

## Portraits of Christ from Luke

### Christ - concern for all nations

#### Luke 10:25-37

*Romans 2:11 there is no partiality with God - For God judges all people in the same way*

*Acts 10:34 Peter began to speak: "I really understand now that to God every person is the same --God does not show favoritism/partiality.*

#### I. Jesus and the Lawyer (scribe) Luke 10:25-29

##### A. Good question - questionable motives

Question - what shall I do to have eternal life?

Put Him to the test - could be positive or negative

##### B. Right information - no application

Answer from *Deuteronomy 6:5, Leviticus 19:18*

*(Heart = emotions, soul = vitality or conscience, strength = power or drive, mind = intelligence)*

##### C. Sought righteousness - wrong path

Sought to justify himself - only God can justify *Romans 3:23-24*

He wanted to limit the scope of love

#### II. Jesus and the Good Samaritan Luke 10:30-35

##### A. Reality is shown

If a parable then one real to life

Dangerous road - many thieves,

##### B. Victim is unknown

Stripped of clothing and unable to speak

Assumed in the story to be a Jew

##### C. Characters are known

Priest and Levites chosen because they were the best

Samaritan chosen as worst

##### D. Reasons unknown

*Priest* - saw from distance - passed on other side

Anxious to get home, afraid of trap, clean to minister,

Did not want to be defiled (dead body= 7 days unclean)

*Levite* - saw and passed on other side

Followed example of priest, thought others would help

Overwhelmed by the responsibility

*Samaritan* - saw him and had compassion

Mercy needs no reason

##### E. Compassion shown - Did what he could with what he had

Sacrificed time, comfort, funds

Planned for complete recovery

## III. Jesus and Understanding

Luke 10:36-37

### A. Created the opportunity

A safe place to acknowledge truth

He could not even say Samaritan but gave right answer

Did not point out the errors of the lawyer

1. Assumed that he fulfilled the 1<sup>st</sup> command

2. Thinking you could do 1 without 2

3. Wanting to limit love and compassion

### B. Changed the perspective

Question changed

From who counts as neighbor (other?)

To neighbor is one who is compassionate (you)

Scope changed

From limits of race, religion, wealth etc.

To need of all humans

### C. Clarifies the truth

Compassion cannot be just a theory

Compassion is unbound

Does not count reward or cost

Does not shift blame

Does not worry about sacrifice

Compassion is based on need not worth

Compassion sees the need

Compassion feels the hurt

Compassion takes action -With what is available

Compassion believes

The worth of all mankind

The love of God for all

The desire of God for all

High cost of caring - but higher cost of not caring

One cost things and effort

The other costs our humanity and eternity

Christ word to us

## Go and do the same

### Who is my neighbor?