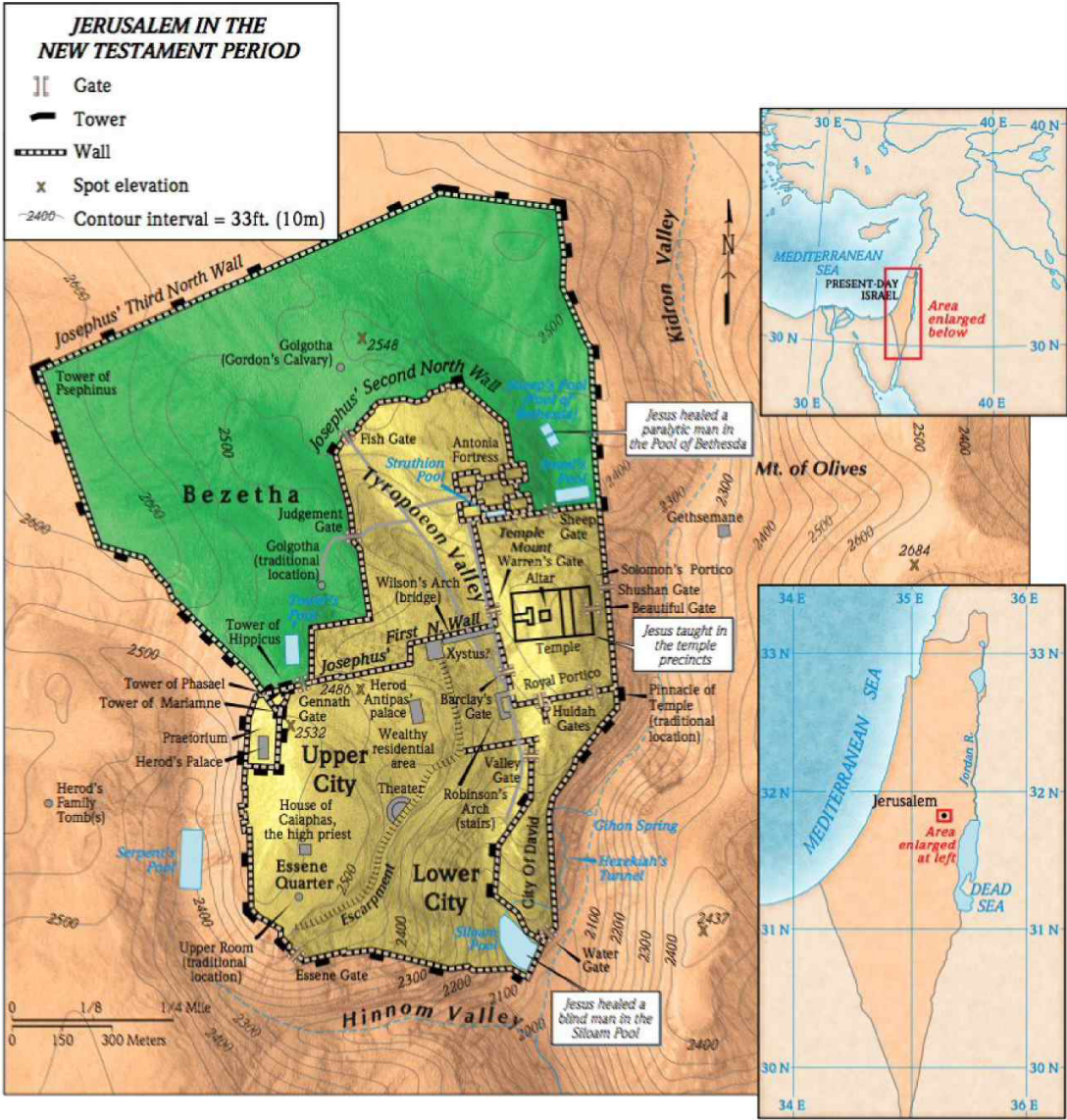


Study Guide to the Gospel of Luke



INTRODUCTION TO THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO LUKE*

Author

The third Gospel does not name its author. This is also true of the book of Acts, the author's second work. This does not mean, however, that the original readers did not know who wrote these two books.

The Lukan authorship of Luke–Acts is affirmed by both external evidence (church tradition) and internal evidence. Church tradition supporting Luke as the author is both early (from the mid-2nd century A.D.) and unanimous (it was never doubted until the 19th century). The “we” sections of Acts (16:10–17; 20:5–21:18; 27:1–28:16) assume that the author was a companion of Paul and participated in the events described in those sections. Thus the author of Acts was probably one of Paul's companions listed in his letters written during those periods (Luke is listed in Col. 4:14; 2 Tim. 4:11; Philem. 24) and not one of those referred to in the third person in the “we” sections (cf. Acts 20:4–5). It is known that the author was from the second generation of the early church, was not an “eyewitness” of Jesus' ministry (Luke 1:2), and was a Gentile (Eusebius, *Ecclesiastical History* 3.4.6, says Luke was “by race an Antiochian and a physician by profession”; cf. Col. 4:14). All of this confirms the tradition that Luke was the author of the third Gospel. Because Luke traveled with Paul, this Gospel was received as having apostolic endorsement and authority from Paul and as a trustworthy record of the gospel that Paul preached (Eusebius

reports that Paul quoted from Luke by saying, “According to my Gospel” [*Ecclesiastical History* 3.4.7]).

Date

The earliest possible date of Luke–Acts is immediately after the events that Luke recorded in Acts 28, c. A.D. 62. In fact, Luke could have been written slightly earlier, and Acts could have been completed at that time. The specific date centers on two questions: would Luke have added to his Gospel later, and did he make use of the Gospel of Mark in writing his own Gospel? If Luke wrote Luke–Acts after the martyrdom of Paul (c. A.D. 64–67), some have suggested that the omission of the details of Paul’s trial and death seems strange (see Introduction to Acts: Date). In addition, Luke makes no mention of the terrible persecution under Nero in A.D. 65 but gives a very positive picture of Paul preaching the gospel in Rome for two years “with all boldness and without hindrance” (Acts 28:31), so he must have written sometime before 65. (Those who hold to a later date for Luke reply that ending with Paul preaching in Rome is natural, because it shows that the preaching “to the end of the earth” in Acts 1:8 has been fulfilled. Since a primary purpose of Luke–Acts is to tell the story of how the gospel spread to the Gentile capital of Rome, when that purpose is accomplished the story could come to a natural end, regardless of what happens to Paul.)

Concerning the relationship of Luke to Mark, the great majority of scholars believe that Luke made use of Mark in writing his Gospel. There is no real difficulty in dating Mark in the mid- to late-50s A.D. (see Introduction to Mark: Date and Location), which would allow for a date of Luke in the early 60s. Other scholars dispute this and claim that the predictions of the fall of Jerusalem in Luke 21:20–24 are so vivid that they could have been written only after the fact, which means that Luke and Acts

were written after A.D. 70. These scholars would then date Mark somewhat before Luke, in the late 60s (after Peter's death). However, many evangelical scholars, who consider Luke 21:20–24 a predictive prophecy by Jesus, would hold to a date for Luke in the early 60s.

Theme

Luke wrote his Gospel so that his readers would understand that the gospel is for all, both Jews and Gentiles alike, since Jesus is the promised one of God as prophesied in the OT and as attested through God's saving activity in Jesus' life, death, and resurrection. In addition to this, Luke emphasized the truthfulness of the Christian traditions his readers had been taught, so that by believing in Jesus Christ, the Son of God, they would receive the promised Holy Spirit whom he gives to all who follow him.

Purpose, Occasion, and Background

Both Luke (1:3) and Acts (1:1) are addressed to "Theophilus," and there is no reason to deny that he was a real person, although attempts to identify him have been unsuccessful. Luke uses the same description "most excellent" (Luke 1:3) in the book of Acts to describe the Roman governors Felix (Acts 23:26; 24:2) and Festus (Acts 26:25). Theophilus was probably a man of wealth and social standing, and "most excellent" served as a respectful form of address.

Luke's broader intended audience consisted primarily of Gentile Christians like Theophilus who had already "been taught" (1:4) about Jesus. But Luke no doubt realized that his recounting of Jesus' life and message would also be useful for

evangelism among non-Christians. Luke probably had several goals in writing:

1. *To assure his readers of the certainty of what they had been taught.* This is accomplished by demonstrating his credentials as a historian (cf. 1:1–4, where Luke speaks of having “followed all things closely for some time past” in order “to write an orderly account”). He also mentions that the material he is sharing is well known (24:18; Acts 26:26). The fact that the material in Luke comes from eyewitness testimony (Luke 1:2; 24:48; cf. Acts 1:8) further assures his readers that what they were taught is certain. Luke also seeks to assure his readers by demonstrating that the events recorded in Luke–Acts were the fulfillment of ancient prophecy (e.g., Luke 1:1; 3:4–6; 4:17–21; 7:22–23) and the fulfillment of Jesus’ prophecies (e.g., 9:22, 44; 11:29–30; 13:32–34; 17:25; 18:31–33).

2. *To help his readers understand how Israel’s rejection of Jesus and the Gentiles’ entrance into the kingdom of God are in accord with the divine plan.* Luke emphasizes that Christianity is not a new religion but rather the fulfillment and present-day expression of the religion of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

3. *To clarify for his readers Jesus’ teaching concerning the end times* by showing that Jesus did not teach that the *parousia* (return of Christ) would come immediately but that there would be a period between his resurrection and his return (9:27; 19:11; 21:20–24; 22:69; Acts 1:6–9). Nevertheless, Jesus would return (Luke 3:9, 17; 12:38–48; 18:8; 21:32) in bodily form (Acts 1:11), and believers should live in watchful expectation (Luke 21:34–36).

4. *To emphasize that his readers need not fear Rome.* Luke hints at this theme by highlighting Herod’s and Pilate’s desire to

release Jesus and the Roman centurion's recognition of his innocence. Luke also records (in Acts) several occasions where Roman authorities came to Paul's rescue. When Roman officials *did* persecute, Luke explains that it was due to error and that the persecution ceased immediately when the error was discovered (cf. Acts 16:22–39).

History of Salvation Summary

Jesus comes as the messianic King to deliver the poor and needy and downcast (4:18–19). He fulfills the whole OT (24:44–47), especially its promises of everlasting salvation. The fulfillment of his mission comes with his crucifixion and resurrection. (For an explanation of the “History of Salvation,” see Overview of the Bible, pp. 23–26.)

Literary Features

The narrative of Luke as a whole follows the chronology of Christ's life and death. No Gospel encompasses such a complete range of subgenres as Luke: annunciation stories, birth narratives, lyric praise psalms, Christmas carols, prophecies, genealogies, preparation stories, temptation stories, calling stories, recognition stories, conflict stories, encounter stories, miracle stories, pronouncement stories, parables, beatitudes, sermons, proverbs, passion stories, trial narratives, and resurrection accounts. Stylistically, Luke is known for his vivid descriptive details and ability to make scenes come alive in the imagination.

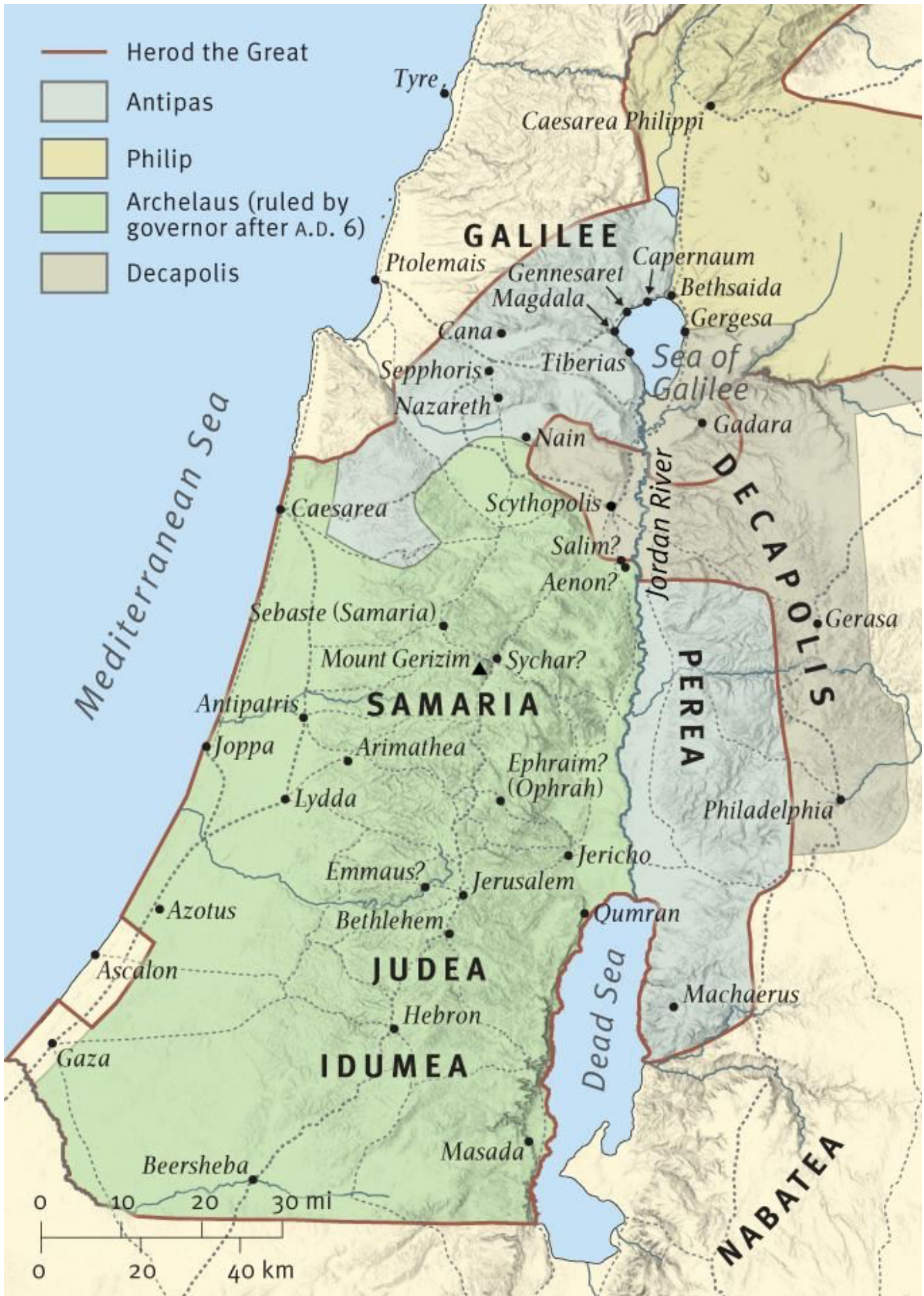
The Gospel of Luke finds its fundamental unity in the person of Jesus Christ and in his mission to seek and to save the lost. From the first announcement of his coming to his ascension into heaven, Jesus is at the center of everything: the songs are for his praise, the miracles are by his power, the teaching is from his wisdom, the conflict is over his claims, and the cross is that which only he could bear. Luke gives his account further literary unity by

intertwining the stories of Jesus and John the Baptist; by beginning and ending his story at the temple; by presenting the life of Jesus as a journey toward Jerusalem; and by following the progress of the disciples as they learn to count the cost of discipleship. The unity of the Gospel is also expressed in Jesus' pronouncement to Zacchaeus: "The Son of Man came to seek and to save the lost" (19:10).

Key Themes

1. *God's sovereign rule over history.* The promises God made through the prophets are already being fulfilled. 13:33; 22:22, 42; Acts 1:16–17; 2:23; 4:28; etc.
2. *The arrival and actual presence of the kingdom of God.* Nevertheless, the consummation of the kingdom is still a future event, a blessed hope for which the church prays. 11:2, 20; 16:16; 17:20–21; 18:1–8; 21:27–28, 34–36; cf. Acts 1:11; 1 Cor. 16:22; Rev. 22:20
3. *The coming and indwelling of the Holy Spirit upon Jesus and his followers.* The Spirit is present in the Gospel of Luke, from the births of John the Baptist and Jesus to the end. The Spirit is present at Jesus' dedication in the temple, his baptism, temptation, early ministry, and first sermon. The Holy Spirit is central to the message of John the Baptist, and Jesus at his ascension promises the Spirit's future coming in power. 1:15–17, 35; 2:25–27; 3:16, 22; 4:1, 14, 18; 5:17; 24:49
4. *The great reversal taking place in the world,* in which the first are becoming last and the last are becoming first, the proud are being brought low and the humble are being exalted. Luke places great emphasis on God's love for the poor, tax collectors, outcasts, sinners, women, Samaritans, and Gentiles. In keeping with this concern, many of the episodes that appear only in Luke's Gospel

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feature the welcome of an outcast (the Christmas shepherds, the Prodigal Son, the persistent widow, Zacchaeus, etc.). 1:48, 52–53; 6:20–26; 13:30; 14:11; 18:14

5. *Believers are to live a life of prayer and practice good stewardship with their possessions.* In Luke's narrative, prayer occurs at every major point in Jesus' life: at his baptism; at his selection of the Twelve; at Peter's confession; at Jesus' transfiguration; in his teaching the Lord's Prayer; before Peter's denial; etc. 3:21; 6:12; 9:18, 28–29; 11:1–4; 12:33–34; 16:9; 18:1; 22:32, 40, 46

6. *The danger of riches* is constantly emphasized in Luke, for the love of riches chokes out the seed of the gospel and keeps it from becoming fruitful. This danger is so great that Jesus often warns his readers not to set their hearts upon riches and to give generously to the poor. The woes pronounced upon haughty rich people stand in sharp contrast to the blessings pronounced upon the humble poor. 6:20–26; 8:14; 12:13–21; 16:10–13, 19–31; 18:22 (cf. 5:11; 14:33; Acts 2:44–45; 4:32); Luke 21:3–4

The Setting of Luke

The events in the book of Luke take place almost entirely within the vicinity of Palestine, an area extending roughly from Caesarea Philippi in the north to Beersheba in the south. During this time it was ruled by the Roman Empire. The opening chapters describe events surrounding Jesus' birth in Judea, where Herod had been appointed king by the Romans. The closing chapters end with Jesus' death, resurrection, and ascension during the rule of Pontius Pilate and the tetrarchs Antipas and Philip.

*Reprinted from ESV

Outline of Luke*

I. Address to Theophilus (1:1-4)

II. The Coming of Jesus (1:5-2:52)

- A. The Birth of John the Baptist Foretold (1:5-25)
- B. The Birth of Jesus Foretold (1:26-38)
- C. Mary's Song (1:39-56)
- D. The Birth of John the Baptist (1:57-80)
- E. The Birth of Jesus (2:1-21)
- F. Simeon and Anna Praise God (2:22-38)
- G. Jesus in the Temple (2:39-52)

III. The Beginning of Jesus' Ministry (3:1-4:13)

- A. The Ministry of John the Baptist (3:1-20)
- B. The Baptism of Jesus (3:21-22)
- C. The Genealogy of Jesus (3:23-38)
- D. The Temptation in the Wilderness (4:1-13)

IV. The Galilean Ministry (4:14-9:50)

- A. Sermon at Nazareth (4:14-30)
- B. Jesus Heals a Man with an Unclean Spirit (4:31-37)
- C. Jesus Heals and Casts Out Demons (4:38-41)
- D. Jesus Teaches in the Synagogues (4:42-44)
- E. Jesus Calls His First Disciples (5:1-11)
- F. Jesus Heals a Leper (5:12-16)
- G. Jesus Heals a Paralyzed Man (5:17-26)
- H. Jesus Calls Levi (5:27-32)
- I. New Wine and Old Wine Skins (5:33-39)
- J. Controversies over the Sabbath (6:1-11)
- K. Selection of the Twelve Apostles (6:12-16)
- L. Sermon on the Plain (6:17-49)
- M. Jesus Heals a Centurion's Servant (7:1-10)
- N. Jesus Raises a Young Man (7:11-17)
- O. Jesus and John the Baptist (7:18-35)
- P. Jesus Forgives a Sinful Woman (7:36-50)
- Q. Women who Followed Jesus (8:1-3)

R. Teaching on True Belief (8:4-21)

1. Parable of the Sower (8:4-15)
2. A Lamp on a Stand (8:16-18)
3. Jesus' Mother and Brothers (8:19-21)

S. Jesus' Mighty Acts (8:22-56)

1. Jesus Calms the Storm (8:22-25)
2. Jesus Heals a Demoniac (8:26-39)
3. Jesus Heals a Sick Woman and Jairus' Daughter (8:40-56)

T. Jesus and the Twelve (9:1-50)

1. The Mission of the Twelve (9:1-9)
2. The Feeding of the Five Thousand (9:10-17)
3. Peter's Good Confession (9:18-27)
4. The Transfiguration (9:28-36)
5. The Disciples' Inability to Cast Out a Demon (9:37-45)
6. Who Will Be Greatest? (9:43-50)

V. The Journey to Jerusalem (9:51-19:44)

A. Teaching About Discipleship (9:51-10:42)

1. The Cost of Discipleship (9:51-62)
2. The Sending of the Seventy-Two (10:1-24)
3. Parable of the Good Samaritan (10:25-37)
4. Mary and Martha (10:38-42)

B. The Lord's Prayer (11:1-13)

C. Jesus and Beelzebul (11:14-26)

D. Stern Teachings (11:27-13:9)

1. True Blessedness (11:27-28)
2. The Sign of Jonah (11:29-32)
3. The Lamp of the Body (11:33-36)
4. Woes Against the Pharisees (11:37-54)
5. Do Not Fear Persecution (12:1-12)
6. Treasures in Heaven (12:13-34)
7. Exhortation to Be Watchful (12:35-48)
8. Not Peace But Division (12:49-53)
9. Interpreting the Times (12:54-59)
10. The Urgent Need for Repentance (13:1-9)

E. Teaching about the Kingdom (13:10-14:35)

1. Healing on the Sabbath (13:10-17)
2. The Growth of the Kingdom (13:18-21)

3. Enter Through the Narrow Door (13:22-30)
4. Jesus Laments Over Jerusalem (13:31-35)
5. The Feast of the Kingdom (14:1-24)
6. Counting the Cost (14:25-35)

F. Parables about the Lost (15:1-32)

1. Parable of the Lost Sheep (15:1-7)
2. Parable of the Lost Coin (15:8-10)
3. Parable of the Prodigal Son (15:11-32)

G. Parable of the Shrewd Manager (16:1-13)

H. Heaven and Earth will Pass Away Before the Law Becomes Void (16:14-18)

I. Lazarus and the Rich Man (16:19-31)

J. Temptations to Sin (17:1-4)

K. Increase Our Faith (17:5-6)

L. We are Unworthy Servants (17:7-10)

M. Jesus Heals of Ten Lepers (17:11-19)

N. The Coming of the Kingdom (17:20-19:44)

1. The Coming of the Kingdom Unexpected (17:20-37)
2. Parable of the Persistent Widow (18:1-8)
3. Parable of the Pharisee and the Tax Collector (18:9-14)
4. Jesus and the Children (18:15-17)
5. The Rich Young Ruler (18:18-30)
6. Jesus Predicts His Death (18:31-34)
7. Jesus Heals a Blind Man (18:35-43)
8. Zacchaeus the Tax Collector (19:1-10)
9. Parable of the Ten Minas (19:11-27)
10. The Triumphal Entry (19:28-44)

VI. Jesus in Jerusalem (19:45-21:38)

- A. The Cleansing of the Temple (19:45-46)
- B. Jesus' Authority is Questioned (20:1-8)
- C. The Parable of the Tenants (20:9-18)
- D. The Religious Authorities Test Jesus (20:19-47)
- E. The Widow's Offering (21:1-4)
- F. The Destruction of the Temple Foretold (21:5-9)
- G. Jesus Warns of Persecution (21:10-19)
- H. The Destruction of Jerusalem Foretold (21:20-24)
- I. The Coming of the Son of Man (21:25-28)

- J. The Parable of the Fig Tree (21:29-33)
- K. Watch Yourselves (21:34-38)

VII. The Passion and Death of Jesus (22:1-56)

- A. Judas' Betrayal (22:1-6)
- B. The Last Supper (22:7-38)
- C. Prayer on the Mount of Olives (22:39-46)
- D. The Arrest of Jesus (22:47-53)
- E. Peter's Denial (22:54-62)
- F. Jesus Brought Before the Council (22:63-71)
- G. Jesus Brought Before Pilate (23:1-5)
- H. Jesus Brought Before Herod (23:6-17)
- I. Jesus Delivered Over to Crucifixion (22:18-25)
- J. Jesus' Crucifixion and Death (23:26-49)
- K. Jesus' Burial (23:50-56)

VIII. The Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus (24:1-53)

- A. The Resurrection (24:1-12)
- B. On the Road to Emmaus (24:13-35)
- C. Jesus Appears to the Disciples (24:36-49)
- D. The Ascension (24:50-53)

Questions

Chapter 1

What does Luke say are his “credentials” for writing his gospel?

What does he say is his purpose for writing it?

Write down everything we learn about Zechariah and Elizabeth.

What was it that caused Zechariah to doubt the angel’s word?

Write down everything we learn about Mary.

How did people react when Zechariah began speaking?

Chapter 2

Why did Joseph and Mary travel to Bethlehem?

What “good news” did the angel announce to the shepherds?

What were the shepherds doing as they returned to their flocks?

Why was Jesus brought to the temple?

Who was Simeon? What promise had been given him by the Holy Spirit?

What does he say about Jesus? What warning does he give to Mary about her son?

Who was Anna and what was her background?

Study Guide to Luke

Why did Jesus' parents go to Jerusalem when he was twelve?

Had they made this trip before? What was different about this trip?

When they found Jesus in the temple, what did he state was his reason for being there?

How does Luke describe Jesus' upbringing?

Chapter 3

When did the word of God come to John?

Where was here when God spoke to him?

According to prophecy, what had John come to do?

What does John teach about the nature of repentance?

How does he apply that to specific groups?

What reason does John offer to explain why he is not the Christ?

What happened to John?

What was Jesus doing after he was baptized?

Who appeared and in what form? What was said about Jesus?

Study carefully the genealogy of Jesus and note any observations about it that we can discuss in class.

Study Guide to Luke

Chapter 4

Where did the Spirit lead Jesus?

How long was he there and what was he not doing during this time?

Write down your observations about Jesus' temptations; we'll discuss them in class.

What custom had Jesus established for himself by the time he arrived in Nazareth?

What specific passage in Isaiah does Jesus read from and what does he say about it?

How did the people initially respond to Jesus' words?

How did their attitude toward him change and what caused it to change?

What city did Jesus go to next?

What miracles did Jesus perform in that city?

What did Jesus say was the purpose for his coming?

Study Guide to Luke

Chapter 5

Why did Peter ask Jesus to depart?

Where would Jesus go to pray?

What did Jesus recognize about these men who let down their friend through the roof?

What did Jesus do for this lame man initially?

What was Jesus' purpose for healing him?

What did Jesus give as his reason for dining with tax collectors and sinners?

What is the point of the parable in vss.36-38?

Chapter 6

Why were the Pharisees wrong regarding the Sabbath?

How long did Jesus pray before selecting the apostles?

Who does Jesus say are blessed and why?

Who does Jesus say are cursed and why?

What does loving one's enemies require them to do?

What does judging refer to in this context?

Who should disciples strive to be like?

Study Guide to Luke

What is the point of the parable about the good and bad tree?

To what does Jesus compare a person who does what he says?

Chapter 7

What do we learn about the character of this centurion?

What did Jesus feel for this widow and what did he do for her?

How does Jesus answer John's question?

What does Jesus say about John?

What does Jesus compare the people to and why? What is his point?

What is the point of the parable of the two debtors?

Chapter 8

Besides the apostles, who else was traveling with Jesus at this time?

What were they doing for Jesus and his apostles?

What exhortation does Jesus give at the end of the parable of the sower?

Look carefully at the statement. Do you think Jesus' meaning goes beyond something physical?

Study Guide to Luke

Give a summary of Jesus' explanation of the parable of the sower.

Why is it important to hear God's word?

Who does Jesus say are his real mother and brothers? What does he mean?

For what reason did Jesus chastise his disciples after calming the storm?

How did the Gerasenes react to the healing of the demon-possessed man?

What did Jesus tell this man to do?

What did Jesus say was a factor in healing the woman who touched him?

Why did they laugh at Jesus after he entered Jairus' house?

Chapter 9

Why did Jesus send out the twelve and what power did he give them?

What had happened to John the Baptist by this time?

What were some of the reports circulating about Jesus that Herod had heard?

What town did Jesus go to when the twelve returned? Who followed him?

How much food did they have to feed all these people?

How much was left over after everyone had eaten?

Study Guide to Luke

After Peter's confession, what did Jesus say was going to happen to him?

What does the Lord require of his disciples?

What did Peter, James, and John see on the mountain? What did they hear?

As everyone marveled at Jesus' power, what warning did he repeat to his disciples concerning himself?

Did they understand his saying? Did they seek an explanation?

How did Jesus handle their argument about who is the greatest?

Why did Jesus rebuke James and John?

What does vv.57-62 teach us about discipleship?

Chapter 10

Why did Jesus send out the 72? Did he give power as well?

Why were they so happy when they returned? What did Jesus say?

What did Jesus thank his father for?

Why did Jesus say the disciples were blessed?

What did the lawyer want to know?

What was his followup question and why did he ask it?

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What does the parable of the Good Samaritan teach us about being a neighbor?

Why was Martha upset? What did she Jesus to do? What did he say in response?

Chapter 11

What did the disciples ask Jesus to teach them?

What lesson is Jesus communicating in vv.5-13?

What were some saying about Jesus' power to cast out demons?

What did Jesus say in response to that charge?

Who would judge these people and why?

Who is the strong man? Who is the stronger man?

What is Jesus' point in vv.24-26?

Who does Jesus say are blessed?

Why was the story of Jonah a sign to the present generation?

What is the meaning of v.34?

What is Jesus' overall message to the Pharisees in vv. 37-52?

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Chapter 12

What is the leaven of the Pharisees and why does Jesus warn his disciples about it?

Who are we not to fear?

What does Jesus promise to do for the one who confesses him? What about the one who denies him?

What does blasphemy of the Holy Spirit mean? Why will this sin not be forgiven?

What must we be on guard against (v.15)? Why?

In the parable, why is the rich man called a fool?

What does Jesus say not to worry about? What are we to focus on instead?

What kind of treasure should disciples be working for?

Why must disciples be constantly ready for the Lord's coming?

What did Jesus mean he came to bring division?

Why did Jesus rebuke the crowds?

Chapter 13

What must a person do in order to not perish?

How does the parable that follows that statement reinforce it?

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Why was the synagogue ruler angry at Jesus?

Why was it appropriate for this woman to be healed on the Sabbath?

What do these parables teach us about the kingdom of God? (vv.18-21)

What will it be like for those shut from the kingdom?

Why does Jesus call Herod a fox?

What would become of Jerusalem?

Chapter 14

What did Jesus ask the Pharisees concerning the Sabbath? Why could they not reply?

What does promise us if we humble ourselves?

Who are the people we ought to be trying to help?

What is the master's attitude towards those who make excuses?

Will God's house be full? Why?

What is the cost of being a disciple of Jesus?

What is Jesus' point about salt?

Chapter 15

What was Jesus doing that infuriated the scribes and Pharisees?

Study Guide to Luke

What do the first two parables have in common?

How is the parable of the prodigal son different from the other parables?

What request did the younger son give his father?

What did this young man do while away from home?

What were the consequences of his lifestyle?

What was the young man's plan in deciding to go back home?

How did the father receive him?

Why was the older son upset?

Would you say the older son had the better reputation? But why, in the end, was he wrong?

Write down what you think are the lessons to glean from this parable.

Study Guide to Luke

Chapter 16

What is Jesus' point in the parable of the unjust steward? (vv.1-13).

Why did the Pharisees ridicule Jesus?

What did Jesus say in response to their mockery?

What is the point of v.17?

Why is divorce and remarriage called adultery?

What does the parable of the rich man and Lazarus teach us about the soul?

Why was the rich man in torment?

What did he hope Abraham would do for his five brothers?

Why was that impossible?

Chapter 17

What warning does Jesus give to his disciples?

What does he teach them regarding forgiveness?

What request did the disciples ask Jesus? What was his answer?

What attitude does Jesus say they must have as servants?

How many of the lepers came back to thank Jesus? What was his nationality?

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Why is the coming of the Son of Man similar to Noah and Lot's day?

Chapter 18

What lesson(s) does the parable of the unrighteous judge teach?

What is Jesus concerned about finding when he comes?

Why was the tax collector justified and not the Pharisee?

What is this parable a warning against?

Why was Jesus happy to receive little children?

What was the one thing the young ruler lacked?

What does Jesus promise those who sacrifice for him in this life?

What did Jesus say was written about him in the prophets?

Did the disciples understand his statements?

Who did Jesus heal at Jericho?

Chapter 19

Why does Jesus call Zaccheus a son of Abraham?

Write down some of the important lessons we learn from the parable of the talents.

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What did Jesus send the two disciples into the village to do?

As Jesus approached Jerusalem on the colt, what were the people doing?

Why did Jesus weep over the city?

What did Jesus find going on in the temple? What did he do?

What was Jesus doing in the temple every day? What were his enemies doing?

Chapter 20

How did Jesus answer the question about his authority?

What message was Jesus trying to convey in the parable of the wicked vinedressers?

What did the scribes and chief priests perceive about the parable? What was their reaction?

What did Jesus say regarding the question about paying tribute to Caesar?

What was the motivation of the Sadducees in asking their question about marriage and the Levirate law?

What was Jesus' answer to them?

What did some of the scribes have to admit?

Why does Jesus quote from Psalm 110:1?

What does warn people about the scribes?

Study Guide to Luke

Chapter 21

What made the widow's gift greater than the gifts of the rich?

What did Jesus predict would happen to the temple?

What would be the signs of these things?

What did Jesus say his disciples would experience?

How does Jesus encourage them?

What is to happen to Jerusalem and its citizens?

What is the point of the parable of the fig tree?

Is Jesus' prophecy a prediction of only the destruction of Jerusalem or does it also predict the end times?

What should disciples constantly be doing?

Where was Jesus spending his days? His nights?

Chapter 22

Who entered into Judas' heart? To do what?

What instructions did Jesus give his disciples to prepare for the Passover?

Study Guide to Luke

On this particular day, what feast was Jesus and the apostles observing?

What did Jesus say about the bread?

What did he say about the cup?

What troubling information did Jesus give to the disciples?

What is the relationship between disciples like in the kingdom of God?

What ominous prediction did Jesus make concerning Peter?

What did Jesus pray to the Father for?

What were the disciples doing at this time?

Who was approaching as Jesus was still speaking?

Where did they take Jesus?

Where was Peter when he denied Jesus three times?

When the rooster crowed, who looked at Peter? What did Peter do?

How did his accusers treat Jesus?

Chapter 23

What accusation did the Lord's enemies make against him before Pilate? Was this true?

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To whom did Pilate send Jesus and why?

Why was Herod glad to see Jesus? What changed his attitude about Jesus?

What was Pilate's verdict of Jesus and what did he propose to do?

How did the Jews react? Who did they demand Pilate release instead?

Why did Pilate eventually grant their request?

Who did Jesus say the women should really be mourning for? Why?

Who else was crucified on either side of Jesus?

What request did Jesus ask of his Father on the cross?

What promise did Jesus give to one of the thieves? Why?

Into whose hands did Jesus commit his spirit?

What did the centurion come to believe about Jesus and what convinced him?

Who asked for Jesus' body and what did he do with it?

Chapter 24

What did the women find when they came to Jesus' tomb on Sunday?

Who did they report these things to? Did they believe them?

Study Guide to Luke

What did Peter do after hearing their report?

Who is the “them” in v.13?

Where were they going and what were they discussing?

Who joined them? Did they know it at the time?

What things did they discuss?

Why does Jesus rebuke them? What did Jesus do at that point?

What was it that caused them to recognize Jesus?

What happened next and what did they do?

Who appeared just as they were discussing these things?

What did Jesus show them to convince them it was he?

What did Jesus explain from the scriptures to help them understand?

What was Jesus going to do for the apostles?

Where did Jesus lead them to? What happened next?

What did the apostles do after Jesus departed?