

Parables of Luke (NCC Equip Class January-March 2017)

Session #6: February 19, 2017

“The Parable of the Good Samaritan”

(Part #2)

Luke 10:25-37

Introduction:

Review:

Who might dispute the claim (someone might make), “I have always loved my neighbor as myself”?

How is the Scribe’s question (“who is my neighbor”) an attempt to limit the Law?

How had the Pharisees and some Jews limited the laws found in Leviticus 19?

In The Parable of the Good Samaritan – Jesus Answers 2 Questions:

#1 - _____ (V. 25)

#2 - _____ (V. 29)

Purpose Statement #1: The Parable of the Good Samaritan – Though It Contains a Moral Application – Is NOT Primarily Told to Provoke The Listener to Be Like the Good Samaritan. It is Told To Prove to This Lawyer (and Everyone Else) That He CANNOT Be Like the Good Samaritan All the Time – Thus, He is a Law-Breaker!

Purpose Statement #2: Jesus Tells the Parable of the Good Samaritan to Show This Lawyer that He Cannot Love Everyone as Much as He Loves Himself. This Reminds Us That If We Had to Obtain Eternal Life By Loving Others Like This – No One Could Obtain Eternal Life!

Purpose Statement #3: An Application and Principle of the Parable of the Good Samaritan is To Demonstrate That Ultimately Everyone Around Us is Our Neighbor – And We Should Prove to Be a Neighbor to Them by Loving Them Like the Good Samaritan Loved This Stranger!

List ways that people display obvious love for themselves:

I. Who Is My Neighbor (29-30)

A) My Neighbor is the One Near Me (29-30)

The Greek word for “neighbor” (plaesios) literal means: _____

So, literally the man’s neighbor is _____

B) My Neighbor is the One with a Need that I Can and Should Meet (30)

How might we evaluate someone’s worth before helping them?

II. The Failure of Loving Your Neighbor (31-32)

➤ Or – Why I Might NOT Help My Neighbor

A) Too Self-Absorbed (31-32)

Explain:

Specific Reasons The Priest/Levite Might Not Have Stopped:

- 1) Too Busy
- 2) Too Preoccupied with His Own Interests

B) Too Self-Righteous (31-32)

Explain:

Where did the priest go to avoid the stranger?

III. The Standard of Loving Your Neighbor as Yourself (30, 33-35)

A) Loving Your Neighbor Means Helping Him Even When His Problem is of His Own Making (30)

Explain:

B) Loving Your Neighbor Means Helping Him No Matter Who He Is – Even If He is Your Enemy and Even If He Would NOT Help You (30, 33)

Explain:

How did Jews and Samaritans typically feel about each other?

C) Loving Your Neighbor Means Helping Him Whenever You See that He has a Need (33)

Explain:

Notice the Pattern of VV. 31-32: *“He came . . . he saw . . . he passed by on the other side”*

Finish the Pattern Break in V. 33: *“He cam . . . he saw . . . _____”*

D) Loving Your Neighbor Means Providing for Him Generously and Sacrificially (34-35a)

The 8 Sacrifices of the Good Samaritan Toward this Stranger (31-32):

1 - _____

#2 - _____

#3 - _____

#4 - _____

#5 - _____

#6 - _____

#7 - _____

#8 - _____

E) Loving Your Neighbor Means Providing for Him Without Expecting to Be Paid Back (35)

Explain:

IV. The Very High Standard of Loving Your Neighbor as Yourself (36-37)

Who do you love like the Good Samaritan loved this stranger? _____!

How is Jesus' story meant to overwhelm/indict the listener?

A) A New Question (36)

Jesus Rephrased the Question and Asked it the Right Way. How so?

Jesus Switched Around Who the Neighbor Is. The Lawyer Saw the Neighbor as Being the One in Need. Jesus Pointed Out That It Does Not Matter Who the Person Is. The Question is "Are You Willing to Be the Neighbor of Anyone with a Need?"

B) The Very High Standard (37)

Do You Think Jesus Expect The Lawyer to "Go and Do the Same"? _____ Explain:

What the Samaritan Did for this Wounded Man is the Gold Standard. That IS What We Should Do for Others. But If You Had to Do That to Earn Eternal Life – Would You Have Eternal Life?!

Parable:

“The Good Samaritan”

Text:

Luke 10:25-37

Context: Luke 10:25-29

- To Interpret This Parable Correctly – You Must Consider the Context!

Representations in the Parable: None

- Unlike many of Christ’s parables, this one is not an allegory. The characters in the story are not representative. They “play” themselves. Instead, Jesus draws moral and theological truths from the circumstances found in the parable.

Points of the Parable:

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Applications:

- 1) Realize That Good Works and Law Keeping Cannot Save You
- 2) Seek Mercy and Grace from The Lord for Salvation
- 3) Having Been Saved By God’s Grace – Strive to Be a Good Neighbor to Others
- 4) Help Anyone and Everyone in Need that You Can