



The Son of Man Anticipates His Death

Luke 22:7–20, 39–46



LESSON GOAL

Students will learn the significance of the Passover and that Jesus is the Passover Lamb.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to

- Describe the historical significance and symbolism of the Passover.
- Summarize the events of the evening before Christ's crucifixion.
- Explain why our sin required the perfect sacrifice of Christ.
- Identify the different responses to Christ.

KEY VERSE

“‘This is My body which is given for you; do this in remembrance of Me.’ Likewise He also took the cup after supper, saying, ‘This cup is the new covenant in My blood, which is shed for you’” (Luke 22:19b–20).

APPLICATION

- Thank God that He sent His Son to be the perfect sacrifice for sin.
- Obey Jesus by remembering what He did on the cross.
- Describe the different attitudes toward Christ.

NEXT WEEK

The Son of Man Is Crucified

Read Luke 22:47–53; 23:26–49.

Symbol Key



Craft



Memory Verse



Object Lesson



Game



Visual Aid



Activity



Q & A



Work Sheet



2 Grade Level

Teacher Planning Sheet

PREPARE

Objectives/Truths to cover this week

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Personal Application

As a result of my study in this passage, God wants me to

- _____
- _____
- _____

Three ways students need to apply this passage are

- _____
- _____
- _____

Materials Needed

POINT

Choose from various ideas to point students to the coming Bible lesson.

- _____
- _____

PROCLAIM

Choose from various ideas to proclaim the Bible lesson.

Presentation Ideas

- _____
- _____

Praise/Music Ideas

- _____
- _____
- _____

PRACTICE

Choose ideas to help review and apply today's lesson.

- _____
- _____

PREPARE WITH THE TRUTH

“Therefore you shall lay up these words of mine in your heart and in your soul.... You shall teach them to your children” (Deuteronomy 11:18–19).

Please take time to prepare your mind and heart to accurately handle the truths of God’s Word (2 Tim. 2:15). Read through the Bible background and study the truths contained in this lesson. Crucial background information is included here to aid you in understanding the Scripture.

Bible Background

Introduction

Luke was a Gentile physician and a careful historian who recorded many details that the other Gospel writers did not. In Luke 22:7–20, Luke describes the events of the Passover meal on the night before Jesus’ death. In the upper room, the disciples prepared the Passover and celebrated it together. All faithful Jews who lived outside Jerusalem traveled to the city annually, because they would not celebrate the Passover in any other place (Deut. 16:5–6; Luke 2:41–43). Although the Passover had been celebrated for many years, during this Passover Jesus would change its significance forever.

Matthew 26 and Mark 14 are parallel passages that help to fill in details of the night’s events. Exodus 12–13 provides helpful background regarding the Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread. First Corinthians 11:23–34 better explains the significance of believers taking part in the Lord’s Supper today.

Need for a Sacrifice

Throughout history, God made it very clear that the wages of sin always is death. He graciously allowed animals to serve as substitutes and coverings for sin in Old Testament times. These sacrifices were not sufficient in and of themselves to pay for sin, but they looked forward to the complete and real atonement that one day would come through Christ’s death (Heb. 9:11–27). Even before Moses gave the laws regarding sacrifice, events in the earliest chapters of Genesis—God’s provision of animal coverings (Gen. 2–3), His requirements for certain sacrifices (Gen. 4), and His provision of a sacrifice for Isaac (Gen. 22)—all pointed to the need for a sacrifice. From the book of Exodus, we learn that lambs without blemish were selected to live with the people for a number of days. When these lambs were sacrificed, their blood was a covering that preserved the believers from death. God designed all of these events, along with the sacrificial system, to point forward to Christ’s atoning sacrifice.

Preparation for Passover

On this Thursday, the eve of the Passover and the night of Jesus’ betrayal, Jesus gathered His disciples to partake of the Passover supper. The Passover was a special meal that was celebrated once a year to commemorate God’s delivering Israel from Egypt. Israel had been in bondage for over 400 years, but by God’s mercy and power, they were brought safely out of Egypt to the Promised Land. This land had been promised to Israel’s forefathers long before the exodus took place. In preparation for the exodus, God used plagues to demonstrate His power and eventually to deliver Israel from Egypt. The last of the plagues was the death of the firstborn. This could be avoided only by applying the blood of a lamb to the door-

posts and lintels of the house. The lamb was then to be eaten with unleavened bread and bitter herbs. That is what constituted the Passover meal. Each time the Passover meal was eaten, it would be a memorial to remind the people of how God had delivered them from Egypt. Luke 22:7 refers to the eve of Passover, which would have been Thursday evening. Jesus would be crucified the next day before the Passover ended at sunset.

Peter and John, the most trusted disciples, were to prepare the meal, which would include a Passover lamb with a number of other symbolic features:

- A bowl of salt water to remind them of the tears they shed in slavery and the crossing of the Red Sea
- A mixture of bitter herbs with horseradish to remind them of their bitter slavery
- Hyssop to remind them of the blood of the lamb that was spread on their doorposts
- A sauce made of crushed fruit and nuts to represent the clay and mud that they used to make bricks
- Sticks of cinnamon to remind them of the straw that they used in making bricks
- Unleavened bread to represent the haste of their exit and the influence of their old lives, which was to be left behind
- Four cups of wine to remind them of the covenant of God

Other Events

The Gospel of John is the only Gospel that records the details of Jesus' washing the disciples' feet and teaching on love in the upper room (John 13:1–20), followed by extended teaching regarding Himself, the Father, the promised Holy Spirit, lessons on the vine and the branches, election, prayer, future glory and second coming, etc. (chapters 14–17). All four Gospels recount Jesus revealing His betrayer and then warning against desertion. Here, Peter and the other disciples adamantly say they will never deny Christ. Luke 22:21–22 balances divine sovereignty with human responsibility, showing that although God ordained the betrayal, Judas was completely responsible for his sin of choosing to betray the Lord who had loved him. Verse 23 shows that the disciples never suspected Judas; the very fact that he was chosen to be the treasurer suggests that he was considered trustworthy by the others. In the parallel passage of Matthew 26:18, Jesus told His disciples, "My time is at hand," referring to not just the time for the meal, but also the time to give His life as a ransom for many (20:28)—the reason He came. This driving purpose of Christ's life is seen in His words, "With fervent desire I have desired to eat this Passover with you before I suffer" (Luke 22:15). Verse 16 says the Passover would be "fulfilled"; this was the culmination of Jesus' life and ministry.

When Jesus was born, the first people whom the angels told were shepherds in a nearby field. Some of their sheep likely were being raised for sacrifice in the temple at Passover. In the history of Jesus' life between His early years and before His adult ministry, it is recorded that He and His family went to Passover in Jerusalem (Luke 2:40–52). John also refers to Jesus in a prophetic sense when John the Baptist introduces Him. John says "Behold! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!" (John 1:29b). According to Exodus 12:3, the lamb was to be selected on the tenth day of Nisan. The chronology of the Gospels suggests that Jesus entered Jerusalem on the tenth of Nisan in the year that He died—on the very day on which the Jews were selecting their lambs for slaughter, the Lamb of God Himself walked into the city as the representative sacrifice for His people. In fact, after they celebrated Passover that evening, they walked to the Mount of Olives (Luke 22:39) and crossed over the Kidron River, which was running red from the

temple toward Bethlehem with the blood of over 100,000 lambs being slaughtered for sin. Jesus fulfilled the symbolism of Passover in every way.

Prayer in Gethsemane

Redemptive history began in a garden (Gen. 1–3) and will end in a heavenly garden-city (“paradise restored”; Rev. 22:1–3). The centerpiece of history likewise was preceded by events in a garden—Gethsemane. Jesus did not change His habits to elude Judas; He went to his usual place to pray, and Matthew and Luke explain that only Peter, James, and John were nearby. Luke 22:42 shows the humanity of Christ as He asked the Father if He could remove the cup (a metaphor for His passion and death), but also shows His great example of submission to the Father’s will as the Son of God. More than the physical pain, it appears that the spiritual alienation from His Father was the most difficult aspect of what He knew was coming. The emotion and agony were incredibly intense, as Luke the doctor records—“His sweat became like great drops of blood,” suggesting a condition called hematidrosis, where the capillaries under the skin dilate and burst, mingling blood with sweat. Just as angels had come to strengthen Christ after His fasting and temptation in the wilderness, here again divine ministers came to His aid. Twice, He told Peter, James, and John to pray that they would not enter temptation. The difficulty must have been magnified for Christ, seeing His disciples argue about who was the greatest after all He told them in the upper room, and now seeing that His most intimate disciples could not even stay awake at His darkest moment and would soon desert or deny Him, while another disciple would even betray Him to death.

Several different sinful attitudes or actions toward Christ are shown in Luke 22. There are the Jewish leaders seeking to kill Him (22:1–2), the hypocritical pretender Judas volunteering to be a traitor of Christ (22:3–6), the disciples having selfish and prideful arguments (22:24), and Peter outright denying Christ (22:34). Through sinful men, God sovereignly moved history closer to the climax of redemption, and the shed blood that would cover all who would believe. The stage is now set for the crucifixion.

POINT TO THE TRUTH

*“Give ear, O my people, to my law; incline your ears to the words of my mouth”
(Psalm 78:1).*

This section includes questions to review last week’s lesson and ideas to prepare students for this week’s lesson. Choose from the following ideas to point to the truths of this lesson.



Peter and John Prepare for Passover

Materials: bowl of salt water, mixture of bitter herbs and horseradish, hyssop, sauce made from crushed fruit and nuts, cinnamon sticks, unleavened bread, four cups of grape juice

Directions: Set up the materials on a table in front of the class. Ask two assistant teachers or parents to dress up as Peter and John and stand behind the table, preparing the materials (pouring the salt water into the bowl, etc.) and explaining what each part of the meal causes them to remember about the Old Testament Passover. You may want to give them a copy of the “Preparation for Passover” section of the Bible Background to use as a reference. (Note: It also may be helpful to do a more extensive study on the preparation and symbolism of the Passover meal’s various elements. Helpful resources can be found at www.ahavta.org.)



Follow That Man!

Materials: three pitchers of water, three animal-skin flasks (or a substitute, such as large paper bags)

Directions: Ask three men and three women (preferably adults) to come to class dressed in biblical attire. One man and two women should each carry a pitcher of water. The other two men and one woman should each carry an animal-skin flask. They all should walk around the classroom, pretending to go about their daily business in the “marketplace”—talking to one another, pretending to fill their water pitchers, etc. Instruct them to periodically leave the room one at a time and reenter. Then select two students to act as Peter and John, walking around the marketplace and observing the six adults and what they are carrying. Explain that one of the six is behaving unusually, based on normal New-Testament roles. Peter and John should follow that person because he or she will lead them to the proper location for the Passover. Explain that the people will be leaving and reentering the classroom periodically, but the two students will have only one chance to follow the correct person out the door. After the students follow someone out the door, read Luke 22:7–13, and ask the class whether Peter and John followed the correct person. If they followed the man with the water pitcher, congratulate them for their good observation. If they did not, ask two more students to come up and participate in the activity. After having heard the passage read, these students should be able to follow the correct man—if they were listening attentively to Jesus’ description of the proper sign!



Memorials

Show the students 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.



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 students will not like the taste of every item, but this can be used to introduce what was eaten during the Passover supper.



Find the Memorial

Hide pictures of various items or symbols around the classroom, and have the students search for them. Whenever a student finds a picture, he should tell a teacher what the object symbolizes.



Getting Ready

Ask the students 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.



Taking Home a Lamb, Part 1

Materials: small stuffed lambs

Directions: This three-week illustration will help the students understand what it means that Christ was the spotless Lamb who would be sacrificed for sin. During the teaching time, explain that Jesus was called the spotless Lamb who would take away the sins of the world. He came to earth to live a sinless life and to die as a payment for sin. Give each student a stuffed lamb to care for during the week. Instruct the students to bring their lambs back next Sunday. It may be a good idea to send a note with the parents, asking them to be sure that their children bring the lambs back next Sunday. (See continuing instructions in lessons two and three).

PROCLAIM THE TRUTH

“Telling to the generation to come the praises of the LORD, and His strength and His wonderful works that He has done” (Psalm 78:4).

This section includes the Bible lesson, lesson questions, and praise and worship ideas. Song suggestions are included that you can use to proclaim your worship to God. Use the lesson questions to check the students’ understanding. This section also includes various presentation ideas to use during the teaching time. Read the Bible passage several times before you read these pages. All teaching should be done directly from the Bible.

Bible Lesson

Reading of the Text

Read Luke 22:7–20, 39–46.

Introduction

Have you ever read a mystery story that gave you a lot of clues, but you could not figure out how it was going to end until you got to the end of the story? Then you could see how all of the clues fit together, and the mystery was solved. In today’s



lesson, we will be learning about the final “clues” in God’s plan for saving man. Throughout history, God has shown that a sacrifice is required for sin. Now, as Israel is again sacrificing during the Passover, Jesus says that His blood will be shed for them. They still do not comprehend what He is saying, but in the next few hours and days, they will begin to understand.

Leadoff Questions

LOQ: In the Old Testament, what did people have to do if they sinned?

Answer: They were required to make a sacrifice for their sin. Among the sacrifices were doves, lambs, and bulls.

LOQ: Why did God have the people do this?

Answer: This was to teach them a lesson that they would understand in the future. All of these sacrifices pointed to the perfect sacrifice, Jesus Christ, who would cover sin forever.

LOQ: Who was the perfect sacrifice?

Answer: The only sacrifice that would do to pay the price of sin had to be a perfect one. The only way that a sacrifice could be perfect was if that person was sinless. No person on earth has ever been sinless, except for Christ. He was not born into sin, and He did not commit even one sin during His entire life. He was the only one who would be accepted by God as an acceptable sacrifice.

LOQ: How did the disciples find a place to have the Passover supper?

Answer: As the Passover approached, Jesus told the disciples to prepare a room for the group.

LOQ: How did Jesus tell the disciples to find the room?

Answer: Jesus told them to look for a man carrying a pitcher of water. They were to follow him and find the owner of the house. When they found the owner, they were to tell him that the Teacher said, “Where is the guest room where I may eat the Passover with My disciples?” He would then lead them to the room, and they were to prepare it. When they arrived, it was just as Jesus had said.

LOQ: What were some of the things that Peter and John prepared for the Passover Supper, and what did these things represent?

Answer:

- A bowl of salt water to remind them of the tears they shed in slavery and the crossing of the Red Sea
- A mixture of bitter herbs with horseradish to remind them of their bitter slavery
- Hyssop to remind them of the blood of the lamb, which was spread on their doorposts
- A sauce made of crushed fruit and nuts to represent the clay and mud that they used to make bricks
- Sticks of cinnamon to remind them of the straw that they used in making bricks
- Unleavened bread to represent the haste of their exit and the influence of their old lives, which were to be left behind
- Four cups of wine to remind them of the covenant of God

LOQ: What did Jesus do and say when He and the disciples were eating dinner in the upper room?

Answer: He took the bread and broke it, and told the disciples that the bread represented His body, which would be broken for them. Then He said to remember Him. He then took the cup and said that this cup was like His blood, which would be shed for them. This was an instruction not only for them but also for believers today. This is what we call the Lord's Supper.

LOQ: Why did Jesus say that His body would be broken and His blood shed for them?

Answer: Jesus knew that soon He would be arrested, and the next day He would be nailed to a cross to die.

LOQ: On this Passover night, there were many lambs that were killed for sin. What did the lambs' death symbolize?

Answer: The death of a lamb symbolized the lamb taking the place of the one who had sinned. This showed the seriousness of sin because its consequence was death.

LOQ: Why did John call Jesus a Lamb when he said, "Behold! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!" (John 1:29)?

Answer: John called Jesus the Lamb because of what He would one day do. Jesus would die like a lamb as a substitution for the sins of man.

LOQ: After the Passover supper was over, where did Jesus go with Peter, James, and John?

Answer: Jesus and His disciples went to the Garden of Gethsemane to pray. Jesus asked His disciples to pray so that they would not fall into temptation. He then went off a little way and prayed to His Father.

LOQ: What did Jesus say to His Father?

Answer: Jesus asked if there was any way that He would not have to suffer and die in this way. He said that He did not want His will but God's will to be done.

LOQ: Why did Jesus want God's will to be done?

Answer: Jesus was obedient to God's wishes, even to a torturous and painful death on the cross. Jesus wanted what God wanted.

LOQ: What happened when Jesus returned to His disciples?

Answer: Jesus found them sleeping.

Summary

During the last few hours before Jesus' betrayal, He once again tells the disciples what is about to happen. The disciples prepare the Passover supper, and they dine together. During the meal, Jesus instructs the disciples to remember what He is about to do. He associates the wine and the bread with His body and blood and foreshadows what is about to take place. After the meal, Jesus goes to the garden of Gethsemane to pray. He knows that the events of the night and the next day will be terrible, so He goes to talk with His Father. He asks His disciples to watch and pray that they not fall into temptation, but instead they fall asleep. At this point, the foundation has been laid for the next day's events, which will change history.

Application

Jesus' instruction to remember His death is also for believers today. When

believers take the Lord's Supper, 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 obey God at all times and under all circumstances? If not, we must evaluate who truly is the Lord of our lives.

Presentation Ideas



A Beka Book Flash-A-Cards

Use appropriate A Beka Book Flash-A-Cards with the lesson.



Betty Lukens Flannelgraph

Use appropriate flannelgraph pieces with the lesson.



The Last Supper Skit

Have several leaders relate the events of the Passover beginning with Jesus' instructions to prepare the Passover supper with His disciples. This may or may not include the events in the garden.

Praise and Worship

ABCDEFGHIJ

God Is So Good

Hallelujah, What a Savior!

Lamb of Glory

Lamb of God

Lord, I Lift Your Name on High

Praise Him, All Ye Little Children

Trust and Obey

PRACTICE THE TRUTH

"That they may set their hope in God, and not forget the works of God, but keep His commandments" (Psalm 78:7).

Choose ideas from this section to review and apply the truths of the Bible lesson.



Deliverance Flip Book

Materials: copies of the "Deliverance Booklet" page, strips of brown construction paper, red paint, paintbrushes, scissors, glue

Directions: Give the students each a copy of the deliverance booklet, and help them to fold the pages along the dotted lines, accordion-style, and then glue the backs of the two middle parts together to form a three-page booklet. Then they should glue construction-paper strips on the left inside page of the booklet to form a doorframe, and to the right inside page to form a cross. Dab red paint on the doorframe and cross to represent blood.



1

Bookmark Reminder

Materials: copies of the “Bookmark Reminder” craft page, scissors, hole punchers, yarn, resurrection-themed stickers or small pieces of colored construction paper (to make a mosaic cross)

Directions: Give each student a bookmark with a hole punched a half-inch from the top. Help the students to tie a piece of yarn through the hole. Then they can decorate the bookmark with a mosaic cross or resurrection-themed stickers.



“A Perfect Sacrifice”

Materials: copies of the “A Perfect Sacrifice” craft page on cardstock, cotton balls, glue, tape

Directions: Give the students each a copy of the craft page, and help them to cut out the lamb and fold the body along the dotted line. Then help them cut out the lamb’s head and along its mouth and then tape the head to the body. Next they should cover the body with cotton balls, except for the head and legs. Cut out the message and insert it into the lamb’s mouth, taping it securely from behind.



“In Remembrance of Me”

Materials: copies of the “In Remembrance of Me” craft pages, unbleached flour, purple glitter, glue, crayons

Directions: Give each student a copy of the craft pages. Instruct them to color and cut out the phrase “In Remembrance of Me” and the Luke 22:19–20 passage and glue them to the base sheet in the marked locations. The students can color the picture. Then they should spread glue over the bread outline and sprinkle unbleached flour on top. The remaining flour can be poured back into its container. Then the students should spread glue on the top of the cup and sprinkle purple glitter over it, pouring the remaining glitter back into its container.



“The Son of Man Anticipates His Death”

Use this work sheet to reinforce the key truths of today’s lesson. The work sheet is located at the back of the lesson.



2

3

Journal Page: “Communion”

Give each student a copy of the journal page at the back of this lesson. The students can complete the page individually, in small groups, or at home.

Coloring Pages

Give each student the coloring sheets from the back of the lesson. Students can color the pages in class or at home.



MEMORY VERSE

“This is My body which is given for you; do this in remembrance of Me.’ Likewise He also took the cup after supper, saying, ‘This cup is the new covenant in My blood, which is shed for you’” (Luke 22:19b–20).

Deliverance Booklet

At Passover,
the Jews
celebrated
God
delivering
them from
Egypt.

At the
Lord's Supper,
Christians
celebrate God
delivering
them from sin
(1 Corinthians 11:26).

At Passover,
the Jews
celebrated
God
delivering
them from
Egypt.

At the
Lord's Supper,
Christians
celebrate God
delivering
them from sin
(1 Corinthians 11:26).

Bookmark Reminder

Remember Christ Delivers from Sin

Remember Christ Delivers from Sin

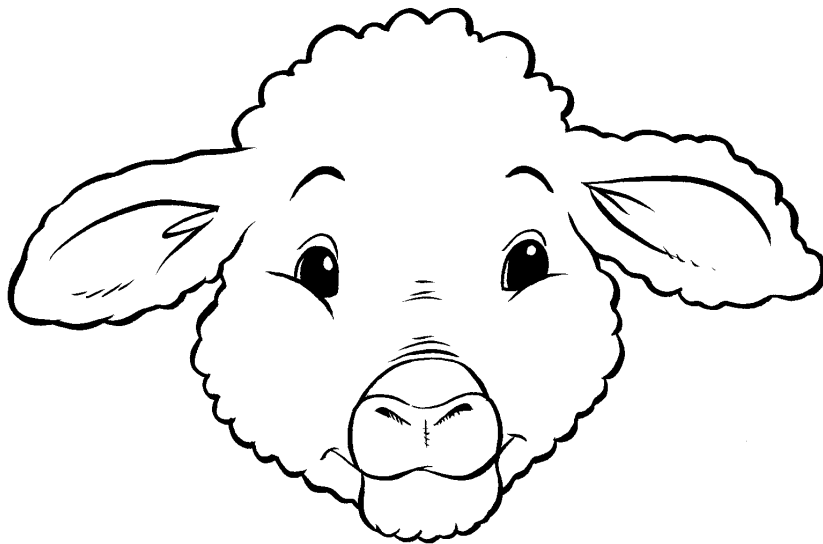
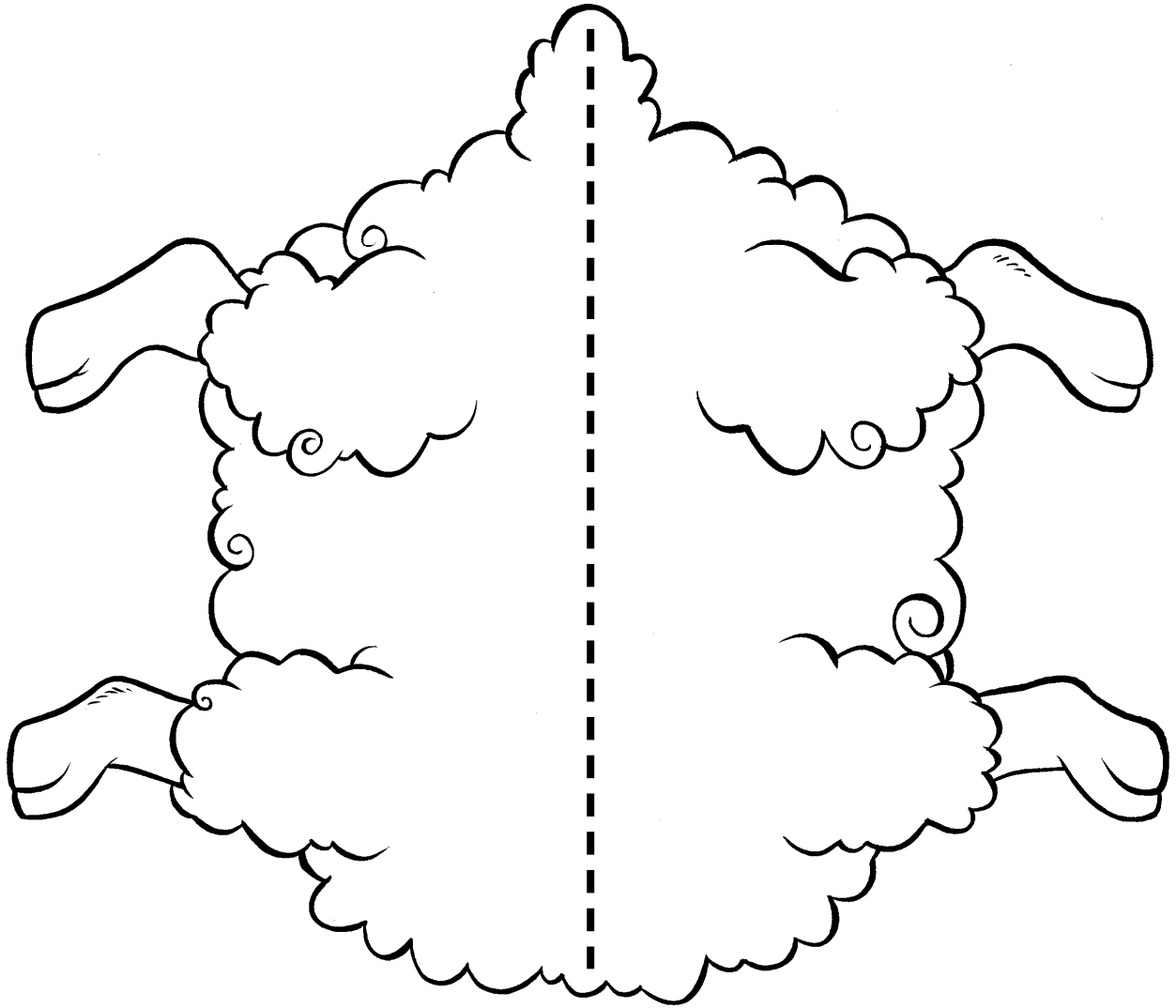
Remember Christ Delivers from Sin

Remember Christ Delivers from Sin

Remember Christ Delivers from Sin

Remember Christ Delivers from Sin

A Perfect Sacrifice



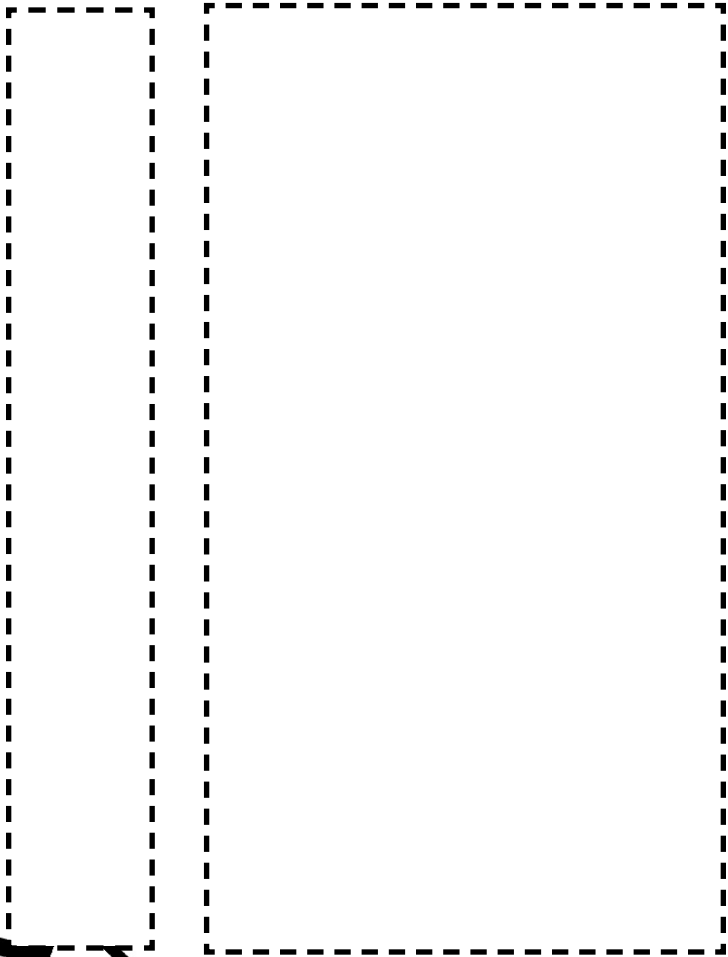
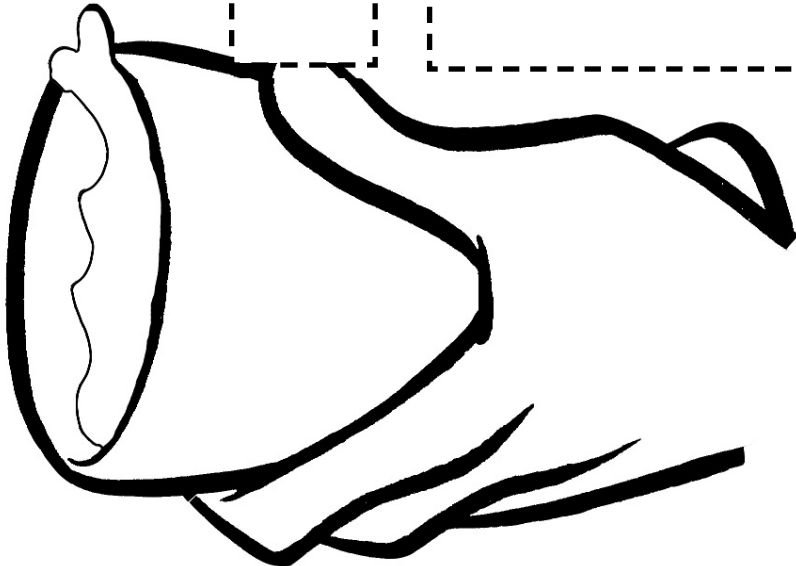
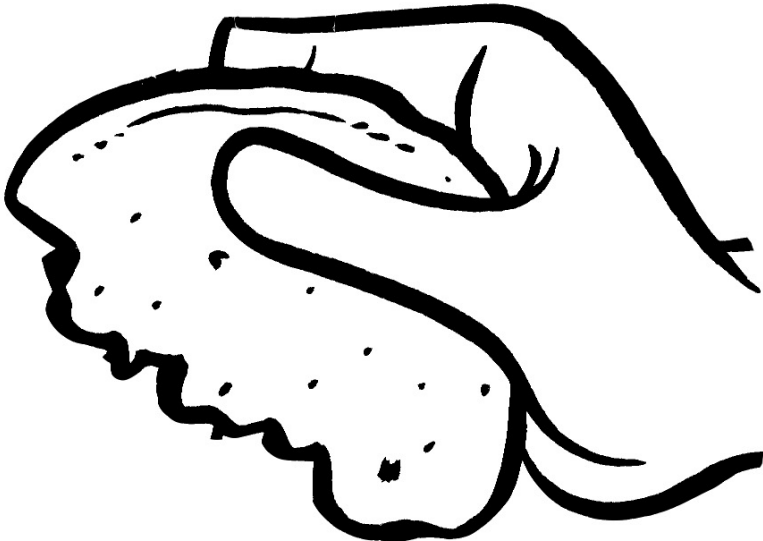
Jesus is the Lamb of
God who takes away
the sins of the world
(John 1:29).

In Remembrance of Me

“And He took bread, gave thanks and broke it, and gave it to them, saying, ‘This is My body which is given for you; do this in remembrance of Me.’ Likewise He also took the cup after supper, saying, ‘This cup is the new covenant in My blood, which is shed for you’” (Luke 22:19–20).

In Remembrance of Me

“And He took bread, gave thanks and broke it, and gave it to them, saying, ‘This is My body which is given for you; do this in remembrance of Me.’ Likewise He also took the cup after supper, saying, ‘This cup is the new covenant in My blood, which is shed for you’” (Luke 22:19–20).



The Son of Man Anticipates His Death



Luke 22:7-20

Name _____

1. What animal was associated with the Passover feast? _____
2. How did John the Baptist refer to Jesus in John 1:29? _____
3. Why did Jesus want to eat the Passover meal with His disciples? (See Luke 22:15.)

4. Are Jesus' "body" and "blood" real or symbolic in Luke 22:19-20? _____
5. Fill in the blanks from Luke 22:19-20.

"And He took the _____, gave _____ and broke it, and gave it to them, saying, 'This is My _____ which is given for you; do this in _____ of Me.' Likewise He also took the _____ after supper, saying, 'This cup is the _____ in My _____, which is shed for you.'"

Communion

“This is My body which is given for you; do this in remembrance of Me.’ Likewise He also took the cup after supper, saying, ‘This cup is the new covenant in My blood, which is shed for you’” (Luke 22:19b–20).

Christ wants us to remember His death. Do you know why? It is because His death was not like any other person’s. His death was a payment for believers’ sins, and His resurrection reminds us that He is coming again. God gave us a way to remember Christ’s death—communion. Communion is a special celebration for believers.

There are two symbols used during communion: unleavened bread, which represents the body of Christ; and the fruit of the vine, which represents the blood of Christ. These symbols represent the death of Christ. Christ gave us the symbols when He was having the Passover with His disciples. He used the Passover symbols to show that He is the Lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world. See if you can match each below symbol of the Passover with its fulfillment in Christ.

PASSOVER	COMMUNION
Deliverance from Egypt	Shedding of Christ’s blood for our sins
Shedding of a lamb’s blood for the firstborn	Christ’s body and blood
Blood on the doorpost	Deliverance from sin
Unleavened bread, blood	The cross

Unlike the Passover, however, there is something very special Christians remember at communion—we remember that Christ will come again.

Communion

“This is My body which is given for you; do this in remembrance of Me.’ Likewise He also took the cup after supper, saying, ‘This cup is the new covenant in My blood, which is shed for you’” (Luke 22:19b–20).

Christ wants us to remember His death. Do you know why? It is because His death was not like any other person’s. His death was a payment for believers’ sins, and His resurrection reminds us that He is coming again. God gave us a way to remember Christ’s death—communion. Communion is a special celebration for believers.

There are two symbols used during communion: unleavened bread, which represents the body of Christ; and the fruit of the vine, which represents the blood of Christ. These symbols represent the death of Christ. Christ gave us the symbols when He was having the Passover with His disciples. He used the Passover symbols to show that He is the Lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world. See if you can match each below symbol of the Passover with its fulfillment in Christ.

PASSOVER	COMMUNION
Deliverance from Egypt	Shedding of Christ’s blood for our sins
Shedding of a lamb’s blood for the firstborn	Christ’s body and blood
Blood on the doorpost	Deliverance from sin
Unleavened bread, blood	The cross

Unlike the Passover, however, there is something very special Christians remember at communion—we remember that Christ will come again.

Christ said, "Do this in remembrance of Me." If you are a Christian, when you take communion, Christ wants you to remember all that He did to acquire your salvation. What are some ways you can show your gratitude for His gift of salvation? Write them below.

When you think of Christ coming again, how do you feel? Happy? Excited? Write about it in the space below.

Just think—Christ died on the cross to save people from their sins. He is coming back, and those who believe in Him will live with Him forever! In prayer, thank Him for being the Lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world.

Christ said, "Do this in remembrance of Me." If you are a Christian, when you take communion, Christ wants you to remember all that He did to acquire your salvation. What are some ways you can show your gratitude for His gift of salvation? Write them below.

When you think of Christ coming again, how do you feel? Happy? Excited? Write about it in the space below.

Just think—Christ died on the cross to save people from their sins. He is coming back, and those who believe in Him will live with Him forever! In prayer, thank Him for being the Lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world.



“Now the Feast of Unleavened Bread drew near, which is called Passover...When the hour had come, He sat down, and the twelve apostles with Him” (Luke 22:1, 14).



**“This is My body which is given for you; do this in remembrance of Me.
This cup is the new covenant in my blood, which is shed for you” (Luke 22:19–20).**

