



I'm studying Luke 24:27. What are the top 12 most likely verses Jesus explained? Group them by book in order, and explain your logic in choosing these verses. List all of the sources with links. Give me each verse and a summary, rank them in order, and answer me as if you are the leading expert in Christian theology.

Luke 24:27 tells us Jesus gave a sweeping, Christ-centered reading of "Moses and all the Prophets," so we can only infer, not prove, specific texts. Still, Scripture and mainstream scholarship give us a very strong "top tier" set of likely passages.^[1]

Below I'll list 12 key Old Testament passages, grouped by book (Genesis → Zechariah), each with the verse, a brief summary, why it fits Luke 24:26–27 ("Was it not necessary that the Christ should suffer these things and enter into his glory?"), and a ranked order of likelihood.

At the end, you'll find a list of sources with links.

1. Genesis

1) Genesis 3:15 – First Gospel (Protoevangelium) – Rank #1

"I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your offspring and her offspring; he shall bruise your head, and you shall bruise his heel."

- Summary: God promises that the woman's **offspring** will crush the serpent's head while suffering a wound himself.
- Why likely: This is the Bible's first promise of a victorious, suffering deliverer who defeats evil through a wound. The language of conflict, suffering, and victory fits Luke 24's "suffer... enter into glory" shape perfectly. Many classic Christian interpreters (Augustine, Irenaeus, Reformation commentators) treat this as foundational messianic prophecy.^{[2] [3] [1]}

2) Genesis 12:3 – Blessing to All Nations – Rank #9

“...in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed.”

- Summary: God promises Abraham that through his line all nations will be blessed.
- Why likely: Jesus could easily trace the messianic line and mission from Abraham, showing that His death and resurrection open blessing to “all nations” (cf. Luke’s emphasis on worldwide mission, Luke 24:47). ^[2] ^[1]

2. Deuteronomy

3) Deuteronomy 18:15–19 – The Prophet Like Moses – Rank #6

“The Lord your God will raise up for you a prophet like me from among you...to him you shall listen.”

- Summary: Moses predicts a future prophet like himself, to whom Israel must listen, under threat of judgment if they refuse.
- Why likely: Luke repeatedly portrays Jesus as a new Moses figure, especially in His teaching and exodus-type work (Luke 9:31). The Emmaus sermon beginning “with Moses” would almost certainly include Moses’ own prophecy of a greater prophet whose words are decisive. Early Christians explicitly apply this to Jesus (Acts 3:22–23). ^[4] ^[3] ^[2]

3. Psalms

4) Psalm 22 – The Righteous Sufferer Pierced and Vindicated – Rank #2

Key lines: “My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?” (v.1); “They have pierced my hands and feet...they divide my garments among them” (vv.16, 18).

- Summary: A righteous sufferer is mocked, surrounded, pierced, and stripped, yet delivered by God and ultimately leads worldwide praise of the Lord.
- Why likely: The Passion narratives clearly echo this psalm (mockery, pierced hands/feet, casting lots for garments), and early Christians saw it as a direct description of Messiah’s suffering and vindication. Jesus could show Cleopas how the cross scene matches this psalm almost line-by-line, and how it ends in global worship—a perfect “suffer then glory” text. ^[5] ^[3] ^[1]

5) Psalm 16:8–11 – The Holy One Not Abandoned to Decay – Rank #3

“...you will not abandon my soul to Sheol, or let your holy one see corruption.”

- Summary: David, God’s king, expresses confidence that God will not leave his soul in Sheol or let His “holy one” see decay, but will show him the path of life.

- Why likely: Peter and Paul both argue that this cannot ultimately refer to David, who died and saw corruption, but to the resurrected Messiah. It is one of the clearest Old Testament witnesses to resurrection, which is exactly the point Jesus is proving in Luke 24. ^[3] ^[1] ^[2]

6) Psalm 110:1 – The Exalted Lord at God’s Right Hand – Rank #5

“The Lord says to my Lord: ‘Sit at my right hand, until I make your enemies your footstool.’”

- Summary: David reports the Lord inviting “my Lord” to sit at His right hand in royal, priestly authority over enemies.
- Why likely: Psalm 110 is the most-quoted psalm in the New Testament and is central for understanding Messiah’s exaltation and priestly role. It perfectly explains the “glory” side of Jesus’ sufferings: He now sits at God’s right hand after the cross. Luke’s Gospel and Acts both move toward this exaltation theme (Luke 22:69; Acts 2:34–36). ^[3] ^[1]

4. Isaiah

7) Isaiah 52:13–53:12 – The Suffering Servant – Rank #4

Key ideas: The Servant is “despised and rejected,” bears our griefs, pierced for our transgressions, makes many righteous, and yet is exalted and “prolongs his days.”

- Summary: God’s Servant is humiliated, rejected, and crushed, yet his suffering is substitutionary (“he bore the sin of many”) and results in his exaltation and the justification of many.
- Why likely: This is the clearest Old Testament text that unites vicarious suffering for sins with subsequent exaltation. Luke emphasizes “it was necessary that the Christ should suffer these things” (24:26), language that tracks directly with Isaiah 53’s “it was the will of the Lord to crush him” for many. Early Christians constantly appeal to this passage to explain the cross. ^[5] ^[1] ^[2] ^[3]

8) Isaiah 9:6–7 – Child King, Everlasting Rule – Rank #10

“For to us a child is born, to us a son is given...Of the increase of his government and of peace there will be no end...”

- Summary: A royal child from David’s line will rule forever in justice and righteousness as “Mighty God” and “Prince of Peace.”
- Why likely: This text explains Jesus’ identity and kingdom vocation—especially in Luke’s infancy narratives (Luke 1–2). While less directly about suffering, it sets up the expectation that the Messiah is both truly human (a child) and shares in divine rule, which helps explain why the Resurrection leads to universal lordship. ^[1] ^[5]

9) Isaiah 61:1–2 – Spirit-Anointed Preacher of Good News – Rank #11

“The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me, because the Lord has anointed me to bring good news to the poor...”

- Summary: A Spirit-anointed figure brings good news, liberty, and comfort to the broken and oppressed.
- Why likely: Jesus already quoted Isaiah 61 in Luke 4:18–21 and declared it fulfilled in Himself. On the road to Emmaus, He could easily circle back and show how that mission is accomplished through His death and resurrection: real liberty and Jubilee-like release come through the cross and empty tomb. [\[2\]](#) [\[5\]](#) [\[1\]](#)

5. Daniel

10) Daniel 7:13–14 – Son of Man Given Dominion – Rank #7

“...with the clouds of heaven there came one like a son of man...to him was given dominion and glory and a kingdom...”

- Summary: A human-like figure (“son of man”) comes with the clouds to God and receives everlasting dominion over all nations.
- Why likely: Jesus’ favorite self-designation is “Son of Man,” and He directly alludes to Daniel 7 in His trial (Luke 22:69–70). The Emmaus exposition of “glory” after suffering fits perfectly with the Son of Man receiving everlasting dominion following a period of oppression. [\[4\]](#) [\[3\]](#) [\[2\]](#)

6. Zechariah

11) Zechariah 12:10 – They Will Look on Me Whom They Pierced – Rank #8

“...when they look on me, on him whom they have pierced, they shall mourn for him...”

- Summary: God speaks of a future outpouring of grace and supplication, as people look on the one “whom they have pierced” and mourn deeply.
- Why likely: The language of “piercing” and repentance resonates strongly with the crucifixion and the repentance called for in Luke–Acts. This passage fuses divine identity (“me”) with the pierced one and leads to repentance—exactly what Luke 24:47 announces (“repentance and forgiveness of sins...to all nations”). [\[5\]](#) [\[3\]](#) [\[1\]](#)

12) Zechariah 13:7 – Strike the Shepherd, Scatter the Sheep – Rank #12

“Strike the shepherd, and the sheep will be scattered...”

- Summary: God’s sword strikes the shepherd, and the sheep are scattered, yet God purifies the remaining people.

- Why likely: Jesus explicitly applies this to Himself and the disciples in the Gospels (“I will strike the shepherd, and the sheep of the flock will be scattered”). It provides a prophetic explanation both for His arrest and the disciples’ confusion/despair—exactly where Cleopas and his friend are emotionally in Luke 24. ^[1] ^[5]

Ranked List (Most Likely 12)

Here is a consolidated ranking, with a short “why” for each:

Rank	Passage	Book	Core Theme
1	Genesis 3:15	Genesis	First promise of a wounded, victorious deliverer. ^[2] ^[3]
2	Psalms 22	Psalms	Detailed suffering of the righteous one, then praise. ^[5] ^[3]
3	Psalms 16:8–11	Psalms	Holy One not abandoned to death; resurrection hope. ^[2] ^[3]
4	Isaiah 52:13–53:12	Isaiah	Substitutionary suffering servant, then exaltation. ^[5] ^[3]
5	Psalms 110:1	Psalms	Exalted Lord at God’s right hand. ^[3]
6	Deuteronomy 18:15–19	Deut.	Prophet like Moses, to whom all must listen. ^[2] ^[3]
7	Daniel 7:13–14	Daniel	Son of Man receiving everlasting dominion. ^[4] ^[3]
8	Zechariah 12:10	Zechariah	Pierced one leading to repentance and grace. ^[5] ^[3]
9	Genesis 12:3	Genesis	Abrahamic blessing for all nations in one seed. ^[2] ^[3]
10	Isaiah 9:6–7	Isaiah	Davidic child-king with eternal rule. ^[5]
11	Isaiah 61:1–2	Isaiah	Spirit-anointed preacher of good news. ^[5]
12	Zechariah 13:7	Zechariah	Struck shepherd, scattered sheep, purified people. ^[5] ^[3]

Logic behind the ranking:

- Top 4 (Gen 3:15; Ps 22; Ps 16; Isa 52–53) most directly integrate suffering and subsequent glory/resurrection, matching Luke 24:26’s exact pattern. ^[1]
- Next cluster (Ps 110; Deut 18; Dan 7; Zech 12) directly support Jesus’ identity and exaltation as Lord, Prophet, Son of Man, and pierced one. ^[4] ^[3] ^[2] ^[5]
- Final four (Gen 12; Isa 9; Isa 61; Zech 13) round out the storyline: the Abrahamic promise, Davidic kingship, Spirit-anointed mission, and the disciples’ scattering. Together they explain not only who Messiah is but why the Emmaus disciples’ experience (confusion, scattering, then joy and mission) was already written in Scripture. ^[4] ^[5] ^[1]

Key Sources with Links

These aren’t exhaustive, but they ground the logic above in mainstream evangelical and broader Christian reflection on Luke 24:27 and messianic prophecy.

- BibleRef on Luke 24:27 and context (helpful summary of the verse and its meaning): <https://www.bibleref.com/Luke/24/Luke-24-27.html> ^[1]

- Large chart of OT prophecies fulfilled in Christ (lists Gen 3:15, Ps 22, Ps 16, Isa 53, Ps 110, etc.): <https://www.newtestamentchristians.com/bible-study-resources/351-old-testament-prophecies-fulfilled-in-jesus-christ/>^[2]
- Another major prophecy chart, with 70 key texts and NT fulfillments: <https://www.about-jesus.org/complete-chart-prophecies-jesus.htm>^[3]
- Short list and discussion of 15 significant messianic prophecies fulfilled by Jesus: <https://firmisrael.org/learn/how-many-messianic-prophecies-did-jesus-fulfill/>^[5]
- Article on the Emmaus road narrative and Luke's theology of Scripture (frames Luke 24's emphasis on "Moses and the Prophets"): <https://www.psephizo.com/biblical-studies/the-meeting-with-jesus-on-the-road-to-emmaus-in-luke-24/>^[4]



1. <https://www.bibleref.com/Luke/24/Luke-24-27.html>
2. <https://www.newtestamentchristians.com/bible-study-resources/351-old-testament-prophecies-fulfilled-in-jesus-christ/>
3. <https://www.about-jesus.org/complete-chart-prophecies-jesus.htm>
4. <https://www.psephizo.com/biblical-studies/the-meeting-with-jesus-on-the-road-to-emmaus-in-luke-24/>
5. <https://firmisrael.org/learn/how-many-messianic-prophecies-did-jesus-fulfill/>
6. <https://blog.emergingscholars.org/2022/09/faithful-presence-and-the-road-to-emmaus/>
7. <https://www.facebook.com/MixtapeTheology/posts/and-beginning-with-moses-and-all-the-prophets-he-interpreted-to-them-in-all-the-/1621652265841047/>
8. <https://www.unity.org/en/bible-interpretations/luke-2427>
9. <https://www.catholic.com/audio/sp/was-the-road-to-emmaus-a-mental-breakdown>
10. <https://www.facebook.com/aigkenham/posts/and-beginning-with-moses-and-all-the-prophets-he-interpreted-to-them-in-all-the-/1194571642029689/>