

**New Testament Fact: Can we trust the New Testament**

- \_\_\_\_\_ manuscripts of the Greek New Testament in Existence today. The earliest of these date to within \_\_\_\_\_ years of the time of the writing of the New Testament.

*Compared to*

- \_\_\_\_\_ copies of Homer’s *Illiad*
- \_\_\_\_\_ copies of Julius Caesar’s *Gallic Wars*, the earliest begin 1,000 years after it was written
- \_\_\_\_\_ books of Roman history, by Livy, and only 35 survive in only 20 manuscripts today
- \_\_\_\_\_ copies of Tacitus *Histories* and *Annals*, from the 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries
- \_\_\_\_\_ copies of *The History of Thucydides*
- \_\_\_\_\_ years later than the original, 1 copy of *The History of Herodotus*
- \_\_\_\_\_ copies of the writings of Plato
- \_\_\_\_\_ copies of *Chaucer’s Canterbury Tales*
- \_\_\_\_\_ copy of *Beowulf*

**Luke: He is “Lukeing” around for evidence**

“So that you may know the exact truth about the things you have been taught.” – Luke 1:4

Who was Luke anyways?

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**Luke’s gospel is known for**

1. Parables

- A parable is a \_\_\_\_\_ that conveys a \_\_\_\_\_ truth. In Scripture a parable is an \_\_\_\_\_ story with a \_\_\_\_\_ meaning.

Parable of two debtors (7:40–43)  
 Parable of the good Samaritan (10:29–37).  
 Parable of the friend at midnight (11:5–8)  
 Parable of the rich fool (12:13–21)  
 Parable of punishment (12:47–48)  
 Parable of the barren tree (13:1–9)  
 Two parables for guests and hosts (14:7-14)

Counting the cost (14:28-33) (two parables)  
 Parable of the lost coin (15:8–10)  
 Parable of the prodigal son (15:11–32)  
 Parable of the shrewd manager (16:1–12)  
 Parable of the rich man and Lazarus (16:19–31)  
 Parable of the persistent widow (18:1–8)  
 Parable of the Pharisee and the tax collector (18:9–14)

2. Hi-lighting the outcasts in society
  - a. Women (referenced 45X)
  
  - b. The Poor
    - i. Luke 4:16-20
    - ii. What does poor really mean? (*ptochos*)

3. The Holy Spirit

4. Food

**What do these stories and accounts get us?...**  
**The heart of the gospel: “For the Son of Man has come to seek and to save that which was lost.” (Luke 19:10)**

1. Seeking the Lost
  
2. Salvation (soter)

USE OF <i>SŌTER</i> , <i>SŌTERIA</i> , <i>SŌTERION</i> , AND <i>SŌZEIN</i> IN LUKE				
Verse	Who is to be saved?	What does salvation mean?	Who, what brings it?	How received?
1:47	Mary	blessedness (1:42, 48)	God	faith (1:45)
1:69, 71	Israel	rescue from enemies	God	—
1:77	the Lord’s people	forgiveness	John (1:76)	—
2:11	shepherds	peace (2:14)	Christ the Lord	—
2:30	all people	revelation, glory	Jesus (1:27)	—
3:6	all flesh	forgiveness (3:3)	John	baptism
6:9	man with infirmity	healing	word of Jesus	—
7:50	sinner (7:37)	forgiveness (7:48)	word of Jesus	faith
8:12	ones along the path	—	word of God	faith
8:36	demoniac	exorcism	command of Jesus	—
8:48	woman with infirmity	healing	power of Jesus	faith
8:50	Jairus’ daughter	resurrection	word of Jesus	faith
9:24	whoever	—	—	self-denial
13:23	a few	feasting in God’s reign	—	effort
17:19	leper	being made clean	Jesus	faith
18:26	who?	entering God’s reign	God	—
18:42	blind man	reception of sight	word of Jesus	faith
19:9, 10	Zacchaeus	being child of Abraham	Jesus (19:10)	renunciation

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 Salvation in Luke-Acts, Mark Allan Powell, Trinity Lutheran Seminary, Columbus, Ohio

*“Luke-Acts highlights God’s plan. It explains how Jew and Gentile could end up as equals in a community planted by God, even though that community’s roots were originally grounded in a promise to Israel.”*

–Darrell L. Block, BECNT, 1

**PLAN 1**  
**Luke**

- 5 chapters a day x 4 day &, 4 chapters x 1 day

**PLAN 2**  
**Luke (Parables)**

- Read the unique parables in Luke listed on page 1