

PETE BUMGARNER MINISTRIES

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THE MINISTRY OF JESUS

STUDY GUIDE



THE MINISTRY OF JESUS

SCRIPTURE READING

Isaiah 61:1-3

The Spirit of the Lord God is upon Me because the Lord has anointed Me to preach good news to the humble. He has sent Me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim freedom to the captives, the opening of the prison to those who are bound, to proclaim the desirable year of the Lord, the day of God's revenge, to comfort all who mourn, to give to those who mourn in Zion beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of despondency, so that they might be called trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, so that He may be glorified.

Luke 4:18-19

The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me because He has anointed Me to preach the gospel to the poor (spiritually impoverished). He has sent Me to heal those whose hearts have been crushed, to proclaim deliverance to the captives, recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those who are subdued, and to preach the acceptable year of the Lord.

Acts 10:38

How God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Spirit and with power, Who went about doing good and healing all who were oppressed by the devil because God was with Him.

I John 3:8

He who commits sin is of the devil because the devil sinned from the beginning. For this purpose, the Son of God was manifested, so that He might undo the works of the devil.

THEME

As ministers of the gospel, we must pattern our lives and ministries after Jesus. In order to pattern our ministries after Jesus, we must first learn the ministry of Jesus. We must learn both the positive and negative sides of His ministry. Not only did Jesus do great and mighty things in His ministry, but also He was rejected and persecuted because of His ministry. If we can understand the ministry of Jesus, we can better cope with our ministries, whether things are good or bad. Not all of Jesus' ministry was glorious, but it culminated in a glorious victory. We may find that this same truth can be applied to our ministries. Let's learn the ministry of Jesus and follow His example in all aspects of ministry.

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The ministry of Jesus is generally thought of as a great and marvelous ministry, but we must realize that Jesus' ministry faced much opposition.
- B. The cross was not the only opposition that Jesus encountered; in reality, the cross came as a result of the opposition.
- C. Although the ministry of Jesus was great and marvelous, it suffered rejection and persecution.
- D. The servant is not greater than his master; therefore, we must pattern ourselves after Jesus. In both the good and difficult times of ministry, it is vital that we conduct ourselves properly. (John 13:16; John 15:20)
 - 1. Jesus' ministry was one of availability and accessibility. First, He was available to God, then He was accessible to the people.
 - 2. It is imperative that our ministries follow this pattern of availability and accessibility.
- E. The purpose for Jesus' manifestation in the world was to "undo" the works of the devil; it appears that the purpose of all ministries, despite their uniqueness and differences, should be "undoing the works of the devil." (I John 3:8)

- F. We will study the ministry of Jesus by looking at the many aspects of His ministry. We must pattern our ministries after the ministry of Jesus.

II. THE PREACHING MINISTRY OF JESUS

- A. Jesus is not generally recognized as a preacher, yet in Luke 4:18-19 (KJV), Jesus uses the word “preach” three times.

1. A preacher proclaims the gospel with a concise message.
2. A teacher expounds the gospel with a more detailed message.
3. Both proclamation and exposition are vital to the gospel message.

- B. There are thirteen references in the four gospels (KJV) that attest to the fact that Jesus preached:

Matthew 4:17; Matthew 4:23; Matthew 9:35; Matthew 11:1; Matthew 11:5; Mark 1:14; Mark 1:38-39; Mark 2:2; Luke 4:18-19; Luke 4:43-44; Luke 7:22; Luke 8:1; Luke 20:1

- C. Too often, we limit the ministry of Jesus to teaching, not realizing that Jesus was also a preacher.

- D. What did Jesus preach?

1. Jesus preached repentance as He declared that the kingdom of heaven was at hand. (Matthew 4:17; Mark 1:14-15)
2. Jesus preached about the kingdom of God. (Matthew 4:23; Matthew 9:35; Mark 1:14; Luke 4:43-44)
 - a. Jesus was compelled to preach the gospel of the kingdom of God. (Luke 4:43-44)
 - b. We, the Body of Christ, are also compelled to preach the gospel of the kingdom of God. (Mark 16:15)

3. Jesus preached the gospel. (Matthew 11:5; Luke 4:18; Luke 7:22; Luke 20:1)
4. Jesus preached the Word of God. (Mark 2:1-2)
5. Jesus preached the acceptable year of the Lord. (Luke 4:18-19)

E. Where did Jesus preach?

1. He preached in cities and villages. (Matthew 11:1; Luke 8:1)
2. He preached in synagogues. (Mark 1:38-39)
3. He preached in houses. (Mark 2:1-2)
4. He preached in the temple. (Luke 20:1)

F. How did Jesus preach?

1. He preached in simplicity with a vocabulary everyone understood.
2. He used scripture and illustrations to enhance His proclamation.

III. THE TEACHING OF JESUS

A. Teaching was a vital part of Jesus' ministry.

B. There are forty-three references in the four gospels (KJV) that mention the teaching of Jesus:

Matthew 4:23; Matthew 5:2; Matthew 7:29; Matthew 9:35; Matthew 11:1; Matthew 13:54; Matthew 21:23; Matthew 22:16; Matthew 26:55; Mark 1:21-22; Mark 2:13; Mark 4:1-2; Mark 6:2; Mark 6:6; Mark 6:34; Mark 8:31; Mark 9:31; Mark 10:1; Mark 11:17; Mark 12:14; Mark 12:35; Mark 14:49; Luke 4:15; Luke 4:31; Luke 5:3; Luke 5:17; Luke 6:6; Luke 11:1; Luke 13:10; Luke 13:22; Luke 13:26; Luke 19:47; Luke 20:1; Luke 20:21; Luke 21:37; Luke 23:5; John 3:2; John 6:59; John 7:14; John 7:28; John 8:2; John 8:20; John 18:20

- C. Jesus taught with authority; this authority came as a result of the anointing and His knowledge of the subject. He often perceived things by the Spirit and taught from the heart.
- D. The teaching of Jesus was often spontaneous in reply to some comment or question from someone in the crowd.
- E. What did Jesus teach?
 - 1. Jesus taught many things concerning the kingdom of God.
 - 2. Jesus taught about practical daily living. (Matthew 5,6,&7)
 - 3. Jesus taught about divorce. (Matthew 5:31-32; Matthew 19:1-12)
 - 4. Jesus taught about prayer. (Matthew 6:5-13; Luke 11:1-4)
 - 5. Jesus taught about forgiveness. (Matthew 6:14-15)
 - 6. Jesus taught about fasting. (Matthew 6:16-18)
 - 7. Jesus taught the way of God. (Matthew 22:16; Mark 12:14; Luke 20:21)
 - 8. Jesus taught about His death and resurrection. (Mark 8:31; Mark 9:31)
 - 9. Jesus was not a specialty teacher; He taught all subjects. He also taught all people—from the religious leaders, to the disciples, to the multitudes of common people, to an individual Samaritan woman at a well, to a thief on a cross who did not understand that Jesus had already come into His kingdom.
- F. Where did Jesus teach?
 - 1. He taught in the synagogues. (Matthew 4:23; Matthew 9:35; Matthew 13:54; Mark 1:21; Mark 6:2; Luke 4:15; Luke 6:6; Luke 13:10; John 6:59; John 18:20)

2. He taught in the temple. (Matthew 21:23; Matthew 26:55; Mark 11:15-17; Mark 12:35; Mark 14:49; Luke 19:47; Luke 20:1; Luke 21:37; John 7:14; John 7:28; John 8:2; John 8:20; John 18:20)
 - a. The synagogues were places to assemble together and learn the “law of Moses.” (The activity of the synagogue centered around learning.)
 - b. The temple was the place appointed by God to offer the required sacrifices stated in the “law of Moses.” (The activity of the temple centered around worship.)
 3. He taught in a house. (Luke 5:17-19)
 4. He taught out of a ship. (Luke 5:3)
 5. He taught by the seaside. (Mark 2:13; Mark 4:1-2)
 6. He taught in the cities. (Matthew 11:1; Luke 13:22)
 7. He taught in the villages. (Mark 6:6; Luke 13:22)
 8. He taught in the streets. (Luke 13:26)
 9. He taught on a mountain. (Matthew 5:1-2)
 10. He taught throughout the land of Judea. (Luke 23:5)
 11. Jesus taught wherever the need arose and occasion allowed. (Mark 6:34; Mark 10:1; Luke 4:31)
 12. When unbelief prevented Jesus from doing mighty works, He taught. (Mark 6:1-6)
- G. How did Jesus teach?
1. Jesus often used parables when He taught; He used natural illustrations to teach spiritual truths.
 2. Jesus taught with authority. (Matthew 7:29)
 3. Jesus taught correctly and in a direct manner. (Luke 20:21)
- H. Nicodemus recognized Jesus as a teacher Who had come from God. (John 3:2)

IV. THE HEALING MINISTRY OF JESUS

- A. Healing was a major part of Jesus' ministry. (Acts 10:38)
- B. There are sixty references in the gospels (KJV) that speak of the healing ministry of Jesus:

Matthew 4:23-24; Matthew 8:1-4; Matthew 8:5-13; Matthew 8:14-15; Matthew 8:16-17; Matthew 9:1-8; Matthew 9:20-22; Matthew 9:27-31; Matthew 9:32-33; Matthew 9:35; Matthew 11:2-6; Matthew 12:9-14; Matthew 12:15; Matthew 12:22; Matthew 14:14; Matthew 14:34-36; Matthew 15: 29-31; Matthew 17:14-18; Matthew 19:1-2; Matthew 20:29-34; Matthew 21:14; Mark 1:29-31; Mark 1: 32-34; Mark 1:40-45; Mark 2:3-12; Mark 3:1-5; Mark 3:9-10; Mark 5:22-24; Mark 5:25-34; Mark 6:1-6; Mark 6:53-56; Mark 7:31-37; Mark 8:22-26; Mark 10:46-52; Luke 4:18; Luke 4:38-39; Luke 4:40; Luke 5:12-14; Luke 5:15; Luke 5:17-26; Luke 6:6-10; Luke 6:17-19; Luke 7:1-10; Luke 7:19-23; Luke 8:1-2; Luke 8:36; Luke 8:43-48; Luke 9:10-11; Luke 9:37-42; Luke 13:10-17; Luke 13:31-32; Luke 14:1-6; Luke 17:11-19; Luke 18:35-43; Luke 22:49-51; John 4:46-54; John 5:2-14; John 6:2; John 7:23; John 9:1-9

1. Many people with various diseases were healed through the ministry of Jesus. (Matthew 4:23-24; Matthew 8:16-17; Matthew 9:35; Matthew 11:4-5; Matthew 12:15; Matthew 14:14; Matthew 14:34-36; Matthew 15:29-31; Matthew 19:1-2; Matthew 21:14; Mark 1:32-34; Mark 3:7-12; Mark 6:53-56; Luke 4:40; Luke 6:17-19; Luke 7:19-23; Luke 8:1-3; Luke 9:11)
2. Peter's mother-in-law was healed through the ministry of Jesus. (Matthew 8:14-15; Mark 1:29-31; Luke 4:38-39)
3. A leper was healed through the ministry of Jesus. (Matthew 8:1-4; Mark 1:40-45; Luke 5:12-16)
4. A centurion's servant was healed through the ministry of Jesus. (Matthew 8:5-13; Luke 7:1-10)
5. A paralytic man was healed through the ministry of Jesus. (Matthew 9:1-8; Mark 2:1-12; Luke 5:17-26)

6. A woman with an issue of blood was healed through the ministry of Jesus. (Matthew 9:20-22; Mark 5:25-34; Luke 8:43-48)
7. Two blind men were healed through the ministry of Jesus. (Matthew 9:27-31)
8. A mute demoniac was healed through the ministry of Jesus. (Matthew 9:32-33; Luke 11:14)
9. A man with a withered hand was healed through the ministry of Jesus. (Matthew 12:9-13; Mark 3:1-6; Luke 6:6-11)
10. A blind and mute demoniac was healed through the ministry of Jesus. (Matthew 12:22)
11. A Syrophenician woman's daughter was healed through the ministry of Jesus. (Matthew 15:21-28; Mark 7:24-30)
12. An epileptic boy was healed through the ministry of Jesus. (Matthew 17:14-21; Mark 9:14-29; Luke 9:37-43)
13. Bartimaeus and another man were healed of blindness through the ministry of Jesus. (Matthew 20:29-34; Mark 10:46-52; Luke 18:35-43)
14. A blind man at Bethsaida was healed through the ministry of Jesus. (Mark 8:22-26)
15. A deaf man with a speech impediment was healed through the ministry of Jesus. (Mark 7:32-37)
16. A woman with a spirit of infirmity was healed through the ministry of Jesus. (Luke 13:10-17)
17. A man with edema (dropsy) was healed through the ministry of Jesus. (Lukel4:1-4)
18. Ten lepers were healed through the ministry of Jesus. (Luke 17:11-19)
19. Malchus' ear was restored through the ministry of Jesus. (Luke 22:49-51; John 18:10)

20. A nobleman's son was healed through the ministry of Jesus. (John 4:46-54)
 21. An invalid who was at the Pool of Bethesda was healed through the ministry of Jesus. (John 5:1-4)
 22. Another blind man was healed through the ministry of Jesus. (John 9:1-7)
- C. The healing ministry of Jesus included both the physical and the emotional dimensions of man.
- D. In Luke 4:18 (KJV), Jesus declared that He was anointed to heal the brokenhearted.
1. In this passage of scripture, "heal" means to cure.
 2. "Brokenhearted" relates to the crushed emotions of an individual.
 3. "Healing the brokenhearted" does not appear in some of the Greek manuscripts or in some translations of the Bible; however, Isaiah prophetically proclaimed that Jesus would heal the brokenhearted. (Isaiah 61:1-3)
 4. Although Jesus was anointed to heal people, unbelief prevented some from being healed. (Matthew 13:58; Mark 6:5-6)
- E. Jesus healed by speaking, by touching, and by requiring an action from the recipient.
- F. Many of those healed through the ministry of Jesus were healed directly as a result of their faith.
1. The centurion's servant was healed as a result of the centurion's faith. (Matthew 8:5-13; Luke 7:1-10)
 2. The paralytic man was healed as a result of his friends' faith. (Matthew 9:1-8; Mark 2:1-12; Luke 5:17-26)
 3. Two blind men were healed as a result of their faith. (Matthew 9:27-31)
 4. A woman with an issue of blood was healed as a result of her faith. (Matthew 9:20-22; Mark 5:25-34; Luke 8:43-48)

5. The Syrophenician woman's daughter was healed as a result of the woman's faith. (Matthew 15:21-28; Mark 7:24-30)
 6. Bartimaeus was healed from blindness as a result of his faith. (Mark 10:46-52; Luke 18:35-43)
 7. Ten lepers were healed as a result of their faith. (Luke 17:11-19)
 8. The nobleman's son was healed as a result of the father's faith. (John 4:50-53)
- G. By observing the healing ministry of Jesus we can learn that healing is dependent upon faith.
1. It is imperative that the minister operate in faith, believing in both the power and faithfulness of God.
 2. The one who desires to be healed must also believe and act accordingly.
 3. People came to hear Jesus and to be healed by Him. (Luke 5:15; Luke 6:17)

V. THE DELIVERANCE MINISTRY OF JESUS

- A. Deliverance means freedom or pardon.
- B. Jesus was anointed to set captives free; Satanic bondage can certainly be classified as captivity. One can also be bound by religion.
- C. There are twenty-six references in the gospels (KJV) that reveal the deliverance ministry of Jesus:

Matthew 4:23-24; Matthew 8:16; Matthew 8:28-34; Matthew 9:32-34; Matthew 12:22-28; Matthew 15:21-28; Matthew 17:14-18; Mark 1:23-27; Mark 1:32-34; Mark 1:39; Mark 3:11-12; Mark 3:22-30; Mark 5:1-20; Mark 7:24-30; Mark 9:17-27; Mark 16:9; Luke 4:18; Luke 4:33-36; Luke 4:40-41; Luke 6:17-19; Luke 7:20-22; Luke 8:26-39; Luke 9:37-42; Luke 11:14-26; Luke 13:11-17; Luke 13:32

1. Many people were delivered from demonic powers through the ministry of Jesus. (Matthew 4:23-24; Matthew 8:16; Mark 1:32-34; Mark 1:39; Luke 4:40-41; Luke 6:17-19; Luke 7:20-22; Luke 13:32)
2. Through the ministry of Jesus, two men in the country of the Gadarenes were delivered. (Matthew 8:28-34; Mark 5:1-20; Luke 8:26-39)
3. Through the ministry of Jesus, a demon-possessed mute man was healed when he was delivered from a demon. (Matthew 9:32-34; Luke 11:14-26)
4. Through the ministry of Jesus, a demon-possessed man who was blind and mute received healing when he was delivered from a demon. (Matthew 12:22-28)
5. Through the ministry of Jesus, a Syrophenician woman's daughter was delivered from demon possession. (Matthew 15:21-28; Mark 7:24-30)
6. Through the ministry of Jesus, an epileptic boy was healed when the demon was cast out of him. (Matthew 17:14-18; Mark 9:17-27; Luke 9:37-42)
7. While Jesus was teaching in the synagogue, a demon-possessed man interrupted Him. The man was delivered through the ministry of Jesus. (Mark 1:23-27; Luke 4:33-36)
8. Through the deliverance ministry of Jesus, seven demons were cast out of Mary Magdalene. (Mark 16:9)
9. Through the ministry of Jesus, a woman with a spirit of infirmity was healed when she was delivered from an evil spirit. (Luke 13:11-17)
10. Jesus did not allow the demons to continue talking. (Mark 3:11-12; Luke 4:40-41)
11. Jesus was accused of casting out devils through the power of Satan. (Mark 3:22-30; Luke 11:14-26)
12. Jesus was anointed to set captives free. (Luke 4:18)

- D. I John 3:8 reveals that the reason for Jesus' manifestation was to destroy (loosen or undo) the works of the devil.
- E. Jesus ministered deliverance by demanding the demons to loose and set free those whom they had bound.
- F. On many occasions, Jesus demanded the demons to depart from or come out of individuals.

VI. THE MIRACLE MINISTRY OF JESUS

- A. A miracle is an inexplicable phenomenon that demonstrates God's supernatural power.
- B. There are two Greek words which describe "miracle."
 - 1. The Greek word *dunamis* (doo'-nam-is) means "force, power, or inherent ability."
 - 2. The Greek word *semeion* (say-mi'-on) means "an indication, ceremonially or supernaturally." It refers to a sign, mark, or token. It has been translated as miracle, sign, token, and wonder.
- C. There are twenty-three references in the gospels (KJV) that attest to the miracle ministry of Jesus:

Matthew 8:23-27; Matthew 14:13-21; Matthew 14:22-33; Matthew 15:32-38; Matthew 17:24-27; Mark 4:35-41; Mark 6:34-44; Mark 6:45-52; Mark 8:1-9; Luke 5:4-11; Luke 8:22-25; Luke 9:10-17; John 2:1-11; John 2:23; John 4:46-54; John 6:2; John 6:14; John 6:26; John 7:31; John 9:16; John 11:47; John 12:17-18; John 12:37

- 1. Through the ministry of Jesus, a storm was calmed. (Matthew 8:23-27; Mark 4:35-41; Luke 8:22-25)
- 2. Through the ministry of Jesus, multitudes were supernaturally fed. (Matthew 14:13-21; Matthew 15:32-38; Mark 6:34-44; Mark 8:1-9; Luke 9:10-17; John 6:26)
- 3. Jesus walked on the sea. (Matthew 14:22-33; Mark 6:45-52)

4. Through the ministry of Jesus, money was supernaturally provided to pay taxes for both Peter and Jesus. (Matthew 17:24-27)
5. A supernatural abundance of fish were caught as a result of the miracle ministry of Jesus. (Luke 5:4-11)
6. Jesus turned water into wine. (John 2:1-11)
7. Many people believed in the name of Jesus because of the miracles he did. (John 2:23; John 7:31; John 9:16)
8. The miraculous healing of the nobleman's son came as a result of the ministry of Jesus. (John 4:46-54)
9. Multitudes followed Jesus because of His miracle ministry. (John 6:2)
10. Because of His miracle ministry, some were convinced that Jesus was "that prophet." (Deuteronomy 18:15-18; John 6:14)
11. Even those who opposed Jesus did not deny His miracle ministry. (John 11:47)
12. The raising of Lazarus from the dead is called a miracle. (John 12:17-18)
13. Although Jesus performed many miracles, not everyone believed on Him. (John 12:37)

D. The miracles of Jesus were of great variety.

1. Some of the healings which Jesus wrought were called miracles. (John 6:2; John 4:46-54; John 9:16)
2. Jesus referred to casting out devils as a miracle. (Mark 9:38-39)

E. Jesus never performed a miracle to impress people with God's power. Supernatural signs are not given to impress people; they are given to help people.

- F. Not everyone who sees a miracle will become a believer; miracles are not designed to produce believers. (Luke 16:31; John 6:26; John 12:37-38)
- G. Miracles are a demonstration of God's grace and power.

VIII. JESUS RAISED THE DEAD

- A. Although raising the dead was not an everyday occurrence with Jesus, it did happen occasionally. (Matthew 11:5; Luke 7:19-23)
- B. There are ten references in the gospels (KJV) that tell of Jesus raising the dead:

Matthew 9:18-19, 23-25; Matthew 11:5; Mark 5:21-24, 35-43; Luke 7:11-15; Luke 7:19-23; Luke 8:41-42, 49-56; John 11:38-44; John 12:1; John 12:9; John 12:17

- C. The gospels record three persons whom Jesus raised from the dead.
 1. Jesus raised Jairus' daughter from the dead. (Matthew 9:18-19, 23-25; Mark 5:21-24, 35-43; Luke 8:41-42, 49-56)
 2. Jesus raised the widow of Nain's son from the dead. (Luke 7:11-15)
 3. Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead. (John 11:38-44; John 12:1; John 12:9; John 12:17)

IX. THE PERSECUTIONS OF JESUS

- A. The powerful ministry of Jesus was not without persecution, opposition, and temptation.
- B. Satan tempted Jesus at the very beginning of His ministry. (Matthew 4:1-11; Mark 1:12-13; Luke 4:1-13)
- C. Many attempts were made to harm or kill Jesus:

Matthew 12:14; Matthew 21:45-46; Matthew 26:3-5; Matthew 27:1; Mark 3:1-6; Mark 11:18; Luke 4:28-30; Luke 6:11; Luke 11:53-54; Luke 13:31; Luke 19:47; Luke 20:19; Luke 22:2; John 5:16; John 7:1,30; John 8:59; John 10:31-33, 39; John 11:8, 47-50, 53

- D. Often, the Jews tried to arrest Jesus. (Matthew 21:46; Matthew 26:3-4; Matthew 26:50; Mark 3:2; Mark 12:12; Mark 14:1; John 7:32)
- E. The religious people asked Jesus many questions, not because they were interested in the right answer, but because they wanted to trap Him. They hoped He would give an incriminating reply to their questions. (Matthew 12:10; Matthew 19:3; Matthew 22:15-18, 23-28, 34-36; Mark 10:2; Mark 12:13,18; Luke 10:25, 29; John 8:3-6)
- F. Jesus was accused of operating with the power of Satan. (Matthew 9:34; Matthew 12: 24; Mark 3:22; Luke 11:15; John 10:19-21)
- G. Jesus was accused of breaking the “law of Moses.” (Matthew 12:1-2; Matthew 15:2; Mark 2:23-24; Luke 6:1-2; Luke 13:14; John 5:18; John 9:16)
- H. Jesus was rebuked for violating the traditions of the elders. (Matthew 15:1-2; Mark 7:1-5)
- I. Some people mocked and laughed at Jesus. (Matthew 9:24; Mark 5:40; Luke 16:14)
- J. Jesus was accused of being deranged. (Mark 3:21)
- K. Jesus was asked to leave town. (Matthew 8:34; Mark 5:17; Luke 8:37)
- L. Jesus was rebuked for not following the religious ritual of fasting. (Matthew 9:14; Mark 2:18; Luke 5:33)
- M. Jesus was ridiculed for eating with sinners. (Matthew 9:10-13; Mark 2:16; Luke 5:30; Luke 15:1-2; Luke 19:7)
- N. Jesus was brought into question concerning government taxes. (Matthew 17:24)
- O. Jesus’ authority as a minister was questioned. (Matthew 21:23; Mark 11:27-28; Luke 20:1-2)
- P. Jesus even had to deal with contention among His own disciples. (Matthew 20:21-24; Mark 9:33-35; Mark 10:35-41)

- Q. Jesus lost many disciples because of His non-compromise teaching. (John 6:48-67)
- R. Peter tried to influence Jesus to violate the will of God. (Matthew 16:22; Mark 8:33)
- S. Jesus' own countrymen would not believe Him. (Matthew 13:54-58; Mark 6:1-3; Luke 4:16-30)
- T. Jesus was asked to show signs to prove His authenticity. (Matthew 12:38; Matthew 16:1; Mark 8:11; John 2:18; John 6:30)
- U. Jesus was accused of blasphemy. (Matthew 9:3; Mark 14:64; John 10:33)
- V. Some were offended by the teachings of Jesus. (Matthew 13:57; Matthew 15:12; Mark 6:3)
1. Romans 9:33 gives insight into why people were offended.
 2. Jesus was a stumbling stone and rock of offense to the people bound by religion.
 - a. The Greek word translated as stumbling is *proskomma* (pros'-kom-mah), which means "a stub."
 - b. The Greek word translated as offense is *skandalon* (skan'-dal-on), which means "a trap-stick."
- W. When Mary anointed Jesus, some of His own objected, suggesting that this act was a waste of money. (Mark 14:4)
- X. One of His own disciples betrayed Him. (Matthew 26:14-16, 25, 47-49; Mark 14:10,44; Luke 22:3-6, 47-48; John 18:5)
- Y. Jesus was denied by one of His closest disciples. (Matthew 26:69-74; Mark 14:66-72; Luke 22:55-62; John 18:15-17, 25-27)
- Z. Jesus was forsaken by all of His disciples. (Mark 14:50)
- AA. Finally, Jesus was crucified. (Matthew 27:31-50; Mark 15:20-37; Luke 23:26-46; John 19:16-30)

1. He was falsely accused. (Matthew 26:59; Mark 14:55-57)
 2. He was spit upon. (Matthew 26:67; Matthew 27:30; Mark 15:19)
 3. He was struck by the fists of His persecutors. (Matthew 26:67)
 4. He was slapped. (Matthew 26:67; Luke 22:64; John 18:22)
 5. According to Isaiah 50:6, His beard was plucked from His cheeks.
 6. He was bound and led away as a criminal. (Matthew 27:2)
 7. He was beaten with a whip. (Matthew 27:26; Mark 15:15; John 19:1)
 8. A crown of thorns was placed upon His head. (Matthew 27:29; John 19:5)
 9. He was hit on the head with a reed. (Matthew 27:30; Mark 15:19)
 10. He was nailed to a cross. (Matthew 27:35; Mark 15:24; John 20:20, 25, & 27)
 11. Jesus was mocked as He hung on the cross. (Matthew 27:39-44; Mark 15:17-18, 29-32; Luke 23:35)
 12. According to Isaiah 52:14, His appearance was disfigured—He was beaten beyond recognition.
- BB. The soldiers lied about His resurrection, claiming that His body was stolen while they were sleeping. (Matthew 28:11-15)
- CC. Not everyone embraces the ministry of Jesus; consequently, His Body is also persecuted.

X. THE PRESENT DAY MINISTRY OF JESUS

- A. According to Hebrews 7:25, today, Jesus ministers through intercession.
 - 1. Jesus intercedes with His blood. (Hebrews 12:24)
 - 2. Jesus intercedes through His body. (Romans 8:26)
- B. The ministry of Jesus continues today through His Body, the Church. (Mark 16:15-20; John 14:12; Romans 12:3-13; I Corinthians 12:27-31; Ephesians 1:22-23; Ephesians 4:1-16)
- C. According to Acts 1:1, Jesus began doing and teaching. This statement suggests that the Body of Christ should continue doing and teaching what Jesus began.

XI. SUMMARY

- A. We must pattern our ministries after the ministry of Jesus.
- B. The reason for Jesus' manifestation was to undo the works of the devil. The purpose for the manifestation of our ministries is also to undo the works of the devil. (Matthew 18:11; Luke 19:10; I John 3:8)
- C. Although the teaching of Jesus is more familiar than the preaching of Jesus, His ministry included both preaching and teaching. We, too, must proclaim and explain.
- D. In the ministry of Jesus, much emphasis was placed upon healing. (There are sixty references to healing in the four gospels.) We must also emphasize healing.
- E. Miracles and deliverances often occurred in the ministry of Jesus. We must be open to and expect miracles and deliverances.
- F. Raising the dead was also a part of Jesus' ministry, although the Bible records only three people whom Jesus raised from the dead. We must be sensitive to the Spirit so that God can use us anyway He desires.

- G. Finally, we must not forget the persecutions of Jesus that came as a result of His ministry. Godly ministry is not without persecution. (Matthew 10:24-25; John 16:33; II Timothy 3:10-12)

XII. CONCLUSION

- A. Although Jesus is seated at the right hand of the Father, the ministry of Jesus is still active in the earth today.
- B. It is vital that we realize our role in the ministry of Jesus and that we fulfill our duties just as Jesus would if He were here.
- C. We are ambassadors (representatives) for Jesus Christ. (II Corinthians 5:20)
- D. The key to the success of Jesus' ministry was His knowledge of the Word, His constant communication with His Father, and His sensitivity to the Holy Spirit.
- E. We must study to show ourselves approved unto God, and we must stay in constant communion with the Father. (II Timothy 2:15)
- F. We must realize our anointing, and we must go forth with confidence, ministering under the influence of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.
- G. The Spirit of the Lord is upon all of those whom the Lord has called to represent Him in ministry.
- H. We must go forth in the power of Jesus' name with a determination that we will undo the works of the devil.
- I. The purpose for any and all ministries is to undo the works of the devil, using the ministry of Jesus as our example. (I John 3:8)
- J. Acts 10:38 declares that Jesus went about doing good and healing all who were oppressed by the devil. The Church must continue this ministry of Jesus with a determination to set the captives free.
- K. Jesus did not come to condemn or judge the world, neither should we. (John 3:17; John 12:47)

- L. God loved the world so much that He gave Jesus. Jesus loved the world so much that He gave His life for it. We should love Jesus enough to give our lives to Him so His ministry can continue on earth.

- M. Jesus did not come for others to minister to Him; He came to minister to others and to give His life. We, too, must maintain this same unselfish attitude. (Mark 10:45)