

I. Read Luke 22:1-6

- A. This passage describes Judas Iscariot's betrayal of Jesus. Judas was probably from Kerioth, which is south of Judah. We are not told about his early life. He did hold office in the small band of the twelve disciples. Read John 12:6 and John 13:29 and identify that office.
- B. According to John 12:6, Judas' heart was inclined toward evil as evidenced by:
- C. In John 12:1-8, Judas self-righteously objected to Mary's use of a "very costly oil of spikenard" to anoint the feet of Jesus. What was the objection he offered?

Was his concern for the poor genuine?

- D. The tactics of Judas are used often by those with wicked motives or hidden agendas. Give some contemporary examples (hint: think of political leaders).
- E. To truly understand Judas, one must realize that he was *never what he appeared* to others. Only Jesus knew what was really in Judas' heart. Even the other disciples were fooled by Judas' show of concern for the poor and for them (otherwise they certainly would not have allowed him to continue to act as treasurer and to remain as part of the twelve – Jesus tolerated Judas because He knew his presence was pre-ordained; John 13:21-25). Do you think Judas had pure motives when he *first* joined the disciples?
- F. In Luke 22:1-6, we read that "Satan entered Judas" (NKJV) and then conspired with "the chief priests and captain" (NKJV), thus betraying Jesus. Do you think this is an example of demonic possession?

- G. Why do you suppose Satan might have chosen this particular moment to suggest to Judas such a terrible act of treachery and deceit?

- H. When are we most vulnerable to the temptations of the evil one?

- I. How did Judas end up?

What, if anything, might we infer from this?

- J. What lessons might the church and individual believers learn from Judas?