

Lesson 1: Jonah is a sign of Jesus’:

- **(Part I)** _____ (Luke 11:29; Jonah 1:17).

- **(Part II)** _____ (Matt 12:40; Jonah 2:1-2, 6; Acts 2:24-27).

- **(Part III):** Resurrection _____ (Jon 2:10; Luke 24:46; 1 Cor 15:4).

Lesson 2: _____ Jesus’ substitutionary atonement (Jon 1:6, 12-14; John 3:16; Rom 5:1).

Family Worship Guide
Memory Verses: Luke 11:29

Day 1: Read Luke 11:29, Matthew 12:40 and discuss: When the “evil generation” in Jesus’ day asked for a sign, why didn’t Jesus perform another miracle for them? How was Jonah a sign of Jesus’ death, burial, and resurrection to that generation? What words in Jonah 1:17 make us think of Jesus and the Gospel?



Day 2: Read Jonah 2:1-6, Acts 2:24-27 and discuss: What are the Old and New Testament names for the temporary abode of the dead? In the Old Testament, where did people *not* go when they died, and where did they go? Where was Jesus between His death and resurrection? How do we know He didn’t go to heaven? What parts of Jonah 2 make the prophet look like he’s dead? Why is this language used?

Day 3: Read Jonah 1:6-14 and discuss: How does Jonah prefigure Jesus’ substitutionary atonement? Instead of throwing Jonah into the sea, the sailors rowed harder. What does that picture? What does the storm picture? How is the storm calmed that rages against us? How did the sailors avoid perishing, and how do we avoid perishing?

Suggestions for Prayer

Your pastors and elders: those who lead, feed, and care for the flock, and their families (Col 4:3; 2 Thes 3:1).

Church members in need (1 Tim 2:1; Eph 6:18; Col 1:9).

“Kings” and those in authority: President Trump, Vice President Pence, Governor Inslee (1 Tim 2:2).

The spread of the Gospel: Missionaries and unreached people groups (Matt 9:37-38).