Judas Revealed, Defects (Mt. 26:21-25; Mk. 14:18-21; Lk. 22:21-23; Jn. 13:21-30)

Jesus Warns About Further Desertion
(Mt. 26:31-35; Mk. 14:27-31; Lk. 22:31-38; Jn. 13:31-38)

The precise sequence of this night does not have a unanimous solution. A.T. Robertson has the most acceptable harmonization.

| (18) | Passover Eaten, Jealousy Rebuked | Jerusalem | 26:20 | 14:17 | 22:16-17, 24:30 |

1. Luke has the shortest version: Behold, the hand of my betrayer is with me on the table (Lk. 22:21-23 cf. Ps. 41:9).
   a. It has been so determined. ὁπίσω τοῦ σπονδύλου; to set limits to, determine, fix, set (Lk. 22:22; Acts 2:23; 10:42; 11:29; 17:26,31; Rom. 1:4; Heb. 4:7).
   b. Woe to that man. God’s predetermined plan to crucify Christ and His prophetic announcement of who the instrument would be does not remove culpability from the tool who volitionally performed the predicted deed.
   c. A group cooperative search began among the Twelve (Lk. 22:23).

2. Background for the Seder feast is important in considering this episode. Baker New Testament Commentary on John 2:13 has a good description.

   a. The Twelve were grieved over His announcement and one by one denied being the traitor (Mk. 14:19).
   b. Jesus notified the Twelve that the betrayer was the one who dipped with Him in the bowl (Mk. 14:20).
   c. Jesus declares a state of goodness in Him in Galilee after His resurrection (Mk 14:28).

4. Matthew includes all of Mark’s details plus the verbal interchange between Judas and Jesus (Mt. 26:21-25).

5. John provides the fullest narrative (Jn. 13:21-30).
   a. This episode is the 3rd time John records a spiritual troubling that Jesus experienced (Jn. 11:33; 12:27; 13:21).
      1) Once Judas departs, Jesus will admonish the Eleven to not let their heart be troubled (Jn. 14:1,27).
      2) This spiritual agony of anticipation will culminate in the Gethsemane anguish (Mt. 26:38; Mk. 14:34).
   d. John is provided the most detailed insight.
      1) The traitor is identified.
      2) Satan is identified.
      3) The other disciples thoughts are disclosed.

6. Jesus Christ: The Greatest Life has a beneficial hybrid narrative for this episode.

   a. Jesus teaches the Eleven that Zech. 13:7 is about to be fulfilled (Mt. 26:31; Mk. 14:27). He then advises them to meet Him in Galilee after His resurrection (Mt. 26:32; Mk. 14:28).
   b. Peter (and the other ten) called Jesus a liar and accused the Scriptures of being inaccurate (Mt. 26:33-35; Mk. 14:29-31).
   c. Jesus prophesies a short-term prophecy which should encourage the Eleven as to everything else He will communicate between the upper room and the garden of Gethsemane (Mt. 26:34,36; Mk. 14:30,32; Lk. 22:34,39; Jn. 13:36-38; 14:28-31).
   d. Luke records an important exhortation regarding the intensified stage of the angelic conflict (Lk. 22:31-38).
      1) Satan demanded, but Jesus requested (prayed) (Lk. 22:31). Our Advocate before the Father is a tremendous blessing (Job 1-2; Zech. 3; Rom. 8:34; Heb. 7:25; 9:24; 1st Jn. 2:1).
      2) Even in failure, faith doesn’t fail and veterans of testing are tasked with equipping others (Lk. 22:32).
      3) The ministry of the Eleven is now different than it was previously (Lk. 22:35-38 cf. 9:3-6; 10:4-12).
   e. John records the Lord’s emphasis on immediate glory and the new (Church Age) commandment (Jn. 13:31-35).
      1) “Now” is the Son of Man glorified, and God the Father glorified in Christ (v.31 cf. Jn. 12:28).
      2) The Father will glorify the Son immediately (v.32 cf. Jn. 17:21-26).
      3) The Body of Christ will operate on earth with the Head seated in heaven (v.33 cf. Jn. 16:5-7).
      4) A New Commandment for the Church (v.34-35 cf. 1st Jn. 2:7-10; 3:11,14-18,23; 2nd Jn. 5).