

The Gospel

III. The “Christ” In Luke - “According to the Scripture”

A. The Purpose of Luke’s Gospel

1. Luke presents Jesus as the “Son of Man”
 - a. a messianic title from the prophecy of Daniel - Dan 7:13
 - b. in Judaism, denotes mankind generally, in contrast to deity or godhead, with special reference to their weakness and frailty - Job 25:6; Ps 8:4; 144:3; 146:3; Is 51:12,
2. Luke also presents Jesus as the Son of David - Lk 3:31
 - a. genealogy begins with Joseph, as the husband of Mary
 - b. through Mary’s bloodline, from the line of David - making Him the biological heir to the throne of David
 - c. all the way back to the first man, Adam
3. He focuses on Jesus’ humanity detailing
 - a. the announcement of His incarnation
 - b. and His birth
4. Luke is the only Gospel that gives a glimpse into Jesus’ childhood years - Lk 2:40,42-43
 - a. follows up with a sequel in the continued works of God in the book of Acts
 - b. Simeon’s summary - Lk 2:32 - fulfilled in Acts
 - i. A light to bring revelation to the Gentiles, - Isa 42:6
 - ii. the glory of Your people Israel." - Is 49:6
5. uses the language of Salvation more than the other Gospels
 - a. noun “salvation” used 7 times
 - b. never found in Matthew or Mark

B. Five distinctions of Luke’s Gospel

1. The Prologue - 1:1-4
 - a. sets forth his purpose - compared to Jo 20:31
 - b. to write to you an orderly account - vs 3
 - c. that you may know the certainty of those things in which you were instructed. - vs 4
2. The Birth - 1:5-2:52
 - a. provided only by Matthew and Luke
 - b. writes with a different Hebraic style like LXX
 - c. full of OT themes to show that this is not something new
 - i. Zechariah and Elizabeth are righteous in God’s sight - 1:6; Ge 7:1; 17:1; 1Ki 9:4; 2Ki 20:3; Job 1:1
 - ii. Elizabeth is barren until God opens her womb - Ge 18:11; 25:21; 30:22-23; Jd 13:2; 1 Sam 1:2
 - iii. Birth Announcements by Angels - Ge 16:11; 17:19; 18:1-15; Jd 13:2-23; Isa 7:14

iv. Characters occasionally break out into Hymns of praise - Lk 1:46-55,67
-79; 2:29-32

3. The Final Journey to Jerusalem - 9:51-19:27

a. begins w/ an extended ministry in Galilee - Lk 3-9

i. the calling of the disciples

ii. Teaching and performing miracles

iii. Comes into conflict w/ the religious leaders

b. starting in 9:51, Luke reminds the reader that Jesus is on His way to Jerusalem
- 9:51-56; 13:22; 17:11; 18:31; 19:11,28,41

c. emphasizes Christ's commitment to God's plan of redemption

4. The Resurrection - Lk 24

a. The discovery of the empty tomb - 1-12

b. encounter on the road to Emmaus - 13-35

i. discussion between the two disciples about

- the teaching and miracles of one they thought was the prophet sent from God

- the crucifixion had dashed their hopes

ii. Jesus teaches that

- showed from the scriptures beginning in Moses through the prophets taught that the Messiah had to suffer these things and then enter His Glory

- spoke of Himself as the suffering

- prophet - 4:24; 6:23; 11:47-50; 13:33-34

- son of man - 9:22,44; 18:31; 22:22; 24:7

- first time explicitly says the Messiah must suffer and die and repeated - 24:46; Ac 3:18; 17:3; 26:23

- the crucifixion confirms His Messiahship

- the suffer and rise again bringing forgiveness of sins

c. Acts is the story of the disciples taking the message of salvation to the ends of the earth - Lk 24:44-49; Ac 1:8

5. The Ascension

a. briefly recounted - 24:50-51

b. explained in more detail in Ac 1:1-11

c. crucial for two reasons

i. together w/ the resurrection serves as vindication of Messiahship - Ac 2:22-36; Ro 1:4

ii. From His position as reigning at the right hand of God, that He pours out the Holy Spirit - Ac 2:33

- confirms that the end times have begun - 2:16-21; Jo 2:28-32

- becoming the empowering and guiding force to take the Gospel to the ends of the earth - 1:8