

CHAPTER 18.3

NOTES

"THE KING AND HIS SUBJECTS"

The Gospel of Luke

February 7, 2016

I. The King Saves

He sets up His kingdom, not by subjugating, but by saving.

A. He saves sinners, with particular care for the marginalized and oppressed.

1. They may be so distraught that they can't reach out to Him. (7:11f)

2. They may be so desperate, they will do anything to come to Him. (7:36f)

Jesus' response:

Jesus doesn't rebuke her.

He forgives her. (48)

Faith saves. (50)

B. Forgiven much, we love Him much. (7:41-50)

Love is the expression of the forgiven. (7:47)

Forgiven much, we love Him much.

II. Kingdom Values (Lk 12)

A. Don't fear. Fear. (12:4-7)

B. A clear allegiance. (12:8)

C. Misplaced values: wealth, leisure, indulgence. (12:13-21)

D. Right placed values: the kingdom. (12:29-34)

III. Serve the King (discipleship)

A. Be ready for His return. (12:35-40)

B. Serve the King's household with the King's provisions. (12:41-44)

C. Misuse of what belongs to God for ourselves results in severe punishment. (12:44-48)

D. Given much, we serve Him much. (12:48)

If we love Him much, we serve Him much.

How does this apply to me?

NEXT WEEK

"BELIEVE"

The Gospel of John

Historical Timeline:

The last of the gospels to be penned was John. Church history reveals that John outlived all of the other apostles. He spent many of his later years in Ephesus, the great commercial hub of Asia Minor. It was probably from this city that he penned, under the Spirit's inspiration, a gospel that is uniquely theological in nature. While Matthew, Mark, and Luke (known as the synoptic gospels) focus on the life and preaching of Christ, John places special emphasis on examining the nature of Jesus. John is essentially a theological commentary on the life of Christ, pointing to His identity, and then practically to our required response to Him.

It was almost certainly written after AD 70, when the temple was destroyed by Rome. It is possible that it was written even as late as the last decade of the 1st Century. While the other gospels were already in circulation, this edition revealed Jesus' recorded life through a theological and spiritual lens.

Passage Overview:

The theological richness of this gospel is extraordinary as the Spirit reveals with stark clarity the person of Jesus. "Who is Jesus?" is the question that is answered in these pages. The names of Jesus spill out of this gospel. He is the good shepherd, the door, the light of the world and the way, to note just a few.

His divinity is clear from beginning to end. He is the Word, who has no beginning. He was with God at creation, and is God. At the same time, He is the Lamb of God, come to take away the sins of the world. He is God become flesh, the perfect and complete revelation of God Himself.

While John records many miraculous deeds that Jesus performed, he calls these miracles signs. Each one points us to the One, the only One, Jesus, who is the way, the truth, and the life. Life is found in Jesus alone and is experienced by us only as we believe in Him.

The Spirit's purpose in this gospel is clearly stated in John 20:31 "but these are written so that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that by believing you may have life in his name." To believe that Jesus is, in fact, the Son of God and our only Savior, is to enter into eternal life.

Reading for Next Week: The Gospel of John