



BIBLE

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **7th Grade | Unit 9**

BIBLE 709

The Life Of Christ: Part III

INTRODUCTION | **3**

1. JESUS' FINAL MINISTRY IN JERUSALEM **5**

PUBLIC MINISTRY | **6**

THE LAST SUPPER | **20**

SELF TEST 1 | **27**

2. JESUS' SUFFERINGS AND CRUCIFIXION **31**

AGONY AND ARREST | **32**

THE TRIALS OF JESUS | **34**

CRUCIFIXION, DEATH, AND BURIAL | **44**

SELF TEST 2 | **51**

3. JESUS' RESURRECTION AND ASCENSION **55**

THE RESURRECTION | **56**

THE APPEARANCES | **59**

THE ASCENSION | **62**

SELF TEST 3 | **66**



LIFEPAC Test is located in the center of the booklet. Please remove before starting the unit.

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The Life Of Christ: Part III

Introduction

In this third and final part of three LIFEPACs covering the life of Christ, you will examine the most important events that ever happened in human history: the death, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus Christ, the Son of God! These events changed the course of human history. They brought about the opportunity for the salvation and redemption of all people. They were part of God's eternal plan for all of Creation. In the previous two LIFEPACs in this series, you examined Jesus' birth, youth, and ministries in Galilee, Judea, and Perea. Now you will cover the closing events of His ministry and life on earth and His glorious return to the Father in heaven.

The events described in this LIFEPAC® are recorded in the four Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. As pointed out at the beginning of the last LIFEPAC, the Gospels differ in some of the details of these events. Occasionally, they differ as well on the sequence of events that happened during Jesus' final ministry in Jerusalem and in His death, resurrection, and ascension. This LIFEPAC attempts to present a summary narrative of these events using material from all four Gospels. Therefore, we can say that this LIFEPAC gives a close approximation of the events that actually occurred during the last week of Jesus' earthly life and during His resurrection and ascension.

In the first section of this LIFEPAC, you will cover the final ministry of Jesus during His last days in Jerusalem. You will examine both the public and private ministry that Jesus conducted in Jerusalem during this time. In the final part of the first section, you will study a most important event that Jesus conducted just before His suffering and death: the Last Supper with His disciples. When Jesus celebrated this last Passover meal with His disciples on the night before He died, He transformed the meaning of the meal and left us with a lasting memorial of His saving death on the cross.

In the second section of this LIFEPAC, you will explore the events of the suffering and crucifixion of Jesus: His agony in the garden, His arrest, His trials before Jewish and Roman authorities, and His painful death on the cross. Through these events, Christ suffered and died for all of us. We see in these events the love of the Father for the whole world as He gave His only Son to die for us (John 3:16).

Finally, in the third and last section of this LIFEPAC, you will study the glorious events of Jesus' resurrection, His appearances to many disciples, and His ascension into heaven. Through these events, Jesus conquered sin, death, and Satan. He was made Lord and Savior of all people who would accept Him. It is exciting material to study. In fact, it may be the most important material that you will study in your whole life!

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAC. When you have finished this LIFEPAC, you should be able to:

1. Describe Jesus' public ministry in Jerusalem during the last week of His life on earth.
2. Summarize the Lord's private ministry to His disciples during His final days before His suffering and death.
3. Explain what happened during Christ's Last Supper with His disciples and its significance.
4. Know the key events and participants of Jesus' agony in the Garden of Gethsemane and His arrest there.
5. Describe the trials of Jesus before the Jewish and Roman authorities.
6. Describe the sufferings that Christ endured during His journey to the cross and His crucifixion.
7. Describe the death and burial of Jesus.
8. Explain the significance of Jesus' death on the cross.
9. Describe the resurrection of Jesus and the events of the first day of His resurrection.
10. Mention some of the post-resurrection appearances of Jesus and the people to whom He appeared.
11. Describe the ascension of Jesus into heaven.

1. JESUS' FINAL MINISTRY IN JERUSALEM

At the wedding feast of Cana near the beginning of His public ministry in Galilee, we learn that, "Jesus saith unto her [His mother, Mary], Woman, what have I to do with thee? mine hour is not yet come" (John 2:4). The "hour" of which Jesus spoke was the time when He would suffer, die, and rise from the dead in Jerusalem. In this LIFEPAC, you will study the events leading up to, and including, Jesus' "hour."

At the end of Bible 708, we left Jesus at the end of His Perea ministry and on the way to Jerusalem. At that point, Jesus knew what awaited Him as He journeyed south from Perea to Jerusalem. He had already forewarned His disciples of the death that awaited Him in Jerusalem.

He had spent three years ministering to Israel and showing through words and deeds that He was their awaited Messiah; yet most of the Jews rejected Jesus, especially the Jewish religious leaders. Some Jews accepted His message, and

His disciples followed Him as He journeyed to the final events of His life on earth.

In this section of the LIFEPAC, you will study Christ's activity in the days preceding his suffering and death. You will first examine the Lord's public ministry to people in Jerusalem and how the religious leaders continued to oppose Him. Second, you will learn about Jesus' final private ministry and the training of His disciples. Third, you will explore the Last Supper of Jesus with His disciples that occurred just before His sufferings in Jerusalem began.

To help you get an overview of these events, study the chart "Jesus' Final Ministry in Jerusalem," on page 7. Since some of these events will not be covered in detail during this section, it will enhance your learning in this section to study this chart and look up some of the Scripture references.

Section Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have finished this LIFEPAC, you should be able to:

1. Describe Jesus' public ministry in Jerusalem during the last week of His life on earth.
2. Summarize the Lord's private ministry to His disciples during His final days before His suffering and death.
3. Explain what happened during Christ's Last Supper with His disciples and its significance.

Vocabulary

Study these words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFEPAC.

accessible (ak ses' ə bəl). Easy to approach.

aristocracy (ar ə stok' rəsē). Upper class; nobility.

converts (kon' vertz). Those who have experienced some type of transformation or conversion.

deterred (di tērd'). To be turned aside, discouraged, or prevented from acting.

interrogation (in ter' u gā' shən). A formal and systematic questioning in an attempt to trigger a certain response.

Paschal (pas' kəl). Passover. It also refers to the “passing over” of Christ from death to life.

proselytes (pros' ə lits). Those who are converted from one religion to another.

subtle (sut' l). Not open or obvious.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in boldface print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, ĩce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /ʃh/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

Public Ministry

Jesus entered the final week of His life on earth with a good deal of public ministry. This public ministry was held in and near Jerusalem. It brought great attention and controversy to Jesus. Ultimately, this public ministry led to the climactic events involving Jesus just before the Passover feast in Jerusalem.

In this part of the LIFEPAC, you will study several important events that occurred during Jesus' final public ministry in Jerusalem. First, you will read about His triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Next, you will examine His cleansing of the Temple soon after He entered Jerusalem. Then, you will study the episode where Gentile converts to Judaism came seeking a meeting with Jesus. Finally, you will look at several

Read Mark 11:1–11 and
John 11:55–12:19.



encounters that Jesus had with the Jewish religious leaders, most of whom opposed Jesus and tried to hinder His public ministry.

The Triumphal Entry. Just before Jesus entered Jerusalem for the final part of His public ministry, he went to Bethany, a village just east of Jerusalem. At Bethany Jesus stayed at the home of his good friends, Lazarus, Martha, and Mary. The news that Jesus had raised Lazarus from the dead had spread quickly to Jerusalem, and many of the Jews were wondering if Jesus would come to Jerusalem for the Passover feast (John 11:56).

The Jewish religious leaders were also looking for Jesus, but for a different reason. They wanted to arrest Jesus and stop Him from



| Jesus approaches Jerusalem with His disciples for the final events of His life on earth.

Jesus' Final Ministry in Jerusalem

Events

- Jesus arrives at Bethany
- Triumphal Entry
- Cursing of the fig tree
- Jesus cleanses the Temple
- Gentiles seek after Jesus
- The withered fig tree
- Challenges to Jesus' authority
 - Attacks by the Pharisees and Herodians
 - Questions from the Sadducees
 - Legal inquiries by the lawyers
 - Jesus silences the challenges
- Jesus' last public discourse
- Jesus teaches about giving
- Jesus' prophetic discourse to His disciples
- Jesus predicts the Crucifixion
- Jesus anointed in the house of Simon
- Judas bargains to betray Jesus
- The Last Supper
 - Jesus rebukes the apostles' jealousy
 - Jesus washes his disciples' feet
 - Jesus indicates Judas will betray Him
 - Jesus warns the apostles of unfaithfulness
 - The memorial of the cup and the bread
- Jesus' farewell discourse to the apostles
- Jesus' high priestly prayer

Reference

- John 11:55–12:11
- John 12:12–19
- Mark 11:12–14
- Luke 19:45–48
- John 12:20–50
- Mark 11:19–26
- Mark 11:27–12:37

- Mark 12:38–40
- Mark 12:41–44
- Mark 13:1–37

- Mark 14:1– 2; John 12:2–8

- Mark 14:10–11
- Mark 14:12–25

- John 14–16
- John chapter 17

influencing the people; however, Jesus was not deterred from His mission by the threats of the Jewish religious leaders. Jesus and His disciples prepared to publicly enter the Holy City, Jerusalem.

As Jesus and the twelve disciples neared Jerusalem, the Master instructed two of His disciples to go to a certain place to find a colt that no one had ever ridden. The disciples must have surely wondered what would happen if they were seen while taking a colt that did not

belong to them! Jesus told them, “And if any man say unto you, Why do ye this? say ye that the Lord hath need of him; and straightway he will send him hither” (Mark 11:3). These things occurred just as the Lord had said they would. The Bible says, “And they brought the colt to Jesus, and cast their garments on him; and he sat upon him” (Mark 11:7).

Riding upon the young colt, Jesus entered the city of Jerusalem. The people spread their garments and leafy branches (palm branches)



along the path as they greeted the Lord (John 12:13). The Bible says, “And they that went before, and they that followed, cried, saying, Hosanna; Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord: Blessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord: Hosanna in the highest” (Mark 11:9–10).

This triumphal entry of Jesus into Jerusalem fulfilled the prophecy of Zechariah, which was made centuries before: “Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding

upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass” (Zechariah 9:9). One can only imagine the glorious sight of the increasing crowd as people came from every quarter of Jerusalem to greet Jesus the King. The shouts of the people echoed the Psalmist in Psalm 118:26, “Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the LORD: we have blessed you out of the house of the LORD.”

Following His triumphal entry, Jesus went directly to the Temple in Jerusalem. He looked around the Temple and observed what was happening. Since it was late in the day, Jesus left the Temple area with His disciples and returned to Bethany for the night (Mark 11:11).



Do these activities.

- 1.1** Briefly explain why the death, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus can be considered the most important events that ever happened in human history. _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- 1.2** List two Old Testament Scriptures (book, chapter, and verse) that were fulfilled with the triumphal entry of Jesus into Jerusalem.
- a. _____
- b. _____

Complete these statements.

- 1.3** Just before His triumphal entry into Jerusalem, Jesus stayed in the home of _____ which was located in the village of _____ .
- 1.4** Jesus entered Jerusalem riding upon a _____ .
- 1.5** As Jesus made His triumphal entry into Jerusalem, the people spread a _____ and b. _____ along His path.
- 1.6** As Jesus entered Jerusalem, the people shouted, " _____ !
Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the _____ !"
- 1.7** After Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem, He went directly to the _____ .

Read Mark 11:12-25.



The Cleansing of the Temple. At the end of the day of His triumphal entry, Jesus and His disciples returned to Bethany. What the Master had observed during His ministry in the Temple disturbed Him greatly. More than three years before, Jesus had entered that same Temple and cleared out the moneychangers and those who robbed the people (John 2:13–22). Although the first cleansing of the Temple temporarily interrupted the evil activity of the moneychangers, they quickly returned to their wicked trade. Jesus' cleansing of the Temple gives evidence of His authority over the spiritual affairs of Israel and demonstrates His eternal sovereignty.

On the morning after His triumphal entry, Jesus again entered the Temple. Mark 11:15–16 tells us,

And they come to Jerusalem: and Jesus went into the temple, and began to cast out them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the moneychangers, and the seats of them that sold doves; And would not suffer that any man should carry any vessel through the temple.

Because the religious leaders — the scribes and priests — profited from the sale of the sacrificial animals and from the exchange of foreign currency that took place in the Temple, they were greatly angered at Jesus. The Lord turned to these leaders of the people and proclaimed the fulfillment of the prophecy of Jeremiah 7:11. The Bible says, “And he taught, saying unto them, Is it not written, My house shall be called of all nations the house of prayer? but ye have made it a den of thieves” (Mark 11:17). Rather than accept the rebuke of the Messiah and confess their sin, the Bible tells us, “And the scribes and chief priests heard it, and sought how they might destroy him: for they feared him, because all the people was astonished at his doctrine.” (Mark 11:18).

Read John 12:20–50.



The Gentiles Seek Jesus. One of the more astonishing events of Jesus' ministry in Jerusalem occurred when certain Greeks sought the Messiah. Up to this point, Jesus' earthly ministry had been primarily to those who were both racial and religious Jews. During the Passover feast, however, certain Greeks came to the Lord's disciples asking to meet the Master. These Greeks were perhaps **proselytes** who had come to Jerusalem to worship at the feast. Philip, who was one of the twelve disciples, was a Jew of Bethsaida although he had a Gentile name. The Greeks sought out Philip, whom they may have mistaken for a Gentile convert to Judaism. The Bible says, “The same came therefore to Philip, which was of Bethsaida of Galilee, and desired him, saying, Sir, we would see Jesus” (John 12:21).

This request from these Greeks surprised Philip, who had regarded Jesus as the Savior of only the Jews. He quickly shared this inquiry with Andrew. Andrew and Philip then explained to Jesus what had happened. “And Jesus answered them, saying, The hour is come that the Son of man should be glorified.” (John 12:23). These events clearly fulfill the testimony that is given earlier in the Gospel of John: “He [Jesus] came unto his own, and his own [people] received him not. But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God...” (John 1:11–12). The majority of the Jews and their leaders had rejected the Lord, but following the cross, salvation would be offered to whomever would call upon the name of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Jesus used this astonishing event to share with His disciples the divine mission that He had come to fulfill. He told them a parable, in which He stated, “Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone: but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit” (John 12:24). In this parable, Jesus



| Jesus cleanses the Temple.

referred to His own mission—He must die to bear the fruit of man’s salvation. Jesus also taught His followers directly about His death by stating, “And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me. This he said, signifying what death he should die” (John 12:32–33).

God the Father validated the mission of Jesus by breaking forth from heaven in a voice and answering Jesus’ request that He glorify His name, “I have both glorified it, and will glorify it

again” (John 12:28). Incredibly, even as the Lord Jesus taught the people and they heard the divine words of the Father, they argued with the Savior. John 12:37 sadly tells us that, “... though he had done so many miracles before them, yet they believed not on him.” As we continue reading in the Gospel of John (John 12:38–41) we see that the eyes of the people had been blinded and their hearts hardened against the only begotten Son of God.



Write true or false.

- 1.8 _____ Jesus drove the moneychangers from the Temple on three occasions.
- 1.9 _____ When Jesus cleansed the Temple of evil traders, He demonstrated His authority.
- 1.10 _____ The cleansing of the Temple occurred the day after the Triumphal Entry.
- 1.11 _____ Jesus told the people at the Temple that it should be a house of prayer.
- 1.12 _____ The scribes and priests believed in Jesus and confessed their evil activities.

Complete these statements.

- 1.13 The Greeks who sought Jesus may have been _____ .
- 1.14 The Greeks sought out the disciple _____ because he had a Gentile name.
- 1.15 When Jesus heard that the Greeks sought Him, He said that the _____ had come for Him to be glorified.
- 1.16 As the Lord taught the people, they heard the voice of _____ .
- 1.17 Jesus taught the people directly about His manner of _____ .

The Arguments of the Jewish Leaders.

Because of the Lord’s cleansing of the Temple in Jerusalem and His strong rebuke of the religious leaders and their evil practices, the rulers of the Jews sought how to get rid of Him. Preceding the Passover, Jesus and His twelve disciples came from Bethany to Jerusalem where the Master ministered in the Temple. He knew that His life was in danger, but He did not regard His own safety more than His ministry or His mission. No doubt, many had urged the Savior to flee from Jerusalem in order to avoid capture by the religious leaders, but Jesus stayed to fulfill His Father’s will.

Similarly, a Christian today may find himself in a situation where running away would be an easy way out of a problem. However, it is important to remember that the ministry and mission of a child of God is greater than the

Read Mark 11:27-12:40.



problems of any situation. If God has put us in a place, He will provide the power and wisdom we need to serve Him in that place. Jesus, of course, understood this truth and knew that by going to the Temple on the third day following His triumphal entry, He was placing Himself in an accessible position and leaving Himself open to the attacks of the religious leaders.

The Gospel of Mark makes it clear that the Lord had not even begun to teach before the religious leaders were upon Him with their questions and arguments. Perhaps these Jewish rulers thought that Jesus had already done and said enough. Whatever the case, their main objective was to silence Him so that He could no longer influence the people.

**Do this activity.**

1.68 Throughout the centuries, Christians have continued to celebrate the “memorial meal” of the Last Supper in one way or another. Today, Christians sometimes differ from one another in their practice of this memorial meal and the understanding of its meaning and significance. If possible, meet with your pastor (or another leader or teacher in your church). Ask the pastor (or other person) to explain how your church or Christian denomination understands the memorial meal of the Last Supper and how it practices the celebration of the meal. Also discuss this with your parents. Then write a report of one-half to one page explaining the memorial meal, based upon your discussions.

TEACHER CHECK

_____ initials

_____ date



Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.

SELF TEST 1

Match these items (each answer, 3 points).

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------|----|--|
| 1.01 | _____ | Jesus | a. | anointed the feet of Jesus |
| 1.02 | _____ | Lazarus | b. | “You shall never wash my feet.” |
| 1.03 | _____ | Martha | c. | the poor widow |
| 1.04 | _____ | Mary | d. | Jewish leaders who were chief priests, |
| 1.05 | _____ | Philip | | scribes, and elders |
| 1.06 | _____ | Sanhedrin | e. | rode a colt into Jerusalem |
| 1.07 | _____ | Pharisees | f. | loyal to Rome |
| 1.08 | _____ | Sadducees | g. | sold out to chief priests and betrayed Jesus |
| 1.09 | _____ | Herodians | h. | lived in Bethany and was sister to Lazarus |
| 1.010 | _____ | Peter | i. | Greeks went to him about Jesus |
| | | | j. | raised from the dead by Jesus |
| | | | k. | loyal to the traditions of Israel |
| | | | l. | aristocracy of Israel |

Place these events in their correct order (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.026** _____ Jesus cleanses the Temple in the last week of His life.
- 1.027** _____ Jesus washes the disciples' feet.
- 1.028** _____ Jesus tells His disciples to prepare the Passover meal.
- 1.029** _____ A scribe asks Jesus to identify the greatest commandment.
- 1.030** _____ Jesus makes His triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

Complete these statements (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.031** Jesus referred to Jeremiah when He said, "My house shall be called a _____
_____ for all the nations."
- 1.032** The Greeks seeking Jesus were perhaps _____ who had come to Jerusalem
to worship at the feast.
- 1.033** _____ objected to the anointing of Jesus' feet because the oil was costly.
- 1.034** Passover was the name for the time in Egypt when the angel of death _____
_____ the houses of the Israelites.
- 1.035** At the Last Supper, Jesus changed the meaning of the bread and _____ .

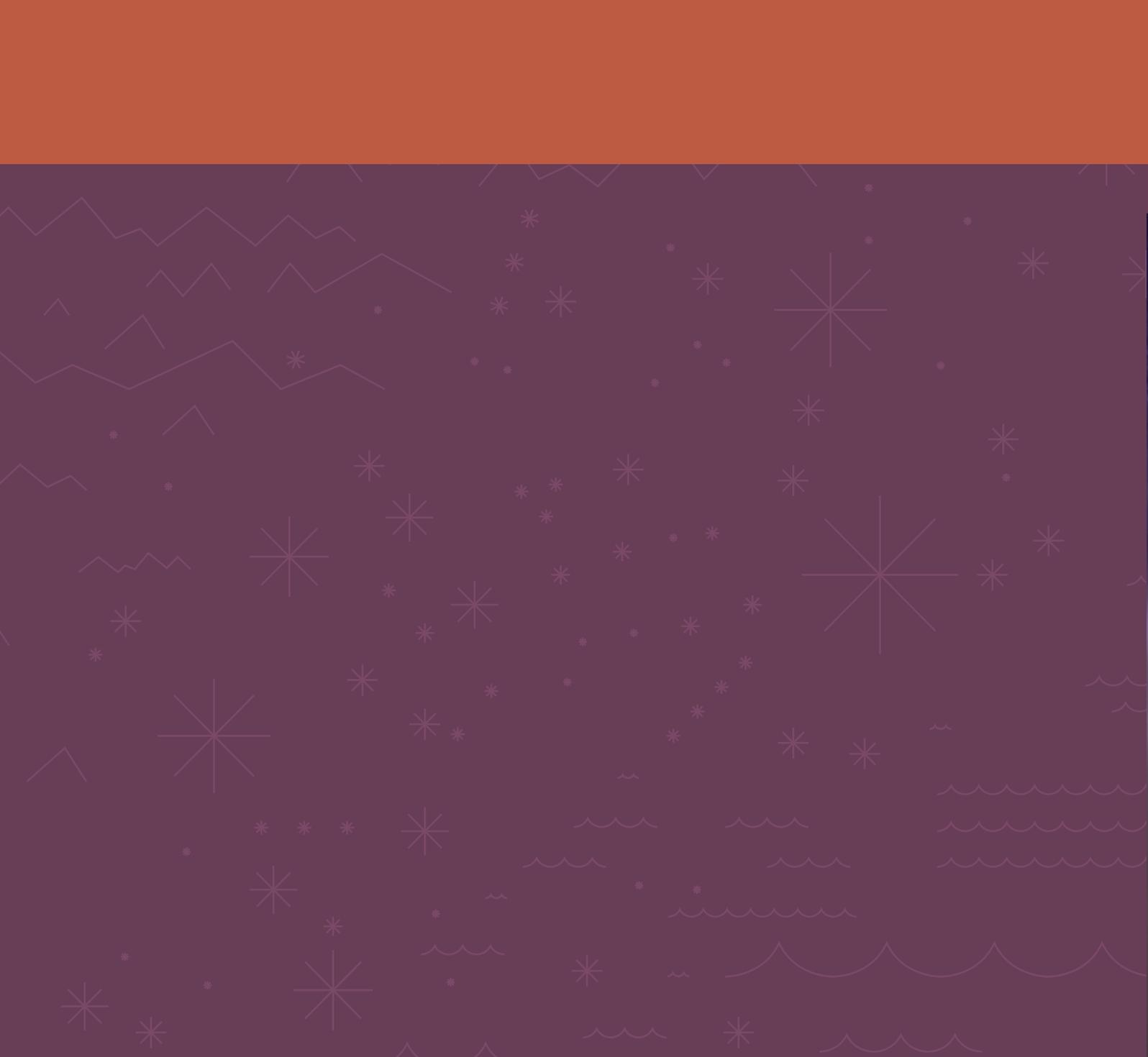
Answer these questions (each answer, 5 points).

1.035 What did Jesus teach the disciples at the Last Supper by washing their feet?

1.036 How can it be said that the blood of Jesus is like the blood of the Passover lambs?

1.037 What two things did the Lord Jesus combine together as thrusts of His ministry?

	SCORE _____	TEACHER _____	_____
		initials	date



BIB0709 – May '14 Printing

ISBN 978-1-58095-069-5



9 781580 950695



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