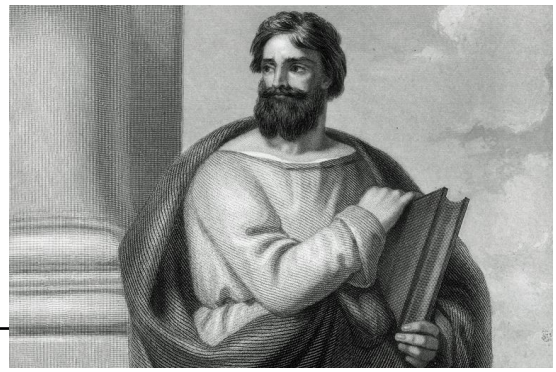


THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO LUKE



THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT LUKE HIMSELF...

- ❖ Luke was a doctor and was well educated. Consequently, he wrote with a wider and better Greek vocabulary than the other Gospel writers.
- ❖ Luke, according to Eusebius (writing about AD 320), to be from Syrian Antioch, remained unmarried all his life, and lived to be 84.
- ❖ He is the only Gentile to have written a Gospel.
- ❖ His Gospel gives greater attention to Jesus' interaction with and compassion toward "outsiders" like Gentiles, women, children, and the ill.
- ❖ He is the only Gospel writer who did not meet Jesus personally, however, subtle clues in his account indicate that he thoroughly researched the life of Jesus by personally interviewing people who did. His Gospel reflects an historian's careful regard for facts.
 - ❖ For example: Luke 3:1,2 gives a very precise time with 6 secular rulers that "triangulate" the date for the appearance of John the Baptist.
 - ❖ Luke includes names of minor characters in his Gospel, indicating that this person had been an interviewee in Luke's research.
- ❖ He became a believer and companion of Paul perhaps as long as 20 years after Jesus died and had been raised.

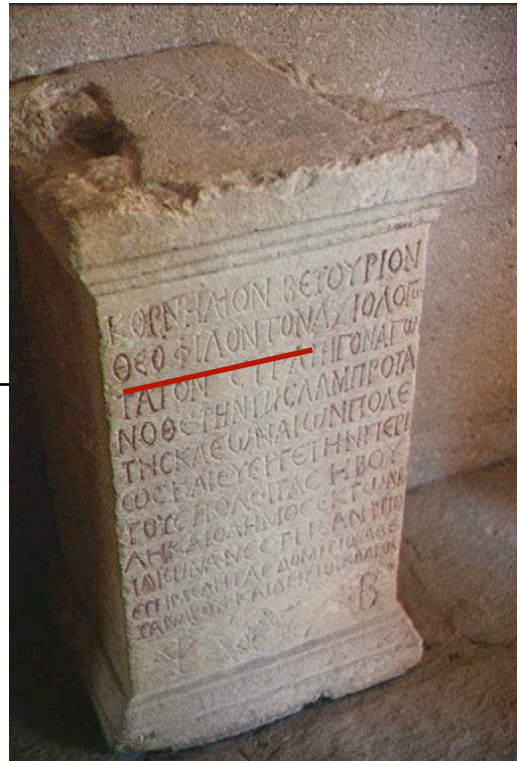
THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT THE GOSPEL OF LUKE...

- ❖ The Gospel of Luke is written from a more Gentile perspective and to a more Gentile audience.
 - ❖ For example, Jewish holy days are explained as in 22:1.
 - ❖ Jewish scriptures are cited less than in the other Gospels.
 - ❖ He offers the Greek equivalent to Hebrew words (for example, instead of using the Hebrew Golgotha, meaning "place of a skull", Luke uses the Greek term for it, "Kranion"; instead of Rabbi, Luke uses "Master")
 - ❖ Instead of tracing Jesus' ancestry to Abraham (the father of the Jewish nation), Luke traces Jesus' ancestry all the back to Adam, the father of us all.
- ❖ The Gospel of Luke is the first of a two part volume; the second volume is Acts.

- ❖ The Gospel of Luke was written about AD 60, possibly during the time that Paul was imprisoned at Caesarea Maritima, where Luke would have potentially have had access to many people who had known Jesus personally.
- ❖ Written to “most excellent Theophilus”.
 - ❖ Could be a specific person (likely).
 - ❖ Could be address to “all who love God”.

UNIQUE FEATURES OF LUKE

- ❖ Unique Purpose
 - ❖ Jesus as the Savior of the whole world, not just of the Jews.
- ❖ Unique Events
 - ❖ The shepherds in the fields
 - ❖ Getting “lost” in Jerusalem
 - ❖ A second limited commission
 - ❖ The 10 lepers
 - ❖ The service of Martha vs. the attention of Mary
 - ❖ Lazarus and the rich man
 - ❖ Zaccheus converted
 - ❖ The two cups in the Lord’s supper
 - ❖ On the cross...
 - ❖ “Father forgive them...”
 - ❖ The thief on the cross
 - ❖ “Father, into Your hands I commit My spirit”
- ❖ Unique People Emphasized
 - ❖ The socially inferior
 - ❖ Samaritans
 - ❖ Gentiles
 - ❖ lepers
 - ❖ Children
 - ❖ Women
 - ❖ Poor
- ❖ Unique Parables
 - ❖ The lost coin
 - ❖ The lost sheep



- ❖ The prodigal son
- ❖ The good Samaritan
- ❖ The two debtors
- ❖ The friend at midnight
- ❖ The rich fool
- ❖ The watchful servants
- ❖ The tower
- ❖ The king
- ❖ The dishonest steward
- ❖ The persistent widow
- ❖ The Pharisee and the publican
- ❖ Unique Prayers Emphasis
 - ❖ at His baptism (3:21)
 - ❖ before selecting His apostles (6:12)
 - ❖ before asking the apostles who He was (9:18)
 - ❖ while being transfigured (9:29)
 - ❖ sweating drops of blood in prayer in Gethsemane (22:44)

THE OUTLINE OF LUKE:

- ❖ The purpose and method of this Gospel (1:1-4)
- ❖ The events preceding Jesus' birth (1:5-56)
 - ❖ The birth of John the Baptist is foretold (1:5-25)
 - ❖ The birth of Jesus is foretold (1:26-56)
- ❖ The events surrounding Jesus' birth (1:57—2:38)
 - ❖ John's birth (1:57-80)
 - ❖ Jesus' birth (2:1-38)
- ❖ Jesus' childhood (2:39-52)
 - ❖ Jesus and his family return to Nazareth (2:39,40)
 - ❖ Joseph and Mary "lose" Jesus in Jerusalem after Passover, when He's 12 (2:41-50)
 - ❖ Jesus continues to grow in wisdom and favor (2:51,52)
- ❖ The events before the beginning of Jesus' public ministry (3:1—4:13)
 - ❖ The ministry of John the Baptist (3:1-20)
 - ❖ The baptism of Jesus (3:21,22)
 - ❖ The genealogy of Jesus through Mary (3:23-38)
 - ❖ The temptations of Jesus in the wilderness (4:1-13)
- ❖ Jesus' Galilean ministry (4:14—9:50)
 - ❖ Jesus declares that He is the Savior

- ❖ Jesus performs various miracles proving that He is from God
- ❖ Jesus as the Savior of sinners
- ❖ Jesus' new teachings
- ❖ Great miracles and parables (7:1—8:56)
- ❖ Training of Jesus' disciples (9:1-50)
- ❖ Jesus' journey to Jerusalem (9:51—19:44)
 - ❖ Jesus sets His face to go to Jerusalem, further training (9:51—10:37)
 - ❖ Teachings about service and prayer (10:38—11:13)
 - ❖ Jesus warns both enemies and followers about the cost of doubt and disobedience (11:14—14:35)
 - ❖ Parables of the lost (15:1-32)
 - ❖ Teachings about stewardship and forgiveness (16:1—17:10)
 - ❖ The grateful Samaritan (17:11-19)
 - ❖ Teachings about His return (17:20—18:14)
 - ❖ Jesus, the little children, and the rich young man (18:15-30)
 - ❖ Toward the end of the journey (18:31—19:44)
- ❖ Jesus' ministry in Jerusalem, including His crucifixion and burial (19:45—23:56)
 - ❖ Second cleansing of the Temple (19:45—21:4)
 - ❖ A prophecy about the destruction of the Temple (21:5-24)
 - ❖ Christ's return in glory and majesty (21:24-36)
 - ❖ Judas arranges the betrayal (21:37—22:6)
 - ❖ The Lord's Supper (22:7-38)
 - ❖ Jesus' crucifixion (22:39—23:56)
- ❖ Jesus' resurrection, appearances, and ascension (24:1-53)
 - ❖ Christ is raised from the dead (24:1-35)
 - ❖ Doubts of His followers are dispelled (24:36-49)
 - ❖ Christ's ascension (24:50-53)