**BASIC 8 THIRD TERM SCHEME OF WORK**

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CLASS: BASIC 8

SUBJECT: C.R.S. (WEEK 1)

TOPIC: **THE TRIUMPHANT ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM**

(Matthew 21:1-11; Mark 11:1-11; Luke 19:28-44)

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: At the end of this lesson, I should be able to:

1. Define triumphant.
2. State why Jesus rode on an ass.
3. Mention the reaction to Jesus’ riding on an ass.

Triumphant means having won a battle or a contest.

When Jesus had finished the ministry in Galilee, He decided to go to Jerusalem. Jesus and His disciples travelled through Samaria and entered Jericho. They went from Jericho to Bethpage, a village near Jerusalem which was situated on the slopes of the Mount of Olive. He dispatched two of His disciples to the village opposite (Bethany near Jerusalem). He told them that they would find a colt (an ass) tied to a door, immediately on entering the city, on which no one had ever sat. Jesus instructed the two disciples to untie the colt and bring it to Him. Jesus said, if the two disciples were challenged, they should say that the Lord wanted to use it and would send it back. The disciples found the colt tied to a door on a street; they untied it and brought it to Jesus.

 On arrival where Jesus was, they threw their clothes on the colt for Jesus to sit on. While some spread their clothes on the road, others spread palm fronds on the road for Jesus to ride over with the colt. The people formed a procession and they began to move slowly toward Jerusalem.

According to Matthew, Jesus riding on the colt of an ass into Jerusalem fulfilled the prophecy of Zachariah 9:9 which reads:

 “Tell the daughters of Zion; behold your king is coming to you,          humble and mounted on an ass, and on a colt, the foal of an ass”.

All the people who followed him shouted,” ‘Hosanna! Blessed is He who comes in the name of the Lord! Blessed is the kingdom of our father, David, that is coming! Hosanna in the highest”.

Hosanna mans ‘praise’. They were happy that the Messiah (Saviour) had come and so they praised and gave thanks to God.

 Some of the Pharisees around asked Jesus to silence the disciples and the people from praising and thanking God for the coming of the messiah, but He answered: “I tell you, if these were silent, the very stones would cry out”. The Pharisees were jealous of the people’s recognition of Jesus as the Messiah.

THE SIGNIFICANT OF THE TRIUMPHANT ENTRY

1. Christians celebrate the triumphant entry of Jesus into Jerusalem on Palm Sunday.
2. The triumphant entry of Jesus into Jerusalem shows that Her is the Messiah of peace.
3. He did not come as a warrior and so He rode on an ass (not a horse which is a symbol of war).
4. He came as a Prince, Messiah of Peace and therefore rode on the colt of an ass, a symbol of peace.
5. He brought peace to all Christians.

CLASS: BASIC 8

SUBJECT: C.R.S. (WEEK 2)

TOPIC: **THE LAST SUPPER**

(Matthew 26:17-30)

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: At the end of this lesson, I should be able to:

1. Give account of the activities which took place in the last supper
2. Mention the items used for the last supper.
3. State the significance of the last supper.

According to Matthew, the first day of the unleavened bread, the disciples went to Jesus to seek his instruction about his preferred choice of the venue for the Passover Feast. Jesus said to them: ‘Go into the city to a certain man and say to him, “the Teacher says, my time is at hand. I will keep the Passover at your house with my disciples”. Jesus’ disciples followed his directives in preparing the Passover for the group.

 In the evening when Jesus was eating and drinking with his twelve disciples, he disclosed to them that he would be betrayed by one of them. In a quick reaction, they asked him one after another, ‘Is it I, Lord?’ and Jesus replied:

 ‘He that dipped his hand with me in the dish, will betray me. The son of man goes as it is written of him but woe to that man by whom the son of man is betrayed. It would have been better for that man if he had not been born’ (verses 23 and 24). When Judas who eventually betrayed Jesus asked him ‘Is it I, master?’ he told him that he (Judas) had said so.

 When they were celebrating the feast at the table, Jesus took the bread, blessed and broke it and gave it to his disciples and said:

 Take, eat; this is my body. And he took the cup and when he had given thanks, he gave it to them saying,’ drink of it, all of you, for this is my blood of the new covenant which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins. I tell you, ‘I shall not drink again of this fruit of the vine until that day when I drink of it new, with you in my father’s kingdom’.

Jesus and his disciples closed the Last Supper with the singing of a hymn. Thereafter, they all went to Mount Olive.

**SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LAST SUPPER**

1. The wine represents the covenant blood of Jesus.
2. The bread represents the body of Christ.
3. The bitter herb stands for Jesus’ suffering and pain.
4. The Last Supper is celebrated as ‘Holy Communion’ or the ‘Eucharist’ in churches today.
5. It is a sign of having communion or fellowship with Jesus Christ.

**BASIC 8 CRS NOTE FOR WEEK 3**

**THE BETRAYAL AND ARREST OF JESUS**

Mark 14:43-52; Matthew 26:47-56

Jesus and his disciples retired to the garden of Gethsemane in the vicinity of Mount Olive after the last supper to pray. Jesus groaned in prayer in the garden of Gethsemane and made it known that it was unacceptable to observe that his disciples could not pray with him while his hour of betrayal and suffering drew near. He said to them, ‘Are you still sleeping and taking your rest? It is enough; the hour has come; the son of man is till sleeping and taking your rest? It is enough; the hour has come; the son of man is betrayed into the hands of sinners. Rise, let us be going; see my betrayer is at hand’ (Mark 14:41-42)

 Shortly after, Judas Iscariot the traitor entered with a crowd to arrest Jesus. He told the Jewish priests and the scribes that the one the guards should arrest and take away in the darkness of the night is the one he would identify with a kiss. Consequently, Judas went up to Jesus and said, ‘Master’ and kissed him. Immediately, the crowd supported by the guards arrested Jesus. One of the disciples (Peter) tried to defend Jesus by cutting of the ear of the servant of the High Priest. Jesus frowned at the act of violence and said that the violent would die by means of violence.

 Of his manner of arrest, Jesus said to the Jews, ‘Have you come out as against a robber with swords and clubs to capture me? Day after day, I was with you in the temple and you did not seize me. But let the scripture be fulfilled. All the disciples of Jesus ran away to escape being associated with him. The guards and the crowd took Jesus to the home of Caiaphas, the High priest for trial.

**BASIC 8 CRS NOTE FOR WEEK 4**

THE TRIAL OF JESUS AND THE DENIAL BY PETER

Matthew 26:59 – 75; Mark 14:53-72; 15:1-15

Members of the Jewish Council (the Sanhedrin) had gathered in the house of the high priest for the trial of Jesus. At the trial, false accusations were made against him. They said he had said that he would destroy the temple and build another, made by hands, in three days. Jesus did not respond to the accusation because they were false. The high priest then asked Jesus whether he was the son of God and when Jesus agreed, he said Jesus was to die because of that. The people spat on him and hit him with their fists. They covered his eyes and asked him to identify who it was that struck him.

 Meanwhile, Peter was in the courtyard watching the trial of Jesus. One of the maids of the high priest accused Peter twice that he was with Jesus, but he denied both. After a while, the bystanders accused Peter for the third time that he was one of the disciples of Jesus, for he was a Galilean. Immediately Peter denied Jesus for the third time, the cock crowed a second time. Jesus looked at Peter and Peter remembered the words of Jesus that before the cock crowed twice, he would deny him three times. Peter felt sorry for having disappointed Jesus by denying him. He went out and wept bitterly.

 In the morning, the council met and decided to take Jesus to be tried by Pontius Pilate, the roman governor of Judea in Jerusalem.

Pilate tried Jesus and found him innocent of all the charges made against him. He saw that the council hated Jesus and wanted him to die. Therefore, he did his best to save Jesus.

 There was a custom of releasing a prisoner at the feast of the Passover. Pilate asked the people whether they would release Jesus or a prisoner called Barabbas. This Barabbas was a troublemaker and Pilate thought the people would ask for the release of Jesus. But, the chief priest persuaded the people to release Barabbas. When Pilate asked what evil Jesus had done, they replied that he should be crucified. Again, Pilate asked what evil Jesus had done, but they shouted the more:

 “Crucify him” Pilate was forced to obey the wishes of the crowd. He released Barabbas and handed over Jesus to be crucified.

**BASIC 8 CRS NOTE FOR WEEK 5**

INSTANCES THAT COULD LEAD A CHRISTIAN TO DENY CHRIST AND HIS NEIGHBOUR

Fear of the unknown is one of man’s greatest problems, most especially when our liberty and peace are seen to be threatened if we stand firm and unshakable in the face of odds. Fear is capable of making Christians deny their faith when they forget God’s promises to be with us always and to provide us protection and security, if we hold on to him. For example, God had urged Joshua to be strong and of good courage, that as He was with Moses, so would he be with him and promised also that He would not fail Joshua nor abandon him. Similarly, Jesus Christ told his disciples to observe all that he had commanded them because he said; ‘I am with you always to the natural instinct close of the age”.

 Peter however denied Jesus because he was afraid and did not want to face unpleasant consequences, including death, for identifying with Jesus Christ during his trial by the Jews. The natural instinct of self-preservation also explains why many Christians deny Jesus, their bosom friends and even neighbors because if they speak the truth, they might be severely punished or lose their special privileges in the society. In summary, instances that could lead a Christian to deny Christ or his neighbor could be when:

1. We indulge in speaking lies in order to escape punishment.
2. Christians refuse to stand up and face persecution for being righteous.
3. Christian students cheat during internal and external examinations.
4. Devout Christians who are looked upon as models with good testimonies, convert to other modes of religion because of promises of being appointed to high offices in the society or the desire to acquire wealth quickly.
5. We openly deny our faith as Christians when we come face to face with enemies of Christ who threaten our lives for his sake.
6. We swear oaths in court and in similar situations by the bible to uphold truth, justice and fair play, but turn around to become agents of the devil by perpetrating wickedness.
7. One is persuaded by family pressure to deny Christ in order to gain certain social privileges and benefits withdrawn for being a Christian.
8. School, class and roommates who are non-christians make use of all kinds of pressure and intimidation to persuade a Christian to deny Jesus and join their cultic or religious groups.

**BASIC 8 CRS NOTE FOR WEEK 6**

**THE TRIAL OF JESUS BEFORE PILATE (Mat 27:11-31)**

In the morning, the council met and decided to take Jesus to be tried by Pontius Pilate, the Roman Governor to Judas in Jerusalem, serving under emperor Tiberius. He is best known for being the official who presided over the trial of Jesus. Pilate tried Jesus and found him innocent of all the charges made against him. He saw that the council hated Jesus and wanted him to die, therefore he did his best to save Jesus.

There was a custom of releasing a prisoner at the feast of the Passover, Pilate asked the people whether he should release Jesus or prisoner called Barabas. This Barabas was a trouble maker and Pilate thought that the people would ask for the release of Jesus. But the chief priest and the others persuaded the Pilate to have Barabas released. When Pilate asked what evil Jesus has done, they replied that he should be crucified, again Pilate asked what evil Jesus has done, but they shouted the more, “crucify him!” Pilate was forced to obey the wishes of the crowd, he released Barabas and handed over Jesus to be crucified.

**BASIC 8 CRS NOTE FOR WEEK 7**

**THE DEATH AND BURIAL OF JESUS**

**The Crucifixion (Matt 27:32-44)**

Crucifixion is a way of killing people which was common in the roman empire in which they were tied or nailed to a cross and left to die.

After Pilate gave up Jesus to be crucified, the soldiers led him away to crucify him. On the way they met Simon of Cyrene and they forced him to help Jesus carry the heavy cross. The two men took it in turns to carry the cross till they came to Golgotha, the place of crucifixion.

At Golgotha, the soldiers gave Jesus wine mixed with gall (a concoction) to drink. But when he tasted it, he didn't like it and so he refused to drink it. The concoction was meant to reduce the pain that he might suffer after he had been nailed to the cross.

The soldiers crucified Jesus by laying him on the cross and hammering nails into his hands and feet. Jesus suffered as the nails pierced his flesh. They then shared his cover cloth among them by casting lot. Then on the top of the cross they put the charge for which Jesus was crucified: *"This is Jesus the King of the Jews."*

Two robbers were crucified with Jesus, one on his right side and the otheron his left. The crowd mocked him to save himself from the cross, if he was the Christ. The chief priests also mocked Jesus as he hung on the cross saying he saved others but could not save himself. One of the two robbers also said bad things about Jesus.

***The significance of Jesus' suffering on the cross***: The suffering of Jesus onthe cross shows that suffering is part of human life. We shall all experience suffering in life and the experience of Jesus on the cross prepares us for the unpleasant side of life.

**The Death of Jesus (Matt 27:45-56)**

When it was noon, there was darkness all over the land till three O’ clock in the afternoon. Jesus then cried with a loud voice: “Elo-I, Elo-I, lama sabac-thani?”

Which means:

“My God, My God why hast thou forsaken me?”

Some of the people thought he was calling on Elijah to come and save him. And Jesus cried again with a loud voice and died on the cross.

Immediately Jesus died on the cross, the curtain of the Temple was torn into two. There was a great earthquake which shook the whole place and some of the tombs opened and the dead came back to life; and after the resurrection, went to the towns and appeared to many people. When the soldiers saw all this, they confessed that Jesus was truly the Son of God.

The women disciples of Jesus, including Mary Magdalene; Mary, the mother of James and Joseph, and the mother of the sons of Zebedee were at the place of erucifixion. They sympathized with Jesus and cried and wailed when Jesus died on the cross.

**The Burial of Jesus**

In the evening, Joseph from Arimathea, a respected member of the Council, who was also a friend of Jesus, went to Pilate and asked for the body of Jesus to go and bury it. He took Jesus’ body firom the cross and wrapped him in a linen shroud. He then laid the body in his own rock tomb and secured the entrance with a big stone. The women disciples were there to see where Jesus was buried.

**BASIC 8 CRS NOTE FOR WEEK 8**

**THE WORDS OF JESUS ON THE CROSS**

(Matthew 27:46; Mark 15:34, Luke 23:34, 43, 46; John 19:20, 26, 28)

1. “Eli, Eli Lama Sabach-thani?” My God, my God, why has thou forsaken me? (Matthew21:46). A cry of agony in an effort to save man and a reminder to his father to recall Him back.
2. Father forgive them, for they know not what they do'. (Luke 23:34) A prayer for forgiveness for, His enemies the height of extreme torture and pains
3. Truly, I say to you, today, you will be with me in paradise. (Luke 23:43) Jesus grants salvation to the robber at his last minute on earth.
4. Father, into thy hands I commit my spirit Luke 23:46) A notice of His return to His father after a successful mission.
5. Mother, behold your son, son behold your mother. John 19:26) An expression of com-passion and concern to His mother and a pointer to His humanity.
6. I thirst.' (John 19:28) The need for water points to His humanity.
7. It is finished.' John 19:20) A cry of successful completion of an assignment. An expression of victory.

**The charges against Jesus**

1. He claimed to be able to destroy the temple of God and rebuild it in three days.
2. He claimed to be the King of the Jews.
3. He claimed to be the son of God.
4. He stirs up the people, teaching throughout all Judea, from Galilee even to Jerusalem.
5. Perverted the nation and prevented the people from paying tribute to Caesar.

***The significance of Jesus’ death on thee cross***: The death of Jesus on the cross is important for our salvation. Firstly, Jesus, by his death, atoned for our sins since God used his blood to wash away our sins and save us from the terrible consequences of sin. Secondly, God used the blood of Jesus to establish the New Covenant; so that after the forgiveness of our sins, we might have the spiritual will to overcome temptations, and also do what we cannot do by our will power.

**BASIC 8 CRS NOTE FOR WEEK 9**

**THE RESURRECTION AND APPEARANCE OF JESUS**

**The Resurrection of Jesus Christ**

*(Matthew 28:16-20; Mark 16:1-8; and Luke 24:13-49)*

To resurrect means to bring back to life, or to raise from the dead after being declared dead. This coming back to life after death happened to Jesus as he had predicted on three different occasions before his death.

On the third day after the burial of Jesus in the rock tomb, the women disciples, Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, and Salome went to the site early in the morning. They carried spices with them in order to anoint the body of Jesus and preserve it from decay. As they approached the tomb they saw that there was a stone covering the entrance of the tomb, and wondered who would help them to remove it. But, when they reached the place, they discovered that the stone had been rolled away by an angel of the Lord. The angel said to them:

"*Do not be amazed; you seek Jesus of Nazareth, who was crucified. He has risen, he is not here; see the place where they laid him. But go tell his disciples and Peter that he is going before you to Galilee; there you will meet him, as he told you."*

When the disciples, Peter and John, heard that Jesus had risen from the dead, they ran to the tomb. They went inside and saw the linen shroud that was used to wrap the body of Jesus; but there was no sign of Jesus himself. The disciples had seen for themselves that Jesus had risen. Jesus was alive again.

***The significance of the Resurrection***: Jesus conquered death by his resurrection from the dead. This action is a sign of God's victory over death. This victory was made possible because Jesus is divine. Jesus is God made man, and so he has control over life and death. This victory over death is our hope for eternal life. Since God raised Jesus from the dead unto eternal life, He will also raise us from the dead unto eternal life after we die.

Christians all over the world celebrate the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead during the time of: Easter. The celebration begins on Easter Sunday, the Sunday after Good Friday and continues till Ascension Thursday. Christians share in the resurrection of Jesus Christ with picnic and merry making by going to: "Galilee". We rejoice because the victory of Jesus Christ over death is our hope for eternal life.

***The role of women in the Resurrection story of Jesus:*** The women disciples of Jesus; Mary Magdalene, Mary, the mother of James, and Salome played a prominent role in the resurrection story of Jesus. Because they were the first to get to the tomb to embalm the body of Jesus, they had firsthand knowledge of what actually happened. Thus, they were the first to know of the empty tomb. They were also the first to know of the resurrection of Jesus. It was from the women disciples that Peter and the rest of the apostles got to know about Jesus' resurrection from the dead. The message to the apostles to meet Jesus in Galilee was given to the women disciples.

**BASIC 8 CRS NOTE FOR WEEK 10**

**The Appearance of Jesus after the Resurrection**

*(Matthew 28:16-20; Mark 16:9-18; John 21:1-14 and Luke 24:13-49)*

Jesus Christ appeared to many people after his resurrection from the dead. He made different appearances in Jerusalem and its surroundings and also in Galilee. These various appearances are recorded in the Gospels of: Matthew, Mark, John and Luke.

***Appearance in Matthew ‘s Gospel (Matthew 28:16-20)***: When Jesus appeared to the women disciples, he informed them to tell the male disciples to meet him by a mountain in Galilee. The eleven disciples went to the mountain in Galilee as Jesus had directed, and there Jesus appeared to them. When they saw him, they worshipped him. But some of them doubted that he was the resurrected Jesus. Jesus then gave them the Great Commission.

***Appearance in Mark’s Gospel (Mark l6:9-18)***: According to Mark, Jesus first appeared to Mary Magdalene, who went and informed the disciples and the rest; but they did not believe her. He further appeared to two men who were going to the countryside. The men also went back and reported to the rest of the apostles, but they did not also believe.

Jesus now appeared to the eleven disciples as they sat at table. He scolded them for their hardness of heart because they had not believed those who saw him and witnessed to them. Jesus then gave them the Great Commission, and the signs that will follow. Those who believe the gospel and are baptized will be saved. In his name, they will cast out demons; they will speak in new tongues; they will pick up serpents; they will not die if they drink poison; they will lay their hands on the sick and they will recover

***Appearance in John’s Gospel (John 21:1-14)***: Jesus appeared and revealed himself by the Sea of Tiberias to Simon Peter, Thomas, Nathaniel, James and John, the sons of Zebedee and two other disciples; but they did not know it was him. Peter told the rest that he was going to fish; and they went with him. They toiled all night but caught nothing.

As day was breaking, Jesus, still unknown to them, stood by the shore and asked them whether they had had any catch, and they replied in the negative. Jesus advised them to cast the net on the right side of the boat; and when they did, they had a great catch. Then the disciple who loved Jesus told the rest that it was the Lord Jesus. When Peter heard that it was the risen Lord that had appeared to them, he quickly dressed up, and sprang into the sea to go to Jesus. But the rest dragged the net to the shore full of fish.

When they all got on land, they saw a charcoal fire with fish laying on it, and bread. Jesus asked them to bring some of the fish they had caught and they did. Jesus told them to have breakfast with him. They were all afraid to ask him if he was the risen Lord, but they all suspected that it was him. Jesus shared with them the fish and the bread. And Jesus was now revealed to them as the risen Christ.

***Appearance in Luke’s Gospel: (Luke 24:1-49)***: The same day that Jefis appeared to the women disciples, he appeared to two other disciples who were going to Emmaus, a village about 11 kilometres from Jerusalem. They were talking about the suffering and death of Jesus Christ that they had witnessed. Jesus joined them as they were talking, but they did not recognize him. Jesus asked them what they were discussing. One of them called Cleopas asked him whether he did not know what had happened these last few days in Jerusalem. They told Jesus about himself, the Messiah, who was crucified and was raised from the dead on the third day. Jesus then told them about himself, and said it was necessary for the Messiah to suffer and die so that he can enter into His glory.

They arrived at Emmaus in the evening, and Cleopas and his friend persuaded Jesus to spend the night with them. As they sat down to eat, Jesus took bread, blessed it, broke it and gave it to them. Immediately, the eyes of the two disciples were opened and they recognized Jesus as the risen Christ. Then, Jesus vanished from them, and the two men rushed back to Jerusalem that same evening to inform the rest.

As the two disciples were narrating their experiences to the rest, Jesus himself appeared to them, and they were startled and frightened. But, Jesus said to them:

“*Why are you so troubled, and why do questionings rise in your hearts? See my hands and my feet, that it is I myself; handle me and see; for a spirit has not flesh and bones as you see that I have*.”

He took some fish and ate it in front of them and they knew that it was indeed the risen Christ. Jesus told them that the Scriptures, written about him, had been fulfilled. He said to them:

“*Thus it is written that the Christ should suffer and on the third day rise from the dead, and that repentance and forgiveness of sins should be preached in his name to all nations, beginning from Jerusalem. And behold, I send the promise of my Father upon you; but stay in the city, until you are clothed with power from on high.*”

*The significance of the appearances of the risen Jesus Christ*: Jesus appeared to the disciples in order to strengthen their faith in him. Their faith was shaken when Jesus was arrested, tried and crucified. They thought they would not see him again. Jesus therefore appeared to them to assure them that he had indeed resurrected from the dead as he had prophesied when he was alive with them. When the disciples recognized him and realized that God had raised him from the dead, their faith in him was strengthened. As they shared in the life of the risen Christ, they knew that Jesus was indeed the Messiah and Saviour. They were encouraged to rededicate themselves to the cause of Jesus Christ that is the salvation of the whole world.