Class 8a The Stories of Jesus in Luke



Outline

- Comparing Infancy Narratives (Matthew & Luke)
- Comparing the Structure of the Synoptics (Handout)
- Parables
 - Introduction
 - 3 parables in Luke 15
- The Saint John's Bible

	nfancy Narratives ©David Christologies in Matthew 1–2					
• Genealogy		1	1:1-17			
Groupings	Numbers					
Abraham to David		1	א			
Abraham to David	14	2	ב			
David to the Exile	14	3	λ			
Exile to Messiah	14	4	Т			
Exile to Messian	14	5	ה			
		6	1			
		-	דוד			
	Jesus is the promised		d w d 4+ 6 + 4			
	heir of David 14 = DVD in Hebrew	4+				

4+6+4

The Infancy Narratives Moses & David Christologies in Matthew 1—2		
Genealogy	1:1-17	
Joseph's dream	1:18-25 Isaiah 7:14 (1:22-23)	
The magoi and the king	2:1-12 Micah 5:1 (2:5-6)	
• Flight into exile	2:13-15 Hosea 11:1 (2:15)	
Slaughter of infants	2:16-18 Jeremiah 31:15 (2:17-18)	
• Exodus from Egypt	2:19-23 Unknown prophecy (2:23)	

The Sermon on the Mount Moses Christology

- First of five sermons, where Matthew gathers Jesus' teachings
 - Sermon on the Mount (5:1-7:29)
 - Mission discourse (10:1-42)
 - Parable discourse (13:1-52)
 - Discourse on the church (18:1-35)
 - Eschatological discourse (24:1–25:46)
- What is the setting? What is the topic?
- How are these examples of Moses Christology?

The Sermon on the Mount Core Teachings

- Beatitudes: Blessed are the poor in spirit ...
- You are the salt of the earth, light of the world
- Jesus fulfills the law: you have heard it said x, but I say to you y
- Turn the other cheek; love your enemies
- Give without seeking reward
- The Lord's prayer
- Do not be anxious; ask and it will be given
- Avoid judging others; do unto others what you would have them do unto you (the "golden rule")

Comparing Infancy Narratives
Matthew 1–2 Luke 1–2
Comparing the Structure
of the Synoptic Gospels (Handout)
The Synoptic Gospels: The Explanation: The Two-Source Hypothesis
The theory that the authors of Matthew and Luke used two shared sources for their gospels
Q (a list of sayings of Jesus)and the Gospel of Mark,
in addition to their own unique material. The theory is one way of accounting for the synoptic problem.

What Is a Parable?

Features

- an oral teaching technique in which the teacher uses a story with a built-in riddle or question to prod his audience to think differently or to change their behavior
- parables presume *resistance* to the message
- they are intentionally open-ended to prevent moralizing (drawing one fixed lesson from them)
- they encourage each person to take responsibility to apply them in his/her own life
- There are some 40 in the gospels (synoptics, mostly)

What Is a Parable?

The literary form "parable" or "similitude" usually has the following structure:

- narrative introduction
- story
- question posed by storyteller
- true answer given by audience
- storyteller's conclusion
- narrative conclusion



Practicing with Parables

Form

- narrative introduction how does Luke reframe the Q parable (the version in Matthew and Thomas)
- story
- question posed by storyteller
- true answer given by audience
- storyteller's conclusion
- narrative conclusion



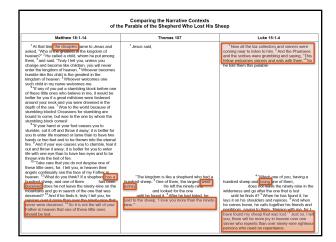




Practicing with Parables Hook & Frame

- Which son is lost?
- How does Luke change the meaning of the parable (compared to Matthew, Thomas)?





Practicing with Parables Hook & Frame

- How does Cariello frame the parable?
- Compare this to Luke

