

Calvary Chapel  Philadelphia



CHILDREN'S MINISTRY TEACHER'S PACKET

1st Grade

Sunday Morning

Study 26

The Last Supper

The Last Supper

The Objective is the key concept for this weeks lesson. It should be the main focus of the study

These are the key verses that you will find helpful in teaching your study this week. The “Main passage” is the basis of the study, where the other verse support the objective of the lesson.

There is a memory verse for the students that relates to every study. If a student can memorize the verse for the following week you may give them a prize from the “reward box” found on your cart.

An introductory activity or question that will settle the class, draw their attention to the study and prepare their hearts for God’s Word.

Objective This lesson will look at the Last Supper and talk about what communion is and why we celebrate it.

Key Verses

Luke 22:7-23—Main Teaching Passage

Matthew 26:17-30; Mark 14:12-25 (Parallel Passage)

1 Corinthians 11:23-26

Memory Verse - 1 Corinthians 11:26

“For as often as you eat this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord’s death till He comes.”

Hook

Review last week’s memory verse, John 13:14.

Bring in a photo from home or a souvenir from a trip you have been on. Tell the class about it, where you got it, why you have kept it, and what it means to you. Ask for some of them to share about things in their house.

When we want to remember special people and events, we keep things like pictures and souvenirs to remember them. In today’s story, Jesus will give us something we can remember Him by.

What does the Bible say? This is where we will read a passage or series of passages that teach on the subject of the day.

BOOK

Today's story take place on the same night as the last one, the night when Jesus washed His disciples' feet. However, first Luke 22:7-13 backs us up to the events earlier that day, the day before Christ's crucifixion. Jesus sent Peter and John into town to prepare a room for the Passover feast that night. He told them that they would encounter a man holding a jar of water on his head, and that he would lead them to a guest room where they could celebrate the Passover. When they went into town, Peter and John found everything exactly as Jesus had said.

Then that night, Jesus and the rest of His disciples ate the Passover feast. Jesus told them that He had been eagerly awaiting to eat this meal with them. He then said that He would not eat of this Passover feast again until the coming of the kingdom of God. During the feast, He took the unleavened bread (a flat bread), broke it, gave it to the disciples, and said to them, "This is My body given for you. Do this in remembrance of Me. The same way, He took a cup and said, "This cup that is poured out for you is the new covenant in My blood." Each of the disciples ate the bread and drank from the cup.

At the end of the passage, Jesus told the disciples that one of them was going to betray Him. Each of the disciples then began asking if He was referring to them. In fact, He was talking about Judas. We will spend more time looking at Judas' betrayal next week.

LOOK

The beginning of this story might appear strange and unrelated. Sure, it's interesting to see how Jesus predicted what would happen with specific accuracy, but it doesn't seem to have any connection to the rest of the story. However, Matthew, Mark, and Luke all record that this event, and it makes an important point: Jesus knew what was about to happen. Just like He knew who the disciples would encounter in the town and how they would get a room for the Passover, Jesus knew what was coming the next day. He knew that He would be arrested, given an unfair trial, beaten, whipped, and crucified. Nothing would take Him by surprise. This means that He knew what He was about to suffer, but He endured it anyway. He knew that it was necessary to suffer in order to save humanity, so He went to the cross.

Knowing that He was about to go to the cross, Jesus left us with a way to remember what He was about to do. When He broke the bread and passed the cup, Jesus began the practice Christians would eventually call communion. Communion is a special meal in which we remember what

The interpretation/ exegesis of the passage. What does this passage mean? How does this passage apply to my life?

LOOK (Continued)

Jesus did for us. In 1 Corinthians 11:26, Paul tells us that in this feast, we proclaim the Lord's death until He comes. When Christians come together, they often imitate this meal that Jesus ate with His disciples. Here at our church, we pass out a piece of a cracker and a small cup of juice. Once everyone has the cracker and the juice, we pray over it and eat it together. When we do this, we remember that Jesus died for us and worship Him for His sacrifice. This act shows the world that we believe that Jesus truly did die for our sins.

In both Luke 22 and 1 Corinthians 11, one of the key words Jesus repeated when He gave out the bread and the cup was "remembrance." Communion is a great time to think about what the Lord did for you and me. Remember how He knew the pain of the cross, yet went anyway. Remember how He died for your sins. Remember how you didn't used to know Jesus, but He saved you. Remember how you used to act before you knew Jesus and how He changed you. Remember all the wonderful things Jesus has done in your life. Even when you aren't taking communion, it is important to remember constantly all that Jesus did for you.

What is my response to this passage of Scripture? How should my life change according to what this passage teaches me? What are the practical things I can do throughout the week to make this true in my life?

TOOK

We can only remember how Jesus saved us if we have actually become believers and trusted in Him. Give students a chance to trust Jesus as their Savior if they never have before.

As a class, memorize 1 Corinthians 11:26.

Pray: Thank the Lord for dying on the cross for us. Worship Him for all He has done in the lives of everyone in the class.

Parent Question: What is communion and why do we celebrate it?

FURTHER STUDY

Commentary on Luke 22:7-23 by David Guzik

2. ([Luk 22:7-13](#)) Preparations for the Passover.

Then came the Day of Unleavened Bread, when the Passover must be killed. And He sent Peter and John, saying, "Go and prepare the Passover for us, that we may eat." So they said to Him, "Where do You want us to prepare?" And He said to them, "Behold, when you have entered the city, a man will meet you carrying a pitcher of water; follow him into the house which he enters. Then you shall say to the master of the house, 'The Teacher says to you, "Where is the guest room where I may eat the Passover with My disciples?'" Then he will show you a large, furnished upper room; there make ready." So they went and found it just as He had said to them, and they prepared the Passover.

a. **A man ... carrying a pitcher:** This was an unusual sight, because **carrying a pitcher** was typically a woman's work, and men carried liquids in animal's skin containers. This would be a distinctive sign to the disciples.

b. **The Teacher says to you:** The scene here implies secrecy, and Jesus good reason to quietly make arrangements for Passover. He didn't want Judas to betray Him before He could give a final talk to the disciples.

c. **Eat the Passover with My disciples:** There seems to be a difference between the synoptic gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke) and John about the **Passover**. The implication in the synoptic gospels is that Jesus was crucified on the day after Passover, and that this meal was the day before. John seems to say that Jesus was crucified on the day of Passover itself, as a Passover lamb ([John 18:28](#), [John 19:14](#)).

i. "Possibly the best explanation is that there were different calendars in use. Jesus died as the Passover victims were being slain according to the official calendar; but he had held the Passover with his followers the previous evening, according to an unofficial calendar." (Morris)

ii. None of the synoptic gospels mention a lamb at the Passover meal. This may be because they could not obtain one before the "official" day of Passover. In addition, Jesus may have wanted it this way, to emphasize the idea that *He* was the Passover sacrifice.

3. ([Luk 22:14-20](#)) The Last Supper.

When the hour had come, He sat down, and the twelve apostles with Him. Then He said to them, "With *fervent* desire I have desired to eat this Passover with you before I suffer; for I say to you, I will no longer eat of it until it is fulfilled in the kingdom of God." Then He took the cup, and gave thanks, and said, "Take this and divide *it* among yourselves; for I say to you, I will not drink of the fruit of the vine until the kingdom of God comes." 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.

a. **With fervent desire I have desired:** This was a passionate moment for Jesus. It wasn't so much that He was saying "goodbye" to His disciples, as much as now He arrived at the central reason why He came to man: to institute a new covenant with men, based on His own sacrifice. This is not the beginning of the end; it is the beginning of the beginning.

i. **He took the cup ... He also took the cup after supper:** From Luke, it seems that Jesus took the cup both before and after the bread. According to the customs of a Passover dinner, this was nothing unusual-there would be four different cups of wine ceremonially sipped during the meal.

b. **I will not drink of the fruit of the vine until the kingdom of God comes:** Jesus has not yet celebrated a Passover in heaven. He is waiting for all His people to be gathered to Him, then there will be a great supper, known as the marriage supper of the Lamb ([Revelation 19:9](#)). This is the fulfillment in the kingdom of God Jesus longs for.

c. Beyond all the controversy about what the elements of this supper really are and what they really mean, the command of Jesus to **do this in remembrance of Me** stands out. We must remember who Jesus is, and all He has done for us.

i. Every time Jesus is misrepresented, we have forgotten. Every time we rebel against the One who bought us, we have forgotten. Every time we look to ourselves instead of Jesus Himself, we have forgotten.

d. Beyond all the controversy about what the elements of this supper really are and what they really mean, the announcement that Jesus is bringing a **new covenant** stands out.

i. What mere man would have the audacity to institute a new covenant between God and man? But here, Jesus founds a **new covenant**, sealed with blood, even as the old covenant was sealed with blood ([Exodus 24:8](#)).

ii. What is the **new covenant** all about? It is all about an *inner transformation*, that cleanses us from all sin. As [Jeremiah 31:34](#) says, *For I will forgive their iniquity, and their sin I will remember no more.* It is about putting God's Word and will in us, as [Jeremiah 31:33](#) says: *I will put My law in their minds, and write it on their hearts.* It is all about a *new, close, relationship with God*, as [Jeremiah 31:33](#) says (*I will be there God, and they shall be My people*).

iii. Because of what Jesus did on the cross, we can have a new covenant relationship with God. But many of us live as if there is no inner transformation, as if there is no cleansing from sin, as if there is no word and will of God in our hearts, and as if there is no new and close relationship with God.

4. ([Luk 22:21-23](#)) Woe to the betrayer.

"But behold, the hand of My betrayer is with Me on the table. And truly the Son of Man goes as it has been determined, but woe to that man by whom He is betrayed!" Then they began to question among themselves, which of them it was who would do this thing.

a. **The Son of Man goes as it has been determined:** It was **determined** by prophecy that the Messiah should be betrayed ([Psalm 41:9](#)), but woe to the one who does it! Judas cannot claim that he "helped" Jesus by fulfilling prophecy. He was and is fully accountable for his sin before God.

i. "The fact that God overrules the evil that bad people do as he brings his purposes to pass does not make them any the less evil." (Morris)

b. **They began to question among themselves, which of them it was:** Judas had done his job well as a traitor, because none of the other disciples seemed to suspect him.