



Calvary of Albuquerque

Betrayed! - John 13:18-30
From the Series, Believe:879
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MESSAGE SUMMARY

Relationships can withstand an enormous amount of pressure, but betrayal is sure to end most. The old English word means to hand over or to deliver. Think of it: while Jesus was about to deliver the world from sin and its destruction, Judas was about to deliver the Savior over to His enemies. If you've ever felt betrayed by someone, this study will have special application to you.

OUTLINE

I. The Prediction of Betrayal (v. 18)

- A. What Jesus Knew
- B. What Jesus Did

II. The Paradox of Betrayal (vv. 19-20)

- A. Greater Trust in Savior
- B. Greater Trust in Scripture
- C. Great Thrust in Service

III. The Proximity of Betrayal (vv. 21-30)



Pondering the Principles:

1. How had Satan's grip on Judas developed? (See 6:70; 12:4-6; 13:2, 27.) What did Jesus mean by "What you do, do quickly"?
2. When have you felt that you have betrayed someone? What did you do when you found out just how bad it was? What did God teach you in that situation?
3. Has God ever prepared you for something you didn't see coming at the time? What was it?

DETAILED NOTES

I. Introduction

- A. Worst crime ever committed was selling out the Son of God for thirty pieces of silver (about \$25)
- B. None of the apostles knew Judas would betray until that night (Jesus declared it to John and Peter)
- C. Judas

1. His name

- a. From the word "Judah"
- b. Means praise (his parents probably hoped he would grow up to praise the Lord)
- c. Now a synonym for "traitor" (A "Judas" is someone who betrays a friend or comrade)

2. Traditions

- a. In England, on Ash Wednesday (the beginning of Lent), drag a jack o' lantern figure through the streets, shooting it to pieces
- b. In Spain, Portugal, and Latin America, on Good Friday, a life-size straw or wood figure taken into the streets, spit on, kicked, cursed; called "Punishing Judas"

3. Judas is the man who betrayed Christ: the betrayer

D. Betrayal

- 1. Causes marriages to split apart
- 2. Causes friendships to be severed
- 3. Causes nations to split
- 4. Causes war to start

II. The Prediction of Betrayal (v. 18)

- A. What Jesus Knew

1. He wasn't surprised
2. He quoted Psalm 41
 - a. David wrote about a friend who betrayed him: Ahithophel
 - i. When David's son, Absalom, rebelled, Ahithophel acted as a traitor
 - ii. Ahithophel hung himself
 - b. "Lifting up heel" means to kick a person when they are down; a violent kicking, as in the neck
3. Omniscient (He knows everything at all times); not a helpless victim of the crime
 - a. The woman at the well: "Jesus said to her, 'Go, call your husband, and come here.' The woman answered and said, 'I have no husband.' Jesus said to her, 'You have well said, 'I have no husband,' for you have had five husbands, and the one whom you now have is not your husband; in that you spoke truly.' The woman said to Him, 'Sir, I perceive that You are a prophet.'" (John 4:16-19)
 - b. The man with the withered hand: "But He knew their thoughts." (Luke 6:8)
 - c. Demon-possessed man: "Then one was brought to Him who was demon-possessed, blind and mute; and He healed him, so that the blind and mute man both spoke and saw. And all the multitudes were amazed and said, 'Could this be the Son of David?' Now when the Pharisees heard it they said, 'This fellow does not cast out demons except by Beelzebub, the ruler of the demons.' But Jesus knew their thoughts." (Matthew 12:22-25)
 - d. Jesus knew everything that was going to happen
 - i. That Peter would deny Him
 - ii. That Thomas would doubt Him
 - iii. That Judas would betray Him
4. His knowledge did not soften the blow
 - a. We often emphasize Jesus' Deity, but neglect His humanity
 - b. "He was troubled in spirit" (v. 21)
 - i. ταρασσω - tarasso- agitated, troubled
 - ii. "For we do not have a High Priest who cannot sympathize with our weaknesses, but was in all points tempted as we are, yet without sin." (Hebrews 4:15)

B. What Jesus Did

1. "I know whom I have chosen" (v. 18)
 - a. Sovereign election
 - b. Jesus gave Judas the opportunity to believe
2. "Now it came to pass in those days that He went out to the mountain to pray, and continued all night in prayer to God. And when it was day, He called His disciples to Himself; and from them He chose twelve whom He also named apostles: Simon, whom He also named Peter, and Andrew his brother; James and John; Philip and Bartholomew; Matthew and Thomas; James the son of Alphaeus, and Simon called the Zealot; Judas the son of James, and Judas Iscariot who also became a traitor." (Luke 6:12-16)
3. Why was Judas chosen as an apostle?
 - a. To fulfill Scripture
 - b. To love anyone at all is to be vulnerable
 - i. You must take risks, even if it means being hurt
 - ii. Impossible to ensure you won't get hurt
 - iii. When you commit yourself to anyone there will be pain somewhere
 - iv. Anybody can love an ideal person; the challenge is to love the real person
 - v. You will be betrayed; someone will take advantage of you
 - vi. Jesus continually demonstrated love to Judas

III. The Paradox of Betrayal (vv. 19-20) (See Romans 8:28)

A. Greater Trust in Savior

1. Jesus told them in advance so they could see His claims were true
2. As the idols were tested: "Let them bring forth and show us what will happen; Let them show the former things, what they were, That we may consider them, And know the latter end of them; Or declare to us things to come. Show the things that are to come hereafter, that we may know that you are gods; Yes, do good or do evil, That we may be dismayed and see it together." (Isaiah 41:22-23)
3. Purpose of prophecy: to drive us to trust Him even more

B. Greater Trust in Scripture

1. Jesus quoted Psalm 41 to demonstrate His betrayal was predicted in advance
2. After the death, burial, resurrection, and ascension of Christ, the apostles recognize this was prophecy fulfilled: Study the Old Testament
3. Prophecy transforms the way we look at Scripture; showcases its reliability
4. The Word of God enables us to get through unstable times
5. We should pass on a lifestyle of confidence in the Scripture (i.e., John Newton, parents had helped memorize Scripture and died when he was six years old. Lived with relative, hard life, joined Navy as a teen, went AWOL; joined the slave trade, in a storm about to sink, Scripture came to mind, and he understood it for the first time; cried out to God, life spared, gave life to Christ, wrote *Amazing Grace*).

C. Greater Thrust in Service

1. The apostles
 - a. Jesus announced his death; troubled apostles
 - b. Jesus announced the betrayal from among that group; casts discouragement among them
 - c. Jesus reassures them, this doesn't change things: Their position and importance to His plan is so valued that when people receive them it is as if they receive God Himself.
2. A betrayal by one person does not diminish our responsibility or our calling
3. Hypocrisy should cause us to run to Christ, not run away
4. In the midst of betrayal, ambassadors will go out

IV. The Proximity of Betrayal (vv. 21-30)

- A. Apostles reclining on left side around the U shaped table (triclinium)
- B. Jesus announced that one would betray Him; each apostle responded, "Is it I?" (Matthew 26:22)
- C. Guests of honor on Jesus' right and left side
 - 1. John on his right; leaning toward Jesus
 - 2. Judas on his left; leaning away from Jesus
- D. It was night
 - 1. John uses metaphor of light and darkness throughout this gospel
 - 2. Darkness had settled on Judas' soul
 - 3. Movement away from Christ is stepping into darkness
- E. Jesus reached out to Judas until the end
- F. Peter Miller (walked sixty miles to ask George Washington for the pardon of his enemy)

Greek Terms: ταρασσω - tarasso- agitated, troubled

Figures Referenced: John Newton; Peter Miller; George Washington

Cross References: Psalm 41; Isaiah 41:22-23; Matthew 12:22-25; Matthew 26:22; Luke 6:8; Luke 6:12-16; John 4:16-19; Romans 8:28; Hebrews 4:15