



THE SON HAS COME

THE GOSPEL PROJECT | SPRING 2026 | VOL. 07

UNIT 19 The Arrival



SESSION 1

The Birth

SESSION 2

The Dedication

SESSION 3

The Visit

SESSION 4

The Temple

UNIT 20

The Preparation



SESSION 1

John Prepared the Way

SESSION 2

Jesus Was Baptized

SESSION 3

Jesus Was Tempted

SESSION 4

Jesus Called Followers

UNIT 21

The Ministry



SESSION 1

Water to Wine

SESSION 2

Worship to Zeal

SESSION 3

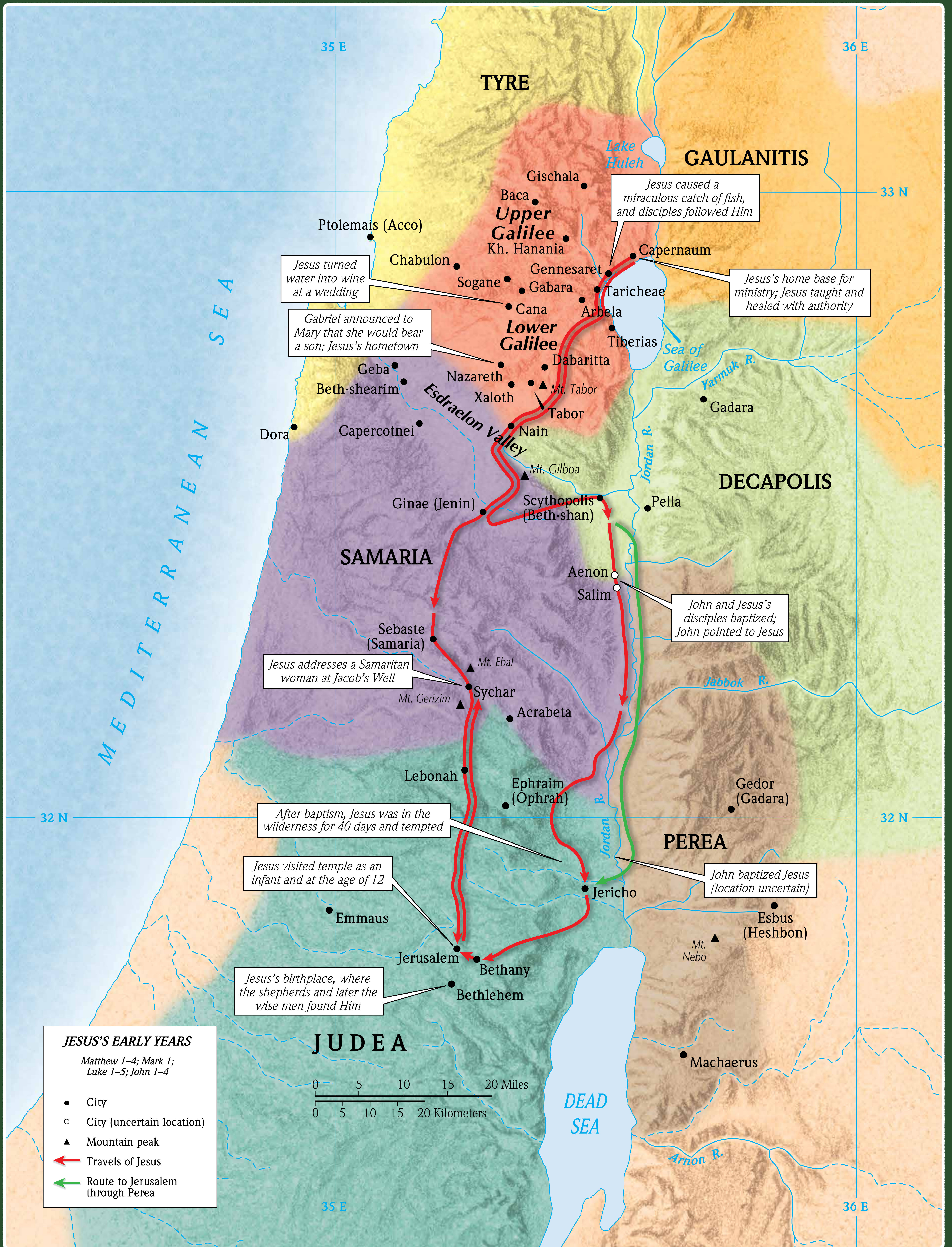
Birth to Rebirth

SESSION 4

Heaven to Earth

SESSION 5

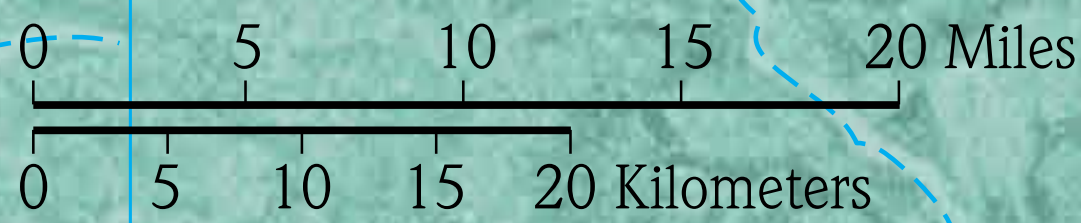
Water to Living Water



JESUS'S EARLY YEARS

Matthew 1-4; Mark 1;
Luke 1-5; John 1-4

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Travels of Jesus
- ← Route to Jerusalem through Perea



Jesus turned water into wine at a wedding

Gabriel announced to Mary that she would bear a son; Jesus's hometown

Jesus caused a miraculous catch of fish, and disciples followed Him

Jesus's home base for ministry; Jesus taught and healed with authority

Jesus addresses a Samaritan woman at Jacob's Well

John and Jesus's disciples baptized; John pointed to Jesus

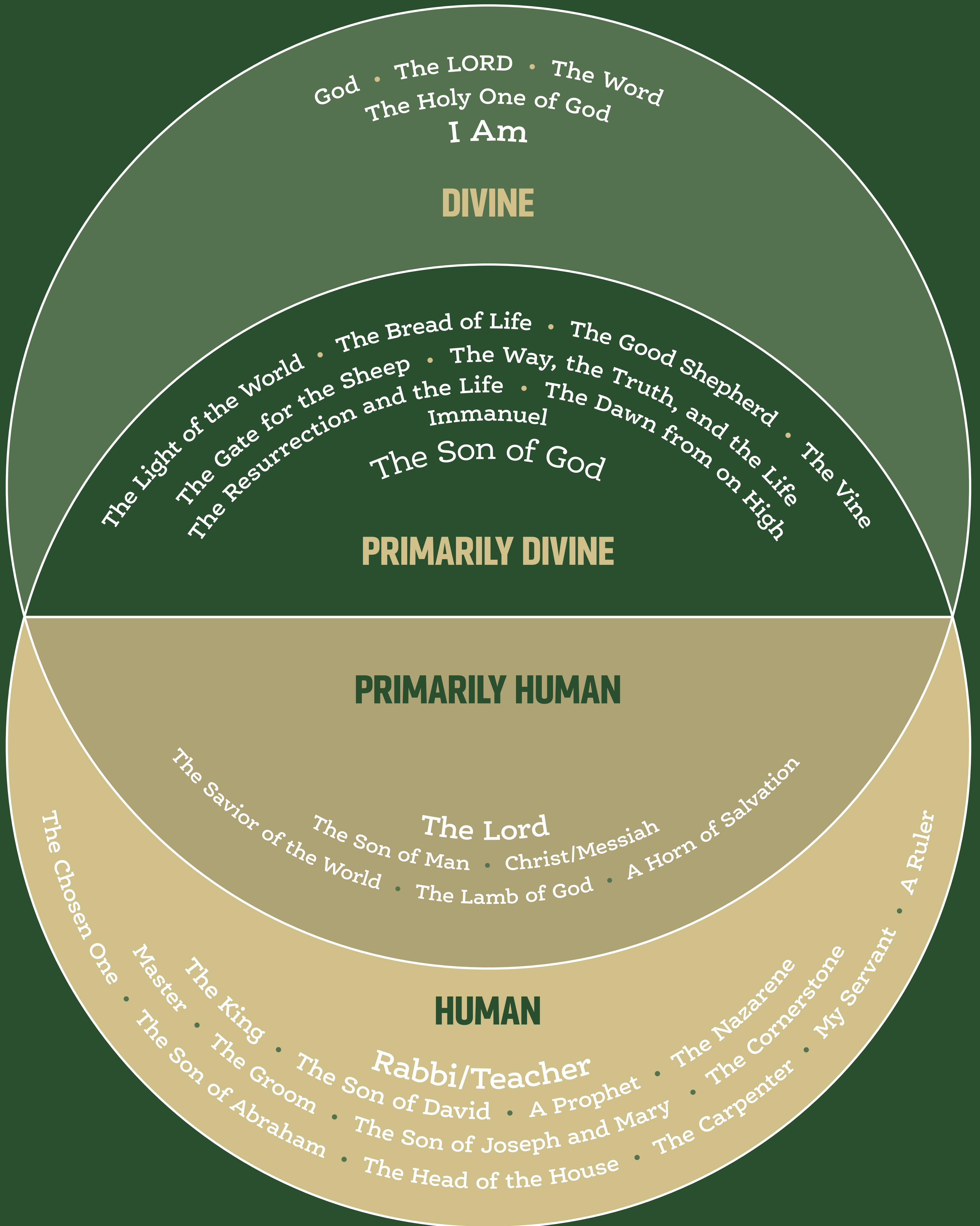
After baptism, Jesus was in the wilderness for 40 days and tempted

Jesus visited temple as an infant and at the age of 12

John baptized Jesus (location uncertain)

Jesus's birthplace, where the shepherds and later the wise men found Him

NAMES OF JESUS IN THE GOSPELS





NAMES OF JESUS IN THE GOSPELS



NAMES ASSOCIATED WITH JESUS'S DEITY	NAMES ASSOCIATED WITH JESUS'S HUMANITY
<p>The Lord—some Old Testament quotations in the Gospels equate Jesus with “the Lord” (Isaiah 40:3-5; Malachi 3:1; Matthew 3:3; Mark 1:2-3; Luke 1:16,76; 3:4-6)</p>	<p>Rabbi/Teacher—a title of respect for one who taught with wisdom and authority (Matthew 8:19; 19:16; Mark 12:14; Luke 3:12; 9:38; John 1:38,49; 3:2; 4:31)</p>
<p>The Word—Greek word <i>logos</i> meaning wisdom and reason; divine figure distinct from God yet also God; the means through whom God created the world as He spoke; took on flesh to save the world (John 1:1-18)</p>	<p>The King of the Jews/Israel—the promised, eternal Davidic King to deliver His people from their enemies, ultimately from sin and death (Matthew 2:2; 27:37,42; Mark 15:32; Luke 23:37; John 1:49; 12:13; 19:19)</p>
<p>The Holy One of God—since Jesus's conception was the miracle of the Holy Spirit overshadowing Mary, Jesus was conceived and born in a state of holiness without inheriting a sinful nature from Adam (Mark 1:24; Luke 1:35; 4:34)</p>	<p>A Prophet—a recognition of a role Jesus fulfilled in His ministry, and also a reference to the ultimate Prophet Moses said would teach the people God's commands (Matthew 13:57; 21:11; Mark 6:15; Luke 7:16; 24:19; John 4:19; 6:14; 7:40)</p>
NAMES PRIMARILY ASSOCIATED WITH JESUS'S DEITY	NAMES PRIMARILY ASSOCIATED WITH JESUS'S HUMANITY
<p>The Son of God—as the incarnate divine Son and the promised human descendant of David, Jesus perfectly obeyed the Father to accomplish our salvation (2 Samuel 7:12-14; Psalm 2; Matthew 4:3; Mark 1:1; Luke 1:32,35; John 1:34,49)</p>	<p>The Lord—before the resurrection, a common title of honor and respect; after the resurrection, a recognized title of Jesus's divinity (Matthew 8:2; Mark 5:19; Luke 2:11; 24:34; John 9:38; 20:28)</p>
<p>The Light of the World—an “I Am” statement of Jesus and a description of His purpose to overcome the darkness of sin and Satan in the world (Luke 2:32; John 1:9; 8:12; 9:5; 12:46)</p>	<p>The Son of Man—a common name for the prophet Ezekiel and Jesus's most common self-reference, yet also pointed to Daniel's vision of a divine figure on the clouds of heaven (Ezekiel 3:1,3,4,10,17,25; Daniel 7:13-14; Matthew 9:6; Mark 2:10,28; Luke 9:22; John 3:13-14)</p>
<p>The Way, the Truth, and the Life—an “I Am” statement of Jesus meaning He is the only path to a restored relationship with God the Father (John 14:6-7)</p>	<p>Christ/Messiah—meaning “Anointed One”; the promised King to save and deliver God's people (Matthew 1:16-17; 2:4; Mark 8:29; Luke 2:11; 4:41; John 1:41; 4:29; 7:31)</p>
<p>Immanuel—meaning “God Is with Us”; fulfillment of Isaiah 7:14 prophecy of the virgin birth (Matthew 1:23)</p>	<p>The Lamb of God—an Old Testament allusion to the sacrifice offered for sin (John 1:29,36)</p>

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JESUS IS HUMAN



SIGN OF HUMANITY	SCRIPTURE	SIGNIFICANCE
Jesus was born as a human baby to Mary.	Matthew 1:1-17,18-21; 2:1-2; Luke 1:31-35; 2:6-7; John 1:14	Jesus had to be born as a Jew, under the law, to redeem those under the law (Galatians 4:4-5). He was like us in every way, yet without sin (Hebrews 4:14-16).
Jesus grew and developed in all stages and facets of human development.	Luke 2:21,40,52	As God the Son, Jesus has compassion on us, and as God incarnate, He experienced human frailty to be a perfect high priest to sympathize with our weaknesses (Hebrews 2:14-18).
Jesus felt hunger and thirst.	Matthew 21:18-19; Mark 6:31; Luke 4:2; John 4:7-8; 19:28	Part of Jesus's temptation was to use His divine power to keep Himself from human suffering. Yet He learned obedience through what He suffered to be our sinless Savior (Hebrews 5:7-8).
Jesus felt physical and mental exhaustion.	Matthew 14:8-13; Mark 4:35-38; 6:31-32; John 4:6; 6:15	Jesus depended on the Father and the Spirit to strengthen Him in His earthly ministry; likewise, when we come to Him, we can enter His rest (Matthew 11:28-30; Hebrews 4:9-11,16).
Jesus experienced physical pain, bled, and died.	Matthew 26:67; 27:27-31,50; Mark 14:65; 15:15,37; Luke 22:44,63-64; 23:33,46; John 18:22; 19:1-3,18,33-34	The penalty for sin is death (Leviticus 17:11; Romans 6:23), and without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness of sin (Romans 3:25; Ephesians 1:7; Hebrews 9:22).

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JESUS IS GOD



<p>Preexistent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the beginning, the Word was with God, and the Word was God; all of creation was made through Him—the Word became flesh (John 1:1-3,14). • John the Baptist testified that the One who came after him—Jesus—existed before him (John 1:14-15).
<p>The Son of God</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conceived in Mary by the Holy Spirit; therefore called the Son of God (Matthew 1:18,20; Luke 1:35). • The voice from heaven proclaimed about Jesus at His baptism: “This is my beloved Son” (Matthew 3:17). • Amazed that Jesus saw him, Nathanael proclaimed Jesus is “the Son of God . . . the King of Israel!” (John 1:49).
<p>Worthy of Worship Quoting the Old Testament, Jesus Himself said worship should be given only to the Lord God (Luke 4:8).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wise men worshiped Jesus as a child at His home in Bethlehem and gave Him gifts (Matthew 2:9-11). • Jesus’s disciples worshiped Him after He walked on the water and came to them in their boat (Matthew 14:33). • The women at Jesus’s tomb worshiped Him after seeing His resurrection (Matthew 28:9). • Jesus’s disciples worshiped Him on the mountain before He gave His Great Commission (Matthew 28:17).
<p>The Lord of the Old Testament</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John the Baptist’s mission was to “prepare the way for the Lord,” who is Jesus (Matthew 3:1-3; cf. Isaiah 40:3-5; Malachi 3:1). • Jesus said, “Truly I tell you, before Abraham was, I am,” referring to His divinity (John 8:57-59; cf. Exodus 3:14).

ITEM 7

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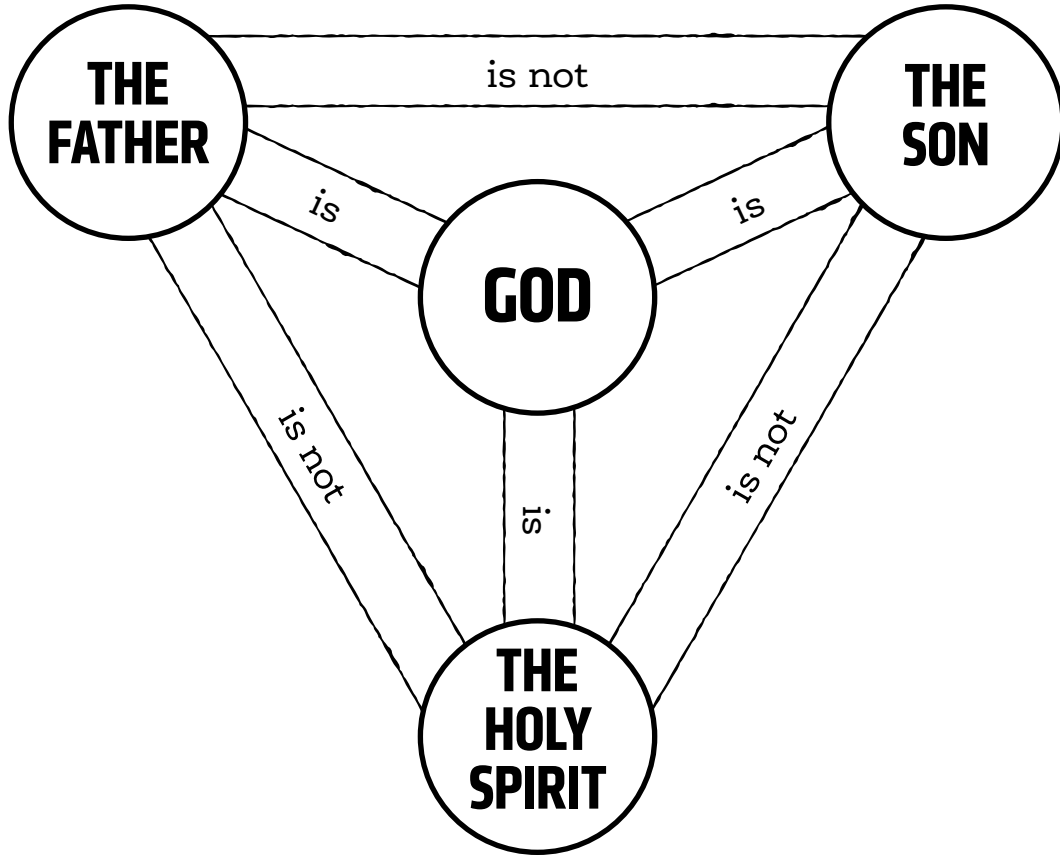
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THE TRINITY



GOD IS ONE

- The Bible affirms that God is one, as seen in Deuteronomy 6:4-9, otherwise known as the Shema. In both Old and New Testament times, the advocacy of monotheism (belief in one God) was contrary to the surrounding culture. Where most cultures practiced polytheism (belief in multiple gods) or henotheism (the worship of one god with the belief in multiple gods), the people of God knew, based upon God's self-revelation, that the Lord is the only one true God.

GOD IS ONE IN THREE PERSONS

- While the Bible affirms that God is one (Mark 12:29; 1 Corinthians 8:4-6), it also affirms that God exists as three Persons—Father, Son, and Spirit. Each Person of the Trinity is fully divine—the Father is God (John 6:27), the Son is God (Philippians 2), the Spirit is God (Acts 5:3-4)—and each Person is distinct from the others (Matthew 11:27; John 10:29-30; 14:16-17). This perfect unity within the three Persons of the Trinity is a first-order doctrine; departing from it is to abandon orthodox Christianity.
- See also: Matthew 28:18-20; Mark 1:9-11; Luke 1:26-37; John 1:1,18; 14:1-26; 15:26.

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VICTORY OVER TEMPTATION



RECOGNIZE WEAKNESSES

Since the fall, human beings sin by nature and by choice. Yet we are especially prone to sin when our needs are not met in the time and way we desire—when we are **Hungry, Angry, Lonely, and Tired (HALT)**. In Luke 4:1-13, the Holy Spirit led Jesus into the wilderness for forty days, and Jesus did not eat during that time—He was hungry, lonely, and tired. When He was vulnerable as we are vulnerable, Satan tempted Him, yet Jesus resisted and did not sin.

TEMPTATION	JESUS RESISTED (“IT IS WRITTEN”)
To ease His hunger by turning stones to bread according to His own power and will (Luke 4:2-3)	“Man must not live on bread alone” (Luke 4:4; cf. Deuteronomy 8:3)
To take the easy route to fame, power, and authority by worshiping the devil (Luke 4:5-7)	“Worship the Lord your God, and serve him only” (Luke 4:8; cf. Deuteronomy 6:13)
To leap from the pinnacle of the temple to prove He is the Son of God (Luke 4:9-11)	“Do not test the Lord your God” (Luke 4:12; cf. Deuteronomy 6:16)
HOW WE RESIST TEMPTATION	
Pray not to be led into temptation	Matthew 6:13; 26:41; Luke 11:4; 22:40,46
Memorize Scripture to know God’s expectations for us in trying circumstances	Deuteronomy 6:6; 11:18; Psalms 1:1-2; 119:11; Matthew 4:4; John 14:26; Ephesians 6:17; 2 Timothy 2:15; 3:16-17
Obey Scripture	Matthew 5:19; John 14:15,21; 15:10; 1 Corinthians 7:19; 1 Peter 1:14-16; 1 John 3:24
Flee and resist with the Holy Spirit	1 Corinthians 6:18; 10:13-14; Ephesians 6:10-18; 1 Timothy 6:11; 2 Timothy 2:22; James 4:7; 1 Peter 5:8-9
Help and pray for one another	Galatians 5:13-14; 6:1-2; Ephesians 6:18-20; Colossians 1:9; 3:12-14; Hebrews 10:24-25; James 5:16; Jude 20-23
Believe and act, knowing Jesus has defeated sin and death for us through His sacrificial death in our place	Romans 6; Galatians 2:20; Hebrews 12:1-2; 1 Peter 1:13-21

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THEY FOLLOWED JESUS



	BEFORE JESUS	AFTER JESUS
Andrew	Fisherman; disciple of John the Baptist; directed to Jesus (Matthew 4:18; John 1:36-40)	Brought his brother to Jesus (John 1:41-42); witness to Jesus's resurrection (20:19); received the Holy Spirit at Pentecost along with the other disciples (Acts 1:13; 2:1-4)
Simon (Peter)	Fisherman; brother of Andrew, who brought him to Jesus, who gave him the name Peter (Matthew 4:18; John 1:41-42)	Witnessed Jesus's transfiguration (Mark 9:1-8); confessed Jesus as the Messiah (Matthew 16:16); denied Jesus three times (Matthew 26:69-75); restored after Jesus's resurrection (John 21:15-19); preached at Pentecost (Acts 2-3) and to the Gentile Cornelius (Acts 10); wrote 1-2 Peter
Philip	From Bethsaida; called by Jesus (John 1:43-44)	Brought Nathanael to Jesus (John 1:45-46); wanted to bring Greeks to Jesus (12:20-22)
Nathanael (Bartholomew)	Brought to Jesus by his friend Philip (John 1:45-46)	Confessed Jesus as the Son of God and the King of Israel (John 1:47-49); had breakfast with the resurrected Jesus (21:1-14)
James, son of Zebedee	Fisherman; called by Jesus (Matthew 4:21-22)	Witnessed Jesus's transfiguration (Mark 9:1-8); executed by King Herod Agrippa I (Acts 12:1-2)
John, son of Zebedee	Fisherman; brother of James; called by Jesus (Matthew 4:21-22)	Witnessed Jesus's transfiguration (Mark 9:1-8); the only disciple at the crucifixion (John 19:26-27); went to Jesus's tomb and quickly believed the resurrection (20:1-8); wrote the Gospel of John, 1-3 John, and Revelation
Thomas (Twin)	Appointed by Jesus (Mark 3:16-19)	Declared his intent to die with Jesus (John 11:16); did not believe the report of Jesus's resurrection but later witnessed Him (John 20:24-29)
Matthew (Levi), son of Alphaeus	Tax collector; called by Jesus (Matthew 9:9; Mark 2:14)	Brought tax collectors and sinners to Jesus (Matthew 9:10-13); wrote the Gospel of Matthew
James, son of Alphaeus	Brother of Matthew; appointed by Jesus (Mark 3:16-19)	Witness to Jesus's resurrection (John 20:19) and received the Holy Spirit at Pentecost (Acts 2:1-4)
Thaddaeus (Judas, son of James)	Appointed by Jesus (Mark 3:16-19; Luke 6:12-16)	Witness to Jesus's resurrection (John 20:19) and received the Holy Spirit at Pentecost (Acts 2:1-4)
Simon the Zealot	A revolutionary; appointed by Jesus (Mark 3:16-19)	Witness to Jesus's resurrection (John 20:19) and received the Holy Spirit at Pentecost (Acts 2:1-4)
Judas Iscariot	<i>Appointed by Jesus (Mark 3:16-19)</i>	<i>A thief (John 12:4-6); under the influence of Satan, betrayed Jesus (Luke 22); hanged himself (Matthew 27:3-5); replaced by Matthias (Acts 1:15-26)</i>

ITEM 11

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CHRIST AS PROPHET



HOW WAS JESUS A PROPHET?

WORDS	DEEDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His message: "Repent" (Matthew 4:17) • Taught in synagogues and preached the good news (Matthew 4:23) • Taught as One with authority (Matthew 5:22,28; 7:29; Mark 1:22,27) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healed every disease and sickness all over Galilee (Matthew 4:23-24) • Cast out demons (Mark 1:23-26) • Raised people from the dead (Luke 7:14-16; 8:49-56; John 11) • Declared the truth of the Samaritan woman's marital history (John 4:16-19) • Fed the five thousand (John 6:1-14)

WHAT WAS AN OLD TESTAMENT PROPHET?

WORDS	DEEDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed and/or recorded the word of the Lord • Condemned sin and called people to repentance • Warned people of judgment • Proclaimed good news • Interpreted present events • Foretold future events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performed miracles (healings, power over physical matter, raised the dead) • Acted out a prophetic message

WHAT PROPHECIES DID JESUS MAKE?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His suffering, crucifixion, and resurrection (Mark 8:31; 9:31; 10:33-34; John 2:18-22) • The destruction of the temple in Jerusalem (Matthew 24:1-2) • Peter's three denials of knowing Jesus (Mark 14:29-30) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His betrayal by Judas and abandonment by disciples (Matthew 26:21-25,31) • His second coming (John 14:1-3) • The coming and ministry of the Holy Spirit (John 14:26)
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WHO WERE SOME OF THE PROPHETS?

MOSES (Deuteronomy 18:15-19; 34:10; Acts 7:37)	AMOS (Amos 1:1-3; Acts 7:42-43)
SAMUEL (1 Samuel; Acts 13:20)	OBADIAH (Obadiah 1)
DAVID (Psalms; Acts 2:29-31)	JONAH (2 Kings 14:25; Jonah 1:1; Matthew 12:39-41)
ELIJAH (1 Kings 18:1; Luke 4:25-26)	MICAH (Micah 1:1; Matthew 2:5-6)
ELISHA (2 Kings 2:13-15; Luke 4:27)	NAHUM (Nahum 1:1)
ISAIAH (2 Kings 19:20; Isaiah 1:1; Matthew 3:3)	HABAKKUK (Habakkuk 1:1; Acts 13:40-41)
JEREMIAH (2 Chronicles 36:12; Jeremiah 1:2; Matthew 2:17-18)	ZEPHANIAH (Zephaniah 1:1)
EZEKIEL (Ezekiel 1:1-3; 2 Corinthians 6:16-17)	HAGGAI (Ezra 6:14; Haggai 1:1; Hebrews 12:26)
DANIEL (Daniel 1:17; Mark 13:14)	ZECHARIAH (Ezra 6:14; Zechariah 1:1; Matthew 21:4-5)
HOSEA (Hosea 1:1; Matthew 2:15)	MALACHI (Malachi 1:1; Mark 1:2)
JOEL (Joel 1:1; Acts 2:16-21)	JOHN THE BAPTIST (Luke 1:76; Matthew 3:2-3; 11:13-14)

HOW WAS JESUS TREATED?

<p>Some viewed Him positively as a prophet of God:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some people thought He was John the Baptist, Elijah, Jeremiah, or one of the prophets (Matthew 16:13-14) • The crowds at Jerusalem called Him a prophet at His triumphal entry (Matthew 21:11) • The disciples on the road to Emmaus described Him as a prophet powerful in word and deed (Luke 24:19) 	<p>Others persecuted Him as a prophet of God:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His hometown was offended and tried to kill Him (Luke 4:16-30) • The world hated and persecuted Him because He revealed the Father to them through His works (John 15:18-25) • The Jewish men who arrested Him beat Him and mocked Him as a prophet (Luke 22:63-65) • His enemies crucified Him (John 19:15-30)
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HOW IS JESUS THE PROPHET?

<p>Jesus is the Word who was with God, who was God, and who became flesh (John 1:1-14)</p> <p>"The law was given through Moses; grace and truth came through Jesus Christ" (John 1:17)</p> <p>"You have heard that it was said" in the law through Moses, "but I tell you" as Jesus taught the spirit of the law (Matthew 5-7)</p> <p>God spoke through the prophets in the past, but "in these last days, he has spoken to us by his Son," who reveals God to us (Hebrews 1:1-3)</p>	<p>"Moses and all the Prophets" testify to Jesus's coming, suffering, crucifixion, and resurrection (Luke 24:25-27,44-47)</p> <p>Moses wrote about Jesus (John 5:45-47)</p> <p>Jesus is the Prophet about whom Moses prophesied the Lord would raise up—to Him we must listen (Acts 3:18-22; Hebrews 3:5-6)</p>
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HOW WERE THE PROPHETS TREATED?

<p>Some enjoyed places of honor, but all were persecuted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moses was blamed for hardships; the people threatened to stone him (Exodus 17:4; Numbers 14:10) • Elijah was threatened with death (1 Kings 19:1-2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jeremiah was beaten and jailed by Israelites; also taken to Egypt against his will by his own people (Jeremiah 37-38; 42-43) • Zechariah was murdered (Matthew 23:35) • John the Baptist was beheaded by King Herod (Mark 6:16-29)
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JEWISH SECTS IN JESUS'S DAY



	WHO THEY WERE	HOW THEY VIEWED SCRIPTURE	HOW THEY VIEWED THE MESSIAH
Essenes	Sect of Jews who lived in the wilderness, practiced communal living, ritualistic diets, and did not worship in the temple. They were formed roughly 100 BC and were not mentioned by name in the New Testament.	They were devoted to studying Scripture. Many scholars attribute the Dead Sea Scrolls to the Essenes.	They believed the Messiah would be a teacher of righteousness but only a man, perhaps a high priest.
Pharisees	Sect of Jews who emphasized personal holiness. Divided into two schools of thought based on the teachings of two influential rabbis: Shammai (more strict interpretation of laws) and Hillel (more liberal view of the law).	They had a high view of Scripture, believing Jews should keep all 600+ laws of the Mosaic Covenant. They also believed the Law (first five books) and the Prophets were inspired by God. Yet they also held traditions as equal to Scripture. They affirmed the resurrection.	They believed the Messiah would be a descendant of David who would keep the law, convert the Gentiles, and overthrow Rome. They rejected Jesus as the Messiah because He did not uphold their traditions (Mark 7:1-13) and claimed He was the Son of God (Matthew 26:63-68).
Sadducees	A wealthy and aristocratic set of Jews, they were connected with the temple in Jerusalem and held the majority on the Sanhedrin. They were political, often in league with Rome.	They believed only the Law of Moses (first five books) was inspired by God. They believed God was unconcerned with everyday lives. They did not believe in angels or the resurrection.	They did not believe in a Messiah as we know it. They were unconcerned about Jesus until they feared He would upset their relationship with Rome (John 11:47-48; 19:12-15).
Zealots	Judean Jews who wanted to throw off Roman rule. Zealots overtook Jerusalem in AD 66 but fled to Masada in AD 70 when Rome destroyed Jerusalem.	They believed much of what the Pharisees taught but were extremists who believed only God should rule the Jews.	They believed the Messiah would be a military leader who would defeat Rome and set up God's kingdom in Israel.

ITEM 13

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WORK OF THE SPIRIT



OLD TESTAMENT	JESUS CHRIST	NEW TESTAMENT
God's Spirit hovered over the waters to carry out God's word (Genesis 1:2-3; Psalm 33:6).	The Holy Spirit overshadowed Mary so that the Child she miraculously conceived would be called the Son of God (Luke 1:30-35).	The Holy Spirit, the living water for eternal life, dwells in believers as the firstfruits of the coming new creation (John 4:14; 7:37-39; Romans 8:22-23).
The Spirit of the Lord anointed people for leadership over and service to God's people (Exodus 35:30-35; 1 Samuel 16:13).	God's Spirit descended upon Jesus at His baptism in the form of a dove, anointing Him as God's Son and empowering His ministry as the Messiah (Matthew 3:16-17; Mark 1:10; Luke 4:14-21).	The Holy Spirit testifies to God's children and gives gifts to them so they can lead and serve the body of Christ (Romans 8:14-17; 12:3-8; 1 Corinthians 12).
The Lord led the Israelites in the wilderness for 40 years to humble them and test them (Deuteronomy 8:2).	The Spirit led Jesus into the wilderness to be tempted by the devil after 40 days and nights of fasting (Luke 4:1-2).	The Holy Spirit leads Jesus's followers in carrying out the Great Commission (Mark 13:9-11; Luke 24:46-49; Acts 1:8).
The Spirit was promised to dwell in God's people, to transform them and cause them to obey God's law (Ezekiel 36:25-27).	Jesus baptizes with the Holy Spirit, transforming His disciples (Matthew 3:11; Acts 2).	The Spirit brings about the new birth so people can enter the kingdom of God (John 3:3-8; Titus 3:4-7).

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