

GOSPEL of *Grace*
FELLOWSHIP

Luke – Part 2

Jesus Christ, the Son of Man

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June 10, 2020

Genealogies of Matthew/Luke

- Matthew counts generations *forward* from **Abraham**; Luke counts generations *backward* to **Adam**
- The two genealogies diverge after David: Matthew traces through **Solomon**; Luke traces through **Nathan**, another son of David
- Luke’s genealogy is longer than Matthew’s: **57** generations from Abraham to Jesus as opposed to **41**

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Explanations for Differences

- Matthew’s genealogy is that of Joseph; Luke’s is that of Mary
- Matthew’s genealogy is that of Mary; Luke’s is that of Joseph
- One genealogy is Joseph’s paternal line and one is his maternal line
- Matthew gives Joseph’s line by birth and Luke gives the line by adoption (either because Mary was an only child or because Joseph’s father died)

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Curse of Jeconiah

*“As I live, declares the LORD, though **Coniah** the son of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, were the **signet ring** on my right hand, yet I would tear you off and give you into the hand of those who seek your life, into the hand of those of whom you are afraid, even into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon and into the hand of the Chaldeans...”*

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Curse of Jeconiah

*...Thus says the LORD:
Write this man down as **childless**, a man who shall not succeed in his days, for **none of his offspring shall succeed in sitting on the throne of David and ruling again in Judah**” (Jer. 22:24-25,30)*

[Coniah is also referred to in Scripture as Jeconiah and as Jehoiachin.]

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The Desposyni

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graph TD
    Matthan["Matthan (Solomonic)"] <--> Estha
    Estha <--> Matthat["Matthat (Nathanic)"]
    Matthan --> Jacob["Jacob (Solomonic)"]
    Estha --> Eli["Eli (Nathanic)"]
    Jacob <--> Eli
    EliWidow["Eli's Widow"] --> Joseph
    Eli -.-> Joseph
    
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Purposes of Luke

- The Gospel of Luke aimed to confirm the Christian faith to a Greek convert, Theophilus
- More broadly, it served as an apologetic for Christianity to the Greek world in general
- It was written to set forth Christ as the “ideal Man” to the Greeks
- Some even think it was used as part (with Acts) as a legal defense of Paul to the Roman authorities

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Jesus Man of Prayer

- At his baptism (3:21)
- After ministering to crowds (5:16)
- Before choosing the 12 (6:12)
- Before Peter’s confession (9:18)
- At the time of transfiguration (9:28-29)
- On the return of the 72 (10:21)
- Before teaching disciples to pray (11:1)
- In Gethsemane (22:39-46)
- Twice on the cross (23:34,46)

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Work of the Holy Spirit

- John the Baptist to be filled (1:15)
- Holy Spirit comes on Mary (1:35)
- Elizabeth is filled with the Spirit (1:42)
- Zacharias is filled with the Spirit (1:67)
- Holy Spirit rests on Simeon (2:25-27)
- Jesus full of the Spirit after baptism (4:1) and when returning to Galilee (4:14)
- Rejoices in Spirit at return of 72 (10:21)
- At ascension promises Spirit (24:49)

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Governor Quirinius

Luke states that the census decreed by Augustus was the first one taken while Quirinius was governor of Syria. However, Quirinius did not become governor of Syria until after the death of Herod in about AD 6. Is this an error in Luke’s historical record?

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Governor Quirinius

It has been proposed that Quirinius was governor of Syria on **two separate occasions**, once while prosecuting a military action in Asia Minor between 12 and 2 BC, and later beginning about AD 6.

A Latin inscription discovered in 1764 has been interpreted to refer to Quirinius as having served as governor of Syria on **two occasions**.

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Sermon on Mount or Plain?

Luke affirms that Jesus “*stood on a level place*” when he gave this famous sermon (6:17), but Matthew says, “*He went up on a mountain*” to deliver it (Matt. 5:1). How are we to reconcile this?

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Sermon on Mount or Plain?

The discrepancy can be reconciled by noting that Matthew's reference to the mountain indicates only the *general area* where everyone was, while the level place denotes the *particular spot* from which Jesus spoke. Luke says he "*stood* on a level place." It does not say that all the people were *seated* in a level place. A level place from which to preach to a multitude on a mountain side would make a natural amphitheater.

Luke 4:4

"A person does not live by bread alone **but by every word of God.**"

KJV, NJKV

"A person does not live by bread alone."

RSV, ESV, NASB, NIV, NLT, HCSB, NET

How Many Were Sent Out?

"appointed **70** others"
Luke 10:1 (NASB)

"appointed **72** others"
Luke 10:1 (ESV)

Contributions of Luke

- Luke gives the most comprehensive account of Christ's life.
- Luke emphasizes the central importance of God's plan.
- The fulfillment of God's plan is the structure for Luke's gospel.
- Luke emphasizes Gentiles as the ultimate recipients of salvation.
- Luke shows Jesus' concern for the outcasts of society.