
**Key Terms:**
- Theophilus
- Lord
- Savior
- Lord’s Servant
- David’s Lord
- Women
- Paradoxes

**Scripture:** *Luke 19:9-10*

“Jesus said to him (Zacchaeus): ‘Today salvation has come to this house, because this man too is a son of Abraham. For the Son of Man came to seek and to save what was lost.’”

**Purpose:**
Luke depicts the continuity and fulfillment of salvation history to Theophilus and a primarily Gentile audience of believers in order to reassure them of the ancient foundations of their faith and their rightful participation in God’s promises to Israel.

**Outline:**

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<tr>
<th>Outline</th>
<th>Verse</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theophilus can have confidence in Luke’s narrative of salvation history.</td>
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<td>2. Setting the Stage for Fulfillment:</td>
<td>1:5-4:13</td>
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<td>Jesus’ birth is foretold, then fulfilled and is in direct continuity with God’s prophetic word and messengers.</td>
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<td>Throughout Galilee, Jesus proclaims and performs the year of the LORD’s favor, which begins the division of Israel’s house.</td>
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<td>4. Jesus’ Proclamation Divides Israel as He Journeys:</td>
<td>9:51-19:48</td>
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<td>Warning of hypocrisy, Jesus’ teaches about living under God’s reign.</td>
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<td>The Christ must suffer and be raised, then proclaimed to all.</td>
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I. Author: Dr. Luke, traveler with Paul


2. We-passages

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3. Paul’s Companion

II. Mixed Audience: Gentile (Jewish) believers

1. “Theophilus”

2. Luke’s Universal Scope


1. Historical Investigation
   a. Sources (‘many…handed down’)
   b. Reliability (‘eyewitnesses’)
   c. Use (‘investigated…from beginning’)

2. Theological Focus

3. Literary Design

IV. Jesus, LORD and Savior

1. LORD
   a. “Christ the LORD!”
b. Lord of the Sabbath/Banquet

c. Risen/Exalted Lord

d. Transfiguration/Ascension

e. David’s Lord

2. Savior
   a. Luke 2:11

   b. Luke 2:30


3. Lord’s Servant
   a. Luke 15

   b. Luke 19:9-10


   d. Luke 24:47

V. Luke’s Portrait of the Servant of the LORD

A: Jesus quotes Isaiah 61 to provoke questions (Luke 4:18-19)
   B: Elijah resurrects widow’s son (Luke 4:24-26; cf. 1 Kgs 17)
   C: Elisha ministers to foreign soldier because of Hebrew servant (Luke 4:27; cf.
VI. Luke’s Unique Contribution
   1. Inclusion of women

   2. Lost and Least

   3. Holy Spirit

   4. Prayer

VII. Luke’s Persuasion despite Paradoxes
   1. The paradox of rejection

   2. The paradox of reversal

   3. The paradox of reward

Questions for Consideration:
   1. What is the main purpose of Luke’s gospel?
   2. What are the unique themes of Luke’s gospel?
   3. What are the paradoxes present in Luke’s gospel?
The Acts of the Apostles

Key Terms:
- Holy Spirit
- Pentecost
- Witnesses
- Jerusalem
- Peter
- Paul

Scripture Verse: Acts 1:8
“But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you; and you will be my witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth.”

Purpose of the Book:
Luke reassures Theophilus and other members of mixed (Jewish and Gentile) congregations of their place together in God’s People for His Name by narrating the effectiveness of the ministry of God’s Word and Spirit as it advanced from Jerusalem, Judea and Samaria, to the ends of the earth.

Outline:

1. The Holy Spirit Comes to Empower Apostolic Witness:
The Lord Jesus ascends to the throne of God and pours out the promised Holy Spirit on his restored, worshipping people at Pentecost

2. Apostolic Witness in Jerusalem:
As commissioned, his apostles bear witness to the Lord’s Name, Word and Spirit through their preaching, prayers and miraculous healings in Jerusalem.

3. Apostolic Witness in Judea and Samaria:
Persecution moves the apostolic witnesses out to the new center of Syrian Antioch. Conversions of Cornelius and Saul foreshadow more.

4. Apostolic Witness to the Ends of the Earth:
Paul’s mission to Diaspora Israel, to the Gentiles and their leaders is ratified by the apostles in Jerusalem and advances to Rome.

I. Ascension, Pentecost and Jesus’ Witnesses
   1. Jerusalem’s Temple
   2. Jesus’ ascension
   3. The Holy Spirit

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4. Matthias is chosen to replace Judas

5. Fulfillment of the Scriptures

6. Joel 2 - a pattern of expectation for the rest of Acts

II. Elements of Apostolic Preaching
   1. Luke 24
      a. Christ’s Death

      b. Christ’s Resurrection

      c. Repentance and forgiveness of sins in Jesus’ Name

      d. Jesus’ Witnesses

      e. Empowered by the Holy Spirit

   2. Acts
      a. Peter

      b. Paul

III. The Summaries in Acts
   1. Christian Communities of Fellowship
2. The Spread of the Word & Spirit; Growth of the Church

3. Centers of Witness
   a. Jerusalem
   b. Antioch
   c. Ephesus
   d. Rome

4. Churches with Elders

IV. The Conversion of Cornelius and its Significance in Acts
   1. Reported in chapter 10
   2. Repeated in chapter 11

V. Acts 15: One People of God
   1. Dispute over Circumcision
   2. Peter’s Argument
   3. Paul & Barnabas’ Testimony
   4. James’ Decision
   5. The Council’s Letter
VI. Paul’s Apostolic Commission - Reported 3 Times
   1.
   2.
   3.

VII. Paul’s Missionary Journeys
   1. First Missionary Journey
      a. With Barnabas and John Mark

         b. Antioch → Galatia → Antioch

   2. Second Missionary Journey
      a. With Silas, Timothy and Luke

         b. Antioch → Galatia → NW → Macedonia → Greece → Ephesus → Jerusalem → Antioch

   3. Third Missionary Journey
      a. With Timothy, Erastus and Luke


VIII. Important Chapters in Acts
   1. Acts 2 - Peter at Pentecost

   2. Acts 7 - Stephen’s Speech and Stoning

   3. Acts 9, 22, 26 - Conversion of Saul / Paul
4. Acts 10-11 - Peter’s Threefold Vision & the Conversion of Cornelius

5. Acts 15 - Jerusalem Conference

6. Acts 16 - Vision of the Man of Macedonia

7. Acts 17 - Paul in Athens, Apologetics at Mars Hill

8. Acts 20 - Paul’s Farewell to the Ephesian Elders

9. Acts 28 - Paul arrives in Rome

IX. Chronology
   1. AD 30 - Crucifixion/Resurrection
   2. AD 31-33 - Events of Acts 1-8
   3. AD 33/34 - Stephen killed/Saul Converted
   4. AD 37/38 - Paul Visits Jerusalem
   5. AD 43 - Death of James
   6. AD 44 - Agabus’ prophecy, Herod dies
   7. AD 46-48 - Paul’s First Journey
   8. AD 49 - Jerusalem Council
   9. AD 50-52 - Paul’s Second Journey
  10. AD 53-57 - Paul’s Third Journey
  11. AD 57-59 - Caesarean Custody
  12. AD 59 - Journey to Rome
  13. AD 60-62 - First Roman Custody
  14. AD 62-66 - Further Ministry (Crete, Titus 1:5)
  15. AD 67/68 - Paul’s Trial/Death in Rome
  16. before AD 70 (?) - Luke Writes Acts
Questions for Consideration:

1. What is the relevance of Pentecost for the book of Acts?

2. What is the relevance of Paul’s encounter with Christ on the road to Damascus?

3. What is the importance of accounts of Peter’s encounter with Cornelius?

4. How is the gospel spread through Paul’s missionary journeys?