

LESSON 2

IN JUDEA, PART 2

LATER JUDEAN MINISTRY

(LK. 10:1—13:21)

The Later Judean Ministry of Jesus was approximately 2^{1/2} months in length, from the Feast of Tabernacles to the Feast of Dedication. This is the first part of the Period of Christ's Closing Ministry in All Parts of Palestine. This section shows Christ dealing with a variety of audiences. The Lord identified Himself as the Good Shepherd in John 10:11, 14. Now we will see the Good Shepherd's concern for all people. [See *Life of Christ*, 2, pp. 68–93.]

1. Why is it not surprising that the teaching in the Later Judean Ministry is so similar to that in the Great Galilean Ministry?
2. How were the arrangements for the Judean mission the same as those for the one in Galilee?
3. What was the meaning of Jesus' statement in Lk. 10:18?

One day, as Jesus was teaching, "a lawyer stood up" (Lk. 10:25a) to get the attention of Christ and the rest of the crowd. He asked Jesus what he must do to inherit eternal life. (See Lk. 10:25–37.)

4. Was the lawyer who asked about eternal life concerned with salvation? Explain.
5. What is the answer to the question "Who is my neighbor?"

As Jesus and His disciples traveled in Judea, they came to the village of Bethany. Three of Christ's friends lived there: Lazarus and his two sisters, Martha and Mary. (See Lk. 10:38–42.)

6. What is the "only one thing" that is necessary (Lk. 10:42)?

7. Was hospitality unimportant in Jesus' eyes? Explain.

Even as the Pharisees were seeking to destroy Christ (Mt. 12:14; Mk. 3:6), "a Pharisee asked Him to have lunch with him" (Lk. 11:37). (See Lk. 11:37–54.)

8. What sort of intentions seem to have been behind this invitation?

9. Why did Jesus accept invitations from Pharisees when it always led to conflict with His host?

10. What did Jesus not do that surprised the Pharisee?

11. How had the lawyers taken away the key of knowledge?

Much of Jesus' teaching to the multitude in Luke 12:13—13:9 is a repetition of truths given earlier in Galilee. While the mob listened, Christ delivered a variety of messages. He started with a warning to the disciples concerning the hypocrisy of the Pharisees. As Jesus was teaching, He was interrupted: "Someone in the crowd said to Him, 'Teacher, tell my brother to divide the family inheritance with me'" (Lk. 12:13).

12. What did Jesus mean by "life" in Lk. 12:14?

13. How can we build up a heavenly savings account?

Christ followed His teaching on "treasures in heaven" by encouraging His disciples to be prepared when He returned so they would go to that heavenly abode. (See Lk. 12:35–48.)

14. What did Jesus mean would happen to the unfaithful steward when He said that he would be "cut in pieces" (Lk. 12:46)?

15. How did the parables that Christ told answer Peter's question in Lk. 12:41?

As Jesus spoke of His return (Lk. 12:40), He was apparently reminded of the many tragic events that must precede it, including His death. (See Lk. 12:49–59.)

16. Did Jesus desire division (see Lk. 12:51)? Explain.

17. What did Jesus use the parable of the fig tree to stress to His disciples?

FEAST OF DEDICATION

(LK. 13:22; JN. 10:22–39)

After Luke recorded the two parables, he wrote that Christ was proceeding to Jerusalem (Lk. 13:22). Jesus' visit to Jerusalem was to attend the Feast of Dedication. [See *Life of Christ*, 2, pp. 115–118.]

18. What is the history behind the Feast of Dedication?
19. Does Jn. 10:28, 29 insinuate that apostasy is impossible? Explain.
20. What does the phrase “the Scripture cannot be broken” in Jn. 10:35 mean?