Singing the Songs of the Season

Sermon-Based Study Guide Good Shepherd Presbyterian Church

> Luke 2.21-40 December 29th & 30th, 2012

Prepared by Rev. Paul T. White paul@gspc.org | 562/493.2553 x116

I. Connecting With One Another

What rituals and traditions did your family observe when you were growing up? What purpose did they serve? What rituals or traditions do you observe now? Why?

II. <u>Introduction to this Study</u>

Last week in our series, Singing the Songs of the Season, we encountered Zechariah who, upon the birth of his promised son, John, burst into song, praising God for God's faithfulness to Israel and acknowledging the role his son would play as the one who would "go before the Lord to prepare the way for him."

As we pick up the story this week the blessed birth of Jesus has occurred, and we see the holy family fulfilling the requirements of the law. It is while engaging in these rituals at the Temple that Mary, Joseph, and the infant Jesus encounter two special people, Simeon and Anna. Both of these individuals praised God and spoke of the child's role in God's eternal plan.

III. Study the Text

a. Begin by reading Luke 2.21-24.

Jewish families underwent three ceremonies soon after their child was born.

<u>Circumcision and naming</u>. If the baby was a boy he was circumcised on the eighth day, marking his acceptance into the covenant community (Gen. 17.9-14). Regardless of sex, the baby was given a name. Both rites, circumcision and naming, gave the child an identity. According to Matt. 1.21 what "identity" does Jesus' name imply?

<u>Redemption of the firstborn</u>. As a reminder of the exodus, the firstborn child was consecrated to the Lord (Ex. 13.2, 11-16). The firstborn *male* was to be redeemed (bought back) at a price of five shekels of silver (Num. 18.15-16). In doing this the parents acknowledged that the child belonged to God, who alone has the power to give life.

<u>Purification of the mother</u>. After the birth of a male child the mother was considered ceremonially unclean for seven days and underwent purification for thirty-three days (the period was twice as long for a female child, Lev. 12.1-5). During this time she was not permitted to enter the Temple or touch a holy object. After forty (or eighty) days, she was to offer a sacrifice of a lamb and a pigeon or turtledove. If she could not afford a lamb, she could offer instead two turtledoves or pigeons (Lev. 12.6-8).

Luke says that Joseph and Mary offered "a pair of doves or two young pigeons". What does this tell us about their socio-economic status?

Luke is careful to note that Jesus' family took part in these requirements of the law. Why do you think he recorded this? Are the rituals themselves important or the fact that Mary and Joseph kept them? Both? Why?

b. Now read Luke 2.25-35.

i. How is Simeon described in verses 25-26? What is special about him?

- Note: The "consolation of Israel" refers to God's future intervention for Israel: the restoration of the people and the fulfillment of God's redemptive work.
- ii. This encounter with the parents of Jesus would have taken place in the Court of Women. Read what Simeon says in verses 29-32 as he is holding the baby Jesus. What do you notice, especially in v. 32? Look up Isaiah 42.6 and 49.6. Theses chapters in Isaiah had come to be understood as referring to the coming Messiah. What do they describe about the "mission" of Jesus that might be surprising to the Jewish people? Who, in your opinion are the "gentiles" of today?
- iii. What do you think Simeon means in verse 34 when he speaks about Jesus? (see Matt. 22.42-44; Luke 14.25-27)
- iv. Simeon says at the end of verse 35, to Mary: "And a sword will pierce your own soul too." What do you think he means? How would you have felt if you were Mary hearing this?

c. Finally, read Luke 2.36-40.

- i. What impresses you about Anna, the prophetess, as Luke describes her?
- ii. This section concludes in verses 39-40 with Joseph and Mary's return to Nazareth and commentary by Luke on Jesus' growth and development. It was a long walk home for the new parents and their child. Put yourself in the place of Joseph and Mary. What might you have talked about or reflected upon during this journey?

IV. Reflect and Respond

- a. Simeon and Anna are examples of faithful patience, waiting and trusting God. How can their examples speak to you? (Perhaps a clue for us is found in *how* they waited and *where* they waited.) What makes it difficult to wait and trust in our culture today?
- b. Simeon prophesied that Jesus would have a paradoxical effect on Israel—some would fall, some would rise. It has been said that when it comes to Jesus there can be no neutrality; we either surrender to him or we are at war with him.
 - When we respond to God's grace in Jesus and commit our lives to be his disciples we surrender to him. But life continues on. How do we sometimes find ourselves "at war" with Jesus even after we've surrendered to him?
 - Are there any areas of your life that you need to surrender to Jesus now?
- c. In the Jewish culture elders were respected. Both Simeon and Anna were very old and, therefore, their prophecies carried extra weight. But our culture (and even the Church) often ignores the elderly and places more value on youthfulness.
 - From which elderly people have you gained wisdom? Thank God for them! Which elders can you turn to now in your life? Identify someone older than yourself whose wisdom and godliness you admire. Ask that person about their faith...and then listen!

V. Pray

Spend some time in prayer:

- a. Thank God for His continued provision for our church and through our church. God has faithfully provided for us, enabling us to reach out with Christ's love and care to our congregation, community, and world.
- b. Drawing from the Reflect and Respond questions above, pray that God would give you the grace to respond in whatever way He is leading you.
- c. Lift up those known to you who need God touch, and ask God to help you see and respond to those who are hurting.
- d. Continue to pray for Good Shepherd's pastors, staff, elders and deacons, as they seek to lead our church.