



Grace Fellowship Church
Pastor/Teacher, Jim Rickard
Sunday, September 25, 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.”

The Doctrine of Judas Iscariot, (continued).

V. Judas Iscariot reaped what he sowed, unrighteousness; as do all who reject God’s plan of salvation, Hosea 10:13; Gal 6:7-8.

Hosea 10:13, “You have plowed wickedness, you have reaped injustice, you have eaten the fruit of lies. Because you have trusted in your way.”

Gal 6:7-8, “Do not be deceived, God is not mocked; for whatever a man sows, this he will also reap. ⁸For the one who sows to his own flesh will from the flesh reap corruption, but the one who sows to the Spirit will from the Spirit reap eternal life.”

Therefore, Judas Iscariot reaped:

1. Demonic influence and possession, as we have noted above, **Luke 22:3; John 13:2; 27. A saved person cannot be demon possessed. Only an unsaved person can be demon possessed. Light and darkness cannot dwell together.**

2. The eternal title of betrayer, because he willfully became a betrayer of our Lord Jesus Christ, **Mat 26:20-25; John 13:26-30.**

a. His name is always listed last among the lists of apostles with his ominous identification, **Mat 10:2-4; Mark 3:16-19; Luke 6:13-16.**

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

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

Luke 6:16, “and Judas Iscariot, who became a traitor.”

“Betrayed” is the Greek verb, PARADIDOMI and means, “to hand over, to give or deliver over, to betray.” In Matthew it is a Participle Verb in the Aorist Tense that means, “Judas was a betrayer that kept on betraying.” In Mark, it is a simple Aorist Tense Verb viewing the entirety of the action of His betrayal of Jesus Christ. In **Luke 6:16, we have “traitor” which is the Greek noun PRODOTES that comes from the root word PRODIDOMI, and means “a betrayer or traitor.”**

In contrast, notice what Scripture says about the remaining 11 after Judas’ betrayal and death where he is no longer listed among the disciples in **Acts 1:14**.

Acts 1:14, “These all (*the remaining 11*) with one mind were continually devoting themselves to prayer.”

3. The title of “DIABOLOS.” Because our Lord knew he was of the devil and would betray Him, **John 6:64; 70-71**, Judas was considered “a devil,” an adversary, well before he ever agreed to betray the Lord.

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

Devil is the Greek Adjective DIABOLOS that means, “to bring charges falsely, slanderous, accusing falsely, and an adversary.” As a result of Judas’ consistent negative volition to the Plan of God, including the rejection of Jesus Christ as His Messiah, his soul was filled with slanderous viewpoint, constantly falsely accusing and judging everyone including Jesus Christ.

1 Tim 3:11, “Women (*wives of deacons*) must likewise be dignified, not malicious gossips (DIABOLOS), but temperate, faithful in all things.” See also, **2 Tim 3:3; Titus 2:3.**

4. The title Son of Perdition (Destruction), **John 17:12**, means he is a type of the Antichrist. The only other person called the Son of Destruction is the Antichrist of the Tribulation, **2 Thes 2:3**, who will also be a man of greed, appearing outwardly pious. The antichrist too shall take advantage of the poor and shall blaspheme God.

In **John 17:12**, we have “the son of perdition.”

HO HUIOS, is the Article HO for “the,” and the Nominative, Masculine, Singular HUIOS that means “son.”

TES APOLEIAS is the Article “the,” plus the Attributive Genitive Noun APOLEIA in the Feminine, Singular that means “destruction, ruin, or waste.” APOLEIA is from the Verb APOLLUMI and means, “destruction or loss.” The Attributive Genitive is used to express quality like an Adjective but with more sharpness and distinctness. It is more emphatic in its description. Also, note the play on words with APOLLUMI, “perished” in this verse.

Therefore, we have, “**the son of destruction.**” “Perdition” was the translation in the KJV and has the connotation of being thrown into “the Lake of Fire,” and it appears that the NASB stayed with that translation for Judas, since it became a familiar title for him and also the Antichrist, **2 Thes 2:3; Rev 17:8, 11.**

2 Thes 2:3 (KJV), “Let no man deceive you by any means: for *that day shall not come*, except there come a falling away first, (*APOSTASIA – exit resurrection*), and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition.”

2 Thes 2:3 (NASB), “Let no one in any way deceive you, for *it will not come* unless the apostasy, (*APOSTASIA – exit resurrection*), comes first, and the man of lawlessness is revealed, the son of destruction.” (*Italic mine.*)

It does not mean, “annihilation” as some have translated it, but instead “meeting one’s destiny,” a sad and terrible exception, cf. **Mark 14:21.**

Mark 14:21, “For the Son of Man is to go just as it is written of Him; but woe to that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed! It would have been good for that man if he had not been born.”

Here, it is a title for Judas Iscariot. Two different people have this title: one just before the Church Age begins and one at its end, after the Church has been raptured. It is a title used for only two people in history, and it is a title for someone who is personally possessed by Satan, **John 13:27**. The second person will be the dictator of the revived Roman Empire, the anti-Christ, in the Tribulation, **2 Thes 2:3; Rev 13:2.**

Jesus stated that he had kept safely all the disciples except Judas. “The one doomed to destruction,” literally “son of destruction.” Because of this singular coincidence, some have assumed that the Antichrist will be Judas resurrected, which is a fallacy. More likely this phrase was a common Semitism denoting an abandoned character, one utterly lost and given over to evil.

The language does not imply that Judas was a helpless victim who was destined to the Lake of Fire against his will. Rather, it implies that having made his decision, he had passed the point of no return; (just as those who receive the mark of the beast in the Tribulation will have no, **Rev 14:9-11**, cf. **20:4**) and, by so doing, he carried out what the Scriptures had indicated would happen.

Some misinterpret this passage to be “proof” that a believer can lose his or her salvation, but a careful reading of the verse proves just the opposite. Jesus said, “**None of them is lost but the son of destruction.**” This shows that Judas was never a part of the believing group of disciples. The words, “but or except,” (EI ME), is a word of contrast, showing that Judas was in a different class from the others. In **vs. 11**, Jesus plainly stated that He kept all whom the Father gave Him; since Judas was lost, he could not have been among those who were given to the Son.

Many people today who teach that Judas “lost his salvation” make the same mistake Peter made in **John 6:66-71**, in thinking that Judas had salvation along with the rest of the disciples, when he did not. Peter and ten of the disciples affirmed their faith in Christ. Their faith came by hearing the Word, **Rom 10:17**. Judas, however, was a pretender and ultimately would betray Christ.

5. Physical death, (according to God’s will and plan, not his own). In a failed attempt, he tried to kill himself, **Mat 27:5**, which resulted in crashing down onto a rock pile that finally killed him, **Acts 1:16-20**.

Mat 27:5, “And he threw the pieces of silver into the temple sanctuary and departed; and he went away and hanged himself.”

Act 1:18-20, “(Now this man acquired a field with the price of his wickedness, and falling headlong, he burst open in the middle and all his intestines gushed out. ¹⁹And it became known to all who were living in Jerusalem; so that in their own language that field was called Hakeldama, that is, Field of Blood.) ²⁰For it is written in the book of Psalms, ‘LET HIS HOMESTEAD BE MADE DESOLATE, AND LET NO ONE DWELL IN IT’; and, ‘LET ANOTHER MAN TAKE HIS OFFICE.’” (Psa 69:25; 109:8)

6. Maintaining his Spiritual Death into the afterlife. Upon Judas’s death, he was assigned “to his own place,” that being Hades itself, **Acts 1:25**, cf. **Mat 26:20-25**, (**vs. 24**, “better not to have been born”).

Acts 125, “... this ministry and apostleship from which Judas turned aside to go to his own place.”

Judas’ end was that of an unregenerate man. Notice that Judas did not go to God’s place but rather, “his own place.” Cf. **Prov 24:20; 1 Cor 6:9-10**.

Prov 24:20, “For there will be no future, (ACHARITH – eternal life), for the evil man; the lamp of the wicked will be put out.”

1 Cor 6:9-10, “Or do you not know that the unrighteous will not inherit the kingdom of God? Do not be deceived; neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effeminate (*passive homosexual or male prostitute*), nor homosexuals, ¹⁰nor thieves, nor the covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor swindlers, will inherit the kingdom of God.”