



Grace Fellowship Church  
Pastor/Teacher, Jim Rickard  
Sunday, September 18, 2022

### Luke Chapter 22

#### **V. The Condemnation of the Son of Man for Men, Luke 19:28-24:49.**

##### **C. Tuesday, Luke 22:1-6.**

**1. Judas plans to betray Jesus, vs. 1-6. Cf. Mat 26:2-5, 14-16; Mark 14:1-2, 10-11; John 11:47-53, 57.**

##### Vs. 3

**Luke 22:3, “And Satan entered into (*possessed*) Judas who was called Iscariot, belonging to the number of the twelve.”**

As we noted above in **Luke 22:3**, the person Satan possessed was Judas Iscariot as he entered “**into Judas**,” EIS IOUDAS. This Judas is identified as “**who was called Iscariot**,” HO with the Present, Middle, Participle of KALEO, “to call,” or “is called,” with the Name ISKARIOTES.

Luke previously called him a “**traitor**,” PRODOTES, “traitor or betrayer,” in **Luke 6:16**. We also know this is Judas from the other Gospel accounts that identify him as the betrayer of Jesus, **Mat 26:14; Mark 14:10**, cf. **Mat 10:4; Mark 3:19; John 6:71; 12:4; 13:21, 26**, that utilize the Verb PARADIDOMI that means, “hand over, deliver up, or betray.”

**Mat 10:4, “Simon the Zealot, and Judas Iscariot, the one who betrayed Him.”**

**Mark 3:19, “And Judas Iscariot, who betrayed Him.”**

**John 6:70-71, “Jesus answered them, “Did I Myself not choose you, the twelve, and yet one of you is a devil?” <sup>71</sup>Now He meant Judas the son of Simon Iscariot, for he, one of the twelve, was going to betray Him.”**

Luke also identifies him as one of the 12 disciples Jesus called to follow Him, as he writes “**Belonging to the number of the twelve**,” EIMI, “being,” EK, “from,” HO ARITHMOS, “number, sum, total,” HO DODEKA, “twelve.”

We now will understand the Doctrine of Judas Iscariot.

### The Doctrine of Judas Iscariot

#### **I. Overview:**

His name Judas Iscariot in Greek is Ἰούδας Ἰσκαριώτης, (IOÚDAS ISKARIÓTES), and means, “Judas, man of Kerioth.” His name is uniformly the last in the list of the apostles, as given in the synoptic (i.e., the first three) Gospels.

“Judas,” IOÚDAS is transliterated from the Hebrew YEHUDAH that means, “confessor of Jehovah or praise.” It can be translated as either Judah or Judas.

“Iscariot,” ISKARIÓTES, is the surname of Judas as he was the son of Simon Iscariot as noted in **John 6:71, 13:2, 26**.

**John 6:71, “Now He meant Judas *the son* of Simon Iscariot, for he, one of the twelve, was going to betray Him.”**

**John 13:2, “During supper, the devil having already put into the heart of Judas Iscariot, *the son* of Simon, to betray Him.”**

**John 13:26, “Jesus then answered, “That is the one for whom I shall dip the morsel and give it to him.” So when He had dipped the morsel, He \*took and \*gave it to Judas, *the son* of Simon Iscariot.”**

Iscariot is an Aramaic word which means “man of Kerioth,” which was probably derived from the name of a town in the country of Judah called Kerioth near Hebron, **Joshua 15:25**. He was called Judas Iscariot to distinguish him from the other Judas, the son of James, **Mat 10:4; 26:14; Mark 3:19; 14:10; Luke 6:16; 22:3; John 6:71; 12:4; 13:2, 26; 14:22**.

Easton’s and Holman’s Bible Dictionary:

*“The last of the named disciples was Judas Iscariot. All of the Gospels place him at the end of the list of disciples because of his role as betrayer. He was the only disciple from Judea.”*

*“He acted as treasurer for the disciples but was known as a miser and a thief (**John 12:5-6**). He was present at the Last Supper, during which Jesus predicted his betrayal (**Luke 22:21; Matt. 26:20-21**). The price of the betrayal was 30 pieces of silver, which Judas returned to Jewish leaders; then he went out and hanged himself.”*

*“The evil of his nature probably gradually unfolded itself till “Satan entered into (possessed) him” (**John 13:27; Luke 22:3**), and he betrayed our Lord (**John 18:3**).”*

**John 13:27, “After the morsel, Satan then entered into him. Therefore Jesus said to him, “What you do, do quickly”.”**

*“Afterwards he owned his sin with “an exceeding bitter cry,” and cast the money he had received as the wages of his iniquity down on the floor of the sanctuary, and “departed and went and hanged himself” (**Matthew 27:5**). He perished in his guilt, and “went unto his own place” (**Acts 1:25**). The statement in **Acts 1:18**, that he “fell headlong and burst asunder in the midst, and all his bowels gushed out,” is in no way contrary to that in **Matthew 27:5**. The suicider first hanged himself, perhaps over the valley of Hinnom, “and the rope giving way, or the branch to which he hung breaking, he fell down headlong on his face, and was crushed and mangled on the rocky pavement below”.”*

*“He died in sorrow but without repentance. The money, which could not be returned to the treasury because it was blood money, was used to buy a potter’s field in Judas’ name (**Matt. 27:3-10; compare Acts 1:18-19**).”*

*“Why such a man was chosen to be an apostle we know not, but it is written that “Jesus knew from the beginning who should betray him” (**John 6:64**). Nor can any answer be satisfactorily given to the question as to the motives that led Judas to betray his Master. “Of the motives that have been assigned we need not care to fix on any one as that which simply led him on. Crime is, for the most part, the result of a hundred motives rushing with bewildering fury through the mind of the criminal”.”*