

Central Church

The Gospel According to Dr. Luke – SESSION 3

If you have been following these presentations, you are already familiar that we first reviewed the work of John Mark. Mark wove into the story of Jesus the goodness and _____ of Jesus, set against the backdrop of _____ and dull-hearted followers.

Next, we moved to Matthew's account. We noted that it carefully showed Jesus as the _____ of the prophecies concerning Messiah that dot the landscape of prophetic literature in the Hebrew Scriptures. Matthew's account emphasized the _____ of Jesus, while Mark emphasized the _____ of Jesus.

As we study the third Gospel account, our *pattern* is likely familiar:

- First, we will first look at the “_____”.
- Second, we will look at the “_____” or contextual reason for his writing.
- Finally, we will skip a stone across the “_____” of the account, highlighting the “_____” of the Gospel according to Dr. Luke.

Understanding Luke, the Man

The Gospel of Luke bears no direct _____, but opens with words that seem intended to _____ its writing to that of the *Book of the Acts of the Apostles*, which shares a similar opening.

We rely again on the testimony of early _____, and they *strongly accepted* the Gospel as the work of “Dr. Luke,” the well-known _____ and a companion of the Apostle Paul.

Origen confirmed his understanding that Luke wrote for a _____ audience and based his Gospel on his personal collection of eyewitness accounts.

We also see a confirmation from the Muratorian Fragment (c. 170 CE). This is a document that holds the earliest _____ containing the writings of the New Testament stated: "The third book of the Gospel is that according to Luke. Luke, the well-known physician, wrote it in his own name after the Ascension of Christ."

Many modern Bible commentators _____ Luke as the writer, such as F. F. Bruce, I. Howard Marshall, and David Moessner. They follow a traditional view that Luke authored this Gospel bearing and the Acts of the Apostles, possibly aiming for a "_____" that was never completed.

We also can find significant _____ evidence in Luke's Gospel.

There is an obvious _____ the Gospel of Luke's *introduction* in Luke 1 to the *opening* of the Acts 1. It seems the same author wrote both works.

Luke wrote _____ of the 260 chapters in the New Testament, or _____% of the total writing.

Then, the argument goes, that *within the Book of Acts*, there are found what Bible scholars have dubbed "we passages" in Acts 16, 20, 27 and 28.

In those accounts of mission outreach, the narrative shifted from the *third person* ("_____") to the *first person* ("_____"), implying that the writer of that section joined those who traveled with the Apostle Paul during that outreach.

It looks like Luke was increasingly present with Paul as the events of the Book of Acts unfolded...

Another evidence can be found in that there is the technical use of _____ infused in these books. Paul referred to Luke as the "_____" in Colossians 4:14. He was included in the list of _____ cited by Paul, not among the Jews, which helps us reckon more of his cultural background.

Another evidence is the highly polished _____ writing of the Gospel that resembled the classical Greek histories one studied in school. Their writer

claimed to have *compiled* _____ *from eyewitnesses*, which fits the pattern of an orderly historical account of the ancient Greek world.

We might also cite Luke's _____ perspective is evident in the text. He tended to avoid _____ terms as he routinely explained _____ customs and highlighted Jesus' ministry to _____ as in Luke 4 and in Luke 7.

A well-researched trail was undertaken by a skeptical scholar of the 19th-century, an archaeologist named Sir _____. He concluded: "Luke is a historian of the first rank... this author should be placed along with the very greatest of historians."

What do we really know about Dr. Luke and his history?

There is no definitive historical or Biblical record tracing Luke the Physician's _____. Yet, there are brief historical references:

We noted that Dr. Luke was first mentioned as joining _____ in Troas (Acts 16:8-10) during the second missionary journey. From that time, he traveled with Paul extensively, and near the end of Paul's life, in 2 Timothy 4:11, Paul wrote that "only Luke is with me," indicating Luke's loyalty to him during Paul's _____ in Rome.

We should take a moment to understand the rigors of becoming a physician (or "_____") in the ancient Roman world.

While it did not require a formal _____ or _____ in the modern sense, there were generally accepted methods of training. Many aspiring physicians trained under an experienced *medicus*.

Formal education in Greek Medical Schools existed for elites. These were called an _____, where Hippocratic and later Galenic traditions were taught.

Ancient treatments included plant-based _____, but also bloodletting and cupping therapies.

What happened to Luke in his later years?

We have several _____ concerning Luke the Physician's activities *after* his travels with Paul, but again, we must rely on later Christian writings.

Eusebius of Caesarea (c. 300 CE) wrote that Luke traveled to Achaia and Boeotia (regions of _____). Epiphanius of Salamis (C 4th CE) added that Luke preached in Dalmatia and Gallia (_____), as well as in Italy, and Macedonia.

A later medieval tradition developed that Dr. Luke became an _____.

The Death of Luke

The exact details of Luke's death are uncertain, but most traditions suggest he died _____ *at an old age*, around _____ years old, in or around Thebes in Boeotia, Central Greece.

Some relics attributed to Luke are found in Greece at his original burial site.

They were relocated to Constantinople by a Byzantine emperor and later to the Basilica of Santa Giustina, in Padua, Italy.

The skull of St. Luke seems to have had its own travel schedule, said to be in St. Vitus Cathedral in _____, Czech Republic, and in the "Holy Monastery of Simonopetra" on Mount Athos, Greece.

Understanding The Milieu of his writing

Some scholars date Luke to between _____ to _____ CE, but the internal evidence, places it just before or just after the _____ of Jerusalem (70 CE).

It seems this Gospel that was likely written for a _____-speaking, _____ background audience, and it paired very well to Matthew, who wrote for a Messianic Jewish audience during the same generation.

Here's the important thing: As clearly as _____ emphasized Jesus as the fulfillment of _____, so _____ emphasized Jesus as accepting of _____, even embracing former outcasts, to provide salvation to the whole world.

Understanding the Message and Meaning of Luke's Gospel

Luke's account followed the same pattern as Matthew and Mark, using the general three parts of:

- _____ (Luke 1-4),
- Popular Ministry (Luke 5-9) and His
- Parting Ministry (Luke 10-24). Within that parting section, the _____ Week narrative can be found in Luke 19:28 to Luke 24.

Yet, Luke offered unique _____ not found in Matthew or Mark.

Luke clearly included an emphasis on _____.

Luke didn't use the _____ *to the extent of Matthew*, but Jesus used them to:

- Show His own _____ as the Messiah (Luke 4:17-21).
- Show the true _____ for a Savior (Luke 18:18-27).
- Clarify truth to those trying to _____ Him (Luke 20), and even to
- Stand toe to toe with Satan and _____ him (Luke 4) using the words: "It is written..."

Luke emphasized the role of _____ in a more prominent way than in any other Gospel.

Luke referred to the _____ much more than Matthew and Mark.

Luke contained a large, structured section, found between Luke 10 and 19, known as the _____ Ministry section, where Jesus resolutely set His face toward Jerusalem, and announced His steps to the Cross.

Part One: Birth and Preparation of Jesus (Chapters 1-4)

Luke 1 opened with the _____ announcements and infancy narratives with the angel Gabriel announcing both John and Jesus to their respective parents.

Luke 2 famously unfolded the story of the _____, and some Temple visits of Jesus, first at His naming and dedication sacrifice, and then later as a youth where he was left behind.

Luke 3 offered the story of _____ at the Jordan River, recalling Jesus' baptism (with the Holy Spirit offering a cameo appearance), and even his genealogy traced Jesus' line back to Adam, and emphasized His *universal* mission.

Luke 4 told of Jesus' _____ in the Judean wilderness, the initial rejection to Him in Nazareth, and some key miracles in Capernaum, where He cast out a demon and healed many, including Simon Peter's mother-in-law.

In Luke 5, Jesus called _____, James, and John after He directed them to a miraculous catch of fish. He healed a _____ and a paralyzed man who was lowered through Peter's mother in law's roof. The chapter also mentioned Jesus' call of _____ (or Matthew) and His lunch with a band of tax collectors.

Then in Luke 6, Jesus healed on the _____ and angered some Pharisees.

In Luke 7, Jesus healed a Roman _____'s servant; raised a widow's dead _____ right off the cart of his funeral procession in Nain and then engaged the messengers of John the Baptist and openly confirmed John's important role as a forerunner to His ministry. Then, in a touching moment, a broken-hearted _____ anointed Jesus' feet, and He forgave her sins.

Luke 8 recalled when Jesus gave the "Parable of the _____ and Seed" and called people to be *receptive* to God's Word. He calmed a _____ on the sea and cast out demons from a Gentile demoniac before He healed a woman with an issue of blood and raised Jairus' _____ in Capernaum.

Then in Luke 9, Jesus sent out His men to preach and regathered them as He fed _____ with five loaves and two fish from a boy's lunch box. Withdrawing from the crowds, Jesus gave the "_____ " to the disciples, and Peter confessed Jesus as the Christ. Following the _____, Jesus taught the men about the cost of following Him.

Luke 10 told of seventy-two followers who were dispersed to preach the coming of the Kingdom. Jesus gave a famous defining “Who is my _____?” and shortly after, He visited Mary and Martha; as Mary sat at Jesus’ feet and soaked up His teaching.

Then, in Luke 11, the writer relayed Jesus’ teaching concerning _____, and followed that with Jesus’ warning about hypocrisy among the Pharisees.

Focusing on true _____ to God, in Luke 12, Luke reminded us of the rich fool who stored treasures on earth but died suddenly. Jesus also warned against _____ and encouraged His followers to earnestly seek God’s kingdom above the things of a fading earth.

Jesus’ preaching continued in Luke 13, about _____, and offered a parable of a fig tree calling on Israel to repent. Tenderly, He healed a _____ woman on the Sabbath, incurring criticism and so He explained His Sabbath practices. Later, Jesus foretold that Jerusalem was facing a day of reckoning as hardened hearts were growing harder still...

In Luke 14, Jesus warned about _____ and offered a parable about a great banquet where many rejected a gracious invitation.

Luke 15 recorded the string of stories in the Parable of Joy teaching: “When that which is lost is found, _____ should be the result.

Jesus assailed trust in riches in Luke 16, and Luke included the “Parable of the _____ and Lazarus” which warned people that they must believe the Word of God, or no sign will help them.

Showing that some were still tender of heart, Luke 17 highlighted a story of Jesus healing _____ lepers, but noting that only *one* returned to thank Him. A short time after, Luke recalled how Jesus spoke of a “Second Coming.”

Luke 18 relayed the “Parable of the _____ Widow” and called followers to keep praying and not lose heart.

While in Jericho, Luke 19:1-27 recorded that Jesus reached out to _____, a tax collector, who repented and Him.

In Luke 19, Luke included the “_____ Entry,” and the “Cleansing the Temple.” Jesus entered Jerusalem on a donkey, drove out merchants from the Royal Stoa on the south porch, and caused an angry stir among the priests.

That was followed up by the story of Luke 20, where Jesus found Himself in a conflict with Religious Leaders, debating with Pharisees about His authority and Sadducees about the _____.

By Luke 21, Jesus warned of Jerusalem’s coming _____ and offered a sermon on the end times, including His Second Coming as tensions grew.

The great story of Luke 22 included the Last Supper with some of Jesus’ teachings, the betrayal of Jesus by _____, the arrest of Jesus in Gethsemane and _____’s infamous denial of Jesus to the guards outside the place Jesus was held. Jesus was questioned, slapped, and jailed overnight.

By Luke 23, we follow the Savior as He was remanded into Roman custody, sentenced by _____, and violently crucified. From His cross, He forgave His executioners, and He even promised a future in Paradise to a repentant thief who was being executed beside Him. The chapter ended with Jesus in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea.

So, in the face of the *details* of Luke’s message, we don’t want to miss some keys to the meaning of his writing.

First, there is a theme of God’s _____ in the face of man’s mutiny.

Second is the important theme of how our deliberate _____ moves God’s heart.

A third theme in Luke: the response of _____ and *thanksgiving* permeates this Gospel.

What should we do as we leave having heard anew this message. Praise! Give Thanks! Bow... and Worship the King! He is worthy of all worship and praise, and Luke made that plain.