
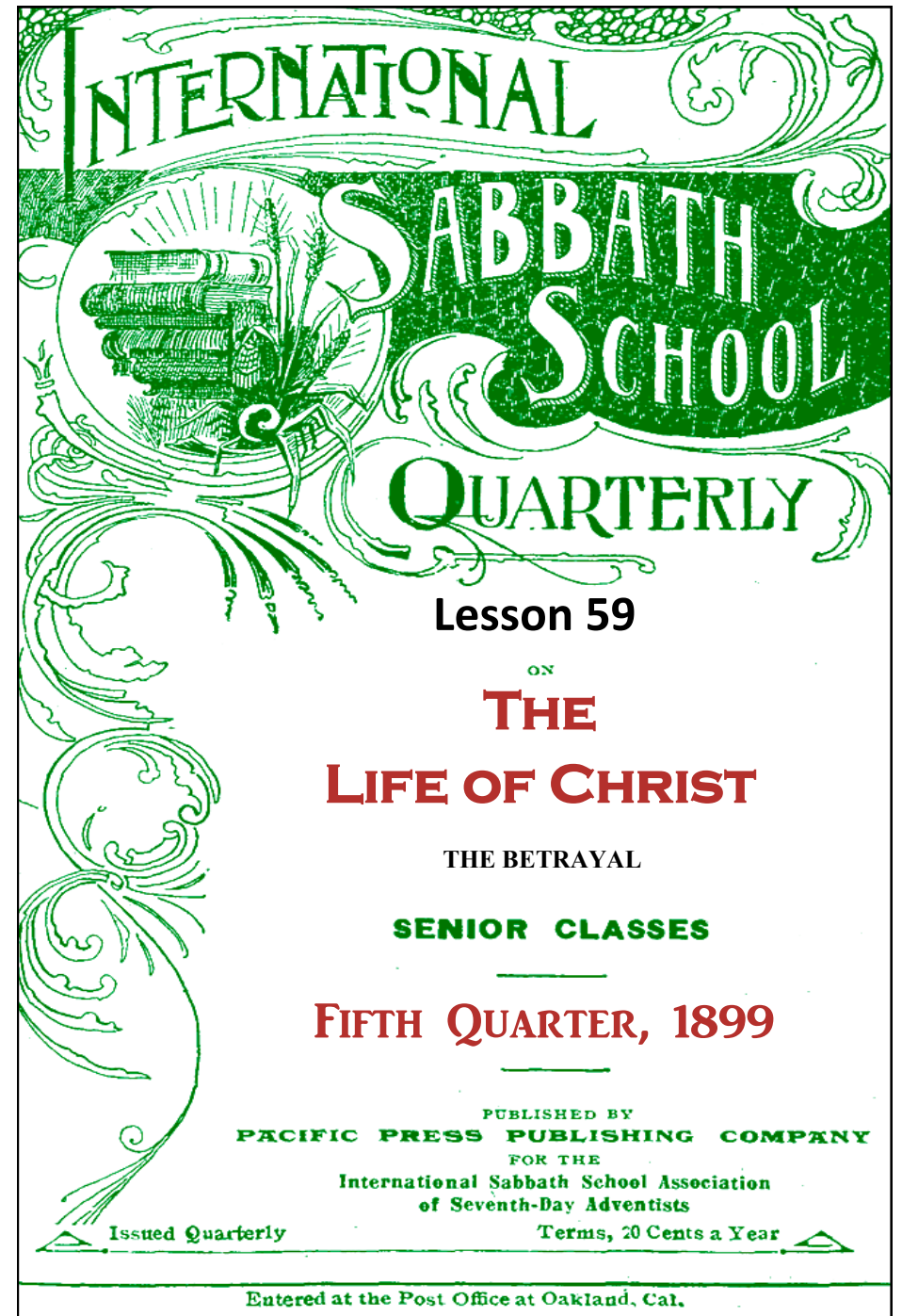


ADDITIONAL NOTES



INTERNATIONAL
SABBATH SCHOOL
QUARTERLY

Lesson 59

ON
THE
LIFE OF CHRIST

THE BETRAYAL

SENIOR CLASSES

FIFTH QUARTER, 1899

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LESSON 59

THE BETRAYAL

February 24, 1900.
In Gethsemane, A. D. 31.
(Matt. 26: 48-56 ; Mark 14:44-53 ;
Luke 22 :47-54 ; John 18: 2-12.)

*Side Texts to be
studied with
questions*

1. BEFORE entering the garden where Jesus was, what sign had Judas given his companions, by which they might recognize Christ? Mark 14:44.
2. Who were those in company with Judas? What did they carry with them? John 18:3.
3. Knowing their object, what did Jesus do? Verse 4.
4. What then transpired? Verses 5-7.
5. What final reply did Jesus make? Verse 8. **See note 1.**
6. What attempt did Judas then make? Luke 22:47.
7. With what words did Jesus meet him? Verse 48.
8. Seeing the situation to be critical, what question did the disciples ask? Verse 49.
9. How did Peter answer the question? John 18:10.
10. What reproof did Jesus then administer to Peter? Verse 11.

Acts 1 : 16.

Mark 14 :45.

Matt. 26:50.

Matt. 26:52,53

11. How did Jesus repair the mistake Peter had made? Luke 22 : 51.
12. What question did Jesus then ask the throng of armed men? Verse 52.
13. What was the next step taken by the company of officers? John 18 :12.
14. At this what did the disciples do? Mark 14:50.
15. To what place was Jesus taken? Verse 53 **See note 2.**

John 18:13

Reading

"Desire of Ages," chapter 74;
 "Spirit of Prophecy," vol. 3, chapter 7.

NOTES

1. It is a remarkable thing that, in the midst of all His danger, Jesus did not for a moment forget to care for His disciples, and so the only favour asked of His captors was that His disciples might retain their liberty.
2. Annas had been appointed high priest in A. D. 7, by the Emperor Quirinius, but because of his constant intrigue and -unwearied plottings, was deprived of his office in A. D. 14, by Valerius. He, however, had the privilege of seeing his five sons successively raised to the same office. Caiaphas, being son-in-law to Annas, gave way to the influence of the latter to such an extent that the father-in-law really ruled matters in the office of high priest.