

NB v33 "But" "What the law could not do, Christ - - He comes where sinners are, in misery, disgrace, & has compassion upon them & applies the promises of the gospel to bind up the wounds Satan has made. The oil represents the Holy Spirit of grace & the wine, a picture of the blood of Christ applied by the Spirit. Oil soothed & wine cleanses. Then the Samaritan lifted him, & gave him all the support he needed for the rest of the way

The inn-keeper. The inn is a picture of the church, full of pilgrims, & the host (elders) is commanded to care for him, & given what is necessary to care for souls, & promised reward for anything he loses, be it life or health, when He comes again.

Luke 12 vs 13-21. The Parable of the Rich Fool. (12) Sun 2/3
Jesus probably had 2 OT passages when He told this parable. i) 1 Sam. 25. ^{in mind} _{similarities} v2 - Nabal was a rich man. v11 - he wanted to keep hold of his possessions. v25 - Nabal was a fool. d) v38 - death for Nabal came straight from hand of God. ^{Ps 49 vs 16-20} e) " - his wealth went to help David whom he had refused to help.

ii) Luke 16 ^{v19-ff} - parable of rich man - loved eased, feared presumptuously, died suddenly, but emphasis here not

on what he left behind, as in Luke 12, but what was before him - hell.

v13 - an unbeliever puts this problem to Jesus, (because Jesus calls him "man", not 'my friend' as v4), but Jesus has nothing to do with his problem, because He came to be a saviour, & He had been preaching about salvation & forgiveness, & this man shows contempt for such things. Jesus would not encourage him to in earthly-mindedness. He then tells this parable to show the importance of the soul.

① Prosperity. ② Mortality. ③ Eternity.

He had everything that the world would call success, but with prosperity comes manifold snares, into which this man fell head-long. i) In his prosperity, he forgot God. Hos 13 v6. God was not in this thinking. Ps 10 v11. All good things come from the Giver, the Creator of all, but he never acknowledged this, or thanked God, or had any sense of responsibility towards God. He did not know that God knew his thoughts. He thought of nobody besides himself. ii) His prosperity led him away from prayer & the scriptures. He had a business problem v17, but "he thought within himself" rather than turning to prayer or the scriptures for help. Like Saul of

Tarsus, "he thought to do - harm!" Self ruled him. His knowledge was very limited, especially about death, yet in his pride & arrogance he thought he could help himself. iii) Prosperity leads a man to neglect his soul. "Eat, drink & be merry" - satisfy body only; not 'soul' as he said. The soul does not need goods, but forgiveness, peace, salvation, assurance, God. "Man shall not live by bread alone but by every word that proceedeth out of mouth of God." iv) Prosperity can make a man selfish, to the extreme. vs 17-19. 'S'. Self dominates the worldly man. v) In this state, he forgot the limits of time vs 19 "laid up for many years". "Boast not thyself of tomorrow - -". He was crying out for security, & thought it lay in 'bigger barns' etc. Peace was eluding him, & he could not yet "take thine ease". Happiness was escaping him. He wanted to live for ever "for many years" vs 29. He did not know Jesus was the answer to all his needs.

② Mortality. vs 20. Like a bolt out of the blue, the man awoke to the reality that he had to die.

i) Time of our death is fixed, & God has already appointed the day. "Our times are in God's hands." "Teach me to no. my days" Ps. Job 14 vs 5.

ii) Sometimes God gives warning of death. vs 20 "God said unto him" - perhaps by his conscience, or through a terminal illness, or a premonition (a call of God). iii) Warning is not always given, & it was in His grace that this man had a space before death. iv) His soul was required of him, ie released from body in death. Ecc 12 vs 7. In case of unbeliever, the soul leaves unwillingly. Greek here means "Thy soul is demanded of thee." Contrast the death of a believer eg Stephen "into thy hands I command my spirit". v) The Greek here reads 'this night shall they require thy soul of thee'. In Luke 16, angels carried Lazarus to heaven, & there are other angels, keepers of the prison, will take his soul into eternity; terrible angels to take him to hell.

③ Eternity. vs 20b, then - - a "then" with respect to his goods here, & a "then" with respect to eternity. - Acts 1 - Judas I "went to his own place". It will either be heaven, where God is; or hell, where God is not. He lived a rich man, to be eternally poor vs 21. In life he had everything, in death nothing, because he had no sense of value, & "was not rich ^{toward} ~~before~~ (before) God."