

**QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 2**  
**Overview of The Gospel Of Luke**

1. On the chart below, write a title of seven words or less for each chapter of Luke's Gospel.

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2. Study the chart you have made. See if you can find any major divisions; places where very different types of material are covered in the text.
3. Now look at the major divisions of the book that you discovered. See if you can break each of these divisions into smaller, meaningful subdivisions.
4. Look at your overview of the Gospel of Luke again. This time, see if you can divide the book in terms of the time designations used in the text.
5. When studying a historical book of the Bible, geography is a major consideration. Look at your overview of the Gospel of Luke again. Try to find the major divisions of the book in terms of the geographical information included in the text.
6. Scan the book of Luke again. See if you can find any information which helps you understand the author better than you have in the past.

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7. Using the information discovered in this overview, what conclusions can you draw about the Gospel of Luke?

## QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 3

### LUKE 1:1-80

#### THE BIRTH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST

1. There are ten paragraphs in Luke chapter one. On the chart below, please give each paragraph a title of seven words or less.

1: 1- 4	
1: 5- 7	
1: 8-23	
1:24-25	
1:26-38	
1:39-55	
1:56	
1:57-66	
1:67-79	
1:80	

2. The introduction to Luke's Gospel is unlike any of the other three Gospel records. As you read this paragraph, 1:1-4, what reasons can you find for Luke's writing the Gospel?
  - a. Read the paragraph several times. Make a list of as many observations as you can from the text. Now study the list. What did you learn?
  - b. We think Luke was not present at all the events reported in the Gospel. What does this paragraph tell us about his preparation to write such a book?
3. Read Luke 1:5-7 carefully.
  - a. Now reflect on Luke 1:5-7. This paragraph deals with childlessness. What reason can you find for the fact that there is a strong emphasis on the spiritual life of Zechariah and Elizabeth?
  - b. In Luke 1:5, the author tells us that "Elizabeth was also a descendant of Aaron." What does this add to the story?
  - c. Reflect on Luke 1:7 again. List the pieces of information you find there. Identify the things that this would mean to people in that culture, especially a priest.
4. Put yourself in Zechariah's place. Now read 1:8-23 again.
  - a. If this experience happened to you, how would you feel?
  - b. Review again Zechariah's loss of speech. What can you discover about the reason Zechariah lost his ability to speak?
  - c. What is added to the story by the information about the people waiting for Zechariah to emerge from the Holy Place (Luke 1:21, 22)?

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- d. Look again at the information the angel gave Zechariah concerning his son. What has the angel told Zechariah about the baby?
5. In Luke 1:24, 25, the author describes Elizabeth's response to her discovery of her pregnancy.
  - a. What does her response tell you about what life had been like for her through most of her married life?
  - b. What did Elizabeth say about God in relation to this event?
6. The paragraph, 1:26 - 38 is a picture of Mary's response to the angelic announcement regarding Jesus' birth.
  - a. Think for a moment about the way the angel greeted Mary. What did you learn from these verses?
  - b. In 1:29-33, the angel told Mary what her baby would be like. What information did the angel give to Mary?
  - c. In 1:34 Mary is puzzled and questions the angel. Put yourself in her situation. How would you feel if you heard this announcement?
  - d. In Luke 1:35-37, the angel describes Mary's conception and informs her of Elizabeth's pregnancy. What did the angel accomplish by telling Mary both announcements simultaneously?
  - e. Reflect on Mary's response to the angel in 1:38. What does this response tell you about Mary? What does this response tell you about God?
7. In Luke 1:39-55, the author describes Mary's visit with Elizabeth.
  - a. In Luke 1:39-45, the author describes the meeting of Mary and Elizabeth. What is the importance of the information Luke includes in this part of the paragraph?
  - b. Reread Mary's song, Luke 1:46-55. What does this song tell you about Mary's understanding of God?
  - c. There is a concern, among some, that Mary is expressing her pride, in Luke 1:48b, 49a. What information can you find about Mary's image of herself in the text?
8. Luke describes the birth and naming of John the Baptist in Luke 1:57-66.
  - a. In Luke 1:58 the author tells us that friends and neighbors rejoiced with Elizabeth over the birth of John. Why would this be important?
  - b. What reason can you find for the problems encountered over the naming of the baby? Is there any real connection between Zechariah's insistence that the baby's name is John and the immediate reception of his ability to speak again?
9. Chapter one has been called the "choir section" because of the three major songs included in it.
  - a. In Luke 1:68-75 Zechariah, prophesying under the power of the Holy Spirit, tells some exciting things about the Messiah. List the pieces of information that the Holy Spirit gave through the song of Zechariah.

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- b. There is a definite relationship between Jesus and John the Baptist that is described in this song. Describe that relationship. What does Zechariah say about it?
  - c. Think about what Zechariah said about his own son in the song. What does that tell you about Zechariah?
10. Luke 1:80, though it is a single sentence, is the final paragraph of the chapter. Think carefully about the sentence. What does it tell us about John the Baptist?

## QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 4

### LUKE 2:1 - 52

#### THE BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE OF JESUS

- 1 There are six paragraphs in Luke 2. Please write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph on the chart below.

2: 1- 7	
2: 8-20	
2:21	
2:22-39	
2:40-51	
2:52	

2. Scan 2:1-52. Approximately how many years of Jesus' life are covered in this chapter? What do you learn from this fact?
3. 2:1-7 deals with the trip from Nazareth to Bethlehem.
- Why would Joseph and Mary need to go to Bethlehem to be registered? There was a registration place in Nazareth. Why couldn't Joseph register there?
  - Put yourself in Joseph's shoes. How would you explain Mary's pregnancy to your mother?
4. Luke 2:8-20 is a favorite reading for Christmas eve.
- Think of yourself as one of the shepherds. What would you feel if suddenly angels appeared and spoke to you?
  - What significance do you attach to the name "Christ the Lord?"
  - In 2:15, the shepherds excitedly decided to go to Bethlehem to see this miracle for themselves. Is there something about that decision that seems strange to you?
  - There is a contrast in 2:17-20. What two people or things are contrasted? What does the text say about each? What did you learn from this discovery?
5. 2:21 deals with Jesus' circumcision.
- List the information that Luke gives us about Simeon. What did you learn from this information?
  - Matthew tells of the long trip into Egypt. In Luke it is as though that long trip never happened. Why would that be?
  - What reason can you find for the fact that the baby was given the name "Jesus" on the eighth day?
6. 2:22-29 takes place in the temple.

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- a. List the information that Luke gives us about Simeon. What did you learn from this information?
  - b. Study the statement Simeon made to Mary and Joseph. What did this message say to them about Jesus?
  - c. In 2:34, 35 Simeon prophesied about the future. What pieces of information about the future did Simeon give Mary and Joseph?
  - d. In 2:36-38 Luke tells of the approach of Anna, the prophetess.
    1. Why would this be important?
    2. What does Luke tell us about Anna?
    3. Read 2:36-38 carefully. Is Luke saying Anna is 84 or 105 years of age?
    4. What was Anna's prophetic message?
7. In 2:40-51 Luke tells of Jesus' discussions with the teachers in the temple.
- a. What was the importance of Jesus' age in 2:42?
  - b. Put yourself in Mary's place when she and Joseph found Jesus in the temple ( Luke 2:46). How would you feel when you saw Jesus? How would you feel when you saw Jesus in discussion with the teachers of the Law?
  - c. Put yourself in Joseph's place on the same occasion. How would you respond to this situation?
  - d. In 2:48, 49 there is an exchange between Mary and Jesus.
    1. How do you feel as you say the things Mary said?
    2. How do you feel when you say the things Jesus said?
    3. Compare and contrast Mary's use of "your father" and Jesus' use of "my father." What does this tell you?
8. 2:52 is the summary of the chapter. What does Luke tell you in these words?

## QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 5

### LUKE 3:1 - 38

#### THE BAPTISM OF JESUS

1. There are five paragraphs in Luke chapter three. On the chart below, write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

3:1-14	
3:15-17	
3:18-20	
3:21, 22	
3:23-38	

2. In 3:1-14, Luke gives the names of seven civil and religious leaders.
- In what way would this be of help to the reader?
  - In 3:4-6, Luke quotes from Isaiah 40. What does he accomplish with this quotation?
  - In 3:7, 8, John preaches to those who came out to be baptized. Think of yourself as a member of his audience. Now read the words again. How would you feel when you heard these words? What was John trying to say to his hearers?
  - In 3:8, why does John warn these people about thinking of themselves as Abraham's children?
  - There is a prophetic message in 3:9. What is John trying to say to this Jewish audience?
  - In 3:11-14, John tells us something about his audience. What does he say? Matthew 3:7f.f. tells us that there were Scribes and Pharisees present. Luke gives no mention of this at all. Why might Luke omit this important information?
3. In 3:15-17, Luke deals with a reaction from the people.
- What were the people thinking about John?
  - How did John respond to their questioning?
  - What did John mean when he talked about the sandals?
  - John draws a contrast between baptizing with water and baptizing with the Holy Spirit. What difference does he make?
4. In 3:18-20, Luke tells the story of the imprisonment of John the Baptist.
- Why would John need to rebuke Herod concerning Herodias?
  - What does 3:20 tell you about Luke's reaction to the imprisonment of John the Baptist?
5. In 3:21, 22, Luke tells of the baptism of Jesus.
- Why would Jesus need to be baptized?
  - What is the significance of the Spirit coming on Jesus as a dove?



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- c. Did Luke hear God speak to Jesus? If not, how would he know what God said?
  - d. What does it mean that God said these things to Jesus?
6. In 3:23-38, Luke gives our most extensive genealogy of Jesus.
- a. In 5:1, Luke is very specific about dating this whole experience. In 3:23, Luke, when dealing with the same time frame, uses a very general time designation about the age of Jesus. In your mind, why would Luke do this?
  - b. What facts can you gather from this genealogy?
  - c. What purpose does this genealogy serve in the message that Luke is trying to convey to us?
  - d. Matthew 1:1-16 also gives us another genealogy of Jesus. Most people ignore genealogies in Bible study. There are some important truths to be found in these portions of God's word.
    - 1. Make observations about this genealogy.
    - 2. Do the two genealogies agree?
    - 3. Are the two genealogies the same?
    - 4. What message does Matthew's genealogy convey?
    - 5. What message does Luke's genealogy convey.
7. In your mind, review Luke chapter three.
- a. What does this chapter tell you about the ministry of Jesus?
  - b. What does this chapter tell you about Jesus' reflection of the presence of the Father?
8. What difference will this study make in your spiritual life?

## QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 6

### LUKE 4:1-44

#### AFTER THE TEMPTATION; JESUS TAUGHT AND HEALED

1. There are seven paragraphs in the Greek text of chapter four. On the chart below, write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

4: 1-13	
4:14-15	
4:16-30	
4:31-37	
4:38-39	
4:40-41	
4:42-44	

2. In 4:1-13, there is a contrast between Jesus and Satan.
- Make two lists:
    - What does this paragraph say about Jesus?
    - What does this paragraph say about Satan?
  - Study these lists:
    - What did you learn about the relationship between Jesus and Satan?
    - What does this tell us about our lives?
  - Luke said that the Holy Spirit led Jesus into the wilderness to be tempted. Why was that necessary?
  - What difference did it make that Jesus ate nothing for these 40 days?
  - List the different means the devil used to tempt Jesus. What does this tell us about our own temptation?
  - What do the different forms of temptation tell you about the character of Satan?
3. In 4:14,15, Jesus was invited to speak, as a visiting Rabbi, in many of the Galilee synagogues. How can we account for this when He had no formal training as a Rabbi?
4. Luke 4:16-30 records Jesus' preaching opportunity in Nazareth.
- What is the significance of the fact that Jesus was to read from the passage in Isaiah?
  - In 4:16-19, Luke records some of the text Jesus read. Meditate on these verses for a while. What do they tell you about Jesus?
  - Why was the reference to "anointed" so important?
  - In His sermon, what claim did Jesus make about Himself?
  - In 4:23-27, Jesus uses two illustrations: 1. The widow of Zeraphath. 2. The story of Naaman from Syria. What point did He illustrate with these references?

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- f. How did Jesus' former neighbors react to Jesus' use of these illustrations? Why?
5. In 4:31-37, Luke describes Jesus' healing of the demoniac at Capernaum.
  - a. Contrast this experience with that in Nazareth.
  - b. What difference would it make that Jesus was teaching on the Sabbath?
  - c. Reflect on 4:32. In what way did Jesus' teaching differ from the Rabbi's teaching in terms of "authority"?
  - d. In 4:35, Jesus responds to the demon's outburst. Why would Jesus sternly command the demon to be quiet and come out of the man?
  - e. In 4:34, 35, there is a contrast between Jesus and the demon.
    1. Make a list of what Luke tells us here about Jesus.
    2. Make a list of what Luke tells us here about the demon.
    3. What new insights has this search provided for you?
  - f. In 4:36, 37, Luke reports the responses of people to the miracle Jesus performed.
    1. What was the response of the people?
    2. What effect did this have upon Jesus' ministry?
6. In 4:38, 39, Luke tells of Jesus' healing of Peter's mother-in-law.
  - a. Why does Luke stress the fact that this is Peter's mother-in-law?
  - b. What miracles happened as a result of Jesus' efforts?
7. In 4:40, 41, Luke tells of many other healing miracles of Jesus.
  - a. In 4:40, Luke tells us the sun was setting. What difference would that make?
  - b. Luke tells us Jesus placed His hands on each sick person. Why would this be important?
  - c. In 4:41, Jesus rebuked the demons, as they came out of people, and refused to allow them to speak. Why would Jesus not want His enemies to affirm that He was indeed the Son of God?
8. In 4:42, 43, the people prevailed upon Jesus to remain with them. Why would they want Jesus to stay with them when they know that He must preach elsewhere as well?
9. Reflect upon your study of chapter four. How will you view your own spiritual journey differently because of what you have seen in this chapter?

## QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 7

### LUKE 5:1-39

#### JESUS CALLED DISCIPLES

1. There are six paragraphs in this chapter. On the chart below, give each paragraph a title which summarizes the content of the chapter.

5: 1-11	
5:12-16	
5:17-26	
5:27-28	
5:29-32	
5:33-39	

2. Jesus used Peter's boat as a platform from which to teach the huge crowd. Immediately following this, Jesus told Peter to move the boat out into deep water and let down the nets for a catch.
  - a. What was Peter's response?
  - b. Why would Peter respond that way?
  - c. What did Peter do?
  - d. What was the result?
  - e. What was the response:
    1. Of Peter?
    2. Other fishermen?
    3. The great crowd?
  - f. What effect did this fishing experience have on Peter and his partners as Jesus asked them to be His disciples?
3. Study Jesus' contact with the leper in 5:12-16.
  - a. Study the conduct of the leper
    1. Is there anything irregular about his words or conduct?
    2. Put yourself into the leper's position. How would you feel? Why would you act as he did?
    3. How did the leper respond?
  - b. Study Jesus' response to the leper's approach.
    1. What did Jesus do?
    2. Jesus identified the basis of His response. What was it?
  - c. Again Jesus tells a healed leper to tell no one what happened. Why would He do that?
  - d. What were the results of Jesus' instructions to the leper?

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- e. When Jesus was the one who healed the man, why did He instruct the man to go to the priest?
4. In 5:17-26, Luke tells the phenomenal story of the sick man who was let down through the roof.
  - a. On the basis of what the text says, what motivated the men to take the extra-ordinary measures to get the paralytic into the presence of Jesus?
  - b. In view of the obvious physical need of the man, study what Jesus said to him. How can you account for this
  - c. Put yourself into the place of the paralytic. Now read the things Jesus said to him. Record how you would feel after each statement.
  - d. Study the conduct of the Pharisees and teachers of the law:
    1. Why had they come so far to be with Jesus?
    2. What does this tell you?
    3. What do they mean by the questions that they asked?
  - e. In 5:22-24, Luke gives some insights into the character of Jesus. Make a list of the things this passage tells you about Him.
  - f. What was the response of the paralytic to being healed by Jesus? What was the response of the crowd?
5. In 5:27, 28, Jesus, in rather matter-of-fact style, invited Levi to be one of his disciples.
  - a. What would others think of that choice?
  - b. What would Levi think about the invitation?
  - c. Why would Jesus make such a choice to secure one who would be so close to Him?
  - d. What would being a disciple of Jesus involve for Levi?
  - e. What does that tell you about the man?
6. In 5:29-32, Luke records the story of Jesus being entertained in the home of Levi. Jesus was not only entertained in Levi's home, He was the honored guest at a great banquet.
  - a. What implications did this have for Jesus and those who were with Him?
  - b. Luke tells us the vocation of some of the guests, tax-collectors, but does not tell us the vocational choices of the other guests. Why do you think this was true?
  - c. Why would the community have such strong feelings about giving/receiving hospitality to/from a tax collector?
  - d. Why would the Pharisees complain to the disciples about this fact rather than to Jesus Himself?
  - e. Notice the question the Pharisees and teachers of the law asked the disciples? What were they getting at in this question?
  - f. As you reflect upon this paragraph, what principle of evangelism can you discover to help guide your life?

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- g. Why did Jesus identify the sinner rather than the righteous as the ones who were to receive His attention?
7. In 5:33-39. Jesus was challenged because His disciples did not fast as the disciples of John the Baptist and those of the Pharisees did.
- a. What difference would fasting make?
  - b. Those who challenged Jesus pointed out the practice of the disciples of John the Baptist and the disciples of the Pharisees together. What would cause them to choose these two groups?
  - c. Study Jesus reply, 5:34-39.
    - 1. Why did Jesus use the illustration of the guests of the bridegroom?
    - 2. Jesus used two parables in His response to this question. What was He trying to say with each illustration?
    - 3. Summarize the things that Jesus was teaching about the "old" and the "new."
8. Reflect on the total message that Luke brings in this chapter. What effect will this message have on the way you seek to follow Jesus?

## QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 8

### LUKE 6:1-49

#### THE BEATITUDES

1. There are nine paragraphs in the Greek text of this chapter. On the chart below, write a title of seven words or less that summarizes each paragraph.

6: 1- 5	
6: 6-11	
6:12-16	
6:17-19	
6:20-26	
6:27-36	
6:37-42	
6:43-45	
6:46-49	

2. Scan the chapter to see if there are time designations included in it. What conclusions can you draw from your findings?
3. In 6:1-5, Jesus was challenged by the Pharisees.
  - a. What was the nature of the Pharisee's challenge?
  - b. Luke carefully described the disciple's activities. What does Luke tell us the disciples did?
  - c. How did Jesus answer the challenge?
  - d. What does David have to do with what the disciples did on the Sabbath?
  - e. Study 6:5 carefully. What does this verse tell us about Jesus? About the Sabbath? About the observance of the Sabbath?
  - f. Compare and contrast Jesus' view of Sabbath with that of the Pharisees.
4. In 6:6-11, Jesus is challenged again.
  - a. What is the nature of this challenge?
  - b. What do these verses tell us about the atmosphere of this encounter?
  - c. Scan this paragraph for geographic information. What information can you gain from this search?
  - d. Luke tells us that Jesus knew what these men were thinking. What difference does that make?
  - e. Look at what Luke tells us about the man:
    - (1). What difference does his standing up make?
    - (2). Why did Jesus ask these visitors from other parts of Palesatine the question about doing good on the Sabbath? What difference would this make?
    - (3). Why wouldn't Jesus tell the man to come back the next day to be healed?
5. In 6:12-16, Jesus chose 12 disciples to be apostles.

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- a. What is the difference between an "apostle" and a "disciple"?
  - b. Why 12?
  - c. Notice the wording of 6:13. What does it tell you?
  - d. In verses 14-16, Luke lists the names of the twelve disciples whom Jesus appointed apostles. Reflect on these names. What do you learn from these verses?
  - e. From a Bible dictionary, find out the home area of each disciple. What can you learn from this?
  - f. Are these men that you would choose to be leaders of your local church?
6. In 6:17-19, Jesus is teaching a large crowd of people.
- a. Why would Luke tell us the location from which these people came? What does that tell us about the crowd?
  - b. What does Luke tell us about why they came?
  - c. Study 6:19 - Why would these people want to touch Jesus?
7. In 6:20-26, Luke gives us his version of the Sermon on the Mount.
- a. Compare this with Matthew's version in Matthew 5 - 7. What did you learn?
  - b. Why did Jesus use the words "blessed" and "woe"? What do they mean?
  - c. In 6:21a, there is another contrast. What are the two contrasted portions?
  - d. In 6:21b there is another contrast - between now and the future. What does this mean?
  - e. In 6:22, there are four different forms of rejection. Can you see any progression in this list.
  - f. Look at each of the woes:
    - (1). What did Jesus deal with in each one?
    - (2). What did Jesus say about each one?
8. In 6:27-36, Jesus gives a series of commands.
- a. Identify the commands.
  - b. What does Jesus say about each one?
  - c. Is there any progression in the list of commands?
  - d. How would you word these commands for a modern audience?
  - e. What general principle underlies each of these commands?
  - f. In the balance of the paragraph, Jesus asks a series of questions relative to the previous commands.
    - (1). What is the message of each question?
    - (2). What idea do the questions have in common?
    - (3). To what is Jesus directing the attention of His listeners in each question?
9. In 6:37-42, Jesus teaches concerning the blind leading the blind.
- a. Put yourself in their shoes.
    - (1). How would you feel?
    - (2). What was Jesus saying about judgment?
    - (3). About whom was Jesus speaking?



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- (a). Who is the blind man doing the leading?
  - (b). Who is the blind man who is being led?
  - (4). What was He saying about them?
  - b. There is a series of commands in these verses.
    - (1). List the commands.
    - (2). Study this list:
      - (a). What did you learn from this search?
      - (b). What progression, if any, do you find in these verses?
      - (c). What is the point of Jesus' statement about the plank and the sawdust?
10. In 6:43-45, Jesus is teaching again.
- a. What is He referring to when He talks about the fruit and the trees?
  - b. About whom is He speaking?
  - c. List the images Jesus describes in these few verses. What is He saying in each one?
  - d. Indicate what, if any, relationship they have with each other.
11. In 6:46-49, Jesus was teaching about two builders.
- a. What does Jesus say about each one?
  - b. Why would Jesus use this particular picture to teach this crowd?
  - c. What was Jesus dealing with when He painted these verbal pictures?
  - d. What was Jesus saying about this issue?
12. In the last three paragraphs, (6:37-42; 43-45; 46-49), Jesus is teaching about related subjects.
- a. Survey these paragraphs again, together.
  - b. In what way are these teaching sessions related?
  - c. About whom is Jesus speaking?
  - d. What was He saying about them?
  - e. Why would He be saying this at this time?
13. Reflect on the teachings of this chapter. In what specific way can you relate this to your life as you seek to be more obedient to the teachings of Jesus?

## QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 9

### LUKE 7:1-50

#### JESUS HEALED CENTURION'S SERVANT; WIDOW'S SON

1. In the Greek text there are five paragraphs in this chapter. On the following chart write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

7: 1-10	
7:11-17	
7:18-30	
7:31-35	
7:36-50	

2. In 7:1-10, the Centurion is mentioned in a positive light.
- What does the passage say about him?
  - Put yourself in the place of the Centurion. How would you feel in this situation?
  - Why did the Centurion send a servant to Jesus rather than go himself?
  - Why did the Centurion dissuade Jesus from coming into his house?
  - What does this paragraph tell you about Jesus?
3. In 7:11-17, Luke tells of another healing.
- In Luke 7:12, 13, he gives us some carefully worded information about the widow and her son:
    - What does Luke tell you about the widow?
    - What does Luke tell you about the son?
  - What does Luke tell you about Jesus in this experience?
  - Why was it important to tell you about the large crowd of people?
  - In 7:14, Luke tells us that "Jesus touched the coffin." Why was that important?
  - What difference does it make that Jesus told the son to "get up"?
  - Look at the response of the crowd. What does it tell you?
4. In 7:18-30, there is a flash back to John the Baptist.
- Compare Luke 3:16, 17 with 7:18, 19. How do you account for the difference?
  - Study Jesus' response to the question of John's disciples:
    - What does this question tell you about John?
    - Does Jesus answer their question?
    - What did Jesus really say to John's disciples?
  - What did Jesus mean by his statement in 7:23?
  - Jesus asked the crowd several questions in 7:24-28.
    - What questions did He ask?
    - What was He saying to the crowd through these questions?
  - In 7:27, Jesus quoted from Malachi 3:1.
    - To whom does Jesus imply that this refers?
    - What does this reference suggest about this person?
    - What does this say about Jesus?
  - In 7:28, Jesus made a comparison.
    - What does this say about John?
    - What does this say about you?

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- g. 7:29, 30 form a parenthesis.
  - 1. In this parenthesis, Luke makes a contrast. What is contrasted?
  - 2. What does Luke say about each one?
- 5. In Luke 7:31-35, Jesus is describing a group of people.
  - a. Who are they?
  - b. How does Jesus describe them?
  - c. In 7:35, Jesus said, "But wisdom is proved right by all her children." What did Jesus mean by this statement?
- 6. In 7:36-50, Jesus was a guest in the home of a Pharisee.
  - a. A woman also came into the house. How does Luke describe this woman?
  - b. What did this woman do?
  - c. What did her actions mean?
  - d. What gift did the woman bring? Why?
  - e. Why did Luke tell us about the woman drying Jesus' feet with her hair?
  - f. Why did the woman kiss His feet?
  - g. The Pharisee reacted strongly to what the woman did.
    - 1. How did he respond?
    - 2. Why did he respond that way?
  - h. Study Jesus' response to the Pharisee's reaction.
    - 1. What did Jesus say?
    - 2. What did Jesus imply by His response?
    - 3. Why did Jesus use the parable of the two debtors?
  - i. In 7:48, 49, Luke indicates the reaction of the other guests.
    - 1. How did they react?
    - 2. What was the implication of their question ?
  - j. In 7:49, 50, Jesus pronounced this woman forgiven.
    - 1. Jesus said, "Your faith has saved you." What did He mean?
    - 2. Jesus also said, "Go in peace." What would this mean to the woman?
- 7. I suspect most of us can find ourselves somewhere in this story.
  - a. Where do you find yourself in this parable?
  - b. What does that say to you?
  - c. How do you respond; how do you feel about that?
  - d. What happened to you when Jesus said, "Your faith has saved you; go in peace."?

## QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 10

### LUKE 8:1-56

#### JESUS TEACHES AND HEALS IN GALILEE

1. In our best Greek texts of Luke's Gospel, there are ten paragraphs in chapter eight. On the chart below give each paragraph a title of seven words or less.

8:1-3	
8:4-8	
8:9-15	
8:16-18	
8:19-21	
8:22-25	
8:26-39	
9:40-42	
8:43-48	
8:49-56	

2. Scan Luke 8 to identify the locations where Jesus preached. What information do you gain from this search?
3. In 8:1-3, Luke gives the names of some people who travelled with Jesus.
  - a. What were their names?
  - b. In a Bible Dictionary or Encyclopedia, look up each name. What information did you find?
  - c. What does this add to the message of the paragraph?
4. In Luke 8:4-8, Jesus taught by means of a parable.
  - a. Why did he use parables to teach?
  - b. Study the parable of the sower. What observations can you make about this?
  - c. When teaching in a parable, Jesus often concluded by saying, "He who has ears to hear, let him hear." What did He mean?
5. In Luke 8:9-15, Jesus explained the parable He told in 8:4-8.
  - a. Jesus explains the reason for this style of teaching in 8:10. What reasons did He give?
  - b. How did Jesus identify the "seed"?
  - c. Identify the meaning of the location of seed in the four illustrations:
    1. Seed that fell along the path.
    2. Seed that fell on the rocks.
    3. Seed that fell among thorns
    4. Seed that fell on good soil.

*Study Questions for Luke*

- d. Reflect on Jesus' explanation of these seeds. What do you learn from the study?
6. In 8:16-18, Jesus used a common situation, that everyone understood, to illustrate a spiritual truth.
  - a. Why would He describe a ridiculous situation?
  - b. What does He say about the Jar?
  - c. What message does this give you?
  - d. What does Jesus say about the bed?
  - e. What message is He trying to convey?
  - f. In 8:17, 18, Jesus gives the reason for this parable. What are His reasons?
7. In 8:19-21, there is a brief, awkward encounter with Jesus' family.
  - a. Why do you think it mentions Mary and the brothers, but does not mention Joseph?
  - b. Put yourself in Mary's position and then read the paragraph. What did Mary feel?
  - c. Put yourself in the younger brothers position and then read this paragraph again. How did they feel?
  - d. In 8:21, what was Jesus saying about Mary and His brothers? Why?
8. Luke records the stilling of the storm in 8:22-25.
  - a. Put yourself in the shoes of these frightened disciples. The sea appeared to be about to destroy your boat and Jesus is asleep in the back of the boat. How would you feel?
  - b. Again, put yourself in their shoes. You are certain you are drowning, but Jesus gets up and by giving a command, the sea becomes quiet. What would you think?
  - c. Again, you are still stunned because of the miracle that happened when Jesus spoke to the wind. Then Jesus said, "Where is your faith?" How would you feel? What would go through your mind?
  - d. What did the disciples mean, in 8:25, when they said, "Who is this?"
9. In 8:26-39. Luke describes the healing of the demoniac.
  - a. Luke said, "For a long time this man had not worn clothes or lived in a house, but had lived in the tombs. What does this information tell us?"
  - b. Why was it important for Jesus to ask the demon's names? What difference does it make?
  - c. Divide a piece of paper in half, top to bottom.
    1. On one side list all the information this paragraph provides about Jesus.
    2. On the other side, list all the information provides about the demons.
    3. Study these lists. What did you learn from this study?
  - d. What is the significance of the pigs in this paragraph?
  - e. What is the significance of the Demon's identification of Jesus?

### *Study Questions for Luke*

- f. What did Luke stress when he indicated that the demons went into the pigs and the pigs went into the sea?
  - g. Put yourself in the place of the people of the town. You have just learned that your investment in pigs has just become a total loss. You know this demoniac and his frightening story too well. You come to the site of your tragic loss and you see the man sitting clothed, quiet and in full control of his senses. What would you think? What would you do?
  - h. Put yourself in the place of the delivered demoniac. You are free, for the first time, of demon-possession. You are thrilled about Jesus and what He has done. You make a decision to go with Him, but He said "no!" How would you feel?
10. 8:40-42 finds Jesus on the west side of the Sea of Galilee again. In these three verses, Luke begins to tell the story of Jairus' daughter.
- a. What difference did it make that Jairus was "a ruler of the synagogue?"
  - b. Luke tells us that the girl was 12 years of age. How would this information help us?
  - c. Luke said this girl was an "only daughter." What difference would that make?
  - d. How did Jesus respond to the request of Jairus?
11. Luke, in 8:43-48, tells the story of the woman with the issue of blood.
- a. What is the significance of the fact that she had had this ailment 12 years?
  - b. Compare Luke's account of this story, Luke 8:43-48, with Mark's account, Mark 5:25-34. What differences do you find?
  - c. Why would she come up behind Jesus to touch His clothing?
  - d. Why would she want to touch Jesus' clothes?
  - e. Study Jesus' response after the woman touched His clothing. Was he being picky? Why the fuss?
  - g. Put yourself into the woman's situation. How would you feel?
  - h. Put yourself into the disciples' place. You are being jostled by the crowd and suddenly Jesus said, "Who touched me?" How would you feel?
  - i. In 8:47, why did the woman tremble when she admitted that she was the one who touched Jesus' clothing?
  - j. In 8:48, Jesus called this woman "Daughter." Why would He do that?
  - k. If you were that healed woman, how would you feel when Jesus said, "Daughter, go in peace"?
12. In 8:49-56, Jesus raised Jairus' daughter from the dead.
- a. What difference does it make that the story of the woman with the issue of blood cuts this story into two parts?

*Study Questions for Luke*

- b. If you were Jairus and your servant came to tell you your daughter was dead, but Jesus continued on to your house as if the message had not been received, how would you feel?
  - c. Your name is Jairus. What would you think, knowing your daughter was dead and then Jesus said to you, "Don't be afraid; just believe and she will be healed"?
  - d. Why do you think Jesus told the people to stop wailing?
  - e. Compare and contrast what Luke tells us about Jesus and the people who were wailing. What have you learned?
  - f. Study the response of Jairus and his wife when their daughter was raised. What does this information tell us about them?
13. Reflect upon this chapter of Luke. In what way does it relate to your life? What difference will this study make in your walk with Christ?

## QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 11

### LUKE 9:1-62

#### THE TRANSFIGURATION

1. In our best Greek documents there are 12 paragraphs in Luke chapter nine. On the chart below, write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

9: 1- 6	
9: 7- 9	
9:10-17	
9:18-20	
9:21-27	
9:28-36	
9:37-43a	
9:43b-45	
9:46-48	
9:49-50	
9:51-56	
9:57-62	

2. Read 9:1-6 again.
- What did Jesus send them to do?
  - What preparations did He make for them to accomplish these tasks?
  - What do you learn from this?
  - In 9:3 Jesus gave the disciples some very specific instructions for their mission:
    - What difference would these make?
    - What do these instructions tell you about Jesus' intention for this mission?
3. In 9:7-9, there is a brief parenthesis.
- Reread these verses several times.
  - What impressions/feelings do you get about what it was like to live in that situation?
  - Why would Herod feel the way he did?
  - What do these verses tell you about Jesus?
4. In 9:10-17, Luke tells of the feeding of the 5,000.
- Why did Jesus take his disciples to this seaside village area?
  - There **seems** to be a contradiction in 9:10.
    - What is it?
    - How can we explain it?
  - In 9:12 the disciples came to Jesus with a request.
    - What was the request?



## *Study Questions for Luke*

2. Why was it important to them?
- d. In 9:13, 14, Jesus made an unusual request of the disciples.
  1. What was it?
  2. Put yourself in the place of the disciples. Explore all your feelings when Jesus said that to you.
  3. Now put yourself in the place of the crowd. How would you feel if you heard Jesus say this to the disciples?
- e. Again, place yourself in the position of the disciples. How would you feel as you started handing out that little bit of food?
- f. In 9:17, the disciples each picked up a basketful of leftover food. What would go through your mind as you finished filling up your basket?
5. In 9:18-20, Jesus asked two questions of the disciples.
  - a. What were the questions?
  - b. Jesus is God and knows all things. Why, then, did He ask the questions?
  - c. Compare the answer to the first question (9:18) with the rumors Herod heard (9:7-9).
    1. How do the two compare?
    2. What does that tell you?
  - d. Which disciple answered? In what way is this significant?
  - e. What did the disciple mean by this answer?
6. Again, in 9:21-27, Jesus warns His disciples not to disclose His identity.
  - a. Why was that necessary?
  - b. Look carefully at 9:22. List all the pieces of information Jesus gave about Himself?
  - c. Compare this list with what actually happened to Jesus. What did you learn?
  - d. Why would Jesus follow 9:22 with the invitation of 9:23? What does this say to us in our situation?
  - e. Think about the **apparent** contradiction in 9:24.
    1. Put this sentence in your own words.
    2. If Jesus said these words to you, what impact would it have on your life?
  - f. 9:25 is a view of 9:23 from a logical perspective. What is Jesus talking about?
  - g. 9:26 approaches 9:23 from still another perspective.
    1. Compare the approach of 9:25 and 9:26.
    2. With what is each one dealing?
    3. In what ways do they add to each other?
  - h. In 9:27, it sounds as though the kingdom of God came in the lifetime of at least some of the disciples.
    1. Is it true?
    2. What did Jesus mean by "kingdom of God"?

*Study Questions for Luke*

3. What effect does this have upon us?
7. In 9:28-36, Luke describes the Transfiguration of Jesus.
  - a. What do you learn from the fact that this happened while Jesus was praying?
  - b. In 9:29-31, Luke mentions that Moses and Elijah appeared to and talked with Jesus. Can you suggest any reasons why it would be these two great men from Israel's history?
  - c. Moses and Elijah talked with Jesus about his coming death. Why?
  - d. Read 9:32, 33 carefully. Put yourself in the place of these sleepy disciples. How would you feel?
  - e. In 9:35, God speaks to the disciples out of the cloud. This is the second time that the Father spoke about Jesus in this manner.
    1. Compare Luke 9:35 with Luke 3:22.
    2. To whom is each addressed?
    3. What is the difference between the two?
8. In 9:37-43a, Luke tells of Jesus' healing the boy who had an unclean spirit. In 9:38 - 40, the boy's father pleads with Jesus to heal the boy.
  - a. What information does the father give?
  - b. If you were one of the nine disciples who had been unable to deliver the boy from the unclean spirit, how would you feel?
  - c. Put yourself in the place of Peter, James and John. You have just come from the mountain top experience of the Transfiguration and immediately encounter this. How would you feel?
  - d. How do you account for the fact that in 9:1-6 the disciples were given the power to heal the sick, but they were unable to deliver this boy?
  - e. Reread 9:37-43a again carefully.
    1. What does it tell you about God?
    2. What does it tell you about demons?
  - f. In 9:43, Luke describes the response of the crowd.
    1. What did he say about them?
    2. How can you account for this?
9. In 9:43b-45, Jesus told the disciples, again, about His coming death.
  - a. In 9:45 Luke said that the disciples did not understand what Jesus said because it was hidden from them.
  - b. Why would Jesus tell them at all if it was intentionally kept from their understanding?
  - c. Luke said the disciples were afraid to ask Jesus when they did not understand. Why would they be afraid?

*Study Questions for Luke*

10. In 9:46-48, the disciples were involved in an unfortunate dispute over which of them was the greatest.
- What value, if any, would they realize from being "the greatest"?
  - Jesus chose a child to illustrate his biting rebuke of the disciples. How does the child's presence illustrate what Jesus was talking about?
  - Reflect upon Jesus' definition of greatness. Illustrate it from your life. Illustrate it from your congregation.
11. In 9:49, 50, John informs Jesus of his attempts to protect Jesus' cause from intruders.
- Read the verses again. What does John say about the man and what he was doing?
  - What reason did John give for his interference?
  - Reflect on Jesus' answer to John:
    - What answer did He give?
    - Describe how this answer applies in your community?
12. In 9:51-56, Jesus deals with Samaritan rejection.
- Read 9:51-52a again. What does that sound like to you?
  - What is the significance of Luke's statement, "He sent messengers on ahead"?
  - Luke indicated that the Samaritans "did not welcome them." What difference would that make?
  - Put yourself in the place of the disciples as you read 9:54. How would you feel?
  - Now, read 9:55, 56, Jesus' response to the disciples. Give your explanation for the response Jesus gave.
  - Was Jesus agreeing with the Samaritan's actions?
13. In 9:57-62, Jesus again describes the conditions for discipleship.
- Why must He repeat it?
  - Luke lists three illustrations of this message. Why three?
  - In 9:57, 58, it sounds as if Jesus were discouraging the would-be disciple. Can you give any explanation for this?
  - In 9:59, 60, Jesus invited a man to be His disciple and then rejected him.
    - How can we account for this?
    - In 9:60, it seems out of character for Jesus to reject a would-be disciple because the man wanted to bury his father. How do you understand these verses?
  - In 9:61, 62, Jesus appears to spurn a would-be disciple because the man wanted to say good-bye to his parents.
    - This seems out of character and harsh for Jesus. How can we account for this response?
    - Can you think of an Old Testament passage which had similar overtones?
  - There is an overarching theme that permeates this whole paragraph.

*Study Questions for Luke*

1. What is it?
2. How can you apply it to your family? To your congregation?

**QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 12**

**LUKE 10:1-42**

**THE SEVENTY ARE SENT TO WITNESS**

1. There are six paragraphs in our best Greek manuscripts of Luke chapter 10. On the chart below, write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

10:1-12	
10:13-16	
10:17-20	
10:21-24	
10:25-37	
10:38:42	

2. In 10:1-12, 70 disciples were sent out into the towns and villages of Galilee.
  - a. What were they sent to do?
  - b. Why did Jesus send them out two by two when they could have covered twice as many villages if sent out separately?
  - c. In 10:2 Jesus reminded the disciples that "the harvest is plentiful, but the workers are few." Reflect on Jesus' instructions which follow that statement.
  - d. Study 10:3. Why would Jesus do a thing like this?
  - e. Study the instructions Jesus gave the disciples in 10:4-12.
    1. Put yourself in a disciple's place. How would you feel when you heard these things?
    2. Why would Jesus give these instructions?
3. In 10:13-16 Jesus made some comparisons between four cities.
  - a. What difference would that make?
  - b. How would you describe these four cities?
  - c. In 10:16, Jesus suggests a royal picture.
    - a. What is the picture?
    - b. What does it mean?
4. In 10:17-20, Luke describes the report of the 70 disciples as they returned from their time of witnessing.
  - a. What was the mood of the disciples as they reported the results of their work?
  - b. What was the response of Jesus to their report?
  - c. Why did Jesus respond in this way?
5. In 10:21-24, there are two conversations. Reflect on these conversations.

### *Study Questions for Luke*

- a. In 10:21, 22, notice how Jesus addresses the Father. What does this tell you?
  - b. Think carefully about this statement, "Because you have hidden these things from the wise and learned and revealed them to little children." Luke 10:21c. How can you describe the fairness of this statement?
  - c. Read 10:23,24 carefully.
    1. What was Jesus saying?
    2. Why did he say it?
6. In 10:25-37, Jesus tells the story of the Good Samaritan.
- a. What difference does it make that this grew out of an attempt to test Jesus?
  - b. Every Jew would know the answer to the expert's question in 10:25b. Why would he ask the question?
  - c. Jesus, in 10:26, answered the question with another question. Why?
  - d. In 10:27, the expert in the Law quoted from the Old Testament. What does he mean by his answer?
  - e. In Luke 10:29, he tells us that the expert needed to "justify himself." Why?
  - f. Put yourself in the place of the man who came to test Jesus. How would you feel when the story was over?
  - g. Jesus used three unlikely players in the story he told - a priest, a Levite and a Samaritan.
    1. Why would He choose these?
    2. If you were a priest or Levite listening to this story, how would you feel?
    3. Why would Jesus use a Samaritan as the third traveler? What was he saying with that choice?
    4. Jesus gave careful details of the care the Samaritan gave the wounded Jew. Why would he do that?
    5. Reflect on this story again.
      - a. What was the point of Jesus' story?
      - b. How does it answer the question that was asked originally?
7. In 10:38-42, Jesus gets involved in a confrontation between Mary and Martha.
- a. Why would Martha ask Jesus to intervene?
  - b. It seems that Jesus really deflated Martha's balloon. What was He really saying to her?
8. Review the whole chapter. In view of what it says about the Christian life, what do you want to happen in your life?

## QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 13

### LUKE 11:1-54

#### WOES ON PHARISEES AND LAWYERS

1. In our best Greek documents there are ten paragraphs in Luke chapter 11. On the chart below write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

11:1-4	
11:5-13	
11:14-23	
11:24-26	
11:27,28	
11:29-32	
11:33-36	
11:37-41	
11:42-44	
11:45-54	

2. In 11:1-4, Jesus taught His disciples what we call "the Lord's prayer."
- The disciples had been with Him for quite some time. Why would He need to teach them to pray?
  - Reflect on this prayer.
    - Jesus taught the disciples to pray. What else did He teach?
    - What did you learn as you studied this prayer that you know so well?
3. In 11:5-13, Jesus encouraged His disciples to pray as never before.
- In verses 5-10, Jesus told the story of the persistent friend. What message was Jesus trying to impress on His disciples?
  - What should we learn for ourselves from this story?
  - In 11:11-13, Jesus appealed to the Jewish awareness of joy and celebration of fatherhood.
    - What was Jesus saying in the appeal to this image?
    - What action could Jesus expect as a result of this appeal?
4. In 11:14-23, Jesus cast out a demon and thus enabled a man to be able to speak.
- Scan the paragraph to see if you can find a logical progression in Jesus teaching. Describe it.
  - In 11:21,22, Jesus used the image of the burglary of a home. What was Jesus saying?
  - Jesus, in 11:23, shocked His disciples and listeners with His announcement.
    - What was the announcement?
    - What did He mean by it?
5. In 11:24-26, Jesus described the return of the unclean spirit.

*Study Questions for Luke*

- a. Jesus mentioned that the evil spirit went looking through arid places seeking rest.
  1. Can you imagine why Jesus said "arid places?"
  2. Why would the evil spirit need rest?
- b. In 11:26, Jesus said the evil spirit took "seven other spirits more wicked than itself and they go in and live there."
  1. When evil spirits are cast out, can they return?
  2. Why would an evil spirit need to take seven evil spirits with him to return to the place from which he was cast out?
6. In 11:27,28, a woman pronounced a blessing on Jesus' mother Mary.
  - a. What was the blessing she offered?
  - b. Can you think of anything similar we might say in our culture?
  - c. In 11:28, Jesus responded to the blessing:
    1. Did He agree or disagree with the woman?
    2. Why would Jesus redirect the woman's words of praise?
7. In 11:29-32, Jesus changes the direction of their conversation and rebukes the request for a sign.
  - a. Many people understand this paragraph to say that people would receive **NO** sign at all. What, exactly, did Jesus say?
  - b. What does the fact that "this is a wicked generation" have to do with the idea that they seek a sign?
  - c. Jesus spoke of the "sign of Jonah."
    1. What is that sign?
    2. What did it mean in this context?
  - d. In 11:31, Jesus drew a contrast between "the queen of the south" and "this generation."
    1. Who was the "queen of the south?"
    2. Why would Jesus choose her for this contrast?
    3. Explain what Jesus was saying in this contrast.
  - e. In 11:32, Jesus drew a contrast between the "people of Ninevah" and "this generation".
    1. Why would Jesus choose Ninevah for this contrast?
    2. Explain the contrast that Jesus drew.
  - f. Reflect on this brief paragraph again. How would you summarize what Jesus was saying?
8. In 11:33-36, Jesus used a word picture about a lamp to teach a specific truth.
  - a. What did He say about the lamp?
  - b. What idea does this picture give you?
  - c. Jesus used this word picture, which they understood very well, to explain something they did not understand as well.



## *Study Questions for Luke*

1. What was the idea they did **not** understand?
  2. What did Jesus say about that idea?
  - d. Summarize what Jesus was saying in this paragraph.
9. In 11:37-41, Luke tells of a dinner invitation which a Pharisee extended to Jesus.
- a. This paragraph immediately follows Jesus' teaching about the eye: the lamp of the body. Can you discover the relationship between these two paragraphs?
  - b. Why would one of the Pharisees, with whom Jesus had just engaged in hot debate, invite Jesus to dinner in his home?
  - c. If failing to wash one's hands before eating was such a serious failing, why would Jesus do it?
  - d. When the host Pharisee reminded Jesus of this omission, Jesus appears to be accusative if not rude.
    1. What did Jesus say?
    2. Were Jesus' accusations correct?
    3. What did Jesus mean by these accusations.
10. In 11:42-44, Jesus makes three condemning remarks about the Pharisees:
- a. Each condemning remark is preceded by the word "woe." What significance, if any, should we attach to this idea?
  - b. In 11:42, Jesus mentions the careful tithing habits of the Pharisees. Since tithing is a Biblical principle, why does Jesus draw attention to this practice?
  - c. The second attack, in 11:43, by Jesus speaks of the Pharisee's desire for chief seats in the synagogue and greetings in the marketplace. What problem is Jesus really identifying?
  - d. In 11:44, Jesus presents the third woe.
    1. What is He condemning?
    2. Speaking of whitewashed tombs, Jesus again used an image they understood well to illustrate one they might not understand at all.
      - a. What did He say about the whitewashed tombs?
      - b. What parallel did He apply to the Pharisee?
  - e. Summarize what Jesus said about Pharisees in this paragraph.
11. In 11:45-54, Jesus turns His attention to the lawyers: the experts in the law.
- a. In 11:45, a lawyer responds to Jesus' accusation against the Pharisees.
    1. What did the lawyer say?
    2. What did the lawyer imply by this remark?
  - b. In 11:46, Jesus levels His first attack against the lawyers.
    1. What did Jesus say?
    2. What did Jesus mean by this attack?
  - c. In 11:47-51, Jesus levels his second attack against the lawyers.
    1. What charge did Jesus make?

*Study Questions for Luke*

2. How does Jesus implicate the lawyers with their forefathers?
  3. What judgment did Jesus pronounce upon them?
  - d. In 11:52, Jesus makes a third charge against the lawyers.
    1. What was His charge against them?
    2. Explain what Jesus meant by this charge.
  - e. 11:53,54 describes the reaction of the assembled Pharisees and Lawyers to the charges of Jesus.
    1. Did they agree or disagree with Jesus? Why?
    2. What was the result of their response?
    3. What does this say about the people involved?
12. Review your study of this chapter.
- a. List the kinds of things Jesus did in this chapter.
    1. How would you describe His actions?
    2. How did the Pharisees and lawyers respond to this kind of action?
  - b. Put yourselves into the story of this chapter. What would Jesus say to you?

## QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 14

### LUKE 12:1-59

#### JESUS TEACHES ABOUT PERSECUTION

1. In our best Greek manuscripts, there are 10 paragraphs in Luke 12. On the table below, write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

12:1-3	
12:4-7	
12:8-12	
12:13-21	
12:22-34	
12:35-40	
12:41-48	
12:49-53	
12:54-56	
12:57-59	

2. In 12:1-3, Jesus warns people about the "leaven of the Pharisees."
- Put yourself in the place of a Pharisee. How would you feel about what Jesus said?
  - Look carefully at the descriptive images Jesus used in these verses. What ideas was he trying to convey?
3. In 12:4-7, Jesus was encouraging the crowd.
- If you were one of the people in the crowd, how would you feel when Jesus spoke as He did in 12:4, 5?
  - What was Jesus saying in that instruction?
  - Who is the one Jesus instructs them to fear?
  - What is the importance of the question about sparrows? How is this a help to us?
4. In 12:8-12, Jesus continued to teach this huge crowd.
- Read 12:8 a few times. What literary relationship do you find there?
  - How does this information help you interpret the paragraph?
  - In 12:9 Jesus talked about people who disown Him. He said that He would also disown them before the angels of God. Put yourself in the place of one of the crowd. What would that mean to you?
  - The words of Jesus, in Luke 12:10, are puzzling to some people. Try to explain what Jesus **was saying** and what he **was not saying**.
  - In Luke 12:11, 12, Jesus paints a picture of His disciples in the midst of severe persecution. What was Jesus saying Christians should expect?
5. In 12:13-21, Jesus tells the story of a rich man who made some selfish choices.
- Why did Jesus tell this story?
  - In this paragraph a man made a request of Jesus:

## Study Questions for Luke

- (1). What was the request?
- (2). Was it appropriate to make such a request of a Rabbi?
- (3). Did Jesus honor the request?
- (4). What information did the man fail to give Jesus? Why?
- (5). What did Jesus do for this man?
- (6). Why was that important?
- c. In 12:16-19, Jesus told a parable about a man who tried to deal with his abundance.
  - (1). In what light does Jesus portray this man?
  - (2). What was Jesus saying about this man?
  - (3). What problem was Jesus pointing out for this man?
- d. In 12:20, Jesus portrays God as calling this rich man a "fool." In view of the warning in Matthew 5:22, how should we understand this statement
- e. In 12:21, Jesus spoke about storing wealth.
  - (1). What **is** Jesus saying in this statement?
  - (2). What is Jesus **not saying** here?
6. In Luke 12:22-34, Jesus gives some exhortations which seem strange to some people. Read the paragraph carefully at least three times.
  - a. What was Jesus urging the people to do?
  - b. In this paragraph, Jesus uses two illustrations:
    - (1) What information does Jesus present when speaking of the ravens? How did He apply this information to the crowd?
    - (2) What information does Jesus present when speaking of the field lilies?
    - (3) How did Jesus apply this information to the crowd?
    - (4) At the end of verse 28, Jesus gives a brief description of His hearers.
      - (a) What did He say about them?
      - (b) How does that relate to the rest of the paragraph?
    - (5). What is Jesus **not saying** about the accumulation of possessions?
    - (6) In this paragraph, Jesus draws a contrast between His disciples and the pagan world.
      - (a) What is He saying about each?
      - (b) What message was He conveying to them?
    - (7) In 12:32, Jesus refers to the disciples and/or the crowd as "Little flock."
      - (a) What does He mean by this?
      - (b) Explain the promise Jesus gives to them.
    - (8) Lu 12:23, Jesus gives a serious exhortation.
      - (a) What is it?
      - (b) What does it mean to us, now?
    - (9) Explain the difference between the two kinds of "treasure" described in 12:33, 34.
    - (10) In 12:34, Jesus gives a principle by which people can measure their lives.
      - (a) What is the difference between the "treasure" and the "heart"?
      - (b) Restate this principle in your own words so that a person, unfamiliar with the teachings of Jesus could understand it.

*Study Questions for Luke*

7. In 12:35-40, Jesus uses two illustrations.
  - a. What are these illustrations?
  - b. What do they illustrate?
  - c. In 12:37, 38, Jesus speaks of the master dressing like a servant and inviting his slaves to lie down at the table so that he could serve them.
    - (1) Would this ever happen?
    - (2) What would Jesus mean by such a statement as this?
  - d. There is a contrast between the story in 12:36-38 and the scenario in 12:39, 40.
    - (1) What is the contrast?
    - (2) What appears to be Jesus' reason for telling these stories?
8. In 12:41-48, Jesus tells still another story.
  - a. What story did He tell?
  - b. Why did He tell the story?
  - c. What was Jesus trying to teach by the use of this story?
  - d. In 12:42-46, Jesus presents a cause-effect relationship.
    - (1) What is the cause?
    - (2) What is the effect?
    - (3) What was Jesus trying to teach through this means?
  - e. In verses 47, 48, Jesus describes the basis upon which judgment will be meted out.
    - (1) What criteria does Jesus offer?
    - (2) Write down each piece of information you discover in these two verses.
    - (3) What did you learn from studying this list?
9. In Luke 12:49-53, Jesus talks about the consequences of His coming.
  - a. Read verse 49 several times. Verse 49 has two parts.
    - (1) What does He mean by "I have come to bring fire upon the earth"?
    - (2) What does He mean when He said, "How I wish it were already kindled"?
  - b. In verses 50, 51, Jesus continues His statement of verse 49.
    - (1) He said, "I have a baptism to undergo." What baptism is this?
    - (2) What emotion do you sense in this verse?
    - (3) There is a strong sense of urgency in 12:50b.
      - (a) What is it?
      - (b) What idea is Jesus trying to convey?
    - (4) In verse 51, Jesus describes a principle of His coming.
      - (a) What is that principle?
      - (b) What does Jesus tell us by the use of this principle?
    - (5) In verses 52, 53, Jesus described some serious relationships.
      - (a) What kind of relationships are these?
      - (b) What did Jesus say about these relationships?
      - (c) How would Jewish people of that era react to such an announcement?

*Study Questions for Luke*

10. In 12:54-56, Jesus drew a contrast between the ability of these people to predict the weather and their ability to interpret present events in their lives.
  - a. What is the contrast?
  - b. What was Jesus trying to say through this contrast?
  - c. Why would Jesus call these people "hypocrites"?
  - d. In what ways was Jesus contrast appropriate or inappropriate?
11. In 12:57-59, the final paragraph of the chapter, Jesus gives instructions for disciples who are being taken to court by unbelievers.
  - a. What is the relationship between this paragraph and the one which precedes it, 12:54-56?
  - b. What reason does Jesus give for being reconciled with an enemy rather than going into court?
  - c. Why would it make a difference?
12. In what way will you see your daily walk with Christ in a different light because of the study of this chapter?

## QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 15

### LUKE 13:1-35

#### JESUS TEACHES PARABLES OF THE KINGDOM

1. In our best Greek manuscripts there are six paragraphs in Luke 13. On the chart below, write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

13:1-5	
13:6-9	
13:10-17	
13:18-21	
13:22-30	
13:31-35	

2. In Luke 13:15, Jesus deals with two recent tragedies.
- When asked about these tragic events, how did Jesus respond?
  - Upon what did Jesus focus His attention when these events were mentioned?
3. In 13:6-9, Jesus told a parable about a fig tree.
- What relationship, if any, exists between this parable and the discussion in 13:1-5?
  - What single message is Jesus teaching in this parable?
4. Luke 13:10-17 tells the story of Jesus again healing on the Sabbath.
- Why would Jesus heal on the Sabbath when He knew that it stirred up the Pharisees so much?
  - Who initiated this healing, Jesus or the crippled woman?
  - To what does Jesus appeal as He explains His apparent violation of the Sabbath rules? What difference would that make?
  - Study the woman's response (13:13) when she discovered that she was healed.
    - What did she say?
    - What did it mean?
    - Why is it important?
  - Study Jesus' response to the religious leaders in 13:15, 16.
    - Think about these words of Jesus - The Lord answered him, you hypocrites.
    - What did you notice?
    - What does it mean to you?
5. In Luke 13:18-21, Jesus tells two very potent parables.
- What is the relationship between these parables and the Sabbath healing in 13:10-17?
  - Write down the information in the first parable.

*Study Questions for Luke*

1. What was Jesus talking about?
2. What single message was He seeking to convey in this parable?
- c. Write down the information Jesus gave in the second parable.
  1. What was Jesus talking about?
  2. What single message was He seeking to convey in this parable?
- d. How do the two parables relate to each other?
- e. What do these parables say about the context in which they are placed?
6. In Luke 13:22-30, Jesus talks about entering through the narrow door.
  - a. What prompted Jesus to present this teaching?
  - b. Make a list of the facts Jesus included in the story He told in this paragraph.
  - c. What do these facts say about the question?
  - d. What question was asked of Jesus?
  - e. What question did Jesus answer?
  - f. Why would this story be important to the Jewish people?
  - g. Why would the host bar the door against his guests?
  - h. Who might Jesus be referring to as the guests in this story?
  - i. What difference would it make if these rejected guests (13:26) had eaten with the host and he had taught in their streets?
  - j. Who might the people be who came from the east, west, north and south?
  - k. What is the single message Jesus sought to teach in this story?
7. In the brief paragraph, 13:31-35, Jesus sorrows over Jerusalem.
  - a. What prompted this emotional outburst?
  - b. In 13:32,33, Jesus speaks of Herod.
    1. Why would Jesus speak of Herod in these terms?
    2. What does this outburst say about Jesus?
  - c. Look at what Jesus said about His plans in this paragraph:
    1. Why would He speak so forcefully?
    2. What was the goal of which Jesus speaks in 13:32?
  - d. 13:33 appears to be somewhat of a satire. Why would Jesus speak in this manner?
  - e. Put yourself in Jesus' shoes as you read 13:34.
    1. How would you feel?
    2. What would you be trying to say in these words?
  - f. Jesus uses the simile of a hen and her chicks in 13:34.
    1. What did He say about them?
    2. What message was He trying to convey?
    3. What pronouncement grows out of this simile?



*Study Questions for Luke*

- g. To what does Jesus refer when he spoke of "Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord?"
- 8. Take this chapter and apply it to your life and your community.
  - a. What does it say to you and your culture?
  - b. What impact does Jesus want this chapter to have on the way you live your life?

## QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 16

### LUKE 14:1-35

#### JESUS HEALS AND TEACHES IN A PHARISEE'S HOME

1. In our best Greek manuscripts there are five paragraphs in Luke 14. On the chart below write a summary of seven words or less for each paragraph.

14:1-6	
14:7-14	
14:15-24	
14:25-33	
14:34, 35	

2. In 14:1-6, Jesus was invited to dine in the home of a prominent Pharisee.
- This paragraph begins with the word "and" which suggests that the message of the previous paragraph is being continued and additional information is being provided.
    - Who raised the issue?
    - What additional information does this tell you?
  - What significance, if any, do you attach to the facts that this was the Sabbath and the man with dropsy sat in front of Jesus?
  - Put yourself into the place of the Pharisees. You were trying to trap Jesus and suddenly He confronts you with a question you can not answer easily. What would you think?
  - Why do you think the Pharisees remained silent in 14:4?
  - Jesus asked another question, in 14:5, that they could easily answer.
    - What does the ox in the cistern have to do with the healing on the Sabbath?
    - What was Jesus really saying in this question?
    - Again, in 14:6, why do you think the Pharisees had nothing to say?
3. In 14:7-14, Jesus taught the guests who sat at the Pharisee's table with Him.
- What caused Jesus to teach in this manner?
  - What, if anything, did Jesus tell these guests that they did not know before?
  - What consequences did Jesus describe as a possible result of their choices?
  - What personal quality was Jesus encouraging in 14:10?
  - In 14:11, Jesus gave two principles.
    - State these principles in your own words.
    - Is there any way in which these principles seem to contradict themselves? Please explain.
  - In 14:12, Jesus spoke directly to His host.
    - What did Jesus instruct His host to do?
    - If you were that Pharisee, how would feel when Jesus said this?

## *Study Questions for Luke*

- (3). What difference would it make if a host received a return invitation?
- g. In 14:13, 14, Jesus gave His host some unusual instructions.
  - (1). What instructions did Jesus give?
  - (2). What promise did Jesus make?
  - (3). If you were that host, what would you think about this?
4. In 14:15-24, Jesus used a parable about guests who were too busy to attend a feast.
  - a. In 14:15, another guest pronounced a blessing on the man who will eat at the feast in the kingdom of God.
    - (1). Why would he make such a statement?
    - (2). What feast was he talking about?
    - (3). Why would this guest make such a statement?
    - (4). What did he mean?
    - (5). How did Jesus reply to this statement?
  - b. Three guests, in Jesus' parable, made excuses for their absence from a feast.
    - (1). In 14:18, why did the first guest say he could not attend?
      - (a). Was his reason valid?
      - (b). Would Jesus call this a reason or an excuse? Why?
    - (2). In 14:19, What explanation did the second guest give for his absence?
      - (a). Was his reason valid?
      - (b). Would Jesus call this a reason or an excuse? Why?
    - (3). In 14:20, what explanation did the third guest give for his absence?
      - (a). Was his reason valid?
      - (b). Would Jesus call this a reason or an excuse? Why?
    - (4). What is the single issue Jesus was dealing with in this entire parable?
  - c. In 14:21, Jesus continues the parable he had been teaching. How does this verse relate to 14:15-20?
  - d. In 14:22, Jesus continues with the parable as the servant reports that his task was complete. What was Jesus teaching the other guests in this verse?
  - e. Jesus reaches the climax of his parable in 14:23, 24.
    - (1). What was the real message of this climax?
    - (2). What was the point of the final promise/threat mentioned in 14:24?
5. In Luke 14:25-33, the scene changes. Jesus is walking along with a large crowd.
  - a. In 14:26, 27, Jesus talked about the cost of being His disciple. What was the price?
  - b. Read 14:26, 27 carefully. These are very strong statements. What was Jesus really saying?
  - c. In 14:28-33 Jesus used two illustrations:
    - (1). What was Jesus illustrating?
    - (2). What are the two illustrations?
    - (3). What does he say about each illustration?
  - d. Jesus gives us some hints as to what he was doing.
    - (1). In 14:28 and 31, He began with the word "suppose." What does this suggest?

*Study Questions for Luke*

- (2). In 14:33, Jesus began with the words "In the same way..." What does this suggest?
6. In 14:34, 35, Jesus made some interesting statements about salt.
    - a. What did He say?
    - b. What did He mean?
  7. Jesus concluded the chapter with the oft repeated words, "He who has ears to hear, let him hear." What did He mean by this?
  8. Reflect on Luke chapter 14. It contains some very strong statements.
    - a. What was Jesus saying those who would follow Him?
    - b. What was He saying to you?

**QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 17**

**LUKE 15:1-32**

**JESUS TEACHES THREE PARABLES ON LOSTNESS**

1. In our best Greek manuscripts, there are four paragraphs in Luke chapter 15. On the table below, write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

15:1-7	
15:8-10	
15:11-24	
15:25-32	

2. In Luke 15, Jesus tells three parables about lostness. What reason can you find in the text for His three stories?
3. In 15:1-7, Jesus tells the story of the lost sheep.
  - a. Jesus begins the parable with the word "suppose." What does this tell you?
  - b. In 15:7, Jesus makes a simile out of this story. What is Jesus trying to clarify?
  - c. Summarize the message of this parable in one brief sentence.
4. In Luke 15:8-10, Jesus tells the story of the lost coin.
  - a. Why would this coin be so important?
  - b. In what ways is this parable similar to the parable of the lost sheep?
  - c. How does this parable answer the Pharisee's response in 15:1, 2?
5. In 15:11-24, Jesus tells the story of the younger lost son.
  - a. Imagine yourself in the place of the father in 15:11, 12. How would you feel?
  - b. There are several statements, in 15:11, 12, that are shocking.
    - (1). What are these statements?
    - (2). What do they mean?
  - c. In 15:20b, Jesus said that the father saw his son; ran to meet him; threw his arms around the boy and kissed him. What is the significance of these details?
  - d. Put yourself into the position of the younger son as he makes his confession to his father, in 15:21. What did you feel?

*Study Questions for Luke*

- e. On the chart below, record some of the "good qualities" and "the not so good qualities" of the **younger son** as seen in Luke 15:11-24.

THE GOOD QUALITIES	THE NOT SO GOOD QUALITIES

- f. What was the father trying to accomplish in his instructions to his servants concerning the robe, ring and sandals?
- g. The father instructed the servants to prepare a great feast. How does the feast relate to the robe, ring and sandals?
- h. In 15:24, the father claims the returned wanderer as his son. What does the father mean when he said, "this son of mine was dead and is alive again; he was lost and is found"?
6. In 15:25-32, the story addresses the participation of the older son.
- a. What does it tell you when Jesus described the older son as returning from the field at the time the feast had already begun?
- b. In 15:27, the servant mentioned the fattened calf. What significance can we attach to this information?
- c. The older brother's anger is not difficult to understand. Why would he refuse to go in to the feast?
- d. Jesus paints an emotional picture of the father pleading with his angry son. What does this picture accomplish?
- e. The older son defends his position with an emotional statement in 15:29, 30. Put yourself into that son's position. What would you feel? What would you be trying to say?
- f. In 15:25-32, there are many pieces of information concerning the older son.  
 (1). On the chart below list "the good qualities" and "the not so good qualities" of this **older son**.

*Study Questions for Luke*

THE GOOD QUALITIES	THE NOT SO GOOD QUALITIES

(2). Study this list. What does this information tell you?

7. Throughout the entire story, 15:11-32, Jesus said many things about the **father of the two boys**. On the chart below, list "The Good Qualities" and "The Not So Good Qualities" that you find.

THE GOOD QUALITIES	THE NOT SO GOOD QUALITIES

8. In 15:11-32, **If** Jesus was using the father and his two sons to portray the lives of people who existed at that time, **then** identify the person or persons that each portrays:
- a. Father
  - b. Older son
  - c. Younger son
9. Reflect on the entire story again. About whom is Jesus really speaking? What did He say about that person?
10. Now look at your own life. Where do you fit into this story? What was Jesus saying specifically about you?

## QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 18

### LUKE 16:1-31

#### JESUS TEACHES THE PHARISEES AND HIS DISCIPLES

1. In our best Greek manuscripts, there are three paragraphs in Luke chapter 16. On the table below, write a summary of seven words or less for each paragraph.

16:1-13	
16:14-18	
16:19-31	

2. In 16:1-13, Jesus tells the story of the dishonest manager.
- Read the story several times. What is Jesus teaching in this parable?
  - In 16:8, Jesus said, "**The master commended the dishonest manager.**" Of whom was Jesus speaking when he said, "Master"?
  - What did Jesus mean, in 16:8, when He said, "The people of this world are more shrewd in dealing with their own kind than are the people of the light."?
  - In 16:10, 11, Jesus was describing an eternal principle. Think about it carefully. Illustrate the principle in modern terms and situations.
  - In 16:13, Jesus gives a principle of life.
    - What is the principle?
    - Illustrate the principle with modern life situations?
3. In 16:14-18, there is an uncomfortable tension between Jesus and the Pharisees.
- What triggered this tension?
  - In 16: 14, 15, Jesus made an accusation concerning the Pharisees.
    - What was the accusation?
    - How did Jesus evaluate what the Pharisees were doing?
  - In 16:16, 17, Jesus turns the focus of His attention slightly to a consideration of the Law and the Prophets.
    - What does this have to do with the issues in 16:14, 15?
    - What does this have to do with the parable in 16:1-13?
    - What did Jesus mean, in 16:16, where he said people were forcing their way into the kingdom?
    - In 16:17, Jesus talked about the changeless nature of the Law. What does this have to do with 16:14-16?
  - In 16:18, Jesus used an illustration involving divorce. What does this have to do with 16:14-17?
4. In 16:19-31, Jesus told a parable about the rich man and Lazarus.
- In 16:19 Jesus tells us about the rich man. List the information Jesus gave us about the man. What does this list say about him?



*Study Questions for Luke*

- b In 16:20, 21, however, Jesus gave a contrasting picture of Lazarus the beggar.  
 (1). On the chart, below, list the contrasting information Jesus gave about both men.

THE RICH MAN	LAZARUS

- (2). What can we learn from this information?
- d. In 16:24, the rich man petitions Abraham.  
 (1). What does it mean when the rich man called the patriarch "father Abraham"?  
 (2). The rich man made an impassioned petition. What was his plea? Why would he make it?
- e. In 16:25, Jesus quotes Abraham's response to the rich man's plea.  
 (1). What was the response?  
 (2). What difference did it make that while the two men were alive, the rich man had many good things and Lazarus had nothing?  
 (3). What was Jesus referring to when he spoke of the "Great gulf fixed."?  
 (4). Why, in 16:25, did Abraham call the rich man "son"?
- f. In 16:27, 28, the rich man pleaded with Abraham to send Lazarus, who had been a helpless cripple on earth, to warn members of his family what Hell was like? Why would he do this?
- g. In 16:29, Abraham rejected this request.  
 (1). Was this refusal cold and calloused?  
 (2). What was the basis of Abraham's rejection of the plea?
- h. In 16:30, the rich man continues to plead his case.  
 (1). What was the basis of the rich man's continued petition?  
 (2). What does this tell you about the rich man?  
 (3). What does this tell you about the warnings God has made available otherwise?
- i. In 16:31, Abraham gives a final rejection to the rich man's plea.  
 (1). What was the basis of his refusal?  
 (2) Are the writings of Moses and the Prophets sufficient warning for people to flee their evil rebellion?
5. Review your study.
- a. What does the parable of the rich man and Lazarus add to the remainder of Luke 16?

*Study Questions for Luke*

- b. How does this huge contrast relate to the use of money discussed earlier in the chapter?
  - c. What was Jesus really teaching the disciples and the Pharisees in this chapter?
6. Reflect on the teachings of Luke 16.
- a. What values does it highlight?
  - b. What demands does it place upon your life?
  - c. What promise does it offer those who obey?

**QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 19**

**LUKE 17:1-37**

**JESUS HEALS AND TEACHES - KINGDOM OF GOD**

1. In our best Greek documents, there are five paragraphs in Luke chapter 17. On the chart below please write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

17:1-4	
17:5, 6	
17:7-10	
17:11-19	
17:20-37	

2. Some people struggle with 17:1, 2 because it seems unfair to punish a person when their disobedience is apparently inevitable. Explain this as you would to a new Christian.
- a. Luke 17: 3, 4 form a series of "if... then" clauses. What does this do for the message Jesus was conveying in these verses?
  - b. In 17:3, Jesus said, "If your brother sins, (then) rebuke him..."
    - 1. What do you understand "brother" to mean?
    - 2. "Rebuke" seems harsh and abrasive. Most of us do not respond well to this kind of treatment. How do you understand this instruction?
  - c. In 17:4 Jesus deals with a person sinning against you seven times in one day and each time comes back and says, "I repent."
    - (1).How would you feel if a person sinned against you 7 times in one day and each time said, "I repent."
    - (2).How would you feel about the person?
    - (3). How would you feel about the persons integrity, and sincerity?
    - (4).How would you feel about your forgiveness of the person after the sixth episode?
3. In 17:5, 6, the disciple requested that Jesus increase their faith.
- a. In 17:5, Luke refers to the disciples as "apostles." Why would Luke make such a change?
  - b. In this paragraph, the disciples asked for increased faith, but Jesus does not appear to grant their request.
    - (1). How does Jesus explain His denial?
    - (2).What does commanding a tree/ mountain to go into the Sea have to do with the request for increased faith?
  - c. What is Jesus really saying in response to their request?
  - d. In Matthew 17:20, you have a parallel passage. Study the two passages:
    - (1).In what ways are the passages similar?
    - (2).In what ways are the passages dissimilar?
    - (3).What difference does it make?

*Study Questions for Luke*

4. In Luke 17:7-10, Jesus describes the unprofitable servant.
  - a. He begins the parable with the word "suppose." What does this suggest?
  - b. Jesus asked some questions in 17:7-10.
    - (1). What questions did He ask?
    - (2). What answers did he expect?
    - (3). What was He attempting to teach through these questions?
  - c. Jesus refers to the servants, in 17:10, as "unworthy servants."
    - (1). How do you feel when you read these words?
    - (2). What does Jesus mean by "unworthy?"
    - (3). What was Jesus' purpose in telling this parable?
5. In Luke 17:11-19, Luke tells the story of the healing of the ten lepers.
  - a. In this paragraph Luke tells us where the experience took place. This is unusual in the Gospel of Luke. Can you think of a reason for this?
  - b. In Luke 17:13, the lepers referred to Jesus saying "Jesus, Master,". What did this mean to them?
  - c. In 17:14, Jesus instructed the ten lepers to go to show themselves to the priests. Why would He tell them to do that?
  - d. In Luke 17:15, 16, one leper discovered that he was healed and returned "praising God in a loud voice. When Jesus healed the man, why was the man giving praise to God?
  - e. In Luke 17:16, the healed leper threw himself down at the feet of Jesus. What did this mean?
  - f. In Luke 17:16, Luke concludes the sentence saying, "...and he was a Samaritan." What difference would this make?
  - g. In Luke 17:17,18, Luke records Jesus' response.
    - (1). What was His response?
    - (2). What did He mean?
  - h. In 17:19, Jesus told the Samaritan to go because his faith had made him well. What was Jesus talking about?
6. In 17:20-37, a Pharisee asked Jesus about the coming of the kingdom.
  - a. What was so important about the coming of the kingdom?
  - b. In 17:20, Luke started the paragraph saying, "**once**, having been asked by the Pharisee..." What does this tell you?
  - c. Make a comparison:
    - (1). What question did the Pharisee ask?
    - (2). What answer did Jesus give?
    - (3). What can you learn from this?
  - d. In 17:21, Jesus said, "the kingdom of God is within you." What does this mean?

### *Study Questions for Luke*

- e. In 17:22, Jesus said, "The time is coming when you will long to see one of the days of the Son of Man, but you will not see it." What did Jesus mean?
- f. Jesus compared the Son of Man to lightning. What did Jesus teach in this parallel?
- g. In 17:25, Jesus also said, "But first he must suffer many things and be rejected by this generation." What did He mean by this?
- h. In Luke 17:26, 27, Jesus drew a parallel between the times of Noah and the days of the Son of Man.
  - (1). In what ways were the two times similar?
  - (2). What does this reference to the times of Noah illustrate?
  - (3). What do we learn from it?
- i. In Luke 17:28, 29, Jesus draws another parallel - the days of Lot and the day of the Son of Man.
  - (1). In what ways are the two times similar?
  - (2). What does this reference to the times of Lot illustrate?
  - (3). What does this reference to Lot add to our understanding of the day of the Son of Man?
- j. Jesus gave two illustrations concerning the day of the Son of Man - the story of Lot and the story of Noah.
  - (1). Why did He use two illustrations?
  - (2). What would we miss if Jesus had used only Noah as an illustration?
  - (3). What would we miss if Jesus had used only Lot as an illustration?
- k. In Luke 17:30, 31, Jesus again uses a simile to describe what the day of the Son of Man will be like. Again, Jesus uses two illustrations - the man on the roof of his house and the man in the field.
  - (1). What did Jesus' statement about the man on the roof of his house tell about the day of the Son of Man?
  - (2). What does Jesus' statement about the man in the field tell about the Day of the Son of Man?
  - (3). What would we miss if Jesus had told us only about the man on the roof?
  - (4). What would we miss if Jesus had told us only about the man in the field?
- l. Jesus begins Luke 17:32 with the strong reminder, "remember Lot's wife?"
  - (1). Why does Jesus bring up the story of Lot's wife?
  - (2). What information does this add to our knowledge of the Day of the Son of Man?
- m. In Luke 17:33, Jesus gives an apparent contradiction.
  - (1). State the principle of which Jesus spoke in Luke 17:32-33, in your own words.
  - (2). What was Jesus trying to say?
- n. In Luke 17:34-36, Jesus gave two illustrations:
  - (1). What are these illustrations?
  - (2). What do they illustrate?
  - (3). What would be different if Jesus had not referred to the two people in bed?
  - (4). What would be lost if Jesus had not referred to the two women grinding?
  - (5). What was Jesus saying?

*Study Questions for Luke*

- o In 17:37, the Disciples responded to this teaching of Jesus. They answered with a question:
    - (1). What was their question?
    - (2). What does this tell us?
  - p. Look at Jesus' reply in 17:37b.
    - (1). Why did Jesus answer in this way?
    - (2). What did He say?
    - (3). What did He mean?
7. Review Luke 17 again.
- a. What was Jesus saying in this passage?
  - b. How does this apply to the trauma which characterizes the times in which we live?

**QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 20**

**LUKE 18:1-43**

**JESUS TEACHES; HEALED BLIND MAN**

1. In our best Greek manuscripts there are seven paragraphs in Luke chapter 18. On the table below write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

18:1-8	
18:9-14	
18:15-17	
18:18-23	
18:24-30	
18:31-34	
18:35-43	

2. In Luke 18:1-8, Jesus tells the story of the judge and the persistent widow.
- Luke tells us, in 18:1, that the purpose of this parable was "to show them that they should always pray and not give up." With this in mind, read 18:1-8 again. How does this awareness affect the message of the parable?
  - How did Jesus characterize the judge?
  - How did Jesus characterize the widow?
  - Read the parable again with these characteristics in mind. What did you discover?
  - What conclusion can we draw from Jesus' teaching in this parable?
3. In 18:9-14, Jesus teaches the well known parable of the Pharisee and the publican praying.
- In 18:9, Jesus explains the purpose for telling this parable. What does this parable say about the purpose that was announced in 18:9?
  - On the chart below, list the things Jesus said about the Pharisee and the publican. What can we learn from this information?

PHARISEE	PUBLICAN

- There is a strong contrast, in this story, between the Pharisee and the publican. (1). What contrasts can you find?

*Study Questions for Luke*

- (2) What did you learn from this information?
- d. If you were a Pharisee listening to this parable, what would you think?
- e. If you were a publican listening to this story, what would you think?
4. In Luke 18:15-17, mothers brought their infants to Jesus.
- a. The text does not say, but why do you think the disciples would want to keep these women and their babies away from Jesus?
- b. In 18:16, Jesus makes a statement about the Kingdom of God. What was Jesus saying about the Kingdom of God?
5. In Luke 18:18-23, Jesus told the story of the "Rich young ruler."
- a. Does the text say the man was rich?
- b. Does the text say the man was young?
- c. Does the text say the man was a ruler?
- d. What question did this man ask?
- e. What was Jesus' response?
- f. Why did Jesus respond with this question?
- g. When Jesus spoke of the law, in 18:20, He recited only a few of the ten commandments.
- (1). Why was he selective?
- (2). Why would He choose to mention these five commandments?
- h. Study the man's response in Luke 18:21.
- (1). Is it possible for this to be true?
- (2). Is there any reason to believe Jesus accepted the man's claim?
- i. Study Jesus' response to the man's claim, in Luke 18:22.
- (1). Jesus spoke of the man as lacking one more thing. What was it?
- (2). Why would Jesus want the man to sell his belongings and give the proceeds to the poor?
- (3). There is a promise attached to the instruction in Luke 18:22. Why would Jesus include this promise?
- (4). Jesus closed this instruction with a second exhortation - "Then come, follow me." What does the "follow me" have to do with selling your goods and giving it to the poor?
- (5). Luke 18:23 records the rich man's sad response to the exhortation of Jesus. What does that response tell you?
6. In Luke 18:24-30, Jesus comments, at great depth, about the issues involved in the previous paragraph.
- a. In 18:24, 25, Luke records the response of Jesus to the rich man's choice.
- (1) What was Jesus' emotional response?
- (2). How did Jesus explain what had happened in this sad encounter?



### *Study Questions for Luke*

- (3). In 18:24, 25, Jesus used a word picture involving a "camel" and "the eye of a needle." Aside from whether these were literal or figurative, what was Jesus saying by this picture?
  - b. In 18:26, those who heard Jesus' teaching responded with a startling question:
    - (1) Why would they ask **this** question?
    - (2). What are some of the implications of this question
  - c. In 18:27, Jesus responded to their question.
    - (1) Did Jesus answer the question?
    - (2). What answer did Jesus give?
    - (3). What did He mean by that answer?
  - d. In 18:28, Peter responded to Jesus' answer. What does "We have left all we had to follow you" have to do with what Jesus had been saying?
  - e. In 18:29, 30, Jesus responded to Peter's announcement.
    - (1). What promises did Jesus give Peter?
    - (2). To whom do these promises apply?
    - (3). What did He mean by these promises?
7. In Luke 18:31-34, Jesus talks again about His coming death.
  - a. This little paragraph seems to have little to do with the previous paragraph. Look at the two paragraphs again. How does 18:24-30 relate to 18:31-34?
  - b. Why would Jesus teach 18:18-30 to a large mixed group-, but take His disciples aside to teach them 18:31-34?
  - c. This paragraph is not the first time Jesus talked with His disciples about His coming death. In what ways are these statements about His death different from His previous statements about this subject?
  - d. In 18:34, Luke tells us that the disciples did not understand what Jesus said.
    - (1) Luke tells us the meaning was hidden from them. What possible benefit could this provide?
    - (2) If you were a disciple and Jesus said these shocking things you did not understand, how would you feel?
8. In 18:35-43, Jesus encounters a blind beggar in Jericho.
  - a. Compare the events of 18:35-37 with the blind man's cry in 18:38, 39. What did you observe?
  - b. The blind man called out to Jesus in 18:38 and again in 18:39. Study these two cries. What do they tell you about this blind man?
  - c. In 18:39, Luke tells us, "those who led the way rebuked him."
    - (1). Who are these people?
    - (2). Why would they rebuke him for what He said?
  - d. Read again 18:40, 41.
    - (1). Why would Jesus insist that they bring the blind man to Him?

*Study Questions for Luke*

- (2). Why would Jesus ask "What do you want me to do for you?" when Jesus could see that the man was blind and Jesus, as God, was all-knowing?
  - (3). In 18:41b, the blind man called Jesus "Lord." What are the possible implications of this fact?
  - (4). Put yourself in the place of the blind man when he said, in 18:41, "Lord, I want to see." What would you be feeling at that time?
- e In 18:42, Jesus responded to the blind man's request.
- (1). Jesus exhorted the blind man, "Receive your sight..." If you were the blind man, how would you obey that exhortation?
  - (2). Jesus said, "Your faith has healed you." What do you understand this to mean.
- f. In 18:43, Luke describes the results of this encounter.
- (1). List the things the blind man did?
  - (2). Luke tells us the healed man followed Jesus. What would this tell you about the man?
  - (3). If Jesus did the healing, then why did the man praise God?
  - (4). What is the significance of the fact that the people who were present, when the blind man was healed, also praised God?
- 9 Review the chapter paragraph by paragraph. Ask yourself, **concerning each paragraph**, What does this say about the fellowship in which I worship? What does this say about my own spiritual pilgrimage?

## QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 21

### LUKE 19:1-48

#### JESUS' TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM

1. In our best Greek manuscripts there are five paragraphs in Luke chapter 19. On the table below write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

19:1-10	
19:11-27	
19:28-40	
19:41-44	
19:45-48	

2. In Luke 19:1-10, Jesus invited Himself to be a guest in the home of Zacchaeus.
- In a Bible dictionary, try to discover the difference between a tax collector and a chief tax collector.
  - Look at 18:35 and then at 19:1. What problem can you identify? How can you solve it?
  - In 19:5, 6, Jesus looked up into the tree and called Zacchaeus by name. How can you account for this?
  - Then as now, it was good etiquette to never invite yourself into someone's home. Why would Jesus do this?
  - Why would Zacchaeus be so excited to accept Jesus' invitation into his home?
  - In 19:6, Jesus seems in a hurry to go to the home of Zacchaeus. Why would that be?
  - In 19:7, the people muttered when Jesus announced that he was going to the home of Zacchaeus. Why would that be?
  - In 19:8, Zacchaeus made an announcement to Jesus and his other guests.
    - In this announcement he called Jesus, "Lord." Why is that significant?
    - What did Zacchaeus promise to do?
    - Why did he make such a promise?
  - In 19:9, 10, Jesus made an announcement. This was a great shock to everyone who heard Him. What would that be?
  - In 19:10, Luke explains why salvation has come to Zacchaeus' home. What were His reasons?
3. In 19:11-27, Jesus told the story of the minas.
- In 19:11, Luke tells us why Jesus told this parable. What reason did Luke give?
  - This parable is somewhat involved. Can you find a reason why Jesus told this very involved story?

### *Study Questions for Luke*

- c. In 19:14, Jesus said the subjects hated the proposed king. What difference did this make to the ones understanding of the parable?
  - d. In 19:16, 17, Jesus described the report of the first servant. What would this report mean to those who listened in view of the parable's announced purpose?
  - e. What is the relationship between the reward, in 19:17, and the report in 19:16?
  - f. In 19:18, 19, Jesus described the report of the second servant.
    - (1). In what ways were reports 1 (Luke 19:15, 16) and report 2 (19:17, 18) similar?
    - (2). In what ways were they dissimilar?
    - (3). What does this report say about the announced purpose of the parable?
  - g. In 19:20, 21, Jesus described the report of the third servant.
    - (1). In what ways was this report different from the others?
    - (2) Examine the results for servants one and two in contrast to the results for servant number three. What did you find?
    - (3). What does this report have to say about the announced purpose of the parable?
    - (4). Review Luke 19:26. Explain this in terms a new Christian could understand.
    - (5). How do you relate 19:27 to the announced purpose of the parable?
4. In Luke 19:28-44, Luke describes the triumphal entry into Jerusalem.
- a. Why was 19:28-30 significant to the flow of this story?
  - b. Why was the means of travel - a donkey - so significant for Jesus to enter Jerusalem?
  - c. In 19:32-34, Jesus told the disciples, in advance, about the challenge they would encounter concerning the untying of the colt. What difference would this make?
  - d. In 19:35, 36, Luke tells of the disciples throwing their cloaks and robes on the donkey and on the road ahead of Jesus. What difference does this make in the story?
  - e. In Luke 19:38a, the crowd shouted, "blessed is the king who comes in the name of the lord." What did they mean by this outcry?
  - f. In Luke 19:39, some of the Pharisees demanded that Jesus rebuke His disciples. Why was this demand made? Why was it important?
  - g. In Luke 19:40, Jesus responded to the demand by the Pharisees. What was His response? Of which stones did He speak?
5. In Luke 19:41-44, Luke tells the touching story of Jesus weeping over Jerusalem.
- a. What did Jesus identify as the reason for the weeping over the city?
  - b. In 19:44, Jesus prophesied that there would not be one stone left upon another. Did this really happen? To what was Jesus pointing with this remark?
  - c. In 19:44, what reason did Jesus give for the shocking prophecy?
6. In Luke 19:45-48, Luke gives a picture of Jesus cleansing the temple.
- a. Why would Jesus go to the temple immediately following the triumphal entry into the city?

*Study Questions for Luke*

- b. What, from the religious establishment's point of view, gave Jesus the right to take control of the temple in this way?
  - c. In Luke 19:46, Jesus defends His actions. What did He say?
  - d. In 19:47, there is a vivid contrast.
    - (1). What is contrasted?
    - (2). What was Luke telling us?
  - e. In 19:48, Luke described the reaction of the crowd.
    - (1). Why would this be important?
    - (2). Look at the contrast between the religious leaders and the crowd. What difference does this make?
7. Reflect on Luke chapter 19.
- a. How do these discoveries affect your life and relationship with God?
  - b. What difference will this make in your service for God?

## QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 22

### LUKE 20:1-47

#### JESUS CHALLENGED BY RELIGIOUS LEADERS

1. In our best Greek manuscripts, there are six paragraphs in Luke chapter 20. On the table below, write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

20:1-8	
20:9-19	
20:20-26	
20:27-40	
20:41-44	
20:45-47	

2. In Luke 20:1-8, the religious leaders challenged Jesus' authority.
- In 20:1, who challenged Jesus? What does that tell you?
    - What question did the religious leaders ask Jesus?
    - Why would that be important?
  - In 20:3, 4, what was Jesus' answer to their question?
    - If you were one of the religious leaders, how would you feel when you heard Jesus' answer?
    - Why did the religious leaders need to discuss their answer before replying to Jesus' question?
  - In 20:7, the religious leaders gave a surprising answer to Jesus' question.
    - What was the answer they gave?
    - What is there about this answer that was so shocking?
    - What, if anything, was wrong with that answer?
  - In 20:8, Jesus responded to their answer.
    - What did Jesus respond?
    - What was the implications of Jesus' answer?
    - How would the people who listened respond to Jesus' answer?
3. In Luke 20:9-19, Jesus used the parable of the evil vineyard keepers.
- What are the facts of this story?
  - Why did Jesus tell this story?
  - Study 20:9 carefully.
    - What does it mean?
    - What is the importance of this information?
  - In 20:10, Jesus continues the parable.
    - What does this verse add to the story?
    - Why did the owner send a servant to the tenants?
    - What was the significance of the tenants treatment of the servant in this verse?

## *Study Questions for Luke*

- e. In 20:11, the owner sent another servant.
    - (1). Compare the treatment of the servant, in 20:11, with that recorded in 20:10. What did you learn from this comparison?
    - (2). What is the significance of the tenant's abuse of the servant in 20:11?
  - f. In 20:12, a third servant was sent.
    - (1). Compare the treatment of this servant with that recorded in 20:10, 11.
    - (2). What is the significance of the tenant's abuse of the servant in 20:12?
  - g. In 20:13, the owner sent his son to the tenants.
    - (1). What does this tell you about the owner?
    - (2). What does this tell you about the tenants?
  - h. In 20:14-16, Jesus describes the tenant's treatment of the son.
    - (1). Why is the discussion about the heir important? What ingredient does it add to the story?
    - (2). In 20:15, 16a, Jesus describes the owner's response to the killing of his son. Why is this response different from the tenant's abuse of the three servants?
    - (3). In 20:16b, Jesus described the reaction of His listeners to the parable He told.
      - (a). What was their response?
      - (b). What was the emotional response to this response?
      - (c). What did they mean by it?
  - i. What does the story of sending three servants and a son tell you that the story of the first servant did not?
  - j. In 20:17, Jesus responds to His listener's response.
    - (1). Has the emotional tone increased or decreased? In what way?
    - (2). In this verse, Jesus uses the image of a "capstone". What was Jesus saying by this reference?
    - (3). What is the consequence of Jesus' statement?
  - l. In 20:19, Luke described the reaction of the religious leaders.
    - (1). Put yourself in the place of these religious leaders. How would you feel?
    - (2). How serious was the situation created by this encounter?
    - (3). Luke tells us that the powerful religious leaders were afraid of the common people. How can you explain this?
4. In Luke 20:20-26, Jesus was challenged concerning the payment of taxes to Caesar.
- a. How would you describe the tactics used by the Jewish leaders in Luke 20:20?
  - b. What does this say about these men?
  - c. In 20:21, the religious leaders gave a description of Jesus.
    - (1). How did they describe Him?
    - (2). How do you evaluate that description?
    - (3). What does this say about the men involved?
    - (4). Why was this necessary?
  - d. In 20:22, the leaders challenged Jesus with a sensitive question.
    - (1). What was the question?

*Study Questions for Luke*

- (2). Why was this question sensitive?
- (3). What risks did the leaders take in asking this question?
- (4). What risk did Jesus take in answering the question?
- e. In Luke 20:20-23, there are at least eleven pieces of information about the religious leaders.

Study these verses carefully and record your findings on the table below.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.

- f. In Luke 20:24, Jesus responded to the sensitive question put to Him.
  - (1). How did Jesus respond?
  - (2). What purpose was served by Jesus' request for a coin?
  - (3). Why didn't Jesus use His own coin?
  - (4). In 20:24, Luke tells us "He saw through their duplicity." What does this mean?
- g. In Luke 20:25, Jesus answered their question.
  - (1). What did Jesus mean by His answer?
  - (2). There is a principle in Jesus' answer. How would you state this principle in modern terms?
- h. In Luke 20:26, Luke describes the situation which existed following Jesus' reply.
  - (1). If you were one of the religious leaders in this verse, how would you feel?
  - (2). This verse records **two** responses by the religious leaders to the answer Jesus gave.
    - (a). What were these responses?
    - (b). What was the significance of these responses?
- 5. In Luke 20:27-40, the Sadducees challenged Jesus about the resurrection.
  - a. In a Bible dictionary, find out what a Sadducee was.
  - b. What could the Sadducees hope to gain by the question they asked Jesus?
  - c. In Luke 20:29-33, the Sadducees told a strange tale of seven childless brothers.
    - (1). Why would this be so important to Sadducees?
    - (2). What could the Sadducees hope to gain by the question they asked Jesus?
  - d. In 20:34-38, Jesus responded to the Sadducees' question.



## *Study Questions for Luke*

- (1). How seriously did Jesus take their question?
  - (2). In 20:34, Jesus spoke of "this age" and in 20:35 He spoke of "that age." What did Jesus mean by each designation?
  - (3). What does Jesus' reference to the burning bush, from Exodus 3:6, have to do with the question about the resurrection?
  - (4). What was Jesus saying about marriage in Luke 20:35?
  - (5). In Luke 20:37, Jesus spoke of Moses calling the Lord "The God of Abraham and the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob." Why was this significant to this parable?
  - (6). In 20:38, Jesus makes an affirmation about God - "He is not the God of the dead, but of the living." What was Jesus affirming?
  - (7). Jesus also said, "For to him all are alive..." Luke 20:38b. What does this mean?
  - (8). How would you summarize, in your own words, Jesus' response to the story of the seven brothers?
- e. In Luke 20:39, Luke records the response of one of the Teachers of the Law.
- (1). What was his response?
  - (2). What did the response mean?
- f. Luke tells us, in 20:40, that no one dared ask Jesus any more questions.
- (1). Why would this be true?
  - (2). What did this mean?
  - (3). What effect, if any, would this have on the reputation of the Sadducees?
6. In 20:42-44, Jesus challenged the Sadducees about the name "Son of David."
- a. What was Jesus' question?
  - b. What important idea was Jesus trying to convey with this question?
  - c. No response by the Sadducees, to Jesus' question, was recorded in the text. What does this suggest to you?
7. In Luke 20:45-47, Jesus makes a direct attack on the Sadducees.
- a. There are two general kinds of attacks that Jesus made at this time. What were they?
  - b. How does Jesus illustrate these charges?
  - c. If Jesus were making these charges in your community, how would He phrase them?
  - d. Why would Jesus infer that the long flowing robes of the Sadducees would make them dangerous?
  - e. What is there about greetings in the marketplace that is so bad?
  - f. What is so terrible about sitting in the most important seats in the synagogue?
  - g. Why would Jesus take a dim view of sitting in the places of honor at a banquet; someone has to sit there?
  - h. In verse 47, Jesus charges the Sadducees with "devouring widow's houses." What does He mean by this?
  - i. Jesus also charged the Sadducees with "praying long prayers." What charge is Jesus really making against them?

*Study Questions for Luke*

- j. Jesus closed the paragraph with a very brief pronouncement.
  - (1). What did He say?
  - (2). What did He mean?
- 8. Read this chapter over several times.
  - a. In what ways will it apply to our culture? Our community?
  - b. What can you do to take advantage of what you learned from this chapter?

**QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 23**

**LUKE 21:1-38**

**THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TEMPLE AND JERUSALEM**

1. In our best Greek manuscripts of the Gospel of Luke there are eight paragraphs. On the table below, write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

21:1-4	
21:5, 6	
21:7-19	
21:20-24	
21:25-28	
21:29-33	
21:34-36	
21:37, 38	

2. In 21:1-4, Jesus talked about the widow's offering.
- How did Jesus describe this woman?
  - What difference does this make?
  - Compare what Jesus said about the rich men and the widow. What did you learn?
  - How would you tell this story to children using modern situations?
3. In Luke 21:5, 6, Jesus prophesied the destruction of the temple.
- How did this teaching opportunity come about? How does that affect what Jesus said?
  - What did the disciples see when they looked at the newly completed temple?
  - What did Jesus see when He looked at the temple?
  - Put yourself in the place of the disciples as Jesus talked about the temple. How would you feel?
  - If you were Jewish and heard Jesus prophesy the destruction of the temple, what effect would it have on your understanding of what it meant to be Jewish?
4. In 21:7-19, Jesus talked about the approach of the end times.
- What opened the door for Jesus to teach about the end times?
  - The disciples asked Jesus two questions.
    - What were the two questions?
    - What was the concern of the disciples?
  - How did Jesus answer their questions?
  - What two warnings did Jesus give the disciples?

## *Study Questions for Luke*

- e. In 21:9, Jesus gave instructions to the disciples. If He said those words to you, how would you feel?
  - f. In 21:10, Jesus spoke about nations and kingdoms. In what way are they different?
  - g. What signs did Jesus give in answer to the disciple's questions?
  - h. In 21:12, Jesus described what will happen to believers. What did He say?
  - i. About what did Jesus tell His disciples not to worry?
  - j. If Jesus said this to you, how would you feel?
  - k. After these instructions about worry, Jesus gave them two promises.
    - (1). What were they?
    - (2). What difference would they make?
  - l. Read 21:16-19 as though Jesus were talking to you.
    - (1). How would you feel?
    - (2). There **appears** to be a contradiction in Jesus' words.
      - (a). What was it?
      - (b). How would you deal with it?
    - (3). In what way can standing firm save these disciples?
5. In 21:20-24, Jesus described the painful destruction of Jerusalem.
- a. Think of yourself as a Jewish person who lived in Jerusalem. How would you feel?
  - b. In Luke 21:20, 21, Jesus gave instructions for the disciples when Jerusalem was attacked.
    - (1). What were these instructions?
    - (2). Why would Jesus give these instructions?
  - c. In Luke 21:22, Jesus spoke of this devastation as punishment. For what is Jerusalem being punished?
  - d. In Luke 21:23, 24, Jesus said this devastation would be particularly tragic for pregnant women and nursing mothers. Why would Jesus single out these groups? In this passage, Jesus emphasized that Jerusalem would be trampled by the Gentiles "until the times of the Gentiles are fulfilled." What does this mean?
6. In Luke 21:25-28, Jesus spoke of the coming of the Son of Man.
- a. In 21:25, Jesus spoke of natural disasters affecting the sun, moon and stars. Why would He focus on these three? What does this say about the power of God?
  - b. In 21:25, Jesus also spoke of nations that are distressed by the "roaring and tossing of the sea." What kinds of events could this include?
  - c. In 21:26, Jesus prophesied that people would be devastated by terror when "the heavenly bodies will be shaken." What does He mean by this? What would it be like if it happened to us now?
  - d. In 21:27, Jesus said the Son of Man would "come in a cloud."
    - (1). What is the relationship between the coming of the Son of Man and the tragedies which preceded His coming?

*Study Questions for Luke*

- (2). What is the significance of the coming of the 'Son of Man' in a cloud?
- (3). In 21:27, Jesus gave them two instructions.
- (a). What were the instructions?
  - (b). What is the significance of these instructions?
7. In Luke 21:29-33, Jesus taught His disciples about the fig tree.
- a. Notice that Jesus spoke of "the fig tree **and all the trees.**" What is added to His teaching by the addition of the words "and all the trees?"
  - b. Jesus began Luke 21:31 with the words, "even so." These words usually indicate that a comparison is coming. In what way does the statement about the fig tree in 21:29, 30, compare with the statement about tragedy as referred to in 21:31?
  - c. In Luke 21:32, Jesus spoke of "This generation." What are some possibilities of what Jesus was referring to by the words "this generation?"
  - d. Read Luke 21:33 carefully. What does this verse add to the story of the fig tree, in 21:29-32?
8. In 21:34-36, Jesus admonishes His disciples concerning the events He had described.
- a. List His admonitions.
  - b. What reasons did Jesus give for offering these admonitions?
  - c. How could we be trapped by the things Jesus mentioned?
  - d. In these three verses, what was Jesus' primary instruction?
  - e. Jesus instructed them to pray for two things.
    - (1). What are these things?
    - (2). Describe what Jesus meant by each one.
9. In Luke 21:37, 38, Luke describes two things Jesus did.
- a. What were the two things?
  - b. Why would Luke tell us Jesus spent the nights on the Mount of Olives?
  - c. What additional understanding do you gain from His words, "All the people came early in the morning to hear him at the temple?"
10. Reflect on what you have learned from Luke 21. In what way will it change your life each day?

**QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 24**

**LUKE 22:1-71**

**THE LAST SUPPER; JESUS' ARREST AND TRIAL**

1. In the best Greek manuscripts of the Gospel of Luke there are eleven paragraphs in chapter 22. On the table below, write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

22:1-6	
22:7-13	
22:14-23	
22:24-30	
22:31-34	
22:35-38	
22:39-46	
22:47-53	
22:54-62	
22:63-65	
22:66-71	

2. Luke 22:1-6 deals with the plot to kill Jesus.
- a. Read this paragraph carefully. What tie can you find between the coming Passover and the religious leaders desire to get rid of Jesus?
  - b. Why was Jesus so threatening to the religious leaders?
  - c. Previously in Luke, the enemies of Jesus had been the Pharisees. Now the urgency to get rid of Jesus rests with the Chief Priests and Teachers of the Law. How can we account for this?
  - d. Read this paragraph again.
    - (1). Identify from the text the motive of the Chief Priests to "get rid of Jesus.
    - (2). How can we square this with their calling as Chief Priests?
    - (3). What other evidence of motive can you find in this paragraph?
  - e. In 22:3, Luke described what happened to Judas in this process.
    - (1). What happened?
    - (2). How can we account for this?
  - f. In 22:4, Judas went to two leaders.
    - (1). Who were they?
    - (2). Why would he go to them?
  - g. Read 22:5 carefully Put yourself in the place of these leaders.
    - (1). How would you feel?
    - (2). What action would you take? Why?
  - h. In 22:6, Luke described Judas' effort to find a way to betray Jesus. Think carefully about this verse.

## *Study Questions for Luke*

- (1). What observation can you make?
- (2). What does this say about Judas? About the leaders?
3. In 22:7-13, Luke describes the preparation for the Passover.
  - a. In 22:7, Luke explains the events of the Day of Unleavened Bread. Why would he do this?
  - b. In 22:8, of all the disciples, Jesus sent Peter and John to prepare the Passover. What does this tell you about Jesus' attitude regarding service?
  - c. Read Luke 22:9-12 carefully.
    - (1). Why would Jesus give the kind of instructions He gave?
    - (2). When Jesus went to Jerusalem, it appears He stayed with Lazarus and his sisters. When it is time for Passover, He used a luxury home in Jerusalem. How can we account for this?
4. In Luke 22:14-23, Luke described the church's first experience of the Lord's Supper.
  - a. In 22:15, Jesus described His attitude toward this Passover. Describe His attitude in your own words.
  - b. How would you explain what Jesus meant in His statement in 22:17?
  - c. All of the food on the Passover table was symbolic. Why would Jesus choose bread and wine?
  - d. In 22:19, Jesus made a claim about Himself.
    - (1). What claim did Jesus make?
    - (2). What did it mean?
  - e. In 22:19, Jesus instructed the disciples to "Do this in remembrance of me." What did He mean?
  - f. In 22:20, Jesus said, "this cup is the new covenant in my blood." How would you say that in your own words?
  - g. In 22:21, 22, Jesus announced that one of the disciples would betray Him.
    - (1). How would you feel if you were the betrayer?
    - (2). If you were not the betrayer, how would you feel about the betrayer?
    - (3). What does this tell you about the atmosphere on this occasion?
5. In 22:24-30, Luke indicates that a discussion arose over which disciple was the greatest.
  - a. What event, in the context, would lead to such a discussion?
    - (1). Why would the identification of the greatest be important?
    - (2). What would this discussion do to the relationship between the disciples?
  - b. In 22:25-27, Jesus responded to the argument over greatness.
    - (1). What did Jesus mean in His remark about the "Kings of the gentiles?"
    - (2). Jesus described what the relationship between them should be like. What did He say?
    - (3). Jesus used Himself as an illustration. What did He say about Himself?
    - (4). State, in your own words, the way Jesus described greatness.

### *Study Questions for Luke*

- c. In Luke 22:28-30, Jesus presents a gift to His disciples.
  - (1). What is the basis of this gift?
  - (2). What does this say about greatness?
  - (3). Identify the three parts to this gift.
  - (4). What is the significance of each part of this gift?
  
- 6. In Luke 22:31-34, Jesus prophesied about Peter's denial.
  - a. Jesus described a struggle between God and Satan concerning Peter.
    - (1). How would you describe this struggle?
    - (2). How did Jesus say it would be resolved?
    - (3). What does this say about temptation? About evil?
  - b. Read 22:34 carefully. Put yourself in Peter's situation.
    - (1). How would you feel?
    - (2). What would you say?
    - (3). What would you do?
  - c. What is the significance of Jesus' announcement that Peter would deny Him **three** times?
  
- 7. In Luke 22:35-38, Jesus gave some instructions concerning the disciples.
  - a. There is a contrast between these and those given when Jesus sent them out two by two.
    - (1). What is the difference?
    - (2). Why are the instructions different?
    - (3). What does this mean?
  - b. In 22:35, Jesus asked the disciples a question.
    - (1). What was the question?
    - (2). In view of this paragraph, why did Jesus ask the question?
  - c. In 22:36, Jesus gives another set of instructions.
    - (1). Why was the sword so important?
    - (2). How could they justify selling their cloak to buy a sword?
    - (3). In view of Jesus' comments about peace, how does the statement about the sword fit in?
  - d. In Luke 22:37, Jesus commented about the fulfillment of prophecy in His life.
    - (1). What did He say?
    - (2). What did He mean?
    - (3). What did Jesus mean by His statement "He was numbered with the transgressors...?"
    - (4). As Jesus described it, what did He mean by "fulfillment?"
  - e. In Luke 22:38, the disciples responded, "See, Lord, here are two swords."
    - (1). If you were a disciple and heard this, how would you feel?
    - (2). Why would the disciples make such a response?
    - (3). Why would Jesus say, "That is enough?"
    - (4). What would He mean by that statement?"



*Study Questions for Luke*

8. In 22:39-46, Luke describes Jesus' prayer on the Mount of Olives.
- a. In 22:39, Luke wrote that "Jesus went out **as usual** to the Mount of Olives."
    - (1). What does that mean?
    - (2). Why would He go there?
    - (3). What does this tell you about Jesus?
  - b. In 22:40, Luke wrote that Jesus instructed His disciples to "Pray that you will not fall into temptation."
    - (1). Why would He do that?
    - (2). What does this tell you about temptation?
    - (3). What does this tell you about prayer?
  - c. In 22:41, Luke described Jesus' posture in prayer.
    - (1). What was that posture?
    - (2). Why was it significant for Luke to record this information?
    - (3). What does this tell us about our prayer?
  - d. In Luke 22:42, Jesus made a request of God.
    - (1). What was the request?
    - (2). What did the request mean?
    - (3). Why did Jesus address God as "Father"?
    - (4). What does this say about our prayer?
    - (5). Jesus often told His disciples that he was going to die. Why would He request a change now?
    - (6). Reflect on Jesus' statement about "His will" and the "Father's will". What did you learn?
  - e. In 22:43, Luke tells us what happened after Jesus prayed.
    - (1). Did God answer Jesus' request?
    - (2). What was the meaning of what Luke said about the angels?
    - (3). Why was that important?
  - f. In 22:44, Luke tells of Jesus' continued prayer.
    - (1). If God heard Jesus' request, why would He need to repeat the request?
    - (2). Luke described Jesus' emotional state as He prayed.
      - (a). What was His emotional condition?
      - (b). Why would He feel this?
      - (c). What difference does it make that "He prayed more earnestly?"
      - (d). What does Luke add to your understanding by his comment, "and his sweat was like drops of blood falling to the ground"?
  - g. In 22:45, 46, Luke describes Jesus' discovery when He returned to the disciples.
    - (1). What did He find?
    - (2). How does Luke account for the weakness of the disciples?
    - (3). If you were in Jesus' shoes at that time, how would you have felt?
    - (4). What did Jesus say to the disciples?
    - (5). Describe the emotional tone of Jesus' statement.
9. In Luke 22:47-53, he described the tragic betrayal and arrest of Jesus.

### *Study Questions for Luke*

- a. In 22:47, Luke described the coming of Judas and the guard.
    - (1). If you were in Judas' shoes, how would you feel now?
    - (2). If you were in Jesus' shoes, how would you feel now?
    - (3). Luke suggests that Judas approached Jesus to kiss Him.
      - (a). Why would it be important for Luke to record that?
      - (b). Reflect on the question Jesus asked Judas in 22:48.
        - (1). What feelings do you get as you think about this question?
        - (2). What was Jesus really asking Judas?
  - b. In 22:49, the disciples responded to the surprise they encountered when Judas came.
    - (1). Why would they ask this question?
    - (2). What is involved in their question?
  - c. In 22:50, Luke reported that a disciple struck the servant of the High Priest and cut off the man's ear.
    - (1). Why would he do that?
    - (2). What does it tell you about the disciple?
  - d. In 22:51, Jesus responded to the action in 22:50.
    - (1). What was Jesus' response?
    - (2). Why would He respond in this way?
  - e. Jesus responded to the presence of the crowd, in Luke 22:52.
    - (1). Luke identified those who were present. What is the significance of this information?
    - (2). What is the emotional tone of Jesus' questions?
    - (3). What was Jesus pointing out by His questions?
    - (4). What did Jesus mean by His remark, "But this is your hour - when darkness reigns?"
10. In Luke 22:54-62, Luke describes Peter's denial of Jesus.
- a. Luke indicates, in 22:54, that Peter followed at a distance. Why is this significant?
  - b. What is the significance of what Luke reports about Peter in 22:55?
  - c. In 22:56, Luke reports the challenge of Peter by the servant girl.
    - (1). If you were in Peter's shoes, how would you feel if this girl said these things to you?
    - (2). What was she really saying?
    - (3). Why would it be important?
  - d. In 22:58, Peter responded to the servant girl's statement.
    - (1). What did Peter say?
    - (2). How did he say it?
    - (3). What are the implications of Peter's response?
  - e. Peter's second challenge is recorded in 22:58, 59.
    - (1). Who made this challenge?
    - (2). What was the significance of this challenge?
    - (3). How did Peter respond?
    - (4). What did Peter mean by his response?

## *Study Questions for Luke*

- (5). What are the implications of Peter's denial?
  - f. In 22:59, Luke records the third and final challenge to Peter.
    - (1). Who made the challenge?
    - (2). What reason did the challenger give for his accusation?
    - (3). How would this man know that Peter was a Galilean?
    - (4). What difference would it make that Peter came from Galilee?
  - g. In 22:60, Peter responded to the third challenge.
    - (1). What did Peter say?
    - (2). What are the implications of this statement?
    - (3). What is the significance of the **three** denials?
  - h. In 22:60, Luke tells us about the rooster crowing. What is the significance of the fact that the rooster started crowing while Peter was responding to the third challenge?
  - i. In 22:61, Peter reacts to the crowing of the rooster.
    - (1). Luke tells us that when the rooster crowed Jesus turned and looked at Peter. What would this information add to the story?
    - (2). How did Peter respond to that look?
    - (3). If you were in Peter's shoes, what would you have done?
11. Luke describes the abuse of Jesus in 22:63-65.
- a. List the abusive things the guards did to Jesus.
  - b. Why would soldiers do this?
  - c. Why would soldiers be allowed to do these things?
  - d. What does this say about the Roman judicial system in this instance?
12. Luke describes, in 22:66-71, Jesus' encounter before the Council.
- a. List the groups, from Luke 22:66, who were identified as being present.
    - (1). Who were they?
    - (2). What does their presence tell us?
    - (3). What is the significance of the fact that the Council met at daybreak?
  - b. Luke describes the initial interrogation in 22:67-69.
    - (1). What did they ask Jesus?
    - (2). Why was that important?
    - (3). Study Jesus' response:
      - (a). Did He answer the question they asked?
      - (b). How did Jesus answer them?
      - (c). What did Jesus mean when he said, "If I asked you, you would not answer?"
    - (4). Jesus closed this response with a carefully worded teaching.
      - (a). What did He teach them?
      - (b). What did this teaching mean?
      - (c). What is the significance of His statement about being seated "at the right hand...?"

*Study Questions for Luke*

- c. In 22:70, the Council asked another telling question.
    - (1). What was their question?
    - (2). How was this different from the previous question?
    - (3). How did Jesus reply?
    - (4). Why didn't Jesus simply say, "Yes, I am"?
  - d. The head of the Council questioned the body about Jesus' reply.
    - (1). What did he say?
    - (2). Why did he say it?
    - (3). What reason did he give for his suggestion?
13. Reflect on your study of this chapter.
- a. What did you learn about Jesus?
  - b. In view of this confrontation, what does it say about your faith?
  - c. What changes will this make in the way you live each day?

## QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 25

### LUKE 23:1-56

#### THE CRUCIFIXION AND DEATH OF JESUS

1. There are six paragraphs in our best Greek manuscripts of Luke chapter 23. On the table below, write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

23:1-5	
23:6-12	
23:13-25	
23:26-43	
23:44-49	
23:50-56	

2. In Luke 23:1-5, Luke tells the story of Jesus before Pilate.
- Why would Jesus be taken before Pilate when He had already been found guilty by the Jewish Council?
  - In a Bible dictionary, encyclopedia or other reference book, find out as much as you can about Pilate.
  - In Luke 23:2, the Jewish leaders list the charges against Jesus.
    - List these charges.
    - Evaluate the charges the religious leaders brought.
  - What questions did Pilate ask Jesus?
  - Evaluate Jesus' answer to the questions of Pilate.
  - Evaluate Pilate's judgment of Jesus in light of the evidence.
  - Study the reaction of the Jewish Council as recorded in 23:5. What did you learn?
  - What happened as a result of their response?
3. In Luke 23:6-12 Jesus was tried before Herod.
- Study this paragraph to see how Jesus came to be tried before Herod.
  - What appear to be the motives, on all sides, for this move?
  - In 23:8, Herod was excited to have the opportunity to examine Jesus.
    - What was his motive?
    - How did Herod approach the examination of Jesus?
    - In Luke 23:10 there is a picture of how Herod dealt with the religious leaders. How would you describe this?
  - Study Luke 23:11 in view of the Roman legal system and the emphasis on justice.
    - How did it work?
    - What were the results?
    - How do the actions of Herod and his guard square with the legal code of Rome?

## *Study Questions for Luke*

- e. Study Luke 23:12 in view of the rest of the paragraph. What did you learn?
- 4. In Luke 23:13-25 Luke deals with the sentencing of Jesus to death.
  - a. In Luke 23:13, Pilate called the Jewish leaders into conference.
    - (1). This was unusual for Pilate. What was he trying to accomplish?
    - (2). What did he accomplish?
  - b. In Luke 23:14-17, Pilate explains his legal opinion to the Jewish leaders.
    - (1). List the points Pilate attempted to make in his argument.
    - (2). Follow Pilate's reasoning through these verses. How does it work out in your mind?
    - (3). There is a difference between the content in 23:14-17 and 23:18 following.
      - (a). What is the difference?
      - (b). What changes was it responsible for in the results of the trial?
  - c. In Luke 23:19 Luke gives a sidelight about Barabbas.
    - (1). What difference would this make?
    - (2). What problems does this fact create in your mind concerning the request of the Jewish leaders?
  - d. Study the confrontation described in Luke 23:20.
    - (1). What is the legal situation in these verses?
    - (2). Pilate made a major error. What was it?
    - (3). Evaluate Luke 23:23 in view of the reputation of the Roman legal system. What did you learn?
  - d. Study Luke 23:24 carefully.
    - (1). How would you square Pilate's decision with the evidence presented?
    - (2). As you study the trial and the decision, something seems to be missing. What is it?
- 5. In Luke 23:26-43, Luke described the crucifixion.
  - a. In Luke 23:26, Simon the Cyrene was compelled to carry the cross of Jesus.
    - (1). How were the soldiers able to do this?
    - (2). Why would the soldiers require this of Simon?
  - b. In Luke 23:27, Luke mentions that women mourned and wailed for Jesus. What difference does this make for our understanding?
  - c. On the trip from the court to Golgatha, Jesus stopped to talk to the women.
    - (1). What did He say to them?
    - (2). Read these verses carefully. What did He say that would be a terrible shock to these women?
    - (3). In Luke 23:30, Jesus described something traumatic. What did He say?
    - (4). What was Jesus talking about in these verses?
    - (5). In Luke 23:31, Jesus used a common saying. What did it mean?
  - d. In Luke 23:32, 33, Luke described the crucifixion scene.
    - (1). Look at the location of the three prisoners. What significance can you see in this?

## *Study Questions for Luke*

- (2). In Luke 23:34, Jesus prayed for His enemies.
  - (a). What did He pray?
  - (b). What did He mean?
  - (c). What is the significance of this prayer?
- e. In the same verse, Luke tells us that they gambled for Jesus' clothes.
  - (1). Why was this significant?
  - (2). Why would they have to gamble for the clothes?
- f. In Luke 23:35 Luke describes the rejection of Jesus by the Jewish rulers.
  - (1). What was their attack?
  - (2). What was their attitude?
  - (3). The Jewish leaders referred to Jesus as "the chosen One." What is the significance of this?
- g. In Luke 23:36,37, the soldiers also mocked Jesus.
  - (1). What was their charge?
  - (2). What is the significance of their participation?
- h. In Luke 23:39 one of the criminals also attacks Jesus.
  - (1). What was his attack?
  - (2). What was the significance of his participation?
- i. In this paragraph Luke draws a contrast between the two criminals.
  - (1). List the information Luke gives you about both men and their positions.
  - (2). Study the prayer of the second criminal. What do you find?
  - (3). Study Jesus' response to this dying criminal.
    - (a). What was Jesus' response?
    - (b). What did He mean by this response?
- j. Look back over the paragraph at the people who attacked Jesus.
  - (1). Who was it that attacked the Lord?
  - (2). What is the message included in this information?
- 6. In Luke 23:44-49, Luke described the death of Jesus.
  - a. What is the significance of the report that, "The sun stopped shining"?
  - b. In verse 45, Luke included the fact that the curtain of the temple was torn in two. What is the significance of this?
  - c. Just before Jesus breathed His last, He "called out with a loud voice, 'Father into your hands I commit my spirit.'" Why was it important to include this information?
  - d. In Luke 23:47, Luke describes the reaction of the Centurion.
    - (1). What was his response?
    - (2). Why was it significant?
  - e. In Luke 23:48 Luke described the reaction of the people who were watching.
    - (1). What was their reaction?
    - (2). What did it mean?
    - (3). In Luke 23:49 Luke reported about the women who had followed Jesus.
      - (a). Why was this important?

*Study Questions for Luke*

- (b). What impression do you draw from this?
7. In Luke 23:50-56 Luke described the burial of Jesus.
    - a. From the information Luke gives, describe the kind of man you see in Joseph of Arimathea.
    - b. In Luke 23:52, 53, Joseph asked Pilate for the body of Jesus. What does that tell you?
    - c. List the things Luke tells you about the burial. What did you learn from studying this list?
    - d. In Luke 23:55, 56, Luke describes the women's participation in the burial of Jesus?
    - e. In the closing sentence of the paragraph Luke mentions the Sabbath observance. What does this contribute to the story?
  8. This chapter is as traumatic as it is important. Think carefully about what the chapter teaches for your life.
    - a. What does it say about the way you live?
    - b. What does it say about the way you serve?
    - c. What does it say about your level of commitment?
    - d. What difference will it make in your life?



**QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 26**

**LUKE 24:1- 53**

**THE RESURRECTION AND ASCENSION OF JESUS**

1. In our best Greek documents there are six paragraphs in Luke chapter 24. On the table below write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

24:1-12	
24:13-27	
24:28-35	
24:36-43	
24:44-49	
24:50-53	

2. In Luke 24:1-12, the author speaks about the resurrection.
- a. In Luke 24:1, Luke, who has been very general concerning time and place designations, suddenly becomes very specific.
    - (1). What does this tell you?
    - (2). Why would this be important?
  - b. In view of 24:1, what did the women expect to find at the tomb?
  - c. Why would these women go to the sealed tomb alone knowing there was a huge stone over the entrance?
  - d. Put yourself into the shoes of these women.
    - (1). What would you feel as you walked to the tomb?
    - (2). What would you think when you saw the stone was moved?
    - (3). What would you think when you entered the tomb and discovered the body was missing?
  - e. In 24:4, 5, Luke describes the angelic messengers who spoke to the women.
    - (1). What do these two verses tell you about the emotional condition of these women?
    - (2). How did the women respond to the presence and message of these divine messengers?
    - (3). If you were one of the women going to the tomb:
      - (a). How would you deal with the guards who were there to keep you out?
      - (b). Whom would you expect to move that huge stone?
      - (c). You are taking burial spices to apply to the body of Jesus. How would you be thinking about Him?
    - (4). Study the question asked by the messengers.
      - (a) State the question in up to date vernacular.
      - (b). What does this question say about the thinking of these women?
  - f. In Luke 24:6-8, the angels/men reminded the women of Jesus' teaching in Galilee.
    - (1). Compare what the angels reported here with what Jesus taught in Galilee.
    - (2). How would these men/angels know these teachings?

### *Study Questions for Luke*

- g. In Luke 24:9, the women reported these events to the Eleven.
  - (1). If you had been there, how would you feel when you heard their report?
  - (2). Why would Jesus give this miracle to these women rather than the disciples?
- h. In 24:10, Luke gives the names of three women, but leaves others nameless. Why would he do this?
- i. There is a contrast between 24:11 and 12.
  - (1). What is the contrast?
  - (2). What did you learn from it?
- j. In 24:12, Luke tells of Peter and John racing to the sepulchre.
  - (1). In view of Peter's recent experience, why would he go to see if this report was true?
  - (2). How did Peter respond to what he saw?
  - (3). Think of yourself as **Peter**. How would you feel when you discovered the women gave an accurate report?
  - (4). Think of yourself as **John**. How would you feel when you discovered the women gave an accurate report?
- 4. In Luke 24:13-27, Luke tells of Jesus' encounter with two men on the way to Emmaus.
  - a. The conversation of the men suggests they were thinking about the women's report that the tomb was open and the body was gone. How can we account for the fact that these two disciples "were kept from recognizing him?"
  - b. In Luke 24:17-19, Jesus spoke to the two men as though He knew nothing about recent events involving Himself.
    - (1). Was He in any way dishonest or deceptive?
    - (2). Why would Jesus speak as He did?
    - (3). Was He successful?
    - (4). List the things that the two men from Emmaus told Jesus about Himself. Why would these pieces of information be important here?
  - c. In Luke 24:20, 21, Cleopas described what happened to Jesus recently.
    - (1). Whom did he blame for these atrocities?
    - (2). Read Luke 24:20, 21, again. What is the emotional tone of the statement?
    - (3). There is an emotional contrast in these verses.
      - (a). Identify the contrasted emotions.
      - (b). What do you learn from this situation?
  - d. In Luke 24:21-23, Cleopas told Jesus of the women's report.
    - (1). Why would Cleopas stress the "third day?"
    - (2). If you were a disciple hearing the report, how would you feel about the missing body and an angelic vision?
    - (3). How much credence would you give to the women's report that Jesus was alive?
  - e. In Luke 24:24, Cleopas reported Peter and John's trip to the tomb.
    - (1). Why would Peter and John go to the tomb, but not the other disciples?
    - (2). Read the verse again. What emotions can you discover there?
    - (3). How would Peter and John feel when they confirmed the women's report?

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- (4). How would Peter and John feel when they did not see Jesus?
- f. In Luke 24:25, 26, Jesus responded to the report of Cleopas and his friend.
  - (1). How did Jesus treat these two men?
  - (2). Why did Jesus mention prophets?
  - (3). Why would the Christ "have to suffer these things?"
- g. In 24:27, Jesus identified what the Old Testament said about Him. What difference would this make?
- 5. In 24:28, 29, Jesus "acted as if he were going farther." Why would He do this?
  - a. In 24:30, 31, Jesus ate with the two men.
    - (1). Jesus "took bread, gave thanks, broke it..." What does this tell us?
    - (2). In 24:31, it says "their eyes were opened."
      - (a). What was responsible for this?
      - (b). What did they see?
      - (c). What did Jesus do then? Why was that important?
  - b. In 24:32-35, the two responded to the revelation of Jesus.
    - (1). What was their response?
    - (2). What did they mean, "Were not our hearts burning within us...?"
    - (3). Why did they need to return to Jerusalem immediately?
    - (4). There are two reports in 24:33-35. What is the primary focus of each report?
- 6. In Luke 24:36-43, Luke tells of Jesus' revelation of himself to the disciples assembled at Jerusalem.
  - a. Read 24:36 again. How would you feel if you were one of the disciples?
  - b. How did the disciples respond to this discovery in 24:37?
  - c. In 24:38, 39, Jesus dealt with their response.
    - (1). What questions did Jesus ask?
    - (2). How did He help them deal with their question?
  - d. In 24:40,41, Jesus asked if they had any food.
    - (1). Why was Jesus concerned about food when they were struggling with these events?
    - (2). What difference would it make?
  - e. In 24:45, Luke tells us that "He opened their minds." In 24:31, Luke reports, "Their eyes were opened."
    - (1). What is the difference, if any, between these two statements?
    - (2). What do these statements mean?
  - f. In 24:45, Jesus reviewed His previous teachings for them.
    - (1). How does this help our understanding?
    - (2). Why were these Old Testament teachings important for Jesus to explain here?
  - g. In 24:45-47, Jesus linked His death and resurrection with repentance and forgiveness for sin.
    - (1). How does **He** link these ideas?

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- (2). In verse 47, the preaching of forgiveness in Jesus' name begins in Jerusalem and moves through all the nations. Why must it begin in Jerusalem?
- h. In 24:48,49, Jesus commissioned the apostles and other disciples.
  - (1). If they are to be witnesses, why must they stay in Jerusalem to receive the Father's promise?
  - (2). What is the relationship between the commission, in 24:48, and the waiting in Jerusalem in 24:49?
7. In Luke 24:50-53, Luke described the ascension.
  - a. Luke tells us that the ascension took place in or near Bethany.
    - (1). Why would it be there?
    - (2). Why was it not in Jerusalem?
  - b. Why was it important, in 24:50, to report that Jesus lifted His hands to bless the disciples?
  - c. In 24:52, 53, Luke described the disciples' response to the ascension.
    - (1). What was that response?
    - (2). How can you explain the three responses?
8. As we reflect over the resurrection and the ascension, we need to ask some personal questions.
  - a. Compare your personal response to the resurrection with that of the Apostles and disciples.
    - (1). What is the difference?
    - (2). What does it mean?
    - (3). What action will you take because of this?
  - b. Compare your response to the ascension to that of the Apostles and disciples.
    - (1). In what ways are they different?
    - (2). In what ways are they the same?
    - (3). What does it mean?
    - (4). What will you do on the basis of your discovery?

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