

LESSON #2

Luke

TEACHER'S LESSON PLAN

Student Reading Assignment:

- Keathley pg. 12-14
- Luke chapters 1-2, 4, 12, 14-15, 19, 22-24 (Should take 15 minutes)

Additional Optional Reading:

- Jensen's Survey of the New Testament (1987 edition) pg. 155-174
- Geisler's New Testament Survey (2007 edition) pg. 85-102

Key Verse:

Luke 19:10, "For the Son of Man came to seek and save the lost."

Theme:

It emphasizes the perfect humanity of Jesus, whom it presents as the Son of Man, the human-divine person. Luke also emphasizes the worldwide scope of salvation.

Overview:

Luke's purpose was to write an well-researched, accurate, detailed history of Jesus' life. Luke states at the beginning that he has carefully collected, studied and compiled the eye-witness accounts so he can present the life and teachings of Jesus. Luke writes, not to Jews like Matthew, not for Romans like Mark, but for Gentiles of all nationalities. Evidences of this focus is that Luke includes Gentile in his narrative such as the Centurion, the Good Samaritan, and the genealogy of Christ goes all the way back to Adam, the father of all. Furthermore, Luke shows a value and respect for woman that was uncommon for the time period in which it was written. For example, the narrative begins with two mothers celebrating, and continues with significant conversations other women had with Jesus.

Lesson Objectives *(Make sure each of the following is covered in the lesson teaching time):*

- The students need to learn who Luke was.
- The students need to learn why Luke was written.
 - The recipients
 - The style
 - The message communicated in a way for Greeks to understand.
- The students need to understand the importance of the theme of Luke.

Discussion Questions *(These are merely suggestions)*

- Was Luke a Jew or a Gentile? Explain your answer?
- How do we know that Luke was the author of "Luke"?
- What other book of the Bible did Luke write?
- What was Luke process in writing the books he wrote?
- What is the theme of "Luke"?
- Compared to the other Gospels, what makes "Luke" different?
- What was the difference between the baptism of John and Believer's baptism?
- What lessons can we learn from the temptation of Jesus in the Wilderness?
- Why was their conflict between John the Baptist & Jesus' message and that of the Pharisees?
- At what point does Jesus message change, where He no longer offers Himself as Israel's King, that will bring in the Kingdom at that time, and instead starts to unfold His salvation plan. See [Luke 9:22](#) & Scofield Notes on [Acts 1:11](#). (See also Gromacki's New Testament Survey Luke 8:22-9:50)

Student Assignment #1:

Read: Keathley pg. 12-14

Be able to answer the following questions:

- What is the internal & external evidence that Luke is the author of this Gospel?
- To whom was Luke writing and why?
- What was Luke's theme and purpose in writing the Gospel?

LESSON #2

John

TEACHER'S LESSON PLAN

Student Reading Assignment:

- Keathley pg. 14-18
- John chapters 1, 3-4, 8, 11, 13, 15-16, 19-20 *(Should take 15 minutes)*

Additional Optional Reading:

- Jensen's Survey of the New Testament (1987 edition) pg. 174-197
- Geisler's New Testament Survey (2007 edition) pg. 103-121

Key Verse:

John 3:16-17

¹⁶ "For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him shall not perish, but have eternal life. ¹⁷ For God did not send the Son into the world to judge the world, but that the world might be saved through Him.

See also: John 20:30-31

Theme:

- The Gospel of John emphasizes the need of believing by faith in Jesus as Savior. (John 20:30-31)

Overview:

The beginning of Matthew takes us back to Abraham. The beginning of Luke takes us back to Adam. The beginning of John takes us back to the time before time even started! (John 1:1+14+18). The Gospel of John begins with a statement that makes it clear that Jesus was with God from the very start and is indeed God. Jesus is described as "the Word." It was through the Word that all things were created.

John's Gospel gives an account of Jesus' life structuring it around seven miracles/ signs and seven "I AM" statements made by Jesus Himself. The miracles/ signs lead to discourses or to confrontations with the local authorities! When Jesus uses the seven "I AM" statements, He compares Himself to something (bread, water, a door), to illustrate His true nature. (John 6:35; 8:12; 10:7+9; 10:11+14; 11:25; 14:6; 15:1+5)

Lesson Objectives *(Make sure each of the following is covered in the lesson teaching time):*

- The students need to understand what the theme of the Gospel of John is.
- Compare John 1:1 with John 1:14. Show how the two together prove that the Word was indeed Jesus Christ. (See Jensen pg. 190)
- Explain why belief in the deity of Christ is a key ingredient of saving faith.
- Review the seven miracles' signs and the seven "I AM" statements and their purposes.

Discussion Questions *(These are merely suggestions)*

- What is the internal & external evidence that John is the author of this gospel?
- What are the purposes for the miracles that Jesus performed?
- Why were the Gospels not intended to be biographies?
- What are the seven "I AM" statements of Jesus?
(John 6:35; 8:12; 10:7+9; 10:11+14; 11:25; 14:6; 15:1+5)
- What are the five witnesses to Christ's Deity?
 - John 5:32+37 His Father
 - John 5:33 John the Baptist
 - John 5:36 Jesus' Miracles
 - John 5:39 The Scriptures
 - John 5:46 Moses
- What function/ role did John the Baptist serve? (John 1:15-36)

Student Assignment #2:

Read: Keathley pg. 14-18

In a 250 word paragraph, please explain why belief in the deity of Christ is a key ingredient of saving faith?