

ANSWER SHEET

A Study of the Gospel according to Luke Fall Session#5 Claim and Conflict Read Luke 19: 1 – 48

1. The meaning of conversion is clearly illustrated in the experience of Zacchaeus. How would you explain the phases that lead to conversion?

First, Conversion is being desperate to see Jesus, just who He is. Zacchaeus showed desperation in trying to see Jesus. He persevered in his attempt and had to humble himself to do it. Imagine a man of position and wealth, climbing a tree just to see an important person pass by.

Second, Conversion is receiving the invitation of Jesus. Jesus asked to be received and to be received with haste. Zacchaeus obeyed; he made haste and received Christ joyfully.

Third, Conversion is repenting, that is changing one's whole way of life. Zacchaeus repented and changed his whole life. He completely turned around from his sinful life to God and His way of righteousness. He gave half his good to the poor. He gave back to those whom he had cheated; he gave four times what he had taken. He was truly repented.

Fourth, Conversion is looking to Jesus as the Savior. That repentance saved Zacchaeus, and he would bring the message of salvation to his whole household. He had put himself in position to see Jesus, but Jesus did the speaking to Zacchaeus' heart, asking Zacchaeus to receive him. Only after Zacchaeus received Jesus did Jesus save him.

2. In the parable of the King's Ten Servants or Ten Minas, every servant was called to report on what he had done with the gifts Christ had given him. What are the three courses of action taken by God's servants?

Being very faithful

Faithful

Unfaithful

3. The first two servants were both faithful. Both labored diligently, but there was a difference. What is the difference between the first two faithful servants?

One labored ever so diligently: daily, hourly, every day every hour. He was always walking with the Lord, never slacking up or allowing the trials of life to hinder his labor. He worked to increase the Lord's property regardless of the circumstances. He was 1000% faithful.

The other servant was not quite as sold out; he did not strain and sacrifice as much. He was 500% faithful.

The servant who labored 1000% was commended by the Lord, "Well, done, good servant." The servant who served 500% was not personally commended.

4. The unfaithful servant who did not work received nothing. What is it about him that you could surmise caused him to do absolutely nothing with what Christ had given him?

He had no vision of what could be done.

He had no sense of responsibility to the Lord

He had no concern for the growth of the Lord's kingdom and property.

He felt the gift given him did not matter that much and was not needed that much.

He did not look forward to the blessed moment of his Lord's return.

He had a false security, believing the Lord would accept him and understand even if he did fail to use the gifts.

He tried to justify his behavior. He accused the Lord of being too demanding and strict.

He felt that if he committed himself to the Lord's affairs, he would lose out on too much of the pleasures and comforts of life.

Note: He was not condemned for what he did, but for what he had not done.

5. Why is the Lord's very faithful servant who labors 1000% given the reward of the unfaithful?

Very simply because he has proven he can handle any amount of responsibility. He had taken a little (one Mina) and used it to the maximum. He was as responsible as he could be. He could and would handle and oversee whatever the Lord gave him to oversee.

6. What is being symbolized by Jesus riding a colt or donkey into Jerusalem?

The colt was a symbol of peace. Jesus came to bring peace.

The colt symbolized service. It was a noble animal, an animal used in the service of mankind to carry their burdens. Jesus came to serve mankind, to bear their burdens for them.

The colt symbolized sacredness, for it had never been used before. Animals and things used for sacred or religious purposes had to be animals and things that had never been used before.

7. Why did Jesus cry when He saw Jerusalem?

Jesus cried because the city and its people had rejected the way of peace, that is, the Messiah Himself. Another way to say it is, they had rejected the things which make for peace.

The people closed their eyes to Jesus and His message of peace. They refused to see.

God counted Jerusalem as having lost its opportunity. He had shown patience for generation after generation, now the time for judgment had come. God hid "things of peace" from their eyes. He turned Jerusalem over to their blindness

8. What angered Jesus about the temple? What were the results of Him cleansing the temple?

The believer's body is the temple of God, and it angered Him to see the body abused.

The church is the temple of God, and it angered Him to see the church abused.

The results of Christ cleansing the temple were two-fold.

- a. The leaders were actively seeking to “destroy” Christ. Because they were losing control of the temple and they were losing control of the people.
- b. The people listened to Jesus. They were anxious to hear His word as much as they could.