

Feast of Dedication

L. Confrontation at the Feast of Dedication – John 10:22-42

1. John 10:22 – During the 400 year period between the Old and New Testaments, the Jews initiated the Feast of Dedication (also known as Hanukkah and the Festival of Lights) to commemorate the cleansing of the Temple.
2. John 10:23 – The colonnade (portico of Solomon) provided some shelter from the winter weather.

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3. John 10:24 – Because the religious leaders were tired of Jesus' mysterious statements and sophisticated arguments that made them look foolish, they encircled Him and demanded that He tell them who He really was.
4. John 10:25 – Jesus told them that He kept on doing the works of the Father, works that testified to His identity, but they refused to believe.

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5. John 10:26-28 – The religious leaders were not Jesus' sheep because they had not believed, but those who had believed were eternally secure in God's omnipotent hand.
6. John 10:29 – God's power keeps believers saved. Understanding God's many works at salvation is a major step in understanding eternal security.

Feast of Dedication

- a. The believer cannot be un-indwelt by the Holy Spirit. 1 Corinthians 3:16
- b. The believer cannot be unsealed by the Holy Spirit. Ephesians 1:13-14, 4:30
- c. The believer cannot be unregenerated. Titus 3:5
- d. The believer cannot be unbaptized. 1 Corinthians 12:13
- e. The believer cannot be ungifted. Romans 11:29

Feast of Dedication

- f. A believer absolutely cannot lose his salvation. 2 Timothy 2:19a

Romans
8:38-39

Eternal Security

John
14:16

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Eph.
1:13-14

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Romans
8:15-16

1 Cor.
3:16

Word of God

Eternal Security (John 10:28-29)

As a believer you belong to God forever – 2
Timothy 2:19a.

The Holy Spirit is the mark of our eternal
security – *Ephesians 4:30; 1:13-14.*

Eternally in Christ through faith alone in
Christ alone means nothing can separate us
from the love of God – *Romans 8:38-39.*

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7. John 10:30 – Jesus claimed to be God by stating He and the Father are one in essence.
8. John 10:31 – Because the religious leaders understood Jesus' claim to deity, they sought to murder Him.
9. John 10:32-33 – Jesus demanded they justify their attempt to stone Him. They declared His claim to deity as their justification.

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10. John 10:34 – Quoting from the Psalms, the Lord presented a wise argument.

11. John 10:35-36 – If they considered it right to call human governing authorities gods when they were human, what was wrong with Jesus' calling Himself God if He is God?

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12. John 10:37-38 – Jesus indicated that His works gave evidence of His oneness with the Father. Anyone who examined the evidence honestly had to agree with His statement that He *and the Father are one*. John 10:30

13. John 10:39-40 – Once again, the religious leaders tried to arrest Jesus, but He escaped the area and did not return until the Sunday He presented Himself as Israel's king.

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14. John 10:41-42 – The aorist tense of the Greek word *PISTEUO*, meaning to believe, indicates a one-time decision to simply trust Christ for salvation.

The Kingdom

XVI. Final preparation of the disciples before the triumphal entry – Matthew 19:1-20:34, Mark 10:1-52, Luke 13:22-19:28, John 11:1-54

A. Instructions on entrance into the Kingdom – Luke 13:22-35

1. Luke 13:22 – With the days of His earthly ministry drawing to an end, Jesus focused on Jerusalem. He traveled in that direction, teaching as He went.

Entrance into The Kingdom

2. Luke 13:23 – Because the Jews continued rejecting Jesus' clear teaching, someone questioned who was being saved. In the Jewish mind, being saved equaled gaining entrance into the Kingdom.
3. Luke 13:24 – Jesus' words encouraged the few who trusted in Him as Messiah.

Entrance into The Kingdom

4. Luke 13:25-28 – Many in Israel assumed that their relationship to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob guaranteed them the Kingdom, but entrance into the Kingdom is dependent on trusting in Jesus as Messiah. Matthew 3:8-9
5. Luke 13:29-30 – The Kingdom offer to that generation would eventually end. Their bloodline connection to Abraham could not gain them access to the Kingdom.

Entrance into The Kingdom

6. Luke 13:31 – The Pharisees' motivation in warning Jesus to flee for His life is hard to understand. Herod was seeking Jesus just as he had sought John the Baptist.
7. Luke 13:32 – Herod's threat did not deter Jesus from His ministry.
8. Luke 13:33 – Jesus emphasized that His ministry was nearing its end.

Entrance into The Kingdom

9. Luke 13:34 – Jesus lamented the nation Israel's rejection of Him as Messiah.
10. Luke 13:35 – The temple would be destroyed in 70 AD, and God would not deliver national Israel until the end of the Tribulation when all Israel will recognize Jesus as the Messiah. Romans 11:25-27

Dinner at a Pharisee's Home

B. Instructions on Gentiles in the Kingdom – Luke 14:1-24

1. Luke 14:1-2 – This dinner at a Pharisee's house was not relaxing because several religious leaders kept a close eye on Jesus in hopes of trapping Him.
2. Luke 14:3 – The Lord asked a loaded question to reveal that the religious leaders were devoted to their traditions rather than to the Word of God.

Dinner at a Pharisee's Home

3. Luke 14:4 – The religious leaders' silence reflected their inability to justify their disregard for others.
4. Luke 14:5-6 – The religious leaders had no argument against Jesus' challenge.
5. Luke 14:7 – This parable illustrated the correct and incorrect responses to grace.
6. Luke 14:8 – The invitation was a gracious offer, but taking the seat of honor was an arrogant promotion of self.

Dinner at a Pharisee's Home

7. Luke 14:9 – Failure to humble self leads to being humbled by another, resulting in humiliation.
8. Luke 14:10 – Humility is the proper response to every grace offer.
9. Luke 14:11 – Humility is a character quality that God honors.
10. Luke 14:12-14 – Jesus continued the illustration by emphasizing the need to be hospitable to those who cannot repay. 1 Timothy 6:17-19

Dinner at a Pharisee's Home

11. Luke 14:15 – The man's statement was true, but the real question was who would be present to eat bread in the Kingdom.
12. Luke 14:16-17 – Jesus used the man's statement to teach that not all who are invited to the Kingdom will attend.
13. Luke 14:18-20 – The guests who offered excuses for not attending represented Israel as a nation because they refused to recognize their Messiah.

Dinner at a Pharisee's Home

14. Luke 14:21-23 – The invited outcasts represented Israel's outcasts plus Gentiles who responded to the invitation, leaving no room for the original guests, the Jews.
15. Luke 14:24 – Being a part of the Kingdom requires believing in the King, Jesus Christ.
Acts 16:31

Discipleship

C. Instruction on discipleship – Luke 14:25-35

1. Luke 14:25 – The crowds were growing again. Jesus taught some difficult concepts to test the quality of their discipleship.
2. Luke 14:26 – Jesus designed the love/hate contrast to emphasize that their love (devotion) for Him must be so great that, in comparison, all else looked like hate.

Discipleship

3. Luke 14:27 – To follow Jesus, a believer must be willing to die to self and suffer for obedience's sake. 1 Peter 2:20-25
4. Luke 14:28-30 – Failure to count the cost of discipleship is akin to starting to build a watchtower but suffering embarrassment for not finishing it because the costs were not carefully calculated.

Discipleship

5. Luke 14:31-32 – A believer's failure to count the cost of discipleship is like a king failing to consider the cost of a battle before engaging in it.
6. Luke 14:33 – A follower of Christ must recognize that he is merely a steward of all God owns, not the true owner.

Discipleship

7. Luke 14:34-35 – Failure to count it all loss for the sake of Christ brings compromise. Like rejecting salt that has lost its usefulness, God rejects that person for service.
Philippians 3:7-14

God's Outlook on Sinners

D. Instructions on God's attitude toward sinners – Luke 15:1-32

1. Luke 15:1-2 – Jesus told these three parables because of the Pharisees' grumbling.
2. Luke 15:3 – The Pharisee's rejection of Jesus' close association with "sinners" prompted these parables that illustrated God's attitude toward the lost.

God's Outlook on Sinners

- a. In each of these examples, that which was lost had been previously owned. The rightful owner regained his/her possession through great effort or patience.
- b. Mankind originally belonged to God but sadly became lost through sin; therefore, they need to be found and returned (redeemed).

God's Outlook on Sinners

3. Luke 15:4-7 – Finding that which has inadvertently wandered away and become lost brings great joy.
4. Luke 15:8-10 – The extent of the joy depends on the value of that which was lost.
5. Luke 15:11 – The third parable contrasted two sons of a rich man.

God's Outlook on Sinners

6. Luke 15:12-20a – The younger son represented the sinners and tax collectors who came to their senses and returned home to the father.
7. Luke 15:20b-24 – The father was overjoyed to have his dear son home just as God rejoices when a sinner (any image bearer) believes in Christ.

God's Outlook on Sinners

8. Luke 15:25-30 – The older son represented the religious leaders who expressed bitterness at the father's joy in the younger son's return.
9. Luke 15:31 – All three parables rebuked the religious leader for their attitude toward sinners who came to God.
10. Luke 15:32 – The perspective in Heaven is joy at the homecoming of a lost sinner. Jesus accepted the sinners because He had a heavenly perspective.

*James
3:13-15*



*1 Cor.
3:19*

Earthly
Natural
Demonic

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James
3:17-18

Eph.
3:19

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Pure
Peaceable
Full of Mercy

Instruction Regarding Wealth

E. Instructions on wealth – Luke 16:1-31

1. Luke 16:1a – This next parable seems to have followed immediately after the previous ones; therefore, the same audience heard them.
2. Luke 16:1b – Using a situation familiar to His audience, Jesus spoke of a steward who had great responsibility in managing his master's possessions.

Instruction Regarding Wealth

3. Luke 16:2 – When the rich man realized his steward was a poor manager; he fired him but commanded him to prepare the books for an audit before he left.
4. Luke 16:3 – The steward devised a plan that would make others treat him favorably when he no longer had his job.
5. Luke 16:4-7 – The steward allowed the rich man's debtors to pay off their debts at a reduced rate.

Instruction Regarding Wealth

6. Luke 16:8-9 – The master praised the steward for his actions. Jesus used the parable to emphasize the importance of planning for eternity.
7. Luke 16:10-12 – God will bestow Kingdom rewards and responsibilities based on faithfulness to Him on earth.
8. Luke 16:13 – Those who are slaves to money cannot serve God.

Instruction Regarding Wealth

9. Luke 16:14 – The Pharisees ridiculed Jesus' teaching.
10. Luke 16:15 – Jesus rebuked them, declaring that God was not impressed with their outward conformity to a manmade standard.
11. Luke 16:16 – Jesus stated emphatically that they could not manipulate their way into the Kingdom based on their self-declared righteousness. 2 Corinthians 5:21

Instruction Regarding Wealth

12. Luke 16:17 – The Law codified God's holy standard; therefore, the Law could not change because God's holy character cannot change.

The Integrity of God

*“Righteousness and Justice
Are the foundation of Your
throne; Lovingkindness
And Truth go before
You.” Psalm 89:14*

What the **Righteousness**
Of God demands the
Justice of God executes,
Motivated by the **Love**
of God based on the
truth of God and
expressed through
the Grace of God.

HOLINESS

Justice

Righteousness

The Integrity of God

*“Righteousness and Justice
Are the foundation
of the throne; Loving-kindness
and Truth go before
You.” Psalm 89:14*

Faithfulness

When the **Righteousness**
demands the
God executes,
by the **Love**
God based on the
Truth of God and
expressed through
the Grace of God.

Truth

Love

Justice

Righteousness

Instruction Regarding Wealth

13. Luke 16:18 – Although seemingly unconnected to Jesus' topic, this statement about divorce implied that the ethical principles of the law were still in effect.

Instruction Regarding Wealth

14. Luke 16:19 -21 – This narrative contrasted an unnamed rich man with the poor man Lazarus. Since Jesus named Lazarus, He probably recounted a true story of two real men, not a parable.

15. Luke 16:22 – The rich man was an unbeliever, and Lazarus was a believer.

Instruction Regarding Wealth

16. Luke 16:23-26 – Ironically, the rich man, who suffered torment in Hades, sought relief from Lazarus, who had received no relief from him in life.

17. Luke 16:27-28 – The rich man wanted Abraham to send a messenger from the dead to convince his family of the reality of Hades.

Instruction Regarding Wealth

18. Luke 16:29 – Abraham explained that the testimony of God's written Word (*Moses and the Prophets*) was sufficient for them to recognize the reality of Hades.

19. Luke 16:30-31 – This story rebuked the religious leaders for refusing to accept the testimony of God's written Word.

PANORAMA OF THE LIFE OF CHRIST

Final Preparation of The Disciples



Jesus Instructs His Disciples

F. Instructions for the disciples on forgiveness and service – Luke 17:1-10

1. Luke 17:1 – Jesus cautioned His disciples to not become stumbling blocks to others.
2. Luke 17:2 – It is better to die a violent death than to lead others into sin or false teaching (millstone).

Jesus Instructs His Disciples

3. Luke 17:3 – We should graciously rebuke face to face anyone who offends us through sin and be willing to forgive him.
4. Luke 17:4 – We must forgive no matter the number of offenses because Christ forgave us all our offenses (sins) against Him.
5. Luke 17:5 – The disciples recognized the difficulty in obeying these commands.

Jesus Instructs His Disciples

6. Luke 17:6 – The disciples needed faith in the Lord to obey His commands.
7. Luke 17:7 -9 – A servant (disciple) should do his duty to God by fulfilling his obligations of service regardless of the difficulties.
8. Luke 17:10 – A disciple who applies faith does not expect special rewards for faithfully serving his Master as he should. His motivation is to glorify God.