

THE BOOK OF LUKE

Bible 101 — Summit View Church of Christ

September 2022

LUKE 5

Luke 5:1-11 — The Calling of Simon, James, & John

5:1-3 — How did Jesus use Simon's boat?

5:4-7 — What happened when Simon let down the fish nets, as Jesus had instructed?

5:8-10 — Simon's other name: _____

- How did Simon react to this amazing catch?

- Simon's partners: _____ and _____

5:10-11 — Jesus told Simon, "Don't be afraid; from now on you will _____."

- What did Simon & his partners do in response to Jesus' words?

food for thought — Has God ever done anything surprising for you that convinced you to follow—or to consider following—Jesus?

Luke 5:12-16

5:12 — The man with leprosy said to Jesus, "If you are _____, you can make me _____."

5:13 — What did Jesus do to this man? And what did he say to him?

- *A person with leprosy or another skin disease was considered unclean (Leviticus 13:45-46). Anyone who touched that person would also be considered unclean (Numbers 19:22). So why do you think Jesus touched this man?*

5:14 — Why do you think Jesus told this man not to tell anyone what had happened?

5:14 — *Leviticus 14:1-32 commands that anyone whose skin disease was healed must have their healing confirmed by a priest. People with skin diseases were excluded from the community and had to live in isolation to avoid spreading their disease (Leviticus 13:45-46). A priest's official confirmation of healing allowed that person to reenter community life.*

5:15-16 — Crowds came to Jesus to hear him and to be healed by him. But Jesus often withdrew to _____ places to _____.

Luke 5:17-26 — Jesus and a Paralyzed Man

5:18-19 — Why couldn't the men get the paralyzed man into the house by normal means to lay him before Jesus?

- What did they do instead?

5:20 — What did Jesus say to the paralyzed man when he saw the faith of those who brought him?

5:21 — The Pharisees and teachers of the law thought to themselves, “Who is this fellow who speaks _____? Who can forgive sins but _____ alone?”

What were Pharisees?

Pharisees were a branch of Jews who devoted themselves to keeping the Law of Moses, no matter what the cost. In addition, they followed an “oral law” that had developed over the previous centuries to clarify what a faithful Jew should do in situations that the Law itself did not clearly address. For example, the Law commanded Jews not to work on the Sabbath—but what efforts constituted work? How far was a person allowed to, say, walk on the Sabbath without considering it work? The oral law answered such questions. This oral law came to be regarded as a “fence around the Law,” keeping a person from coming anywhere close to violating the Law of Moses. Again, an example: The Law of Moses limited punishment by whipping to 40 stripes; the oral law limited it further, to 39 stripes (40 minus 1; see 2 Corinthians 11:24), to ensure that no one, if they miscounted, would accidentally go beyond 40 stripes and so break God’s command. Pharisees—unlike Sadducees, who accepted only the 5 books of Law—accepted the whole body of Jewish Scripture. Also unlike the Sadducees, they believed in angels, demons, and resurrection. They were the most influential of the three main Jewish sects (the others were Sadducees and Essenes), though they probably numbered only a few thousand adherents. They emphasized purity laws, even urging their followers to follow the stricter purity laws intended for priests. They tried to avoid anything that was ritually unclean, including association with “sinners” (see Luke 5:30). Pharisees and Jesus often opposed each other, especially over issues involving their oral law (see Mark 7:5-8). Yet Jesus still ministered to them (e.g., Luke 7:36-50), and the book of Acts records that some Pharisees became Christians (Acts 15:5). Even the apostle Paul considered himself a Pharisee (Acts 23:6), though a Christian above all.

Adapted from Mark C. Black, Luke (The College Press NIV Commentary), pages 120-122

5:22-25 — How did Jesus prove he had authority to forgive sins?

What is the Son of Man?

“Son of man” simply means a human being (e.g., Ezekiel 2:1). But when Jesus says “Son of Man,” he alludes back to the vision of Daniel 7:13-14, in which one who looks “like a son of man” (a human being) comes with the clouds of heaven, approaches God, and is given great authority and an everlasting kingdom. Jesus refers to himself as the “Son of Man” in order to identify himself as the one who fulfills this prophecy of Daniel.

Luke 5:27-39 — Jesus at Levi’s House

5:27 — What was Levi’s profession? _____

• *What name does Levi have in Matthew’s version of this story (Matthew 9:9)?* _____

5:29-32 — The Pharisees and teachers of the law complained because Jesus’ disciples were eating and drinking with _____ and _____. Jesus responded, “It is not the _____ who need a doctor, but the _____. I have not come to call the _____, but _____ to repentance.”

5:33 — The Pharisees and tax collectors said John’s disciples often _____ and _____, and so did the Pharisees’ disciples, but Jesus’ disciples went on _____ and _____.

5:34 — Why did Jesus’ disciples not behave like the disciples of John and the Pharisees?

5:35 — According to Jesus, when would his disciples fast?

5:36-39 — What do you think Jesus is trying to say about his ministry here?