A Study of the Gospel of Luke, Part Two Lesson 24

>	Read Luke 24:13-53.
1.	Skim back through verses 13–24. How would you describe the mood of these disciples as they walk toward Emmaus? (Note that these disciples are not apostles, as the apostles are still in Jerusalem.)
2.	Why don't these disciples recognize Jesus? (v. 16)
3.	How do they describe Jesus? (v. 19)
	What had been their hopes for him? (v. 21)
4.	The disciples' eyes are "opened" (v. 31) when Jesus breaks the bread, and after he disappears, they discuss their experience. a. How did they feel as they listened to Jesus explain the Scriptures to them? (v. 32)
	b. Can you relate to how they felt? If so, jot down your experience of fresh revelation from God's word.

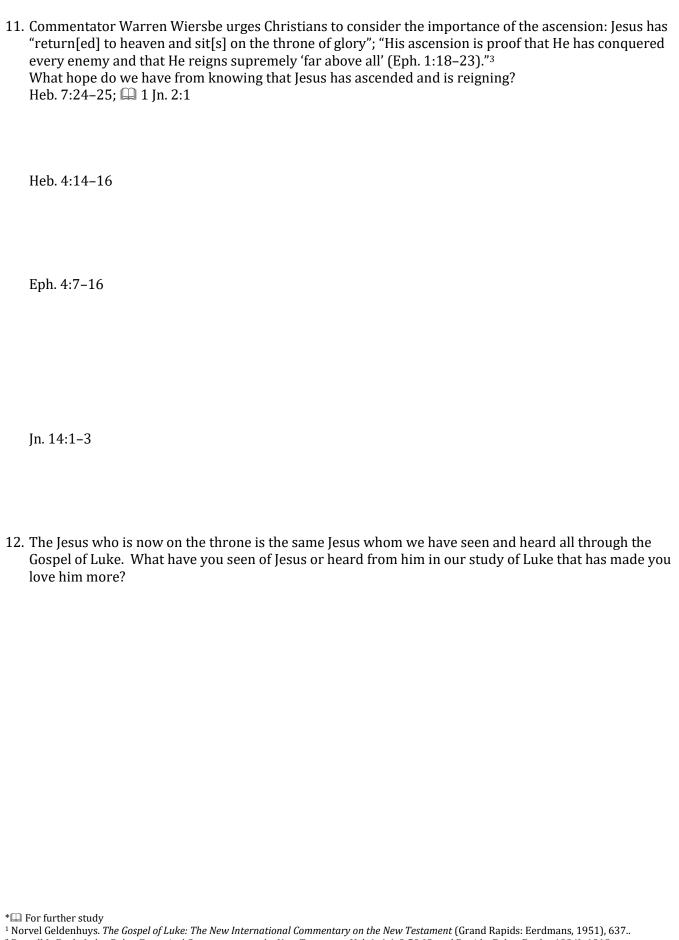
	then share about their own. Even after discussing these experie frightened, thinking they [are seeing] a ghost" when Jesus appear them that he is truly there with them, alive and in the flesh? (vv	ars. With what proofs does he reassure	
6.	What is it that Jesus clearly wants his disciples to understand before his departure? (vv. 25–27, 44–46; 🕮* 18:31–34)	Suffering and Dying Messiah "[I]t is plain that the idea of a suffering and dying Messiah was preposterous to our Lord's disciples, and indeed to the majority of His contemporaries."1	
7.	7. The events that perplexed Jesus' disciples form the turning point of all of history. Jesus' lesson in verses 45–49 looks back in time through "all the [Old Testament] Scriptures" (v. 27) and ahead to the outpouring of the Holy Spirit and the mission of the church until Christ's return. In verses 46–47 Luke gives us the nutshell version of this greatest Bible lesson ever given. Fill in the blanks to note each important piece. "This is what is written: The Messiah will and on the third		
	day, and for the		
	, beginning at Jerusalem."	will be preached in to	
8.	There are many, many ways the Old Testament bears witness to the Messiah. Below is a small sampling of verses taken from various kinds of Old Testament books: "the Law of Moses, the Prophets and the Psalms" (v. 44). What does each prophecy say about the Messiah's suffering and/or glory? The Law of Moses:	Prophetic Fulfillment Commentator Darrell L. Bock notes that there are "two types of prophetic fulfillment": (a) passages like those listed in Question 8 that are "directly prophetic" in their speaking about	
	Gen. 3:15 Gen. 49:10	prophetic" in their speaking about Jesus and (b) passages in which we read about types or lesser shadows of Jesus and his mission. ² Examples of such types include the ram Abraham sacrificed in place of Isaac, the figure of Joseph (falsely accused, cast into the pit of prison, raised up to a position of authority, and given the opportunity to save his family and others from famine), the Passover lamb, Boaz (the	

kinsman-redeemer), and Jonah (see Jesus' mention of him in Matthew

12:39-41).

5. On their return to Jerusalem, these disciples first learn of Peter's encounter with the risen Jesus and

	The Prophets:
	Mic. 5:2-4
	Is. 50:6
	The Psalms:
	Ps. 16:9-11
	Ps. 69:19–21
9.	Jesus now tells his disciples—his witnesses—to await the pouring out of the Holy Spirit, an event which Luke writes about in the second chapter of Acts, his "sequel" to this gospel. a. In what two ways does Jesus refer to the Spirit? v. 49a
	v. 49b
	b. Who will send the Spirit? (v. 49a; 🕮 Acts 2:32–33)
10.	How do the disciples respond to Jesus' ascension into heaven? (v. 52)
	What does this suggest about the way they now view Jesus? (Jn. 20:28)



² Darrell L. Bock. Luke: Baker Exegetical Commentary on the New Testament. Vol. 1: 1:1-9:50 (Grand Rapids: Baker Books, 1994), 1918.

³ Warren W. Wiersbe. An Exposition on the New Testament Comprising the Entire "BE" Series: The Bible Exposition Commentary (Wheaton: SP Publications, Inc., 1989), 172.