



TEACHER BOOK

YEAR 2 • BOOK 3

Text: Copyright © 2016. Generations of Grace. All Rights Reserved.
Illustrations: Copyright © 2016. Chad Frye. All Rights Reserved. (www.chadfrye.com)

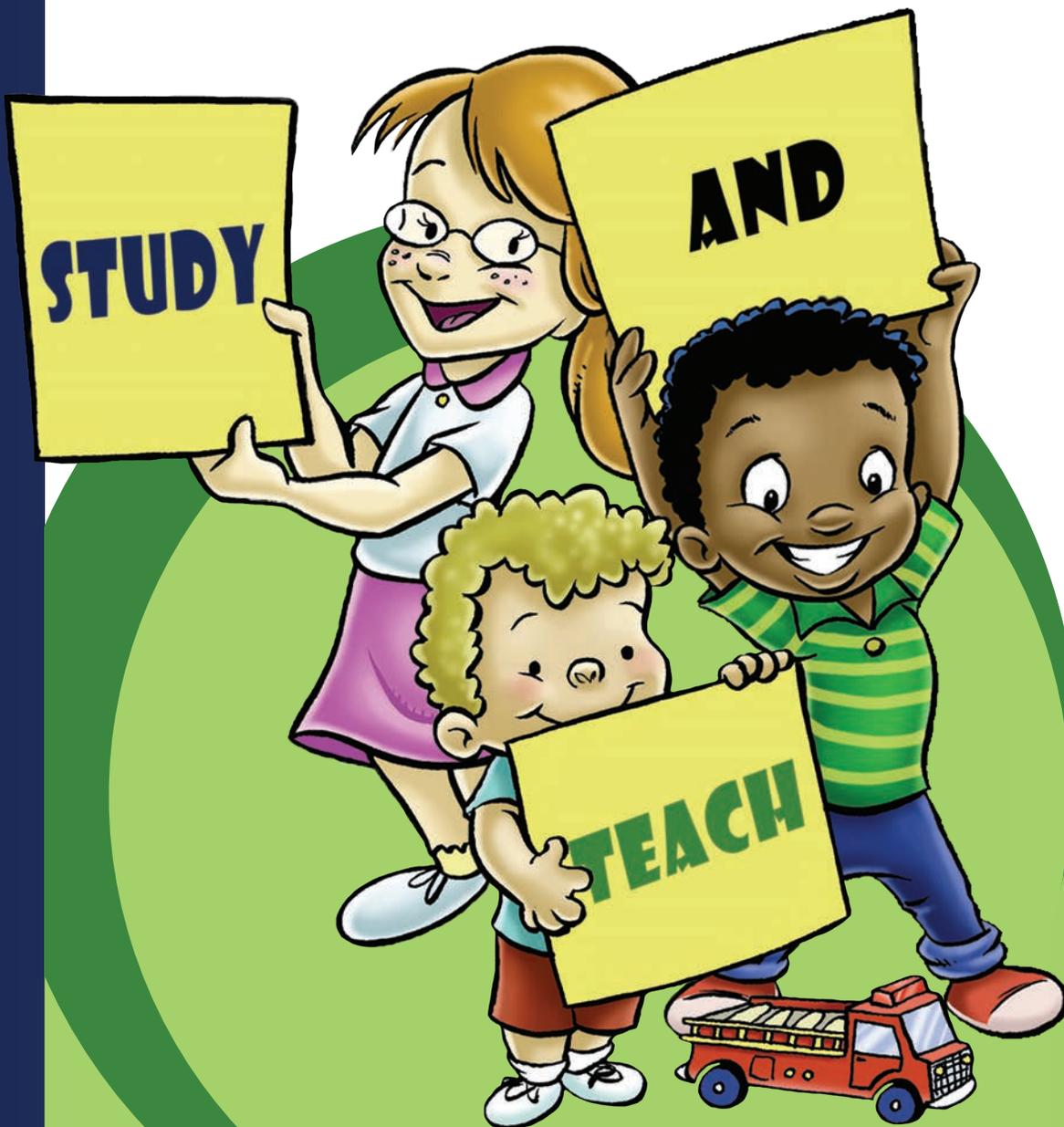
Generations of Grace
13248 Roscoe Blvd.
Sun Valley, CA 91352

www.generationsofgrace.com

Scripture quotations are from The ESV® Bible
(The Holy Bible, English Standard Version®)
Copyright © 2001 by Crossway.
Used by permission. All rights reserved.

ISBN 978-1-4951-8705-6

WELCOME TO
Generations of Grace



This curriculum has been designed to deepen your own study of God's word so that you might be able to properly understand and accurately teach each lesson. It's our prayer that this curriculum would be a blessing to your ministry and home as God uses it to edify your teachers, evangelize your children, and encourage your families.



Study the Lesson

This section is designed to edify and equip teachers and to guide you through the preparation of an age appropriate Bible lesson.

- **Central Truth** – Identifies the theme and focal point of lesson.
- **Supporting Truths** – Provides appropriate objectives for mastering the central truth.
- **Spotlight on the Gospel** – Explains how each lesson connects to the gospel.
- **Lesson Commentary** – Communicates the truth of each lesson to the teacher's heart and mind.



Teach the Lesson

Use the child involvement resources to engage children from the moment they walk into the classroom until pick-up time.

- **Outlines** – Guide both teachers and children through the lesson.
- **Lesson Questions** – Foster greater interaction between teacher and child.
- **Activities** – Creative opening ideas, visual aids, and crafts to introduce, illustrate, and apply lesson.

Additional Resources

Use these additional resources to help support your lessons and to knit together the church and the home, ensuring that what is taught on Sunday matches what is learned throughout the week.

- **Coloring Book**
- **Craft Book**
- **Activity Book**
- **Student Journal**
- **Family Devotional**

CONTENTS

EASTER – THE SON OF MAN REDEEMS

135 EASTER LESSON 1: *The Son of Man anticipates His death*
Luke 22:7–20, 39–46

145 EASTER LESSON 2: *The Son of Man is crucified*
Luke 22:47–53; 23:26–49

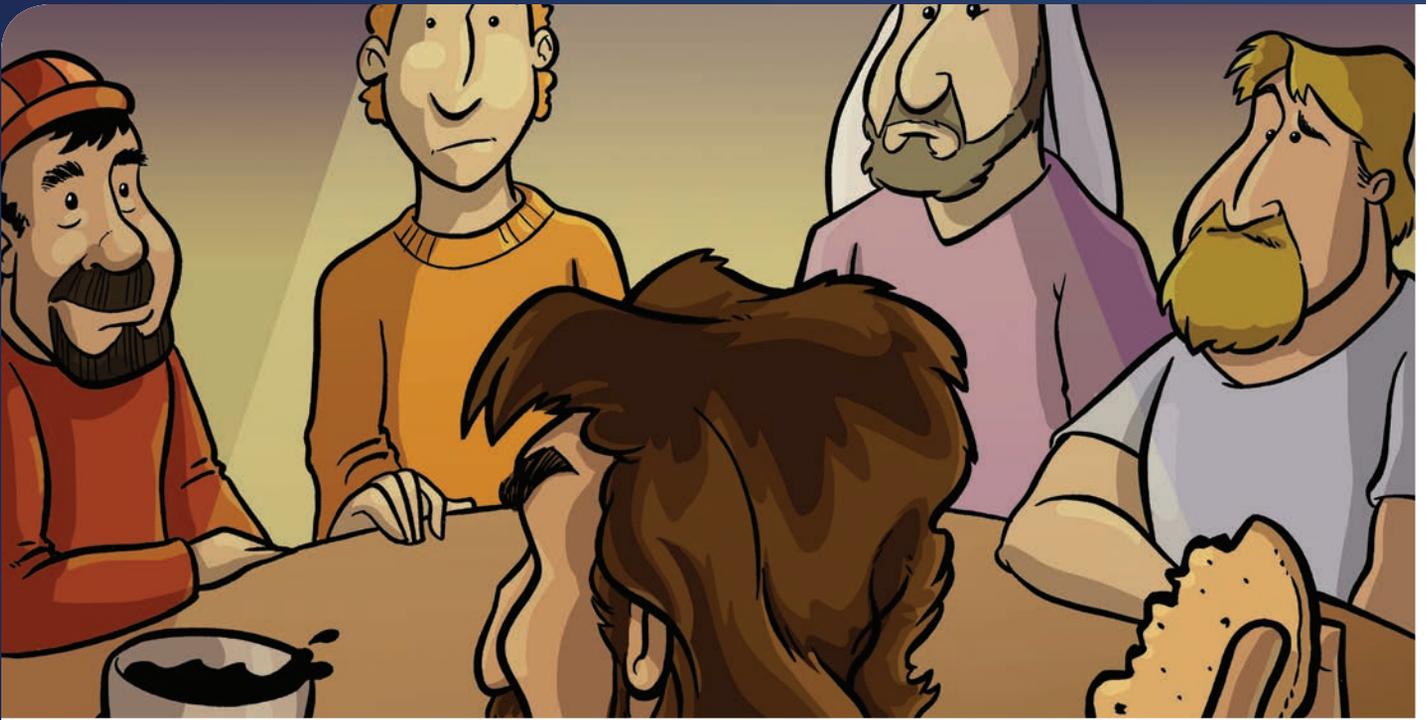
155 EASTER LESSON 3: *The Son of Man is resurrected*
Luke 23:50–24:53



EASTER LESSON 1

The Son of Man anticipates His death

LUKE 22:7-20, 39-46



Jesus is the human Passover Lamb.



“And he took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it and gave it to them, saying, ‘This is my body, which is given for you. Do this in remembrance of me.’ And likewise the cup after they had eaten, saying, ‘This cup that is poured out for you is the new covenant in my blood.’” (Luke 22:19–20).

Supporting Truths

1. Jesus is the Passover Lamb.
2. Jesus was a real human.
3. As the Passover Lamb, Jesus established a new covenant with His blood.
4. Jesus is the Passover Lamb on our behalf.
5. Jesus’ example shows us that we can only overcome temptation by praying first.

Objectives

1. Explain what the Passover lamb celebrated.
2. Describe Jesus’ dependence and agony in prayer.
3. State that the new covenant is a promise of forgiveness.
4. Define substitutionary atonement.
5. Contrast Jesus and the disciples in their prayers and in their response to temptation.

STUDY THE BIBLE LESSON

The Son of Man anticipates His death • Luke 22:7-20, 39-46



Lesson Summary

Jesus planned events so that He could enjoy one last Passover meal with His disciples. At this meal, Jesus explained that He was the new Passover sacrifice. His body would be given in the place of His disciples, and His blood would establish the new covenant. But even though Jesus arranged the timing of His death, it was still very hard for Him to face, for He was truly human. Yet in His weakness, He prayed and received strength from God to stand firm.

Spotlight on the Gospel

Jesus is the spotless Passover Lamb. He died as a substitute in the place of sinners. He died to give **atonement**, paying the ransom price for sin and washing sins away to make peace between God and man. His body was given like the bread of the Passover meal, and His blood was poured out like the wine. Now all who believe in Him can enter into the new covenant, receiving forgiveness for sin and new life in the Spirit.

THIS WEEK



The Son of Man
anticipates His death
Luke 22:7-20, 39-46

NEXT WEEK



The Son of Man is
crucified
*Luke 22:47-53;
23:26-49*

IN TWO WEEKS



The Son of Man is
resurrected
Luke 23:50-24:53

THE SON OF MAN REDEEMS

Lesson Commentary

Jesus is the human Passover Lamb.

The last time Luke mentioned the Passover, Jesus was twelve (Luke 2:41–52). Each year He had watched the Passover lamb be slaughtered, and He came to realize that this lamb was pointing to Him. Despite the overwhelming difficulty of His mission, the young Jesus was committed to His Father’s work. Now, about twenty years later, the time had come. Although Jesus trembled at the thought of the cross, He stayed true to His mission. He planned the timing of His sacrifice, He taught His disciples that He was the final Passover lamb, and even in His human weakness He submitted wholly to His Father.

Jesus planned to be betrayed on Passover (22:7–13)

Jesus arranged the time of His death to show that He was the Passover Lamb. On the day of Passover, thousands of lambs were sacrificed at the temple in the afternoon (22:7), followed by the Passover meal at sunset. Actually, it appears that the Pharisees and Galileans differed by one day from the Sadducees and Judeans, so that Passover was celebrated on two consecutive days. This allowed Jesus, a Galilean, to show the meaning of the Passover meal on Thursday evening, while dying at the time when the Passover lambs of the Sadducees were being sacrificed on Friday afternoon. To get this timing right, Jesus even hid the place of the Passover meal so that Judas would not betray Him too soon (22:9–12).

The Passover lamb was a special sacrifice. At the first Passover, each family chose a lamb to live with them for a few days (Exod 12:3–6). The lamb had to be unblemished, without any flaw (12:5). After slaughtering the lamb, they brushed its blood on the doorposts and lintel of the house, using a hyssop branch (12:22). When the LORD came to strike all the firstborn in Egypt, He passed over the houses with the blood, sparing the people inside (12:23). So the Passover lamb was a *substitute* sacrifice, dying *in the place* of the sinner to let the sinner go free.

This is what Jesus came to do in a much greater way.

He knew that He must take His people’s sins upon Himself (Isa 53:6), give up His life to wipe away their guilt (53:10), and be crushed to give them peace and healing (53:5). Like the Passover lamb, Jesus lived with those He came to die for (John 1:14). He was slaughtered at the same time as the Passover lambs (Luke 23:44). His blood causes God’s wrath to pass over His people forever (Rom 5:9). He is the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world (John 1:29).

THINK ABOUT IT

Jesus is the Lamb who was slain to ransom people for God with His blood (Rev 5:6).



Jesus taught that He was the new Passover Lamb (22:14–20)

Jesus looked forward to this special Passover meal (Luke 22:14–15). It was a special time with His disciples before His death (John 13–16), and it was the last time Jesus would celebrate Passover until He returns to establish His kingdom (Luke 22:16; Ezek 45:21). But it was also special because on this Passover the true Lamb of God would die.

The meal began with a prayer of thanksgiving, followed by a cup of wine called the cup of thanksgiving (Luke 22:17). Then everyone washed their hands to symbolize cleansing from sin. After that, they ate bitter herbs dipped along with pieces of bread into a paste made from fruit and nuts. This reminded them of Israel’s bitter slavery in Egypt. Then they sang the first two Hallel Psalms (Pss 113–114), followed by a second cup of wine. Then, as the head of the house, Jesus explained the meaning of Passover. After this came the main course of roasted lamb and unleavened bread. It was at this time that Jesus said, “This is my body, which is given for you” (Luke 22:19a). Instead of symbolizing affliction in Egypt, this bread now symbolized Christ’s own body (22:19b). It was given “for you,” as a substitute sacrifice, because the Son of God had become a man so that He could suffer and die in the place of sinners (1 Pet 2:24; 2 Cor 5:21).

After the main course they drank a third cup of wine, which Jesus said was “the new covenant in my blood” (Luke 22:20). The wine that used to represent

STUDY THE BIBLE LESSON



The Son of Man anticipates His death • Luke 22:7–20, 39–46

the covenant God made with Israel at Sinai would now represent a new covenant. The prophets looked forward to this new covenant, when every covenant member will have God's law in his heart, have his sins forgiven, and have God's Spirit within (Jer 31:31–34; Ezek 36:25–27). One day all Israel will accept their Messiah and enter into this covenant (Rom 11:26–27), but even now all who repent and identify themselves with Christ will



THINK ABOUT IT

The blood of oxen established the old covenant (Exod 24:8). The blood of the human Passover Lamb established the new covenant (Heb 9:13–18).

be forgiven and receive the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:38).

That night, the Passover meal ended with the singing of the rest of the Hallel Psalms (Pss 115–118) and drinking the fourth cup of wine. But for believers today the Passover meal lives on, transformed into the Lord's Supper (1 Cor 10:14–22; 11:17–34). When Christians celebrate the Lord's Supper, they celebrate the new covenant of forgiveness, fix their minds on Christ, participate in His death on their behalf (10:16), experience Christ's special presence, join in unity with believers as the body of Christ, and joyfully anticipate the glorious feast to come in the kingdom. For believers today, Christ truly is our Passover Lamb (5:7).

Jesus prayed and was strengthened to be the Passover Lamb (22:39–46)

After the meal, Jesus went where He knew Judas would find Him (Luke 22:39). But even as Jesus planned His death, He also trembled at the thought of what was about to happen. So Jesus responded as all humans should: He prayed.

Jesus' prayer shows He was human. He was human in His desire to avoid the agony of the cross (22:42a). He was human in submitting to the Father instead of asserting His own will as the Son of God (22:42b; Phil 2:5–9). He was human in needing to be strengthened (Luke 22:43). He was human in His agony. His anguish was so great that He

may have experienced a condition known as hematomidrosis, in which extreme strain causes tiny capillaries to burst, mixing blood with sweat (22:44). He prayed with loud cries and tears (Heb 5:7), depending wholly on God and not on His own strength (Ps 22:14–15, 19). Because Jesus was fully human, He is able to represent humans in His obedience, death, and resurrection (Rom 5:19; 6:5). He is also gentle with us when we cry out to Him in our suffering and temptation, because He knows what it's like to be human (Heb 4:15–16).

Jesus' prayer also teaches us to pray. He warned the disciples to pray, but they did not (Luke 22:40, 46). As a result, they fell to temptation (Matt 26:56, 69–75). Like them, we have no strength in ourselves and are unable to resist temptation unless we depend on God's strength through prayer. So like Jesus, we must spend time alone with God before temptation strikes (6:6), speak our requests to God (6:11–13), submit wholly to God's will (6:10), and continue to pray fervently instead of falling asleep (Luke 22:44). God may not give us exactly what we ask for, but He promises to give us strength to overcome any temptation (1 Cor 10:13), and He even sends His angels to help us in our weakness (Heb 1:14).

Because Jesus prayed, He won the victory. He still died, but the moment Jesus died, sin's penalty and power were defeated (Rom 6:10). Since Adam, Satan had always succeeded in leading even the godliest human into sin. But not this time. The true Passover Lamb had come, and Satan lost. We are not able to live a life of perfect obedience like Jesus did, but thankfully, we do not have to. Because Jesus was our spotless sacrificial Lamb, His righteousness counts for all who trust in Him (2 Cor 5:21).

THINK ABOUT IT

Jesus' blood mixed with sweat shows that He was a human who was about to die.



Lesson Outline

Jesus is the human Passover Lamb.



AGES 3–5 LESSON OUTLINE

We know Jesus is the human Passover Lamb because...

1. He was betrayed on Passover (22:7–13).
2. He said He was the new Passover Lamb (22:14–20).
3. He trusted God to help Him be the Passover Lamb (22:39–46).



AGES 6–11 LESSON OUTLINE

1. Jesus planned to be betrayed on Passover (22:7–13).
 - The Passover lambs were being sacrificed (22:7).
 - Jesus controlled the details (22:8–13).
2. Jesus taught that He was the new Passover Lamb (22:14–20).
 - Jesus looked forward to this special meal with His disciples (22:14–15).
 - This was Jesus' last Passover meal until the kingdom of God (22:16–18).
 - The bread is a reminder of His body given for them (22:19).
 - The wine is a reminder of His blood shed to establish the new covenant (22:20).
3. Jesus prayed and was strengthened to be the Passover Lamb (22:39–46).
 - Jesus prayed alone (22:41).
 - Jesus submitted to the Father in prayer (22:42).
 - Jesus was strengthened by an angel from God (22:43).
 - Jesus prayed fervently with agony (22:44).
 - The disciples failed to pray and slept (22:40, 45–46).





Lesson Questions

Use these questions to teach or to review this week's lesson.



Ages 3–5 Lesson Questions

- 1. What was the special day that Jesus and His disciples celebrated?**
Passover.
- 2. What did they sacrifice on Passover?**
A lamb.
- 3. Who would become the new Passover Lamb?**
Jesus.
- 4. How do the bread and the wine remind us about Jesus?**
The bread reminds us of Jesus' body given for believers. The wine reminds us of the new covenant (promise) in His blood Jesus makes with believers. Both remind us that He died to give us true life.



Ages 6–11 Lesson Questions

- 1. What did Passover celebrate?**
It celebrated God rescuing Israel from slavery in Egypt. It also celebrated God sparing Israel's firstborn during the last plague.
- 2. What did they do to the Passover lamb?**
They kept it in their house for a few days, then they killed it (but did not break any bones). They wiped its blood above and on the sides of the door, then roasted and ate the meat.
- 3. Why did Jesus give Peter and John mysterious instructions?**
He was controlling the timing to connect His death with the Passover sacrifice.
- 4. What is the new covenant?**
The new covenant is the promise that everyone who comes to Christ will be forgiven and receive new life from the Holy Spirit.
- 5. What does Jesus' agony show us about Him?**
He was human, living with all our normal human weaknesses.
- 6. Why was it important that Jesus be a human like us?**
He is able to represent humans in His obedience, death, and resurrection. He is kind to us because He knows what it's like to be human.
- 7. What does Jesus show us about how to pray?**
He shows us to pray 1) before temptation comes, 2) to let God know our troubles, 3) to trust in God's strength, 4) to submit to God's will, and 5) to keep praying even when we feel like giving up.
- 8. Why did the disciples fall to temptation?**
They did not depend on God's power through prayer.

Lesson Activities

Choose from the following ideas to introduce, illustrate, and apply this week's lesson.

AGES 3–5



INTRODUCE

MEMORIALS

Show the children various items, such as a trophy, a Christmas stocking, an American flag, and a wedding ring. Discuss why we celebrate holidays and how particular days or items remind us of special events that happened. Explain that on the Passover night, Jesus gave His disciples two new memorials to help them remember what He was about to do for them.

GETTING READY

Ask the children how they get ready for church, for a trip, or for a meal. Then discuss how Jesus prepared for His death by teaching His disciples about the necessity of His death and by fulfilling the prophecy written about His death.



ILLUSTRATE

PASSOVER MEAL

Bring in elements (or pretend elements) of a Passover meal to use as you teach about the Last Supper (see description in commentary). The lamb and a bowl for its blood that was a substitute sacrifice. A bowl of salt water to remind of the tears shed in slavery and the crossing of the Red Sea. A mixture of bitter herbs with horseradish to remind of their bitter slavery. Hyssop to remind them of the lamb's blood spread on their doorposts. A sauce made of crushed fruit and nuts to remind of the clay and mud used to make bricks. Sticks of cinnamon to remind them of the straw that they used in making bricks. Unleavened bread to remind them of the haste. Four cups of grape juice to remind them of God's covenant.

TAKING HOME A LAMB, PART 1

This three-week illustration will help the children understand that Christ was the spotless Lamb sacrificed for sin. Give each child a stuffed lamb to take home. Explain that Jesus was called the spotless Lamb who would take away the sins of the world. Instruct the children to bring their lambs back next Sunday. (See continuing instructions in lessons two and three).



APPLY

A PERFECT SACRIFICE

See Year 2 Craft Book, Book 2.

Materials: Craft sheet, cotton balls, scissors, glue, and tape.

Directions: Pre-cut the lamb's body, lamb's head, and the message. Cut a slit along the lamb's mouth. Have the children fold the body along the dotted line. Tape the lamb's head to its body. Next they should cover the body with cotton balls, except for the head and legs. Insert the message into the lamb's mouth, taping it securely from behind.

*A Perfect Sacrifice
See Year 2 Craft Book, Book 2*



TEACH THE BIBLE LESSON

The Son of Man anticipates His death • Luke 22:7–20, 39–46



AGES 6–8



INTRODUCE

HOLIDAYS TO REMEMBER

Ask the children to name some holidays, and then ask them why we celebrate those days. Explain that holidays are special times to remind us of something important. We celebrate these special events so that we don't forget what has happened in the past. Sometimes holidays remind us of things that we need to do. Resurrection Sunday is a holiday when Christians remember Christ's work on the cross and His power over death. It is a good reminder that we must be obedient to Him because of the salvation from sin that He accomplished on the cross.

SNACK TIME

Bring in some elements of the Passover supper—for instance, matzo (unleavened bread), grape juice, bitter herbs with salt-water dip, horseradish, sauce made from crushed fruit and nuts, and cinnamon sticks. The children may not like the taste of every item, but this can be used to introduce what was eaten during the Passover supper.



ILLUSTRATE

THE STRENGTH GOD GIVES

Ask the children who their favorite super hero is. What gives this particular hero their strength? Did you know that there is a way for us to have great strength? It is not strength to fly or leap over tall buildings, but to stand firm in temptation without sinning. It is strength gained through prayer, because the strength is God's, not our own. When we pray, we are depending on God's strength.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE PERFECT?

Ask the children if they can think of anyone in the world who is perfect. Have they ever seen a batter go an entire baseball season without striking out? Has any person in the history of the world ever been perfect in any way? No, only Jesus has. Discuss the importance of Jesus being a perfect man without sin. God in His perfection required an unblemished lamb, Jesus, to be sacrificed for sin.



APPLY

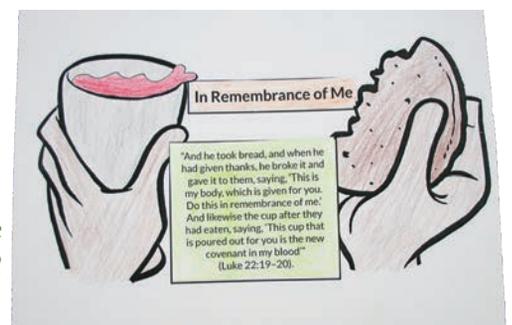
IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME

See *Year 2 Craft Book, Book 2*.

Materials: Craft sheets, scissors, glue, and crayons; the alternative option requires unbleached flower and purple glitter.

Directions: Instruct the students to color and cut out the phrase "In Remembrance of Me" and the Luke 22:19–20 passage from the craft sheet and glue them to the base sheet in the marked locations. Then the students can color the pictures. As an alternative option, they can spread glue over the bread outline and sprinkle unbleached flour on top. Then the students can spread glue on the top of the cup and sprinkle purple glitter over it

In Remembrance of Me
See *Year 2 Craft Book, Book 2*



AGES 9–11



INTRODUCE

SOUVENIRS

Ask the children if they have ever bought a souvenir. Why did they buy it? Ask how many of them buy souvenirs to remind them of a special time (a trip to an amusement park, an out-of-state vacation, etc.). Tell the children that today they will learn about Jesus having a special Passover meal with His disciples. At this dinner, He left a memorial to remind us of what He was about to do in His death. Explain that during the Passover dinner, He took the meal's symbols and showed how they related to the sacrifice He was about to make.

ANTICIPATION

Ask the children to describe a time they looked forward to something so much that they felt it couldn't come soon enough. Explain that in today's lesson Jesus anticipated eating the Passover meal with His disciples. He wanted to prepare them for an event that was about to happen: His death. He knew that His death would be the culmination of His earthly ministry, and He loved His disciples so much that He wanted them to be prepared. Ask the children what believers anticipate (Christ's second coming).



ILLUSTRATE

THE PASSOVER MEAL

Remind the children about the first Passover (Exodus 12). Explain how the sacrifice of a lamb in Egypt was a picture of what Jesus would do. Discuss what Jesus told His disciples as He broke the bread as a symbol of His body and drank the wine as a symbol of His blood. During this meal, Jesus showed that He was the Passover Lamb who was about to die for their sins. The requirement for a Passover lamb was that it be without blemish, and Christ was that for us—a perfect man without sin.

TURGOR PRESSURE

Do you know what turgor pressure is? Have you ever seen a mushroom or a plant push up through hard soil, or even asphalt and rock? Mushrooms and plants don't seem very strong. But turgor pressure is the water pressure inside the cells of a plant, and it makes plants strong enough to break through rock. If you take out the water, the plant is limp and has no strength. That's like the way prayer works for us. Without God's strength, we are flimsy and weak. But through prayer God's power makes us unshakeable, just like Jesus shows us.



APPLY

THE LORD'S SUPPER

Ask the children if they've ever seen or participated in a communion service. Explain that when believers take the Lord's Supper (Communion), they are remembering what Jesus did for them in His death. This sobering time is one of introspection, reflection, and appreciation for God's work. This passage also makes clear Jesus' obedience to the Father. When in the garden of Gethsemane, Jesus asks the Father if there is any other way to pay the price, but then says that He desires not His will but the Father's to be done. Our lives should reflect Jesus. He was obedient to His Father's wishes, even to death. Do we strive to obey God at all times and under all circumstances? If not, we must evaluate who truly is the Lord of our lives.



EASTER LESSON 2

The Son of Man is crucified

LUKE 22:47-53; 23:26-49



Jesus died as a righteous man in the place of sinners.



“Now when the centurion saw what had taken place, he praised God, saying, ‘Certainly this man was innocent!’” (Luke 23:47).

Supporting Truths

1. Jesus died in the place of sinners.
2. Jesus was a man.
3. Jesus was righteous.
4. Jesus forgives sinners who repent and believe.
5. Jesus’ death allows sinners to come to God.

Objectives

1. State that the darkness was a sign of God’s judgment against sin.
2. Describe how Jesus was too weak to carry His cross.
3. List six ways Jesus was righteousness.
4. Use the criminal’s example to define true conversion.
5. Explain how the torn curtain showed that Christ’s death provides atonement.

STUDY THE BIBLE LESSON

The Son of Man is crucified • Luke 22:47-53; 23:26-49



Lesson Summary

As Jesus neared His death, He remained sinless. An armed mob came to arrest Him, but He responded peacefully. Peter denied Him, but He responded with faithful love. Israel's leaders illegally condemned Him, but He responded with truth. He grew weak, but He continued to have compassion on others. The people mocked Him, but He prayed for them and granted mercy to a criminal. Finally, after the sky darkened, He gave up His life, the temple curtain ripped, and the centurion declared His innocence.

Spotlight on the Gospel

Because Jesus was righteous to the very end, He was able to be the perfect substitute sacrifice. He died as a righteous man in the place of the unrighteous, bearing God's wrath against sin. The Father immediately showed His approval by ripping the temple curtain. He accepted Christ's sinless sacrifice as sufficient to restore peace between God and man. Now any sinner who trusts in the sinless Savior can be clothed with His righteousness and enter God's holy presence.

LAST WEEK



The Son of Man
anticipates His death
Luke 22:7-20, 39-46

THIS WEEK



The Son of Man is
crucified
*Luke 22:47-53;
23:26-49*

NEXT WEEK



The Son of Man is
resurrected
Luke 23:50-24:53

THE SON OF MAN REDEEMS

Lesson Commentary

Jesus died as a righteous man in the place of sinners.

The evening before His death, Jesus taught His disciples that He was the ultimate Passover Lamb. Since the Passover lamb had to be unblemished, Jesus had to be fully righteous. But to die as the Passover Lamb, He also had to be fully human. The final hours of Jesus' life show that both of these were true. Through the beatings and inward grief, Jesus grew weaker and weaker as a man, until He finally died. Yet even in His greatest weakness, He never sinned. In sharp contrast to those around Him, Jesus was perfectly righteous to the very end. And so He died, the righteous for the unrighteous, to bring us to God.

Jesus was a righteous sufferer in His arrest and trial (22:47–23:25)

First, Jesus was peaceful in His arrest. No one else was. Judas acted peaceful, but he was a traitor (Luke 22:47–48). The crowd, which included representatives from chief priests and scribes, as well as Roman soldiers (22:47; John 18:3), was cowardly, creeping into the secluded garden under the cover of darkness (Luke 22:53). But they were also violent, armed with swords and clubs; and they were unjust, treating an innocent man like a dangerous criminal (22:52). Even the disciples responded violently because they had failed to pray (22:49–50). In stark contrast, Jesus healed His enemy (22:51). He was

peaceful even when violently arrested.

Second, Jesus was faithful when Peter denied Him. Peter had boasted of his loyalty (22:33), but he was self-confident and prayerless (22:45). Peter was a mix

of good and bad. He lovingly and bravely followed Jesus to the high priest's house, but he fearfully followed at a distance (22:54). He denied his Master to save his own skin, but with bitter tears he showed that he still loved the One he denied (22:55–62). Yet Jesus prayed for prayerless Peter (22:32). Then

He stayed faithful to faithless Peter (22:61). With one look, one deep and meaningful look, Jesus put aside His own impending doom and restored Peter through the tears of repentance. Unlike Peter, Jesus was not a mix of good and bad. In His perfect faithfulness, Jesus was wholly good.

Third, Jesus was truthful when falsely condemned. Jesus was tried before the Sanhedrin, Israel's highest court (22:66). But this trial violated God's law because the witnesses did not agree (Mark 14:56; cf. Deut 19:15). It also violated the Jews' own laws for the Sanhedrin. Without an accusation from two agreeing witnesses, the members of the Sanhedrin were not allowed to bring their own accusation (Luke 22:71). Trials were not supposed to be at night, but the Sanhedrin avoided this rule by having a trial at dawn to validate the night trial (Luke 22:66; cf. John 18:13). Trials were not supposed to be on the day of preparation for the Sabbath (Luke 23:54), nor were they to be in private (22:54). Thus the setting of the trial was illegal.

The conduct of the trial was also illegal. The accused person was to be given a legitimate defense (22:67–68), and his own testimony could not be counted against him (22:71). When voting, the least senior member was to vote first, so that the high priest could not pressure other votes by his own (Matt 26:65–66). Even one found guilty was not to be struck (26:67). Then, after finding someone guilty of a capital crime, the Sanhedrin was supposed to wait until the third day before sentencing him (Luke 23:1). Even after sentencing, the one escorting the criminal to his death would repeatedly call for anyone to come forward if they had evidence in the criminal's defense (23:10). The trial was false from beginning to end, yet Jesus spoke only the truth (22:69–70; cf. Dan 7:13–14).

While two witnesses could not confirm an accusation, two witnesses did confirm Jesus' innocence. Even though neither Pilate nor Herod cared much for Jesus (Luke 13:31;



THINK ABOUT IT

If the chief of the apostles denied Christ three times, who are we to rely upon our own strength?

THINK ABOUT IT

We are like Barabbas, guilty and deserving of death. But the guiltless Man takes our place (1 Pet 3:18).



STUDY THE BIBLE LESSON

The Son of Man is crucified • Luke 22:47–53; 23:26–49



23:11, 16), they both repeatedly said Jesus was innocent (23:4, 14, 15, 22). But His accusers drowned out the truth with lies (23:2) and shouting (23:23). So Pilate caved and condemned the righteous Jesus in the place of murderous Barabbas (23:24–25).

Jesus was a righteous substitute on the cross (23:26–49)

Fourth, Jesus was compassionate when humanly weak. Weakened by His repeated beatings, Jesus was unable to carry His cross (Luke 23:26). Yet even in His very human weakness He never sinned (Heb 4:15). In fact, as He struggled towards His crucifixion, He was thinking of others, not of Himself (Luke 23:28). He knew that Israel was about to be punished for rejecting their Messiah (23:29–31; Isa 8:14–15). Judgment came about 40 years later when Judea rebelled against Rome, suffered a bitter war, and was brutally crushed in AD 70. Even this was but a preview of greater judgment to come (Rev 6:16–17). So Jesus was filled with compassion, and to the very end He loved the nation who rejected Him.

Fifth, Jesus was merciful when mercilessly mocked. They treated Him like a criminal even though He was innocent (Luke 23:32; Isa 53:9). They also mocked Him (23:35). But instead of retaliating, Jesus trusted God (1 Pet 2:23) and prayed that they would be forgiven (Luke 23:34). He knew they were ignorant of just how great a crime they were committing. Their ignorance was no excuse (which is why they still needed to be forgiven), but it did arouse Jesus' compassion. So He interceded for transgressors (Isa 53:12). His prayer resulted in the salvation of many who were there that day (Acts 2:41; 4:4; 6:7), and one day all Israel will repent (Zech 12:10).

In fact, some were saved that very day. One of the criminals shows us what true conversion looks like. He feared God (Luke 23:40), confessed his sin and guilt (23:41a), believed that Jesus was a sinless sacrifice (23:41b), submitted to Jesus as King (23:42), and trusted Jesus to save him (23:42). The criminal's faith is even more amazing since at that moment Jesus did not at all seem capable of saving anyone! The criminal

did nothing to make himself better—no good deeds, no baptism, no church attendance, no penance. But Christ's promise of instant Paradise (23:43) shows that salvation is by Christ alone through faith alone.

Sixth, Jesus was innocent while dying an unjust death. This was confirmed by another man who believed that day, the Roman centurion (Luke 23:47). In addition, two signs confirmed Christ's righteous death. The first sign, darkness (23:44), pictured God's wrath (Joel 2:2; Amos 5:20; Zeph 1:15). God was judging Jesus as a **substitute**, *one who takes the place of another*. Jesus bore the sins of others (1 Pet 2:24). He suffered punishment (Isa 53:5) and became a curse in their place (Gal 3:13). God made Him who knew no sin to be sin for us (2 Cor 5:21). The second sign, the torn curtain (Luke 23:45), showed that Jesus provided **atonement**. By satisfying God's wrath as a pleasing sacrifice, Jesus was **making peace between God and man**. Previously, only the high priest could go past the curtain into the Holy of Holies, and he could only do that once a year after making sacrifices for atonement (Lev 16). But now anyone can come into God's presence if they come through Christ (Heb 10:19).

Jesus' final words of absolute trust in God show that He was righteous to the very end (Luke 23:46; Ps 31:5). About 35 years earlier angels had announced the birth of one born to bring peace (Luke 2:14). And about 23 years earlier twelve year-old Jesus had embraced His mission to be the great Passover Lamb. And one day earlier Jesus had confirmed that this was His purpose. Now He has done it. He died, a righteous man in the place of unrighteous people, in order to bring us to God (1 Pet 3:18). And how do we come to God? Through repentant faith like the criminal had, trusting in Christ alone to save us.

THINK ABOUT IT
Salvation depends on faith alone so that it may rest on grace alone (Rom 4:16).



THINK ABOUT IT
God made Him who knew no sin to be sin for us (2 Cor 5:21).



Lesson Outline

Jesus died as a righteous man in the place of sinners.



AGES 3-5 LESSON OUTLINE

Trust Jesus' death for your sins because...

1. Jesus was a man (23:26-31).
2. Jesus forgives sinners (23:32-43).
3. Jesus was righteous (23:39-46).



AGES 6-11 LESSON OUTLINE

1. Jesus was a righteous sufferer in His arrest and trial (22:47-23:25).
 - Jesus was peaceful when violently arrested (22:47-54a).
 - Jesus was faithful when faithlessly denied (22:54b-62).
 - Jesus was truthful when falsely condemned (22:63-23:25).
2. Jesus was a righteous substitute on the cross (23:26-49).
 - Jesus was compassionate when humanly weak (23:26-31).
 - Jesus was merciful when mercilessly mocked (23:32-43).
 - Jesus was innocent when unjustly dying (23:39-49).





Lesson Questions

Use these questions to teach or to review this week's lesson.



Ages 3–5 Lesson Questions

- 1. Why couldn't Jesus carry His cross?**
Because He was too weak. He was really a human like us, able to die in our place.
- 2. What did the second criminal do to be saved?**
He admitted he was a sinner and trusted Jesus alone to save him.
- 3. What happened to the curtain in the temple?**
It split down the middle.
- 4. What did the centurion say?**
He said Jesus was innocent (righteous).



Ages 6–11 Lesson Questions

- 1. How did Jesus respond when He was arrested?**
Peacefully. He even healed the ear of one of His enemies.
- 2. How did Jesus respond when Peter denied Him?**
Faithfully. He looked at Peter, showing that He cared for Peter even at this difficult time.
- 3. How did Jesus respond when the Jews, Pilate, and Herod tried Him?**
He spoke only the truth, or He remained silent.
- 4. How did Jesus respond when He was too weak to carry His cross?**
He had compassion for the people of Israel.
- 5. How did Jesus respond when people mocked Him as He suffered on the cross?**
He prayed that they would be forgiven, and He forgave the criminal who believed.
- 6. How did Jesus respond when He was actually dying?**
He trusted the Father to the very end and voluntarily gave up His life.
- 7. What did the darkness show about Jesus' death?**
It shows that Jesus was a substitute sacrifice because He was suffering God's judgment for the sake of sinners.
- 8. What did the torn veil show about Jesus' death?**
The Father was pleased and accepted His death. His death provided atonement, making peace between God and man so that sinners could enjoy friendship with God once again.

Lesson Activities

Choose from the following ideas to introduce, illustrate, and apply this week's lesson.

AGES 3–5



INTRODUCE

WHAT IS A KISS?

Have the children point to their lips. Ask the children whom they kiss (parents and grandparents, for example). Why do they kiss someone? Explain that during Jesus' time, a kiss was a very special sign of affection. It was a way to show love. It was also a way that a student showed his dedication to his teacher. That is why Judas's kiss was so wrong. He used a kiss—meant to show love—to show betrayal and hate. He used a kiss in the opposite way it was meant to be used.

SAVING FAITH

Bring a thick rope or chain to class. Ask for a volunteer to stand next to you. Have the class imagine the child is trapped on a cliff far below. Have the child grab the rope or chain and pretend to pull them up to safety. Use this illustration to introduce the concept of faith: the child simply held on, trusting the rope and the teacher (Deut 10:20). Tell the children that we'll learn more about this in today's lesson when we meet the thief on the cross.



ILLUSTRATE

HOW DO YOU RESPOND?

As you talk about the events of Christ's trial and crucifixion, highlight various ways people responded to Christ by drawing various items and pictures from a bag. For instance, a theater mask could represent betrayal; a sword could depict defense or vengeance; a laughing face could represent mocking; an angry face or fists could represent hatred; a question mark or bored face could depict indifference; and a U-turn sign could indicate repentance. The children also could act out these various attitudes with their expressions and postures. Close the lesson by asking the children how they should respond to Jesus.

TAKING HOME A LAMB, PART 2

(Continued from Easter Lesson 1.) Hopefully all of the children have brought their stuffed lambs back. You may want to have a few extra in case some forget. At the end of today's lesson, collect all of the lambs and place them in a sealed box. This box should be left until Resurrection Sunday. Explain to the children that after Jesus died, He was put into a tomb that was sealed for three days.



APPLY

MAKING CROSSES

See *Year 2 Craft Book, Book 2*.

Materials: Craft sheets, craft sticks, construction paper, scissors, glue, and brown markers or crayons.

Directions: Pre-cut the verse from the craft sheet. Have the children color six craft sticks brown. Use the craft sticks to form three crosses and glue them onto a sheet of construction paper. Glue the verse under the cross that is centered on the page.

Making Crosses
See *Year 2 Craft Book, Book 2*



TEACH THE BIBLE LESSON

The Son of Man is crucified • Luke 22:47–53; 23:26–49



AGES 6–8



INTRODUCE

BETRAYED!

Betrayal is when someone who claims to be your friend shows himself to be an enemy. His actions are all the more hurtful because you trusted him as a friend. This can be vividly demonstrated with a series of skits. Here are some scenarios that teachers or children could act out for the class:

- A child is doing something he shouldn't, but when caught, he blames a friend.
- A child meets up with some other children and then completely ignores his friend and excludes him from their games.
- A child gets new glasses, and his friend makes fun of him and even recruits other children to join in the teasing.
- A child lends his favorite toy to a friend who, out of jealousy, purposefully breaks it.

HOW DO YOU RESPOND?

What do you do when people treat you badly? When we respond badly, it is sin. That sin condemns us. Lots of people treated Jesus very badly. If Jesus had sinned, even a little, His sin would have condemned Him too, and He could not have been the sacrifice for our sins. But Jesus never sinned. He responded correctly every time.



ILLUSTRATE

SINLESS SUBSTITUTE

Have you ever had a substitute teacher? Could your three-year old brother be your substitute teacher? What about your twelve-year old sister? No? Why not? Because neither are qualified to be a teacher. A substitute has to fit the qualifications for the job. So it is with Jesus. Only a human can be the substitute for humans. And only a sinless human can be the substitute for humans who failed to be sinless.

THE REALITY OF CRUCIFIXION

While telling the story, use objects such as a torch, a whip (or whip-like object), crown of thorns, six-inch nails, and hammer. These objects will help the children see the reality of what happened.



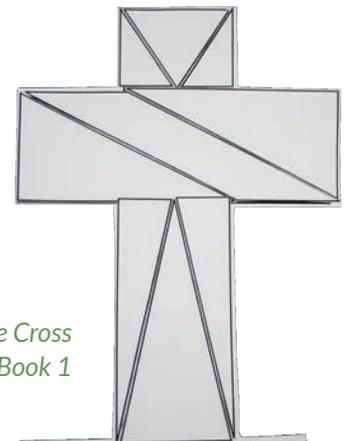
APPLY

AT THE CROSS

See Year 2 Craft Book, Book 2.

Materials: Craft sheets, scissors, and glue.

Directions: Have children cut out the geometric shapes from the craft sheet. When arranged in the right order, the shapes will form a cross. Have the students put the shapes in order and glue the pieces over the black cross.



At the Cross
See Year 1 Craft Book, Book 1

"And Jesus said, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.' And they cast lots to divide his garments" (Luke 23:34).

AGES 9–11



INTRODUCE

FORGIVENESS

Ask the children if anyone has ever done something to hurt them. Did they react with hate or love? Did they want revenge, or did they seek to forgive? Tell the children that in today's lesson Jesus will show us the perfect way to forgive. When the thief asked Jesus to forgive him, Jesus said that the thief would be in heaven with Him that day. Jesus did not tell the thief that because of his sins and the timing of his repentance, it was too late. He did not tell the thief that he had to do good things before he could enter heaven. Instead, Jesus forgave the thief in that moment, and the forgiveness was total.

TAKING THE BLAME

Ask the children if they ever have done something wrong and had their parents or another authority punish them. Have they ever had someone take the punishment for them, or have they ever taken the punishment for someone else? Explain that Jesus died for sinners. He took the punishment of all who would believe in Him and come to Him in repentant faith. In today's lesson we will learn about the day Jesus took that punishment.



ILLUSTRATE

CRUCIFIXION

During a crucifixion, a criminal was given a cross to carry to his execution point. Then he was nailed or tied to the cross, with his arms outstretched. The cross was dropped into a hole so that it would stand upright, and this drop caused excruciating pain for the one being crucified. Crucifixion was viewed as a punishment of disgrace. It was the most painful death known to the Romans and was reserved for outlaws and slaves. In fact, it was thought to be so cruel and inhumane that, according to Roman law, it was illegal to crucify a Roman citizen.

SYMBOL OF YOUR FAITH

Talk to the children about the various things that people use to symbolize their faith (WWJD bracelets, cross necklaces, nice Bibles, etc.). Ask the children whether carrying one of these symbols actually means that a person is saved. Many people wear symbols and say they are believers, but what do their actions show about their faith? Ask the children what the one true symbol of salvation is. It is Jesus in our lives! When other people observe our lives, they should see the fruit of our faith (Jas 2:18).



APPLY

RESPONSES, RESPONSES

In today's lesson, we saw various responses people had to Jesus: betrayal, ridicule, awe, fear, anger, indifference, saving faith, etc. Write these various responses on strips of paper and place them in a bag. Ask a few children to draw a strip of paper from the bag and then act out the response. Another option is to give the children various scenarios and have them demonstrate how they would respond. The most important question is how they are responding to Christ—and how they should respond to Him.



EASTER LESSON 3

The Son of Man is resurrected

LUKE 23:50-24:53



Jesus rose from the dead.



“Thus it is written, that the Christ should suffer and on the third day rise from the dead, and that repentance and forgiveness of sins should be proclaimed in his name to all nations, beginning from Jerusalem” (Luke 24:46–47).

Supporting Truths

1. Jesus is alive.
2. The risen Jesus is still a man.
3. The risen Jesus confirmed the authority of Scripture.
4. Jesus’ risen life demands a right response.
5. Jesus’ risen life is the reason for the Christian life.

Objectives

1. List several evidences that confirm that Jesus is alive.
2. Describe Jesus’ resurrection body.
3. State that Jesus appealed to Scripture before appealing to immediate experience.
4. Describe the message Jesus told His disciples to proclaim.
5. List several blessings of the Christian life that depend on Christ’s risen life.



Lesson Summary

When Jesus died, all hope seemed lost. The disciples were crushed by Jesus' death and their own failure. But Jesus gave them lots of evidence of His resurrection so that they could have hope and joy once again. The tomb was empty, angels said Jesus was alive, and the grave cloths were left behind. Jesus revealed how the Old Testament had predicted His death and resurrection, and He appeared several times. Finally, He ascended to heaven, leaving His disciples to spread the good news.

Spotlight on the Gospel

The resurrection is essential to the gospel. If Jesus did not rise from the dead, He could not forgive sins or give eternal life to anyone. He would not be the Son of God, and He would not be able to help believers live a victorious life while they are in this world. But because He has risen from the dead, He has destroyed the power of sin and death. As the Lord of life, He offers life to anyone who repents.

TWO WEEKS AGO



The Son of Man
anticipates His death
Luke 22:7–20, 39–46

LAST WEEK



The Son of Man is
crucified
*Luke 22:47–53;
23:26–49*

THIS WEEK



The Son of Man is
resurrected
Luke 23:50–24:53

Lesson Commentary

Jesus rose from the dead.

Luke wrote his gospel to give certainty that Jesus really is the answer to all the hopes and fears of the human race (Luke 1:4, 68–79; 2:11, 14, 29–32, 38). The disciples believed this and left everything to follow Jesus (18:28–30). So their hopes soared during Jesus' final week. On Monday, they watched Jesus' triumphal entry. On Tuesday, He cleansed the temple. On Wednesday and Thursday He taught the people and silenced the religious leaders. It seemed the kingdom had come. But on Thursday night everything changed. In less than 24 hours He was arrested, condemned, crucified, and buried. All their hopes were extinguished. How could a dead man be the Savior of mankind? But then evidence began trickling in. It was hard to believe at first, but soon the mountain of evidence revived their hope. Jesus is alive, and from His risen life flow all the blessings of eternal life.

The empty tomb shows Jesus is risen (23:50–24:12)

The first piece of evidence is the empty tomb. The tomb itself confirmed yet again that Jesus was the promised Messiah, because Isaiah had prophesied that He would die as a criminal but be with a rich man in His death (Isa 53:9). This came true when Joseph of Arimathea, a wealthy man (Matt 27:57), buried Him on Friday in a tomb most likely built for his own family (Luke 23:50–53). But on Sunday the

women found the tomb empty (24:1–3). In addition, the linen cloths showed the body had not been taken, for a grave robber would not have left the cloths intact (24:12). The empty tomb and abandoned cloths point to a risen Lord.

Then two angels confirmed that Jesus was alive. Angels are terrifying, because they are God's special messengers, coming from God's presence and shining with His glory (Luke 24:4; cf. 1:12; 2:9). They were

trustworthy witnesses (Deut 19:15) that Jesus is the living one. Having died and risen again, He is alive forever (Rev 1:18). Death no longer is master over Him (Rom 8:9).

The women went and told the men (Luke 24:9–10), highlighting an interesting detail: women, not men, were the first witnesses to the **resurrection**, to Christ's *return from death to life*. This is evidence that Luke's account is true. If Luke were making up the story of Christ's resurrection, he would not have made women the primary witnesses, because the testimony of women at that time was not highly valued. So why would Luke present the women as the most faithful (23:49, 55) and the first witnesses? Only because that is what really happened. So we can trust the rest of this story, and know that Jesus is alive.

The journey to Emmaus shows that Jesus is risen (24:13–35)

The women had been perplexed (24:4), the disciples were skeptical (24:11), and now the two disciples traveling to Emmaus were also confused (24:13–24). Even though Jesus had predicted His resurrection, the disciples had not taken it literally (Mark 9:10), and the women had forgotten about it (Luke 24:7). The disciples' doubt is an additional piece of evidence. It shows again that Luke is being honest, since he is willing to depict the disciples' weakness. But the doubt also shows that the disciples were not gullible or whimsical dreamers. Rather, like many people today, they were skeptics. So when they finally did believe without any doubt, it points to one thing: a truly risen Lord.

Instead of revealing Himself right away, Jesus affirmed Scripture as the highest authority (24:25–27; 2 Pet 1:19). The Old Testament illustrated Jesus' death over and over again through animal sacrifice (Gen 4:3–5; 8:20) that was substitutionary (Gen 22:13–14; Exod 12:5–7) and atoning (Lev 1:4; 4:20; 6:7; 16:6). Scripture anticipated the cross (Num 21:9; John 3:14–15)



THINK ABOUT IT

Every Sunday the church gathers to celebrate the Lord's day, the day Jesus rose from the dead (Acts 20:7; Rev 1:10).



THINK ABOUT IT

Though our experiences may lead us to confusion and doubt, we can be confident in Scripture.

STUDY THE BIBLE LESSON



The Son of Man is resurrected • Luke 23:50–24:53



THINK ABOUT IT

God used the circumstances of Joseph's life to rescue countless nations from starvation (Gen 41:56–57).

ongoing, uncorrupted life that was true of no one else (Ps 16:10). Two passages in particular—Isaiah 53 and Psalm 22—confirm with great detail that He would die (Isa 53:9; Ps 22:15) but also that He would see His offspring, prolong His days, be rescued, and proclaim life forever (Isa 53:10; Ps 22:21, 26). How can all of this be true? Only by resurrection.

While Scripture is the ultimate authority, Jesus understands human weakness, so He graciously satisfied the disciples' need to recognize the truth with their own eyes (Luke 24:28–35). Thus the disciples moved from sadness to skepticism to certainty. Although Christians no longer see Him (John 16:10), we may still have certainty that He is alive. This is primarily through Scripture (1 John 5:13), but Jesus' presence in us also gives assurance (Gal 2:20). The more we submit by the Spirit to Christ's commands, the more we will experience Jesus' risen life in us (John 15:10; 1 John 3:24).

The appearance to the disciples shows that Jesus is risen (24:36–43)

Jesus then appeared to multiple disciples at once, proving that He was not a hallucination (Luke 24:36–38). He showed them His hands and feet and ate fish, proving that He was not a ghost (24:39–43). But as with the two on the road to Emmaus, Jesus turned their attention back to God's Word (24:44–46). This time, however, He included His own predictions of His death and resurrection (9:22; 18:33). As hard as it may be to believe, the evidence agrees: the Old Testament, the physical evidence, and the testimony of angels and eye-witnesses all agree that Jesus rose from the dead.

Jesus' risen life is the reason for the Christian life (24:44–53)

We must be certain that Jesus rose from the dead

and predicted that the Messiah's own people would cause Him to be pierced and cut off (Dan 9:26; Zech 12:10). But Scripture also spoke of

because the resurrection is a critical part of the gospel (24:46–48; 1 Cor 15:1–20). The resurrection confirms that Jesus is the Son of God (Rom 1:4), and it shows us that God accepts Christ's sacrifice for our sins (4:24–25). It also shows that the gospel is more than payment for sin. Christ's physical, resurrected body shows us that we will have physical, resurrected bodies (Phil 3:21), perfectly designed for the New Earth, where we will enjoy God and serve Him in His presence forever, just as we were originally designed to do (Rev 22:1–5; Gen 1:26–2:15). Because the resurrection is so essential to the gospel, the disciples preached it regularly (Acts 2:22–32), and so must we.

Many other blessings also flow from Christ's risen life. The risen Christ gives us new life and sets us free from the life of sin (Rom 6:4–14). He enables us to overcome the world (1 John 4:4). He intercedes for us as our great and kind High Priest (Heb 2:17; 4:15; 7:25). He gives us hope and peace by being with us (Matt 28:20) and ruling over all with great power (Eph 1:20–22). He also sends the "promise of My Father" (Luke 24:49), which is the Holy Spirit (John 16:7; Ezek 39:29). By the Holy Spirit, the risen Christ enables believers to overcome sin (Gal 5:16), gives them understanding of Himself in Scripture (Ps 119:18; 1 John 2:27), empowers their witness about Christ to all nations (Acts 1:8), and equips them to serve each other (1 Cor 12:7).

But the best part is still to come, because the hardship of the Christian life in this world is only worth it if there is better life to come (15:14–19). Therefore, the biggest blessing of Christ's risen life is that it secures our perfect life forever in heaven (15:20–26, 51–57). Since the prophecies of Christ's suffering, death, and resurrection were fulfilled, we can have great hope that God will fulfill the rest too. And as we hope in the risen Christ, we will serve Him with great joy as the disciples did (Luke 24:50–53).

THINK ABOUT IT
Only those who believe in the resurrection have saving faith (Rom 10:9–10).



Lesson Outline

Jesus rose from the dead.



AGES 3–5 LESSON OUTLINE

Trust Jesus for new life because...

1. The empty tomb shows He is alive (23:50–24:3).
2. The angels said He is alive (24:4–12).
3. The Old Testament shows He is alive (24:13–27).
4. Jesus' appearance shows He is alive (24:28–43).
5. The changed lives of Christians shows He is alive (24:44–53).



AGES 6–11 LESSON OUTLINE

1. The empty tomb shows Jesus is risen (23:50–24:12).
 - Evidence 1: The women were sure Jesus' tomb was empty (23:50–24:3).
 - Evidence 2: The women heard from angels that Jesus was alive (24:4–8).
 - Evidence 3: The women were the first witnesses (24:9–12).
2. The journey to Emmaus shows that Jesus is risen (24:13–35).
 - Evidence 4: The two disciples were doubtful and confused (24:13–24).
 - Evidence 5: The two disciples realized that Scripture predicted the resurrection (24:25–27).
 - Evidence 6: The two disciples and Peter recognized Jesus (24:28–35).
3. The appearance to the disciples shows that Jesus is risen (24:36–43).
 - Evidence 7: Jesus appeared to multiple disciples at once (24:36–38).
 - Evidence 8: Jesus showed His hands and feet and ate fish (24:39–43).
 - Evidence 9: Jesus had predicted His resurrection (24:44–46).
4. The appearance to the disciples shows that Jesus is risen (24:36–43).
 - Because Jesus is risen, Christians preach repentance and forgiveness (24:47–48).
 - Because Jesus is risen, Christians are empowered by the Holy Spirit (24:49).
 - Because Jesus is risen, Christians worship with great joy (24:50–53).





Lesson Questions

Use these questions to teach or to review this week's lesson.



Ages 3–5 Lesson Questions

- 1. Was Jesus in the tomb when the women came on Sunday morning?**
No. There were only the grave clothes.
- 2. What did Jesus teach the two disciples on the road to Emmaus?**
He showed them that the Old Testament said the Messiah would die and rise again.
- 3. How did Jesus prove that He had a real body?**
He showed the marks on His hands and feet, and He ate fish.
- 4. After they saw Jesus, were the disciples still sad and afraid?**
No. They were very happy and courageous.



Ages 6–11 Lesson Questions

- 1. Who were the first to say that Jesus had risen?**
The angels.
- 2. How does the women's testimony show that this story is true?**
If Luke was making up the story, he would not have relied so much on the testimony of women. Also, the women knew exactly which tomb Jesus was buried in.
- 3. How does the disciples' doubt show us that this story is true?**
It shows that they didn't make it up or believe a fake story. It took a lot of evidence to convince them.
- 4. Why didn't Jesus just appear to the disciples going to Emmaus?**
He wanted them to see that they could trust Scripture for things that are hard to believe.
- 5. What are two Old Testament passages that talk clearly about Jesus' death and resurrection?**
Isaiah 53 and Psalm 22.
- 6. How do we know the disciples did not just imagine or dream that Jesus had risen?**
Lots of different people saw Him, and many of them saw Him all at one time.
- 7. What does Jesus' resurrection body show us about what we will be?**
Like Jesus' body, our bodies will be real, human, and physical, but also much better and able to do things they can't do now.
- 8. Does a person have to believe the resurrection to be a Christian? Why?**
Yes. The blessings of eternal life come from the living Jesus: forgiveness, new life, victory over sin, the Holy Spirit, understanding of Scripture, hope for eternal life to come, etc.

Lesson Activities

Choose from the following ideas to introduce, illustrate, and apply this week's lesson.

AGES 3–5



INTRODUCE

TOMB

People usually were not buried in tombs. More often, they were put in a grave in the ground. A tomb was a place not in the ground, but in a cave. Some tombs were made from piled rocks or cut stones, and others were chiseled from a solid rock. To illustrate this for the children, create a tomb from a large cardboard box. The sides could be drawn on to look like rocks, and a large cardboard circle could be used to roll in front of the door.

SPREADING THE GOOD NEWS

Play this game like “Telephone.” Have the children sit on the floor in rows. Explain that you will whisper the good news to the first child in the row. He should whisper it to the child next to him, and so on. Whisper a simple phrase such as, “Jesus came to die for sinners.” When the good news reaches the last child in the row, he should say aloud what he heard. This can be done several times with different messages. At the end of the activity, talk to the children about how messages are spread from one person to another.



ILLUSTRATE

THE SPREAD OF THE GOSPEL

To illustrate how the gospel spreads, bring to class a large, transparent container filled with water. During the lesson, discuss with the children how the gospel began in the town of Jerusalem. It was like a tiny drop in a big world. Put a few drops of food coloring in the still water. As the story progresses, the children will see the coloring spread throughout all the water. Jesus commanded the disciples to share the gospel with the entire world.

TAKING HOME A LAMB, PART 3

(See two previous lessons.) Before class, empty the box and set aside the lambs. Place the box back where it was. During class, at the appropriate time during the lesson, open the box and show the children that the lambs are gone. Explain that Jesus had been placed in a tomb for three days, and on Resurrection Sunday, He arose from the dead. When the women and disciples arrived to the tomb, it was empty. When explaining that Jesus showed Himself to the disciples for 40 days, give the children back their lambs to take home.



APPLY

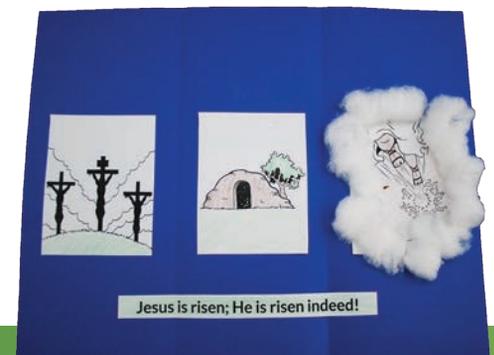
THE BIG PICTURE

See *Year 2 Craft Book, Book 2*.

Materials: Craft sheet, construction paper, cotton balls, scissors, glue, and crayons.

Directions: Instruct the students to fold a sheet of construction paper into thirds and then open it again. This will create the three frames that will show the progress of events of the Resurrection lessons. Have them color and cut out the three pictures from the craft sheet. Glue the pictures to each of the frames in order. Cotton balls can be glued to the clouds in the third picture. Color, cut out, and glue the words “Jesus is risen; He is risen indeed!”

The Big Picture
See *Year 2 Craft Book, Book 2*



TEACH THE BIBLE LESSON

The Son of Man is resurrected • Luke 23:50–24:53



AGES 6–8



INTRODUCE

UNIQUE

Ask the children what makes them unique. Do they have any physical things that make them different from other people? Do they have any scars that remind them of past injuries? Tell the children that today they will learn about a man who had scars that proved He was who He said He was. Jesus' scars are a testimony to what He did on the cross. After Jesus rose from the dead, at first His disciples did not believe it was Him. But once they saw His scars, they knew it really was Him.

GREAT NEWS!

Ask the children if they have any good news they would like to share. Have they ever had such great news that they wanted to tell everyone? Allow the children to share some examples of great news they have had. Explain that Jesus gave the disciples some great news before He returned to heaven, and He asked that all Christians share that good news with others.



ILLUSTRATE

TESTIMONY

To teach the children the concept of a witness and testimony, choose one child to go into the hallway and look at a picture. After he returns to the room, he should describe the picture without telling what it is. The other children should try to figure out what the picture is based on the child's description. This could lead into a discussion about the people who were witnesses to Jesus' resurrection.

FAITH

Faith is believing the truth of God's Word and responding appropriately. So faith is easier to recognize than to explain. Faith always requires an object, and the only rightful object of our faith is God and His Word. Illustrate this for the children by talking about various examples of trust. For example, a mountain climber trusts that his ropes will hold him. When we drive a car, we trust that the brakes will stop the car. When we go on a boat, we trust that it will keep us floating above the water. Each of these things can fail at times, but God never will!



APPLY

HE IS NOT HERE

See Year 2 Craft Book, Book 2.

Materials: Craft sheets, white cardstock, various color construction paper, cotton balls, grass, flowers, scissors, and glue.

Directions: Give the students each a sheet of white cardstock and other various supplies. Instruct them to create a scene that the women might have seen when they came to Jesus' tomb early in the morning. They should put the tomb in the middle of the page, add plants and trees, and then glue the memory verse at the bottom. (For younger students, it may be best to precut tombs, stones, plants, etc.)

*He Is Not Here
See Year 2 Craft Book, Book 2*



AGES 9–11



INTRODUCE

GOOD NEWS SKIT

Choose two or three volunteers to pretend to be selling newspapers on the day of Christ's resurrection. As they walk around calling out the day's headline—"Have you heard the good news?"—they should run into one another and begin to talk, expressing astonishment over the day's events. One should talk about how incredible it is that this man Jesus was crucified, and what is more, he was a righteous man. Another should talk about how some women who were Jesus' friends went to the tomb, but Jesus was gone. The third should talk about Jesus' appearance to two of His disciples who were on their way to Emmaus. Then all three should agree that Jesus' conquering death showed that He was in fact the Messiah who came to pay for the sins of man.

LAST WORDS

A person's last words are important. What would you say if today was your last day with someone you loved? In today's lesson we will learn about what some of Jesus' last words were before He ascended to His Father in heaven. These were important not only for His disciples who watched Him leave, but also for us today.



ILLUSTRATE

BEST EVIDENCE

Of all the evidences for Jesus' resurrection we've considered today, the best is God's word. Jesus appealed to the Bible before appealing to personal experience, and so should we. Look up 2 Peter 1:16–21, and read it as a class. Explain that Peter, even though he saw Jesus' transfiguration and heard God's voice (2 Pet 1:17–18), ranked God's word above all other revelation—even his own eyewitness experience.

IN VAIN

It is important to understand that without the resurrection, the crucifixion (as well as all that Jesus said and did) would be in vain—for nothing (1 Cor 15:12–19). Illustrate this with one or more of the following examples: a flashlight without batteries; completing the wrong homework assignment; going to the store to return a purchase but forgetting the receipt; taking out the trash on the wrong day; putting the clothes in the dryer but forgetting to turn it on; bringing the groceries inside but leaving the ice cream on the counter.



APPLY

RESURRECTION RESPONSE

Talk with the children about various ways that people react to the death and resurrection of Jesus. Some react in unbelief, saying that the resurrection was a conspiracy by the disciples and that they stole Jesus' body. Other people say that Jesus was a good man and even a prophet. What are other ways that people distort the truth of Jesus' death and resurrection? Discuss the proper response—thankfulness, love, and praise. Every believer should thank God for sending Jesus to earth to do what we could never do and give us what we don't deserve.