

Assignment 13

Use one word where appropriate.

1. What makeup of people did Luke write to?
Luke wrote his gospel for the Christian community, this included both Jews and Gentiles, Christians and non-Christians.
2. Who was the recipient of the Book of Acts? Explain in detail.
Theophilus is the recipient of the book of Acts. In the book of Acts Luke refers to Theophilus as "most excellent." According to our text government officials are called most excellent. The name Theophilus means "God-lover." Some scholars believed he could have been a benefactor of Luke and his work. Also, Theophilus could be a reference to first-century Gentiles who participated in Jewish worship.
3. What sources did Luke use to compile his gospel? Explain in detail.
Luke used 70% of Mark's gospel in which he made revisions such as Mark's linguistic expressions. Some of the things included in Mark, Luke deemed unnecessary and removed them. Another source Luke used was an unknown source that scholars refer to as the Q source. The Q source contains material that is found in both Luke and Matthew. Lastly, Luke uses a source that is found only in his gospel which known as the L source. One third of his gospel contains this L source such as the story of the prodigal son.
4. Luke omitted some words that Mark used, such as Iscariot, abba, etc. What does this tell us about the audience he was writing to?
Because these words are Hebrew it shows us that Luke's audience consisted of more Gentiles than Jews.
5. What material in Luke is considered Q?
Luke 6:20 - 8:3, and 9:51 - 18:14 which includes Jesus ministry in Galilee and his journey to Jerusalem
6. What material in Luke is considered L?
Luke 1 & 2 the nativity stories and Luke's version of Jesus' genealogy. Luke 15:11 - 32 the parable of the prodigal son. Luke 24:13 - 35 the road to Emmaus. Luke also included five miracle stories not included in the other two gospels. The miraculous catch of fish, the resuscitation of the widow of Nain's son, healing of the infirm woman, healing of the man with dropsy and the healing of the ten lepers. Furthermore, there are fourteen parables and similitudes that Luke added: The two debtors, the good Samaritan, the friend at midnight, the rich fool, the barren fig tree, on building a tower, going to war, the lost coin, the

prodigal son, the unjust steward, the rich man and Lazarus, the servant's duties, the unjust judge and the Pharisee and the publican.

7. Discuss in detail (according to the text) the three divisions of salvation history in the Book of Luke. What period did Luke's community live in? Luke's divisions of salvation history are the period of Israel, the period of Jesus and the period of the church. Israel's period represented the past starting with creation which Luke referenced in Jesus' genealogy. It also represents the Law and the Prophets. It was during this period that God shares his revelation to save mankind. The period of Jesus begins with the Holy Spirit descent during his baptism until the crucifixion when the Spirit returned to God. The Old Testament promises concerning Jesus was fulfilled and the preaching of God's "royal rule" was taught to be a way of life. The third period is the church which began during Pentecost in Acts chapter two until the second advent of Jesus and the end of the age. During this time the church is to fulfill Jesus' commission to preach the gospel and make disciples of all nations. Finally, Luke's community lived in the church period.
8. What about Luke's character that tells us that he was a Hellenistic Christian? What does this mean?
Luke made several references to Gentiles in his gospel. For example, Simeon in Luke chapter two, Jesus' preaching in Nazareth, and the parable about the Good Samaritan. This demonstrates that God's intention was to save all mankind and not just the Jews.
9. When did Luke write his gospel? Explain.
According to Luke's prologue in the book of Acts he wrote his gospel during the church period. There are also seems to be knowledge of the Jewish Temple's destruction in 70 C.E. in Luke chapters 13, 19, and 21. Also, Luke accounts of Stephen, Philip, Barnabas, and Paul gives evidence to the fact that he wrote during the church age. Lastly, according to our text Luke was written around the same time as Matthew which is 85 - 90 C.E.
10. Why did Luke write this gospel? Explain in detail.
Luke was concerned about the needs of his community. He wanted to present an accurate and orderly history of Jesus' life. Furthermore, Luke wrote his gospel to be more convincing than earlier narratives. It was Luke's desire that his those who heard his gospel had a contemporary account. His gospel was to be used as a resource to help those who were struggling with issues that pertained to Christianity. Luke used his gospel to serve as a defense to Christianity. This included

those who taught and preached the gospel. Luke also wanted to prove to the Roman government that was apolitical.