

Introduction to Luke Luke 1:1 - 4

Luke is the longest book in the NT, and _____ is the second longest

THINGS THAT MAKE LUKE DIFFERENT FROM MATTHEW AND MARK (AND JOHN):

- A. Luke's _____
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| 1. The angel's message | 2:14 |
| 2. Simeon's prophecy | 2:32 |
| 3. Luke's fuller quotation of Isaiah 40:3 - 5 | 3:4 - 6 |
| 4. Luke's value of Samaritans vs. Jews | 9:54; 10:33; 17:16 |
| 5. Luke records two of Jesus's illustrations based on OT gentiles | 4:25 - 27 |
| 6. Luke's addition to the parable of the Great Supper | |
| 7. As in Matthew, the Great Commission is directed to all nations | 24:47 |
- All of these reflects Luke's presentation of the Good News for _____.

- B. Luke's interest in _____
1. Most of the parables peculiar to Luke center attention of _____, whereas Matthew's focus is on the _____
 2. Interest in social _____
 3. Luke's portrayal of _____. He mentions 13 not mentioned in the other gospels. _____ figure prominently in both the birth and resurrection narratives
 4. Interest in _____ – Only Luke tells us of the _____ of Jesus and John the Baptist.
 5. _____ and _____ – Many of Luke's special parables relate to money issues.

- C. Luke's Special Emphases
1. _____. Luke records nine prayers of Jesus, seven of which are found in no other gospel. Two of Luke's special parables deal with prayer. Only Luke tells us that Jesus prayed for Peter 22:31 - 32
 2. The _____. Luke adds that at the Temptation Jesus is full of the Holy Spirit
 3. _____. Luke uses words expressing joy or rejoicing in addition to words describing leaping for joy (6:23), laughter (6:21) and merriment. In three of Luke's parables there is an element of rejoicing when the lost is found and also in the story of Zacchaeus. The Gospel begins and ends with rejoicing. In only Luke do we have the canticles: The Magnificat (1:46 - 55; the Benedictus (1:68 - 79); Gloria in Excelsis (2:14) and the Nunc Dimittis (2:29 - 32)

LUKE AS LITERATURE

The Introduction, vs 1 - 4, are written in the style of _____.
Until the opening of John's ministry, the style is closer to that of the Septuagint.
Luke is careful to date events.
Luke tells his reader(s) that he has carefully researched before writing his Gospel.

LUKE AS PART OF THE CANON

Vast disagreements even among evangelical scholars, but the position that seems most likely is that Luke was written after Matthew, and for the churches that Paul established in Asia Minor, Greece and Rome.