before Pilate asking for assistance to secure the tomb of Christ. Pilate gave permission and having arrived at the tomb the leaders set a seal on the tomb and stationed guards ordering them to stay for three days. The sealing of the tomb and stationing of the guards provide more evidence to the validity of the resurrection of Christ.

#184
The Preparation by the Women
Matthew 28:1; Mark 16:1

The day of the resurrection proved to be an eventful day with many visitors coming to the tomb starting with Mary Magdalene as she and other women came to anoint the body of Jesus.

#185
The Opening of the Tomb
Matthew 28:2-4

Early that morning, an earthquake shook the ground and an angel rolled away the stone away as the guards shook with fear. In the Garden Jesus said, "Let this cup pass from me" when He prayed to the Father for the resurrection of His body...and on this day the Son arose.

#186
The Visit of the Women
Matthew 28:5-8; Mark 16:2-8; Luke 24:1-8; John 20:1

Coming early that morning to anoint the body of Jesus, several women saw that the stone was removed and entered the tomb. Upon entering they saw two angels who instructed them that Jesus had risen as He said and that they should tell the disciples that they should look for Him in Galilee. Trembling and frightened the women leave to tell the good news.

#187
The Report of the Disciples
Luke 24:9-12; John 20:2-10

After hearing the report of Mary and the other women, Peter and John ran to the tomb and walking inside they found the burial clothes empty and undisturbed with the cloth, which was wrapped around His head, neatly folded separately. The fact that the burial clothes were present and neatly arranged provided substantial proof that the body of Jesus was indeed risen and not merely stolen as fabricated by some.

#188
The Appearance to Mary
Mark 16:9-11; John 20:11-18

Following Peter and John, Mary came weeping to the tomb alone. Looking inside, Mary saw two angels who asked her... why are you crying. Mary responded "they have taken my Lord away". Turning around, Mary saw someone who she thought was a gardener and who later revealed Himself as the Lord. The appearance of Jesus to Mary provided her with great joy and secondly demonstrated that Jesus arose bodily since she so quickly accepted Him as any other man.

#189

The Appearance to the Women

Matthew 28:9-10

After Mary left, a group of ladies came back to the tomb and recognizing Jesus they ran to Him and began worshipping Him. Jesus encouraged the women to return to the disciples and tell them to meet Him in Galilee.

#190

The Report of the Guard

Matthew 28:11-15

After assembling with the stunned guards, the chief priest and elders bribed the soldiers and circulated the story that the body of Jesus was stolen. Although the testimony of the guards provided vivid evidence to the leaders of Israel, they still rejected the message of Jesus Christ.

#191

The Appearance to the Two on the Emmaus Road

Mark 16:12-13; Luke 24:13-32

Disguising Himself, Jesus appeared to two men on the road to Emmaus who were full of sorry concerning their Jesus' crucifixion. Invited to eat with them, Jesus revealed Himself during the dinner and began to reveal the Messiah from the Scriptures. Speaking of His mighty words, these two men testified that their hearts burned within them as he spoke. This incident provides evidence that the crucifixion of Jesus astounding many in the city of Jerusalem.

#192

The Report of the Two to the Disciples

Luke 24:33-35

Later, the men traveled back to Jerusalem where they met with the eleven and rejoiced over what they had seen and heard. Though the disciples had been slow to believe the evidence overwhelmed the disciples and positioned them for His appearance.

#193

The Appearance to the Ten

Mark 16:14; Luke 24:36-43; John 20:19-25

While the disciples were behind closed doors, Jesus appeared before them causing great fear to come over them. Jesus settled His disciples, showed them His nail prints, ate fish and breathed on them the Holy Spirit. The appearance of Jesus before these disciples indicates that the Lord had a physically resurrected body that was capable of moving through solid objects.

#194

The Appearance to the Eleven

John 20:26-31

Eight days later, Jesus appeared to the disciples again behind locked doors. During this occasion, Thomas was encouraged to grab, reach and touch the wounds of the Lord. Immediately, Thomas confessed the Lord as His God. According to John, Jesus performed many more signs evidencing His person but John focused on the sign of the Resurrection that people might believe.

#195

The Appearance to Seven Disciples

John 21:1-25

By the Sea of Galilee, Jesus met with His disciples, provided a meal for them and encouraged Peter to love and serve the Messiah. Jesus used this time to reassure His love and call upon their lives while challenging them to love Him above all.

#196

The Commission to the Disciples

Matthew 28:16-20; Mark 16:15-18

Jesus met with His Apostles in the mountains and told them that He possessed all authority. Because of this authority, they should go, teach, and baptize all nations in His name confirming their message with sign gifts. Jesus reminded His Apostles that wherever they went He would be with them. Jesus had prepared His apostles throughout His ministry and now He encouraged them to fulfill the commission He presented.

#197

The Final Commission

Luke 24:44-49

In Jerusalem, Jesus took another opportunity to encourage His Apostles. This time Jesus expounded the scriptures concerning all the things surrounding the mystery of the Kingdom. As witnesses to these truths, Jesus instructed them to remain in Jerusalem until they received the power to carry out their commission.

#198

The Ascension of Christ

Mark 16:19-20; Luke 24:50-53

Jesus took His disciples out to Bethany where He blessed them and departed in the sky. The disciples returned to Jerusalem with joy and continued worshipping the Lord in the Temple waiting for the power.