

Judas the Traitor

- Treason: Crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill the sovereign or overthrow the government
 - Action of betraying someone or something
 - Crime of murdering someone where murderer owed an allegiance, such as a master
- Judas
 - Iscariot – possible meanings
 - Where he was from “Kerioth” (town near Hebron)
 - Possible reference to Jewish rebel assassin group that had goal of driving Rome out of Judea
 - “Liar”
 - Name given posthumously to describe his death – Greek word meaning “choke”
- Foreshadowing
 - Mt. 10:4 – “who also betrayed Him”
 - Jn. 6:66-71 – one of you is a devil
- Mk. 6:7-13 – one of the 12 who was sent out to teach, preach, and work signs
- Jn. 12:1-6 – Judas condemns Mary for wasting fragrant oil
 - Judas was treasurer – trusted by Jesus and 11, likely had some financial skills
 - Mt. 26:6-9 – “when His disciples saw it, they were indignant”
 - Mk. 14:3-5 – “some”
 - Likely that Judas began murmuring and other disciples joined in
- Betrayal
 - Mt. 26:14 – What can I get out of this?
 - Lk. 22:3-6; Jn. 13:2 – Satan entered Judas
 - Jn. 13:10-11 – Jesus washed Judas' feet at last supper
 - Jn. 13:18-30 – Jesus identifies betrayer; Judas leaves
 - Regardless of motivation, Judas turned Jesus over to those who wanted to kill Him...
 - Mt. 26:47-50 – Betrayed with a kiss
- Remorse
 - Mt. 27:3-10; Acts 1:16-19 – Remorseful, but no fruits of repentance
- Application
 - Judas was originally a good man – that's why Jesus selected him as a disciple
 - May have originally been sincere; no indication that his decision was wholehearted
 - Still fell into sin – greed, pride, etc.
 - Disciples arguing among themselves about who would be greatest – Judas could have condemned Mary because of teaching Jesus made (sell & give to poor)
 - Upset about being chastised by Jesus in public
 - 1 Cor. 10:12
 - Acts 2:36, 40 – Judas could have been saved... but chose suicide