

PALM SUNDAY

John 12

Palm Sunday falls on the Sunday before _____ and commemorates an event reported by all four Gospels (Mark 11:1-11, Matthew 21:1-11, Luke 19:28-44, and John 12:12-19) - the Triumphal Entry of Jesus into _____ in the days before his Passion. (The Passion is the theological term used for the _____, both physical and mental, of Jesus in the hours prior to and including his trial and execution by crucifixion.)

As recorded in the Gospels, before entering Jerusalem, Jesus was staying at Bethany, and as the Gospel of John records he had dinner with _____, and his sisters Mary and Martha John 12:12-19. While there, Jesus is described by the Synoptic Gospels (_____ - _____) as sending two unnamed disciples to Jerusalem, in order to retrieve a colt that had been tied up but had never been ridden, and to say, if questioned, that the colt was needed but would be returned in a short period of time.

Jesus rode the colt into Jerusalem, after the disciples had first put their cloaks on it, so as to make it more comfortable. The Gospels go on to describe how Jesus rode into Jerusalem, and how the people there lay down their cloaks in front of him, and also lay down small branches of trees. This is a fulfillment of _____ 9:9-10 concerning the Triumphal Entry: "Rejoice greatly, O Daughter of Zion! Shout, Daughter of Jerusalem! See, your king comes to you, righteous and having salvation, gentle and riding on a donkey, on a colt, the foal of a donkey. I will take away the chariots from Ephraim and the war-horses from Jerusalem, and the battle bow will be broken. He will proclaim peace to the nations. His rule will extend from sea to sea and from the River to the ends of the earth."

Why should the Messiah come on a _____? The answer is in the symbolism of the donkey, which in some Eastern traditions seems to be seen as an animal of _____, versus the horse, which is the animal of war. Therefore, it was said that a king came riding upon a horse when he was bent on war and rode upon a donkey when he wanted to point out that he was coming in peace. Thus, the king riding on a colt, the foal of a donkey complies with the words _____ or lowly and strongly implies the message of peace. This message of peace was always fundamental with Jesus, but it is not clear how well understood was it in those days. In fact, John declares: These things understood not His disciples at the first (12:16). It is highly probable that the public enthusiasm of the day saw the Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem more like a declaration of _____ against Israel's enemies than a message of peace.

_____ Christ dealt with before and after the Triumphant Entry:

John 9-The man born blind

- 1-12-the event
- 13-34-the blind man's encounter with the Pharisees
- 35-38-Jesus spiritual rescue of the man
- 39-41-_____ with the unbelieving

John 10-The good Shepherd

- 22-42-attempt to _____ Jesus

John 11-Lazarus raised from the dead

- 45-47-_____ Jesus death

John 12-Triumphant Entry Vs 12-15

- 9-11-_____ Lazarus death
- 16-19-_____ Pharisees

Christ's _____ Spirit:

John 11:3-_____ death

John 12-23-28-Troubled at the thought of dying

John 13:21-30-Thought of Judas _____

- Vs 1-5-Jesus is well aware of the events taking place because He is _____
- Vs 31-38-Jesus is well aware of the actions of _____ very soon to take place

Conclusion: John 14:1-3-At the time of the Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem, Jesus is well aware of the future awaiting Him and the believer, yet His _____ for the lost of the world guided Him through those very difficult days, even when He knew that those around Him did not fully _____ what was really happening. Today, we worship a Savior who not only made a Triumphal entry into Jerusalem, but will one day _____ and reign there while the entire _____ is submissive to His every command. Hallelujah, what a Savior!