

## The Passion Week of Christ

### Lesson 2

#### The Palm Sunday Entry Into Jerusalem

1. The Jewish governing religious/political council in Jerusalem was the Sanhedrin. It was presided over by the high priest. Because of the multitude's reaction to the miracle of the raising of Lazarus, what decision did this council make in John 11:47-53? What was Jesus' immediate reaction (Jn 11:55-12:1)? Where did Jesus initially come before Palm Sunday (Jn 12:1)? What even had set the stage for large crowds to welcome Jesus into Jerusalem (Jn 12:9-11, 17-18)?
2. Read John 12:12-15, Mark 11:1-11, Luke 19:28-44. The events of the Passion Week fulfilled many Old Testament prophecies about the Messiah. Did Jesus approach and enter Jerusalem in a king's chariot? What Old Testament prophecy (Jn 12:15) did His transportation fulfill? In Math 21:2-3, how did Jesus procure his ride? How did he know it was there and available? Who were the disciples to tell the owner it was for? Does the Lord have rights to the possessions of His subjects?
3. What was the praise of the crowd (Luke 19:38)? From what messianic Psalm did they get this praise? Hosanna means "save us now." What did they want to be saved from? Why did they lay garments and palm branches down before Him (Mark 11:10)?
4. In spite of this "triumphal entry" and praise from the crowd, how did Jesus feel about Jerusalem and the crowd (Luke 19:41-44)? Contrast the reaction of the multitude with the reaction of the Jewish religious leaders (Luke 19:37-39, 48; Jn 12:12-13, 19). What had Jesus been teaching about His return to Jerusalem (Math 16:21-22; Luke 18:31-34)? Therefore, why was the city "stirred up" (Math 21:10)? Did Jesus have any false pride or illusions about the crowd's joyful reaction to Him? Did Jesus' heart fill with joy or did his eyes fill with tears (Luke 19:41)?
5. At this time, on Palm Sunday, all the momentum had swung over to Jesus. What did the Jewish leaders think at this time (Mark 11:18; Luke 19:47-48; Jn 12:19)? Even though He told them, did the multitude or His disciples understand what would happen on Friday (Jn 12:23-24)? When would His closest disciples put it all together (Jn 12:16)?

6. His closest disciples rejected His teaching on Jesus' substitutionary death. The crowd welcomed Jesus as a great prophet and the Messiah, but after His arrest they fell away in disappointment. Who did they want Him to be? What did they want Him to do? What revolutionary teaching did Jesus give to explain God's plan (Jn 12:23-27)?
  
7. How did God confirm the teaching of Jesus (Jn 12:28)? What were the other two times that this happened (Math 3:16-17, 17:1-5)? How did the crowd rationalize this (Jn 12:29)? What was the purpose, according to Jesus (Jn 12:30)? In spite of His reception into Jerusalem, His many signs and miracles, and His authoritative teaching, did the majority in Jerusalem truly believe in Jesus and God's plan for Him (Jn 12:37-41)? What about those who did believe in Jesus (Jn 12:42-43)?
  
8. Jesus had earlier taught a parable about different people's response to His teaching the Word of God in Math 13:1-23. Which of the soils could represent the Sanhedrin? The multitude? The disciples? (Math 13:19-23)
  
9. Did Jesus go into Jerusalem unaware of what the future was? What had He been teaching about this week in Jerusalem (Math 20:17-19)? Therefore, did Jesus voluntarily submit to the predetermined plan of God for the redemption of man? Did Jesus actually enter the world looking forward to this great event (Mark 10:45)?
  
10. It must have been confusing to His disciples that a king would come to serve, or a conqueror would come to be killed, of that the Son of God would offer Himself to be humiliated, spit on, and killed. They were looking for the glorious kingdom of their ancestor David to be restored (Mark 11:10). Instead, who did they get (Math 13:54-57)? How did Jesus explain this seeming contradiction (Math 16:21-25, 20:25-28, 23:11-12)? How did Paul explain it (Phil 2:5-9; Col 1:19-22; Heb 2:17-18; Rom 3:23-25, 5:8-11)?