

THE HOLY SPIRIT

Bible 101 — Summit View Church of Christ August 17, 2022

LUKE 3

Luke 3:1-20 — Ministry of John the Baptist

date: From Luke 3:1-2 — about AD 29 (give or take a year; some scholars give an earlier date around AD 26, beginning with Tiberius's limited rule before he actually became emperor)

AD 14-37 Roman emperor Tiberius Caesar

AD 26-36 Pontius Pilate, governor of Judea for Rome

4 BC to AD 39 Herod Antipas (son of Herod the Great), governed Galilee for Rome

4 BC to AD 34 Herod Philip II (brother of Antipas), governed Iturea, Traconitis, and other districts east of the Jordan River and mostly northeast of Galilee, for Rome

?? Lysanias, governed Abilene (northwest of Damascus, Syria) — he is almost entirely unknown outside this reference in Luke; an inscription bearing his name and dated to AD 14-29 was found at Abila, the city in Abilene

AD 6-15 Annas, Jewish high priest — he was still called "high priest" at this time and was father-in-law to Caiaphas (see John 18:12-13, 18:19-24)

AD 18-36 Caiaphas, the actual high priest at this time

3:2 — Where did John live (recall 1:80)? _____

3:3 — John's ministry took place in the country around the _____ River.

3:3 — John preached a baptism of _____ for the forgiveness of _____.

3:4-6 — *This quotation comes from Isaiah 40:3-5, from roughly 700 BC. It was fulfilled by John. It foretold a _____ of one calling in the wilderness, "Prepare the way for the _____, make straight _____ for him." It called for the construction of a smooth path so that all people could see God's _____.*

3:7 — John called the crowds who came out to be baptized by him a brood of _____.

3:7-18 — *Samples of John's Preaching...*

- verse 7 — God's _____ was coming, and the people were rightly fleeing from it.
- verse 8 — Produce fruit in keeping with _____!
- verse 8 — The people (Jews) shouldn't claim they are right with God simply because they're descended from Abraham because...

- verse 9 — What will happen to those people who, like bad trees, fail to produce good fruit for God?

- verses 10-11 — What should the person who has two shirts do?
- verses 12-13 — What should tax collectors do?
- verse 14 — What should soldiers do?

- verses 15-16 — Was John the Christ/Messiah whom the people were expecting? _____
- verses 16-17 — The person yet to come would be so great that John was not worthy to untie the _____ of his _____. That person would baptize with the _____ and _____. He would clear his threshing floor, gather the _____ into his barn, and burn up the _____ with unquenchable fire.
- verse 18 — *What do you think? How is any of this "good news"?*

3:19 — For what wrongdoing did John rebuke the king, Herod the tetrarch (Herod Antipas)?

3:20 — How did Herod respond to John’s rebuke?

Luke 3:21-38 — Baptism & Genealogy of Jesus

3:21 — What happened to Jesus in this verse? _____

3:21-22 — In what 2 ways did God acknowledge Jesus at this time?

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- *What was Jesus doing after his baptism and as heaven was opened?* _____

3:23 — Approximately how old was Jesus when he began his ministry? _____

3:23 — “It was thought” that Jesus was the son of _____.

- *Why does Luke say, “It was thought” that Jesus was this man’s son?*

especially important names from Jesus’ genealogy...

- verse 27 — Who was Zerubbabel son of Shealtiel (late 500s BC)? (*Hint: See Zechariah 1:1.*)

- verse 31 — Who was David? (*Hint: See 2 Samuel 5:3.*) _____
- verse 32 — Boaz was the husband of _____. (*See Ruth 4:13.*)
- verse 33 — Judah was the father of the Israelite tribe from which Jesus’ family was descended.
- verse 34 — The 3 men considered to be the founding patriarchs of the people of Israel were
A _____, I _____, and J _____ (his other name was Israel).
- verse 36 — Noah, in very ancient times, built an _____ to save human beings and animals. (*See Genesis 6:9-22.*)
- verse 38 — Jesus was considered to be descended from S _____, the son of _____, the son of _____.

***just for fun* — Why are the genealogies of Jesus different in Matthew 1:1-17 and Luke 3:23-38?**

- *Theory #1:* Martin Luther suggested in the 1500s that Matthew traces Jesus’ lineage through Joseph, but Luke traces it through Mary. This theory is not commonly accepted today because Luke clearly states that he is providing Joseph’s genealogy (3:23). But some scholars have proposed interesting variations of this theory:
Variant A: If Mary’s parents had no son, they could have “adopted” Joseph and passed their inheritance along to him as their daughter’s husband. In that case, Luke could trace Jesus’ genealogy through Mary and legitimately call it Joseph’s genealogy.
Variant B: Perhaps Matthew followed the line of Joseph’s father, but Luke followed the line of Joseph’s maternal grandfather.
- *Theory #2:* Both Matthew’s and Luke’s genealogies could be correct if, over the millennium between David and Jesus, there were adoptions in key places in the family line. Two or three adoptions—especially if they included levirate marriages—could account for the differences between the two genealogies. (Levirate marriages, as described in Deuteronomy 25:5-6, were marriages formed when a man died without a son to be his heir, and so his brother was required to marry his widow. In such a case, their first son would be considered the legal offspring of the deceased brother.) If there were levirate adoptions or other adoptions in Joseph’s family history, one genealogy could represent the line of biological descent, the other the line of legal descent.
- *Similarities:* Both genealogies agree that Jesus comes from the nation of Israel dating all the way back to Abraham. And both agree that Jesus’ family is descended from Israel’s greatest king, David, legitimizing the claim later in their books that Jesus is the rightful Messiah, the man chosen by God from the line of David to be king of Israel.