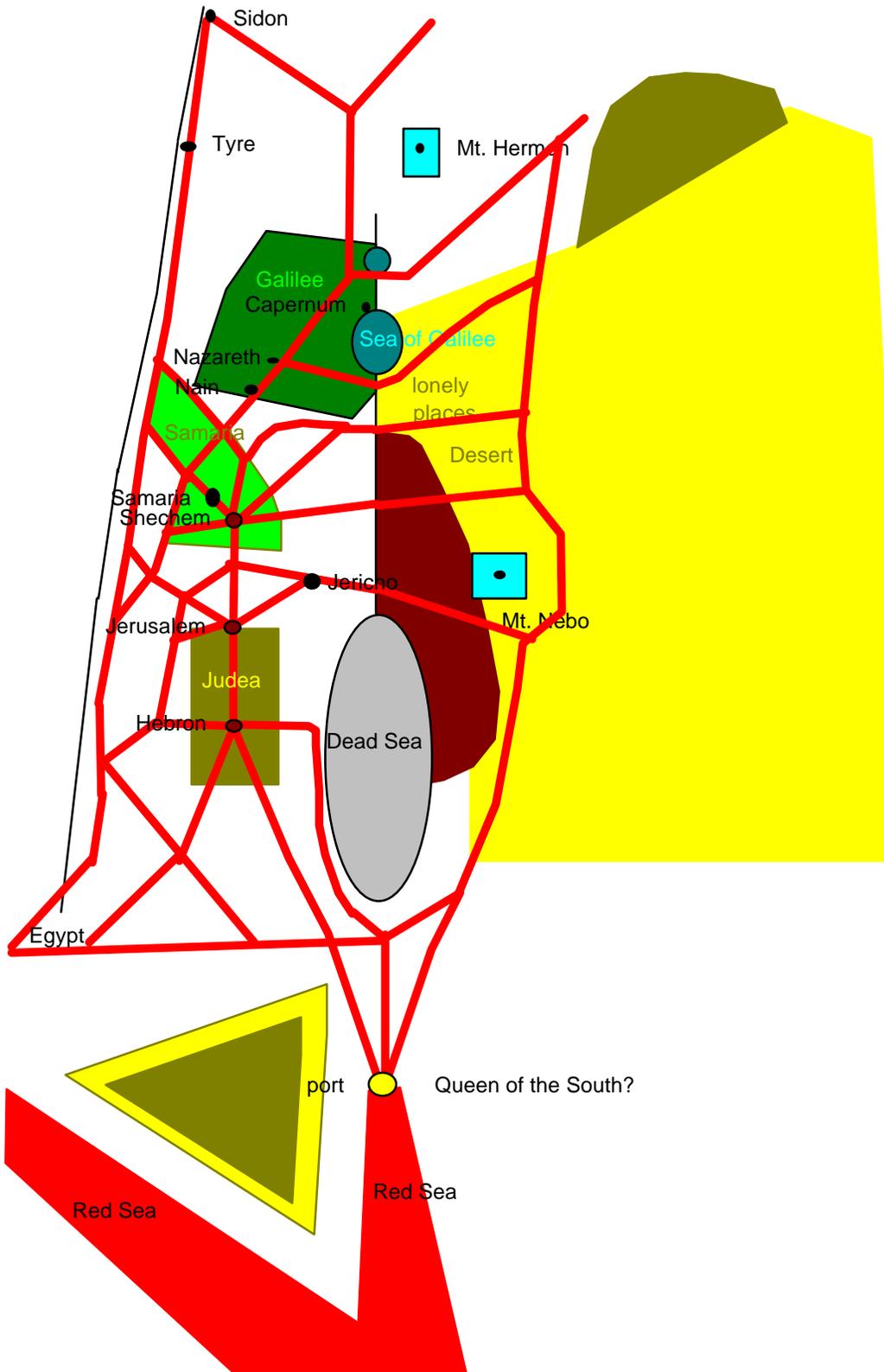




# Great Events

# Great Events

## Jesus' Road Map



# Great Events

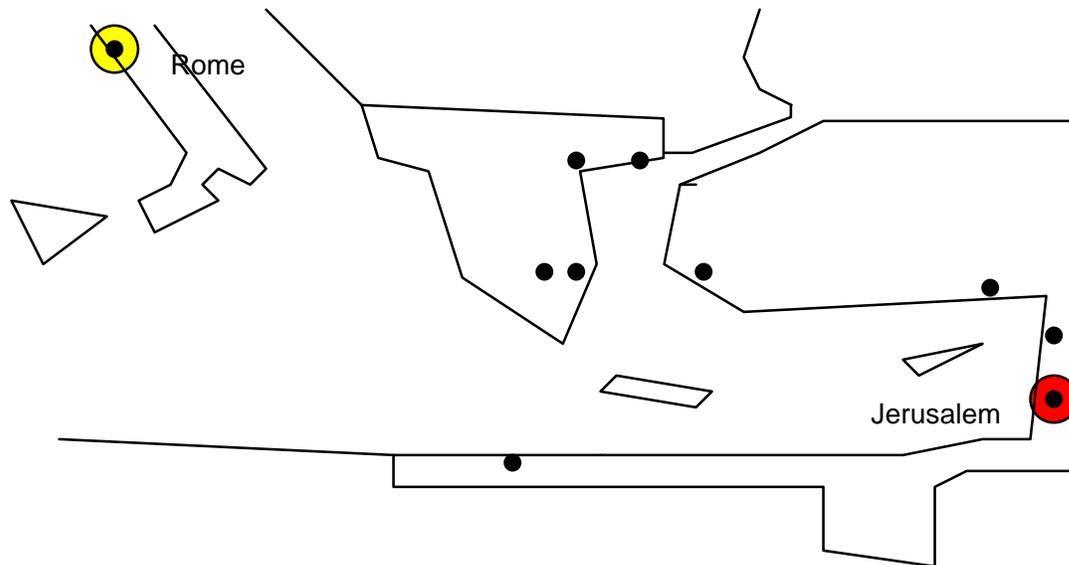
## ***Jesus' Ministry***

Outline of the Gospel of Luke

### **I. Luke's Purpose: Certainty in Christian Teaching (1:1-4).**

#### ***One Event - Luke Writing Luke (and Acts)***

##### ***Location -- Rome***



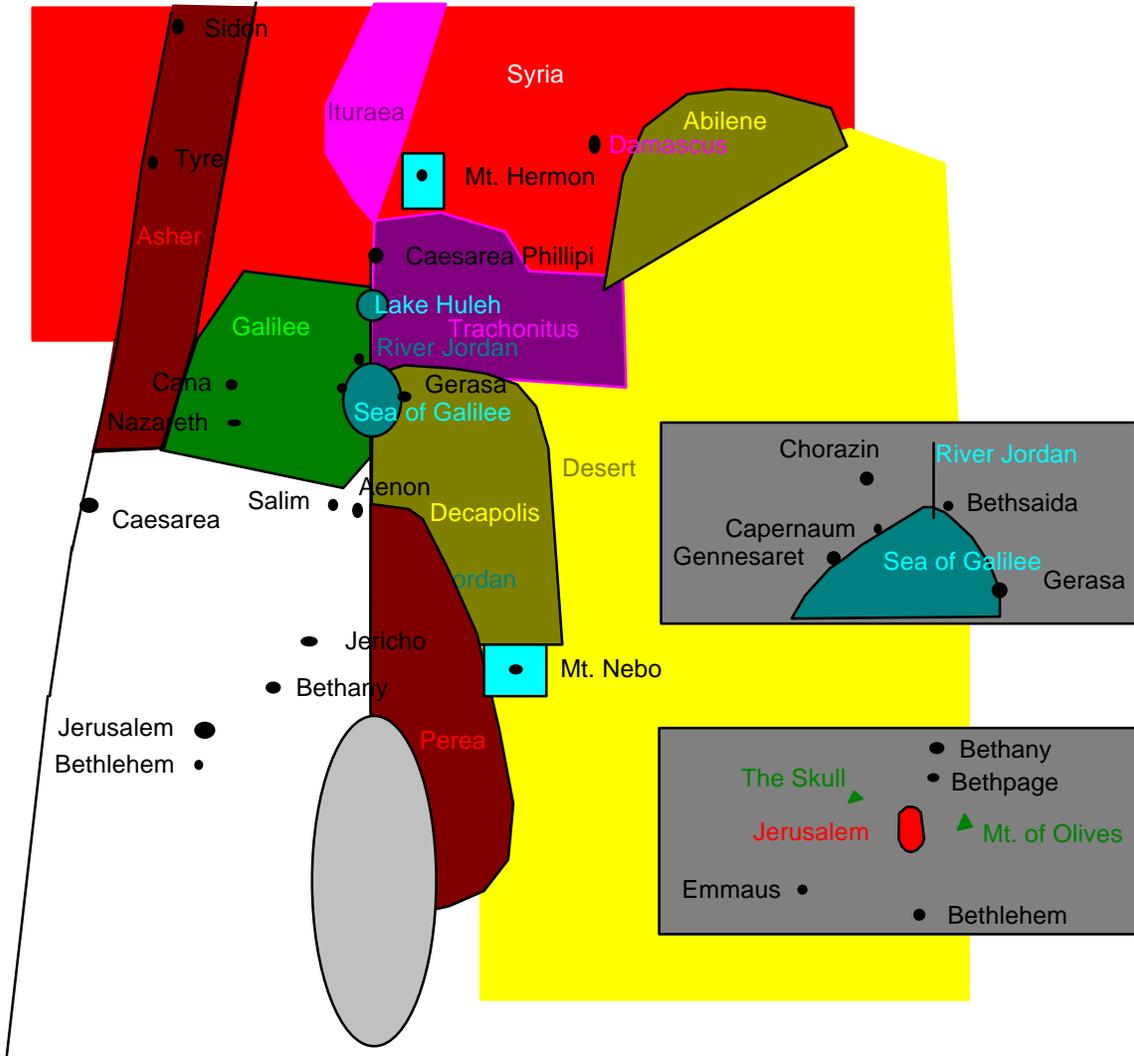
Many have undertaken to draw up an account of the things that have been fulfilled among us, just as they were handed down to us by those who from the first were eyewitnesses and servants of the word. Therefore, since I myself have carefully investigated everything from the beginning, it seemed good also to me to write an orderly account for you, most excellent Theophilus, so that you may know the certainty of the things you have been taught. (Luke 1:1-4 NIV)

# Great Events

## II. Jesus Fulfilled Judaism's Expectations (1:5-2:52).

### *Nine Events*

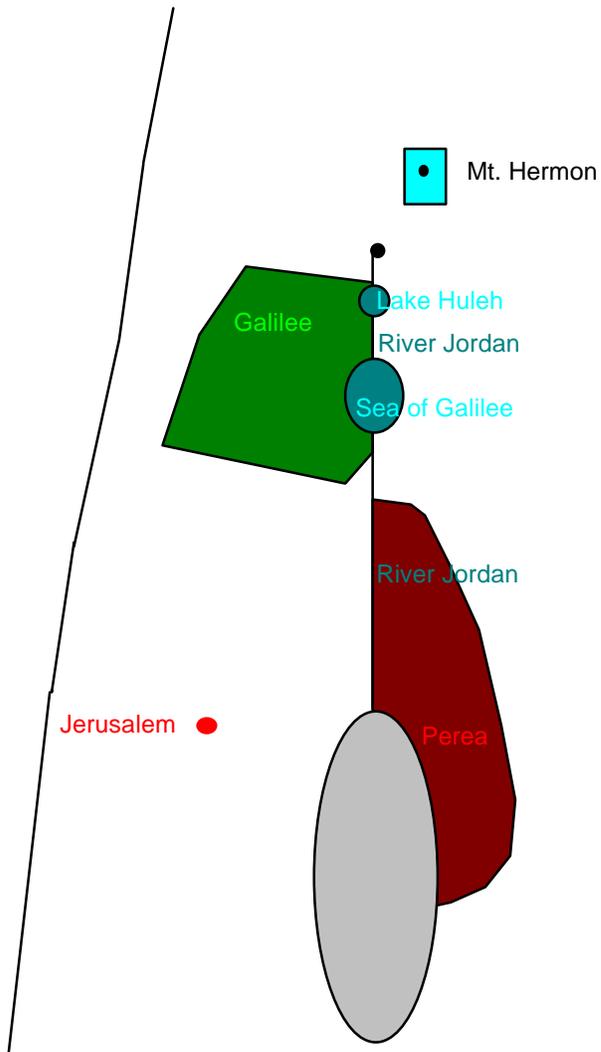
*Eleven Locations -- Galilee, River Jordan, Perea, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Jerusalem, Egypt, Hill country of Judea, Fields nearby Bethlehem, Asher,*



## Great Events

### *A. John the Baptist will point Israelites to God (1:5-25).*

Locations -- Galilee, River Jordan, Perea,

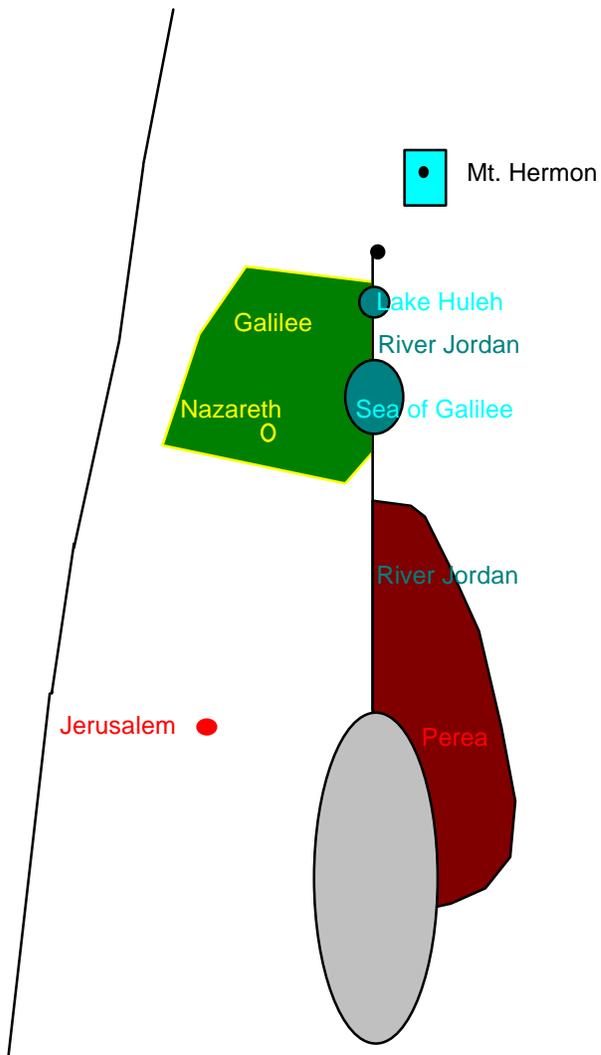


In the time of Herod king of Judea there was a priest named Zechariah, who belonged to the priestly division of Abijah; his wife Elizabeth was also a descendant of Aaron.  
(Luke 1:5 NIV)

### *B. Jesus fulfilled promises to David (1:26-38).*

Location -- Nazareth, Galilee

## Great Events

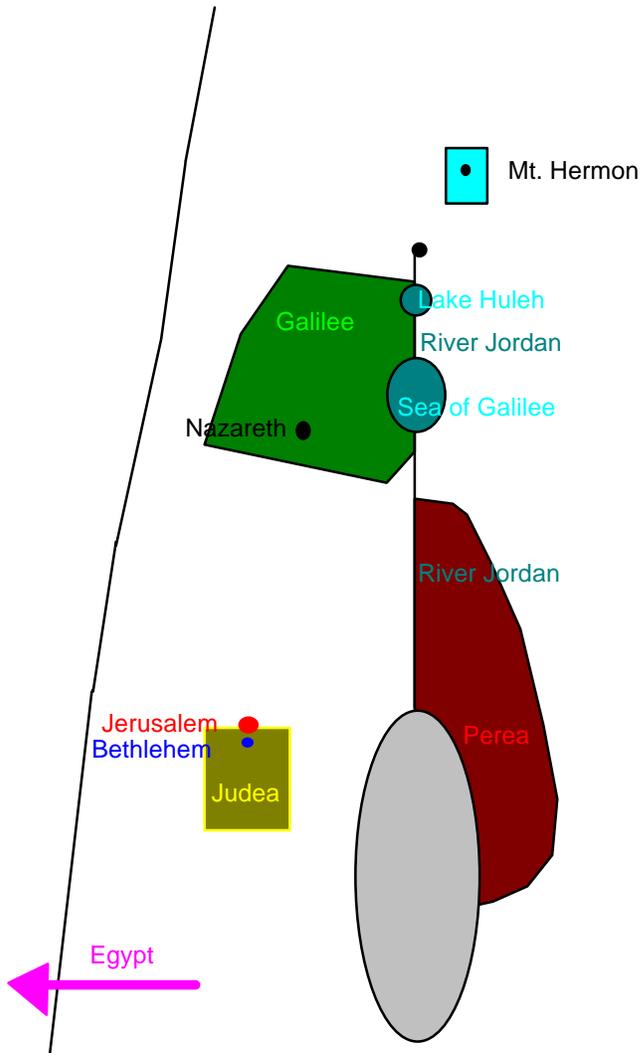


In the sixth month, God sent the angel Gabriel to Nazareth, a town in Galilee, (Luke 1:26 NIV)

***C. Jesus' birth fulfilled promises to patriarchs (1:39-56).***

Locations -- Bethlehem, Nazareth, Jerusalem, Judea, Egypt.

## Great Events

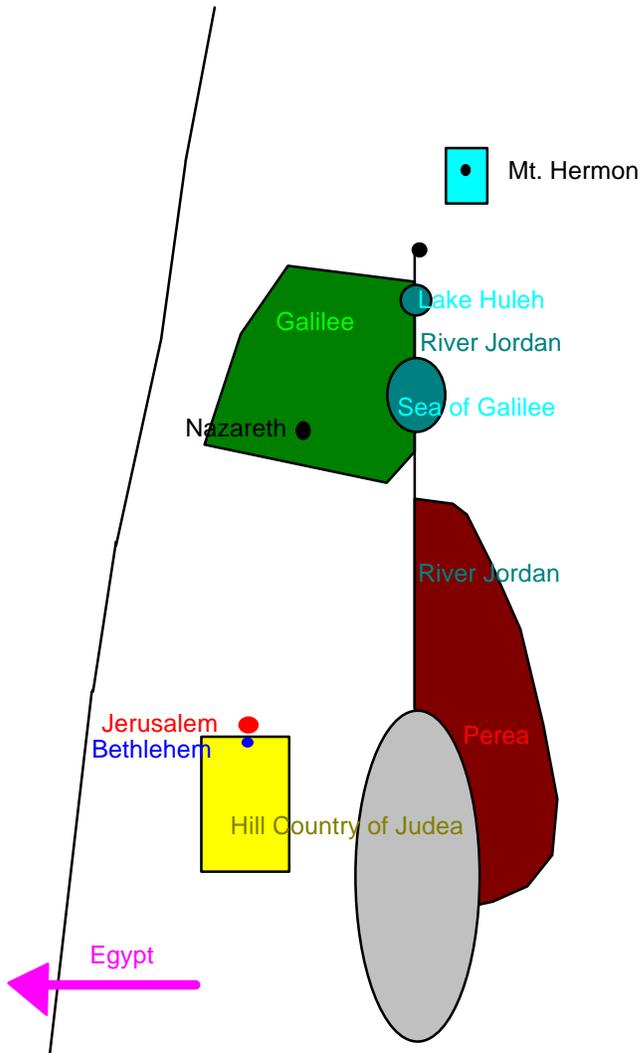


At that time Mary got ready and hurried to a town in the hill country of Judea, (Luke 1:39 NIV)

### ***D. John's birth a sign of God's faithfulness (1:57-80).***

Location -- Hill country of Judea

## Great Events

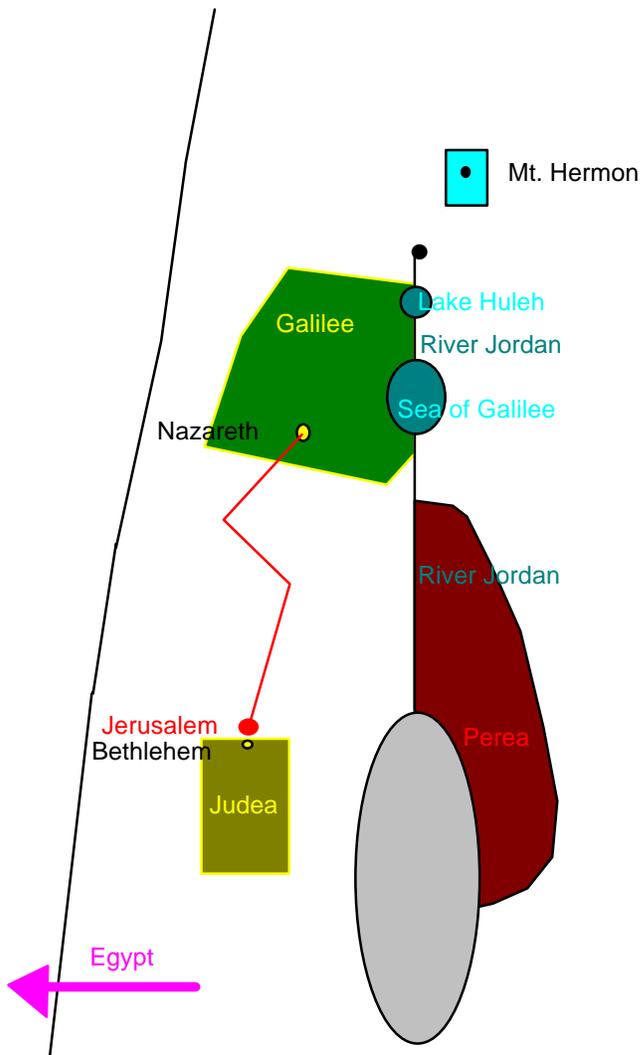


When it was time for Elizabeth to have her baby, she gave birth to a son. (Luke 1:57 NIV)

***E. Jesus' birth fulfilled messianic expectations (2:1-7).***

Locations -- Nazareth in Galilee; Bethlehem in Judea

## Great Events

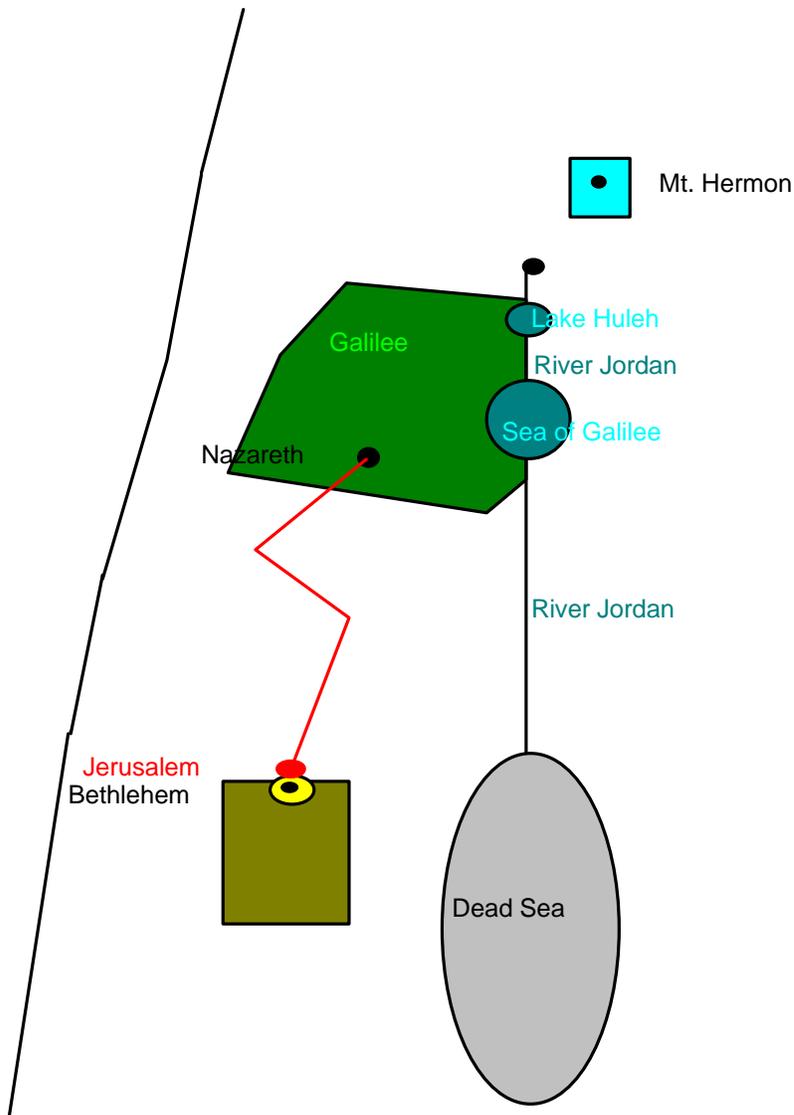


In those days Caesar Augustus issued a decree that a census should be taken of the entire Roman world. (Luke 2:1 NIV)

### ***F. God verified Jesus' birth as messianic fulfillment (2:8-20).***

Locations -- Fields nearby Bethlehem, Bethlehem

## Great Events

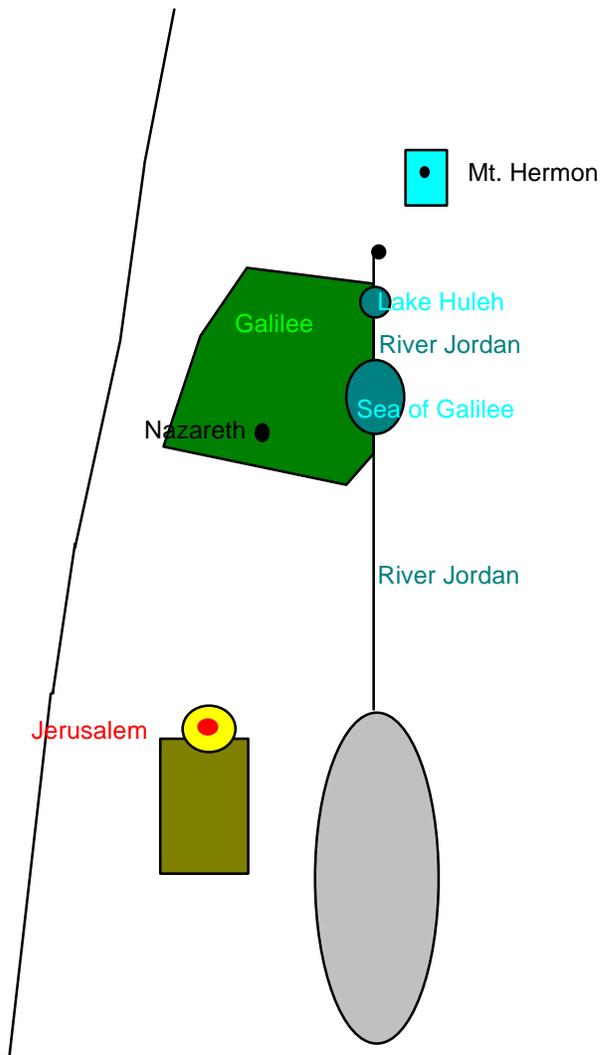


And there were shepherds living out in the fields nearby, keeping watch over their flocks at night. (Luke 2:8 NIV)

***G. Jesus fulfilled Jewish law (2:21-24).***

Location -- Jesus' Named and Circumcised in Jerusalem

## Great Events

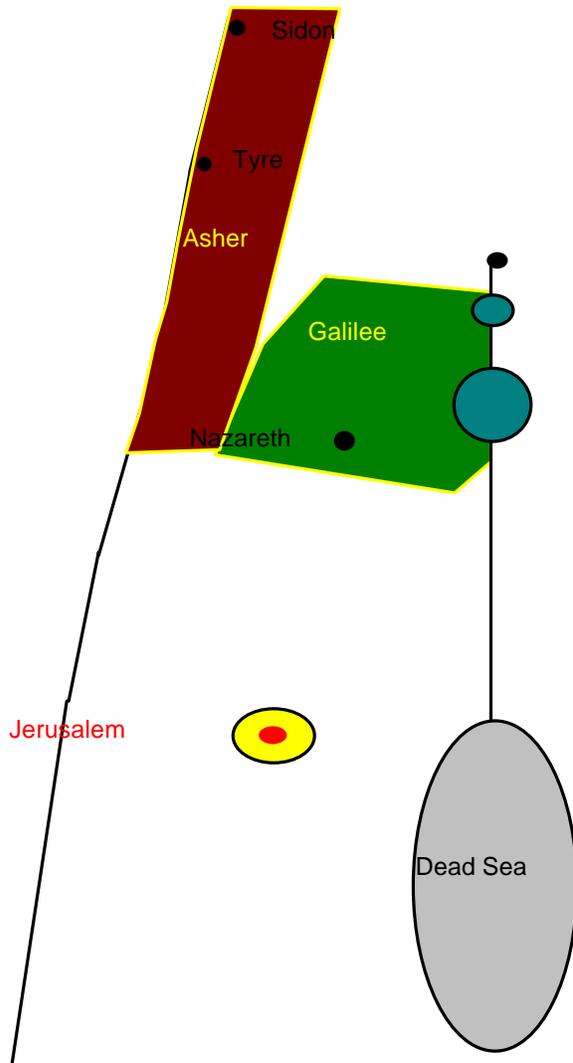


On the eighth day, when it was time to circumcise him, he was named Jesus, the name the angel had given him before he had been conceived. (Luke 2:21 NIV)

***H. Jesus' coming fulfilled God's promises to Israel and provided salvation for all (2:25-40).***

Locations -- Jerusalem, Asher, Galilee

## Great Events

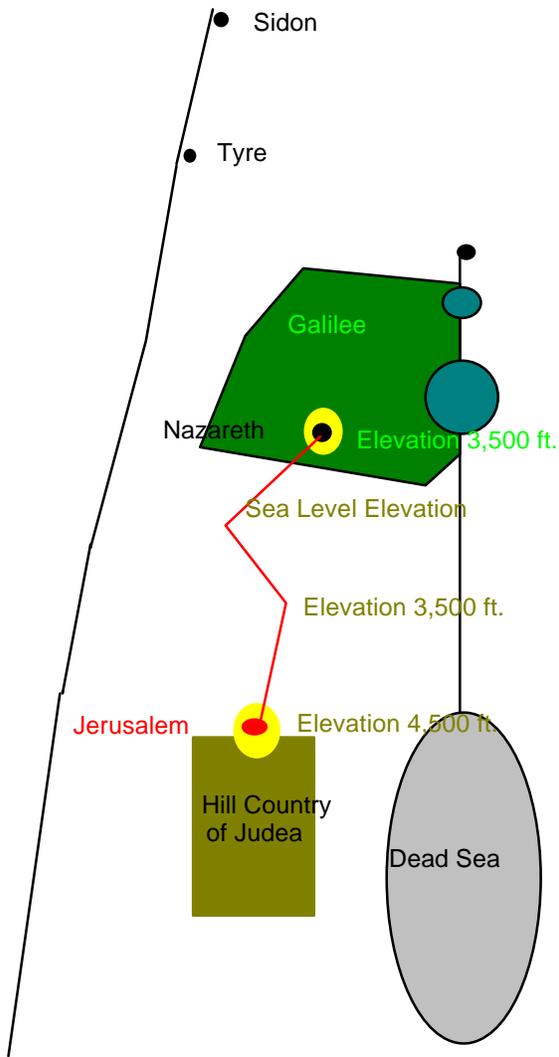


Now there was a man in Jerusalem called Simeon, who was righteous and devout. He was waiting for the consolation of Israel, and the Holy Spirit was upon him. (Luke 2:25 NIV)

### ***I. Jesus revealed divine wisdom (2:41-52).***

Location --Jerusalem, down to Nazareth

# Great Events



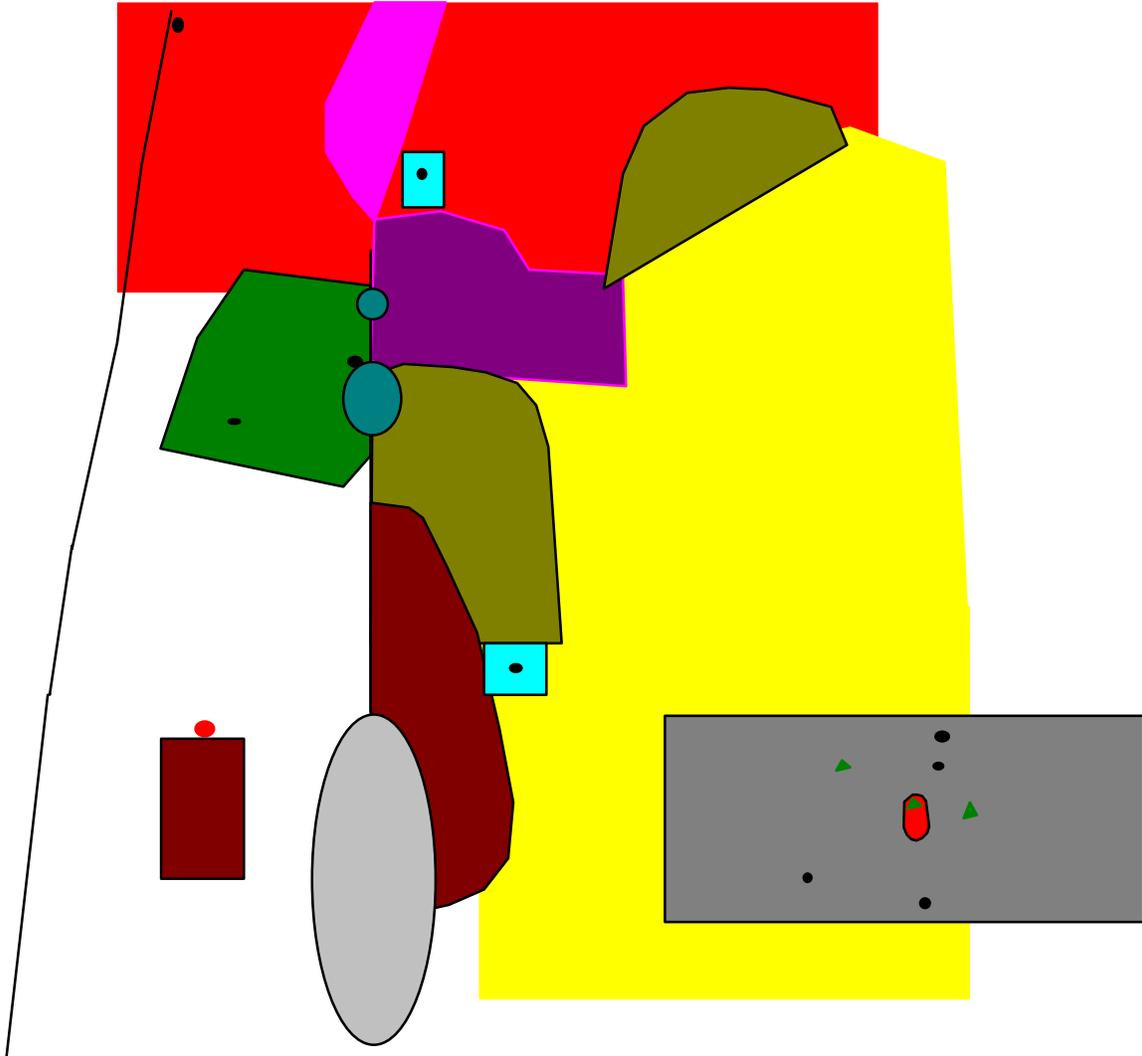
Every year his parents went to Jerusalem for the Feast of the Passover. (Luke 2:41 NIV)

# Great Events

## III. Jesus Accepted Messianic Mission and Faced Rejection (3:1-4:44).

### *Seven Events*

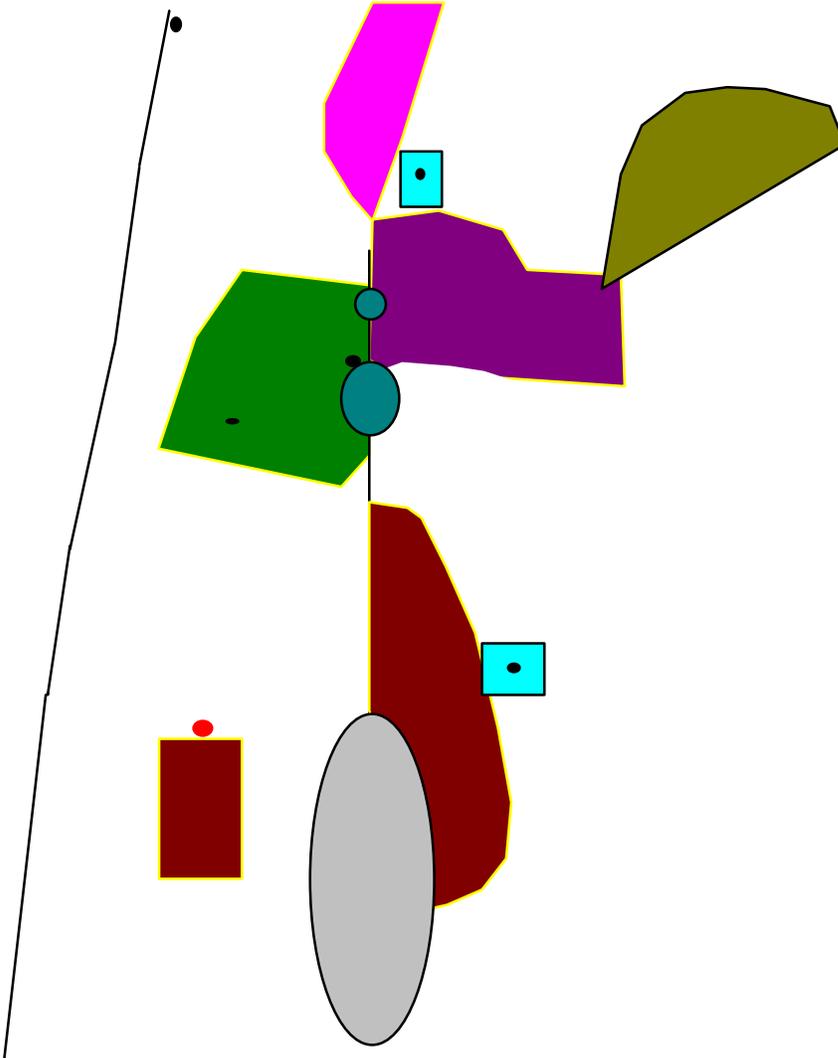
*Eighteen Locations -- Judea, Galilee, Iturea, Traconitus, Abilene, in the desert, in the hill country around Jordan, up to a high place from the desert (Mt. Nebo), Jerusalem, highest point of the Temple in Jerusalem, Gililee, Nazareth, Capernum, Zarapath, Sidon, Naaman the Syrian,*



## Great Events

### *A. John called for repentance and watchfulness (3:1-20).*

Location -- Judea, Galilee, Iturea, Traconitus, Abilene, in the desert, and, in the country around Jordan.

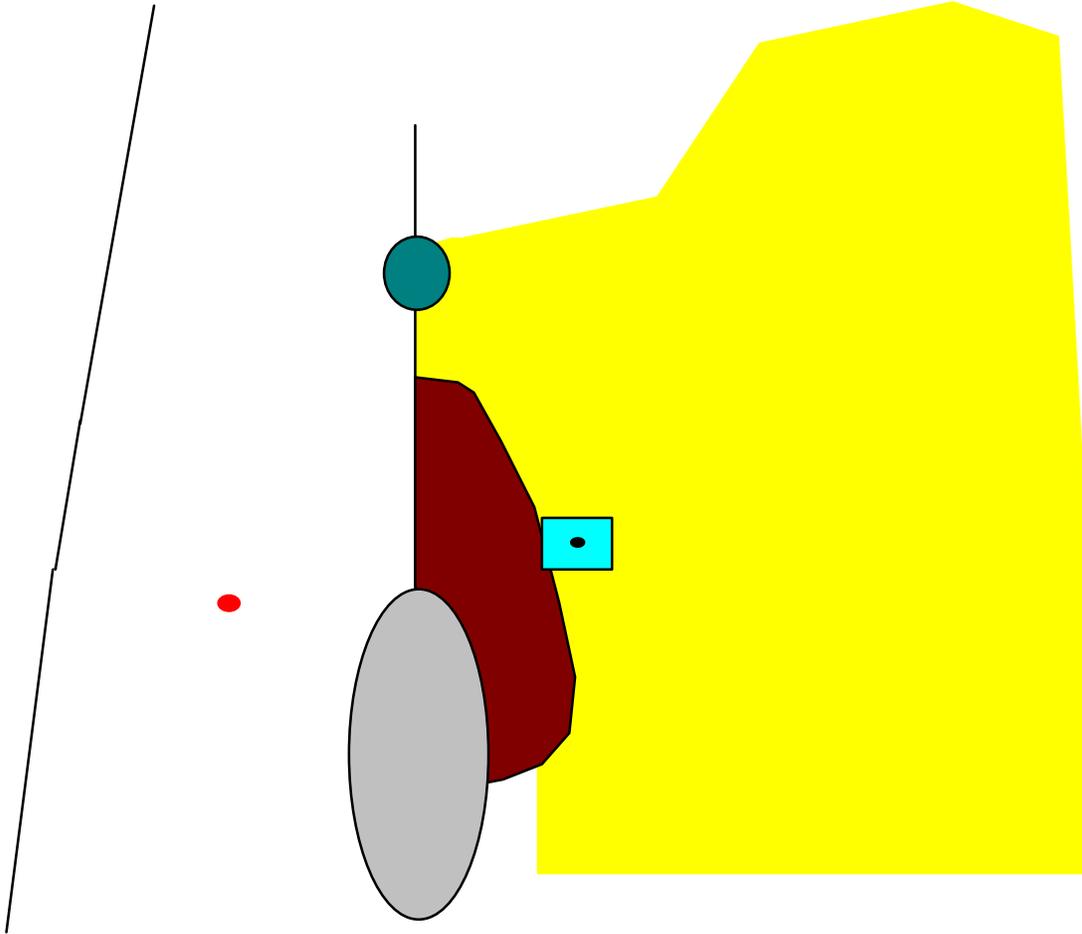


In the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar--when Pontius Pilate was governor of Judea, Herod tetrarch of Galilee, his brother Philip tetrarch of Iturea and Traconitis, and Lysanias tetrarch of Abilene-- (Luke 3:1 NIV)

### *B. Jesus was baptized and acknowledged as God's Son (3:21-22).*

Location -- in the country around Jordan

## Great Events

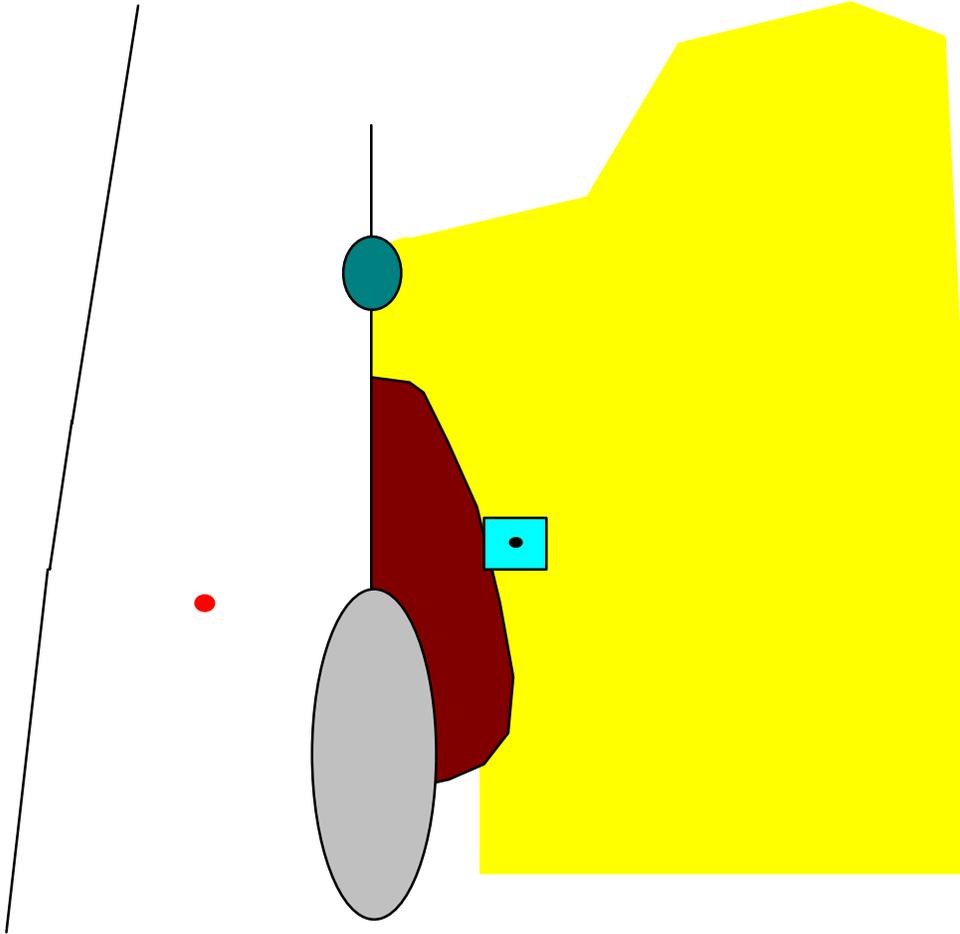


When all the people were being baptized, Jesus was baptized too. And as he was praying, heaven was opened (Luke 3:21 NIV)

***C. Jesus' lineage linked Him to the Davidic promise and the human race (3:23-38).***

Location -- Jordan

## Great Events

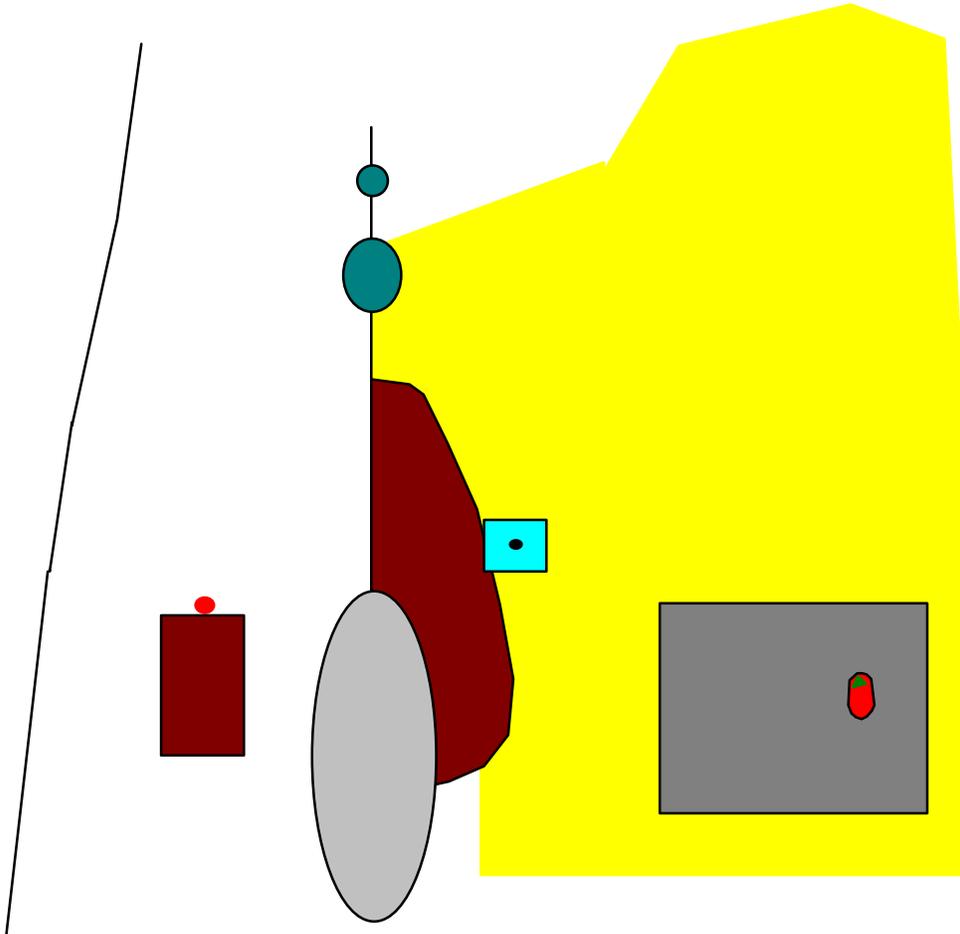


Now Jesus himself was about thirty years old when he began his ministry. He was the son, so it was thought, of Joseph, the son of Heli, (Luke 3:23 NIV)

### *D. Satan tempted Jesus (4:1-13).*

Location -- Mt. Nebo, Temple in Jerusalem --

## Great Events



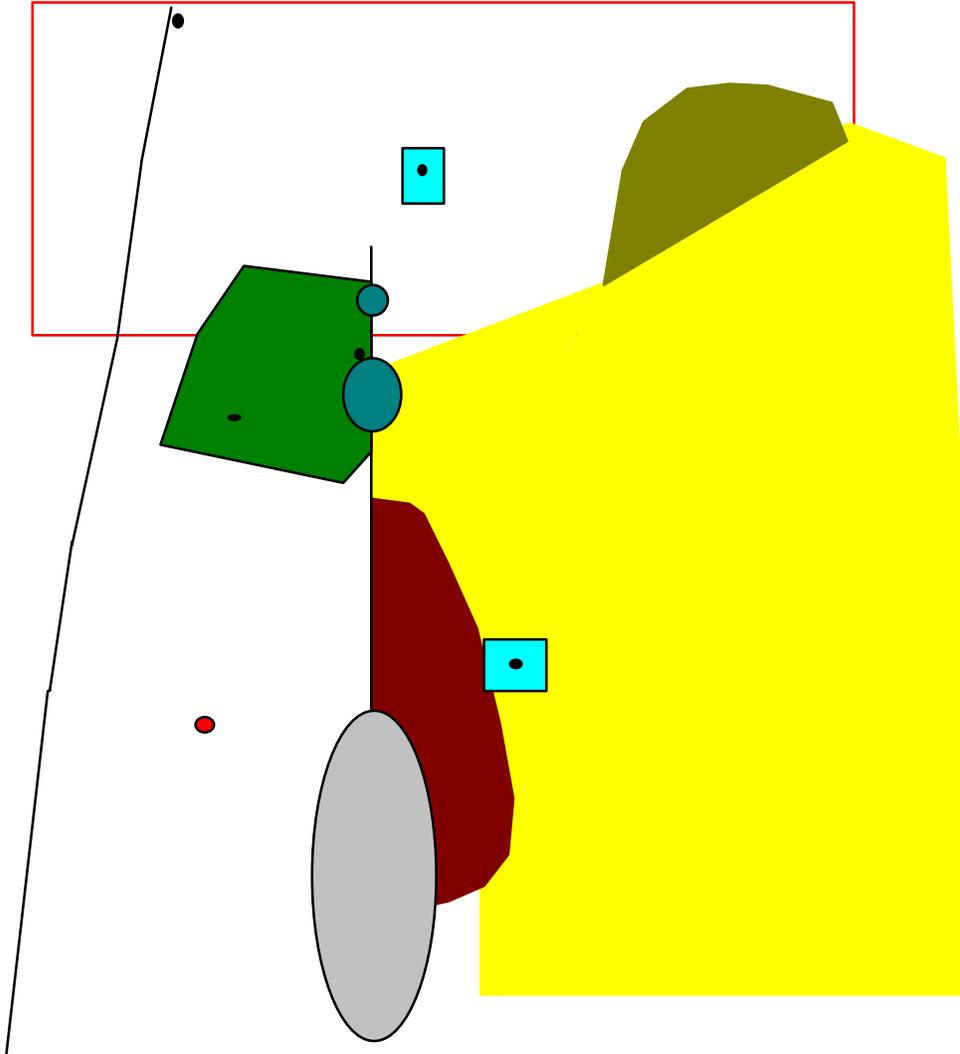
returned from the Jordan, led by the Spirit in the desert where for forty days he was tempted by the devil, devil led him up to a high place and showed him in an instant all the kingdom's of the world (Mt. Nebo?), devil led him to Jerusalem, to the highest point of the Temple.

Jesus, full of the Holy Spirit, returned from the Jordan and was led by the Spirit in the desert, (Luke 4:1 NIV)

### ***E. His own people rejected Jesus (4:14-30).***

Location -- Jesus returned to Galilee in the power of the Spirit, he went to Nazareth, Capernaum, Zarapath, Sidon, and talked about Naaman the Syrian,

## Great Events

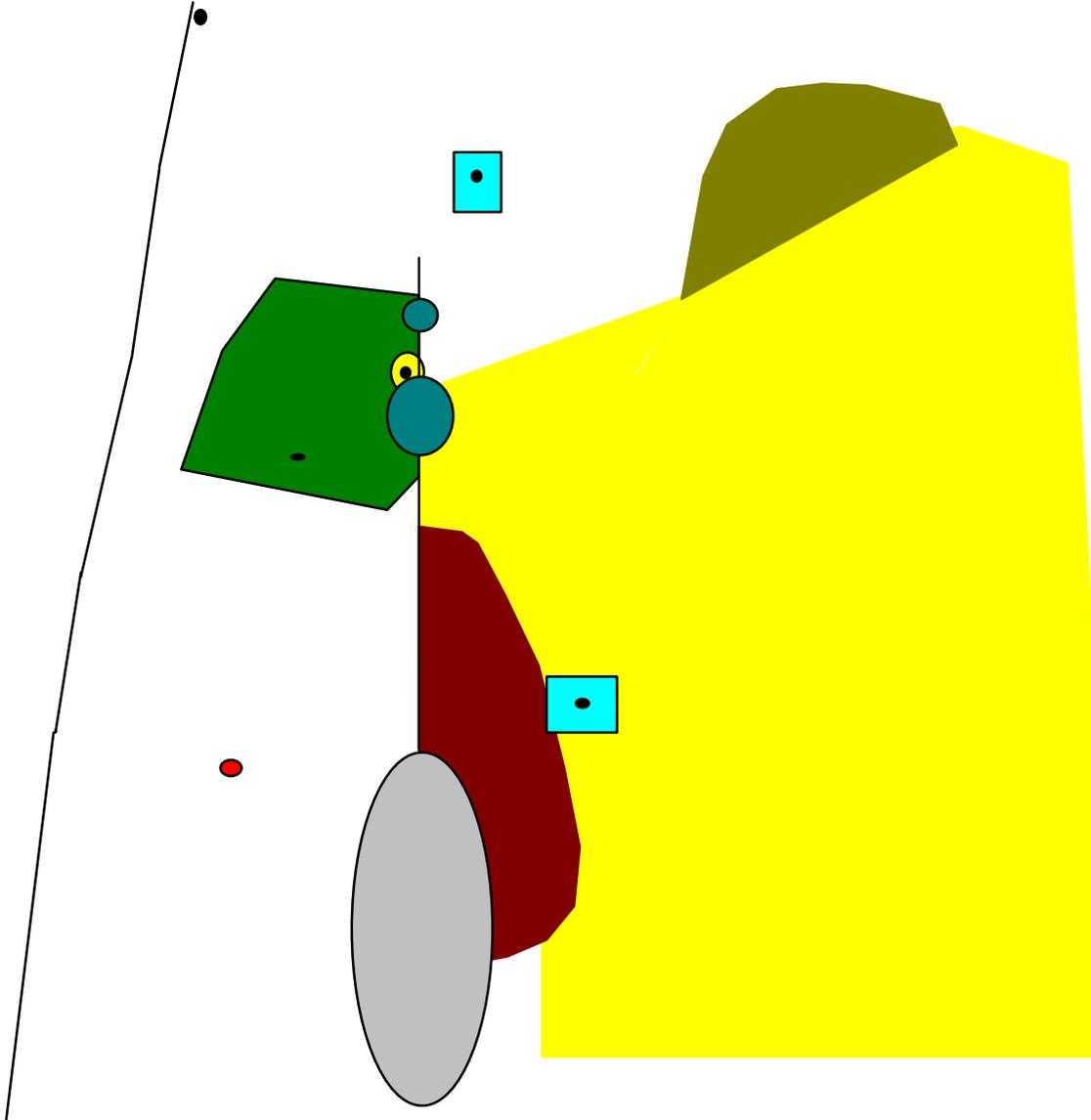


Jesus returned to Galilee in the power of the Spirit, and news about him spread through the whole countryside. (Luke 4:14 NIV)

***F. Jesus revealed messianic power in teaching and healing (4:31-37).***

Location -- Capernaum in Galilee,

## Great Events



Then he went down to Capernaum, a town in Galilee, and on the Sabbath began to teach the people. (Luke 4:31 NIV)

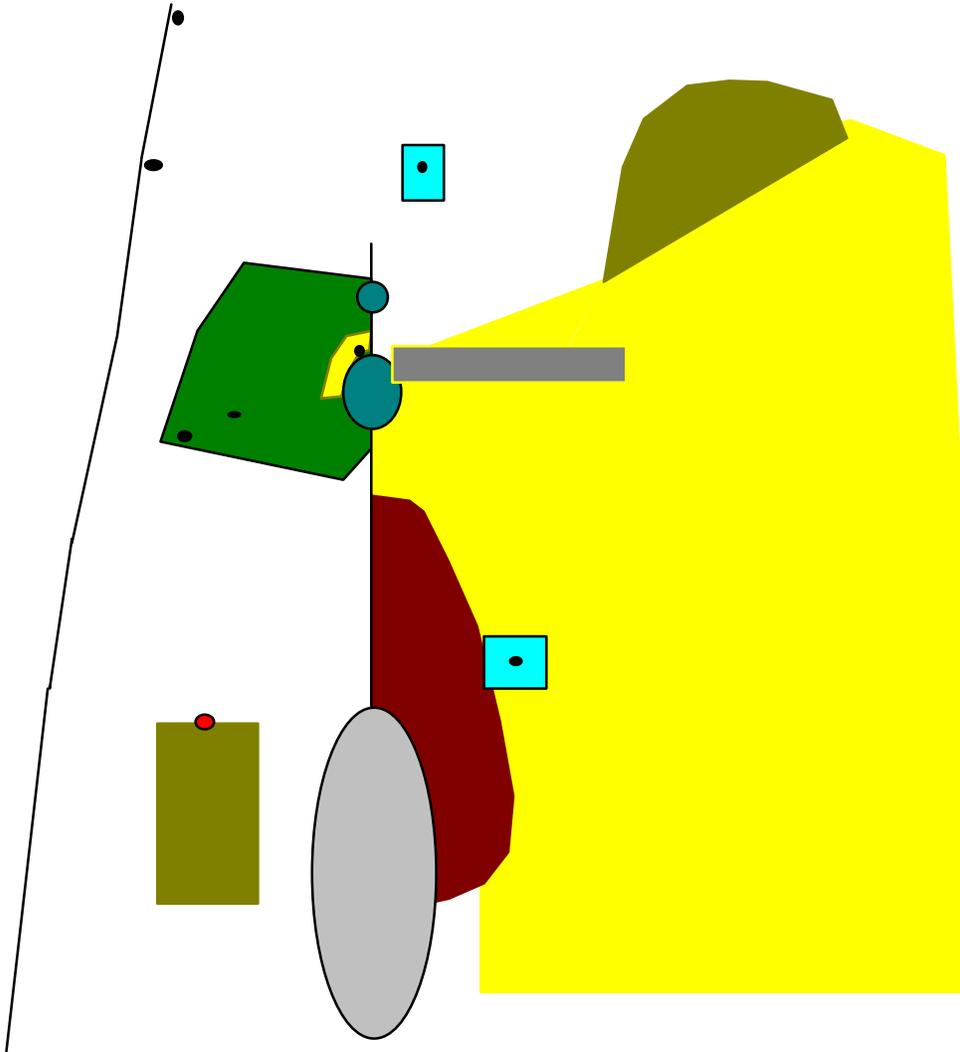
***G. Jesus followed God's agenda to establish God's kingdom (4:38-44).***

Location -- Galilee and Judea





## Great Events



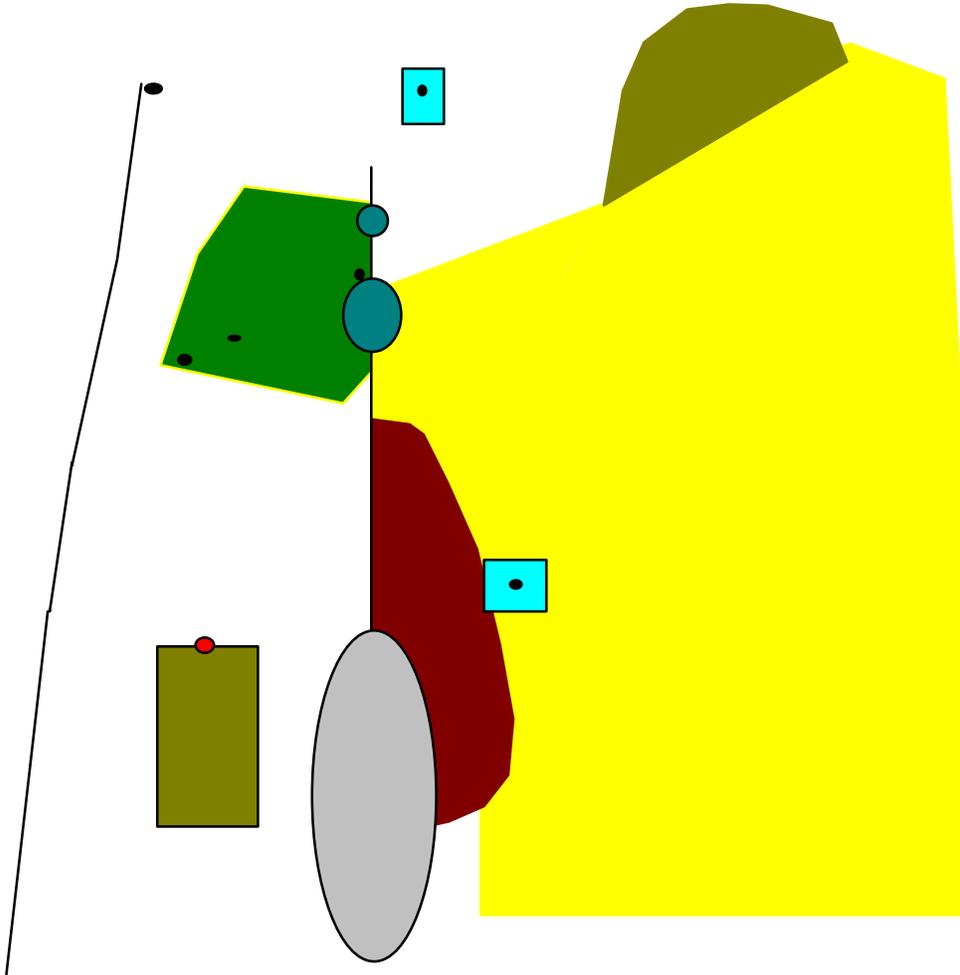
Jesus standing by the Lake of Gennesaret, while Jesus was in one of the towns, Jesus often withdrew to lonely places and prayed.

One day as Jesus was standing by the Lake of Gennesaret, with the people crowding around him and listening to the word of God, (Luke 5:1 NIV)

## Great Events

### *B. Jesus proved power to forgive (5:17-26).*

Location -- Galilee -



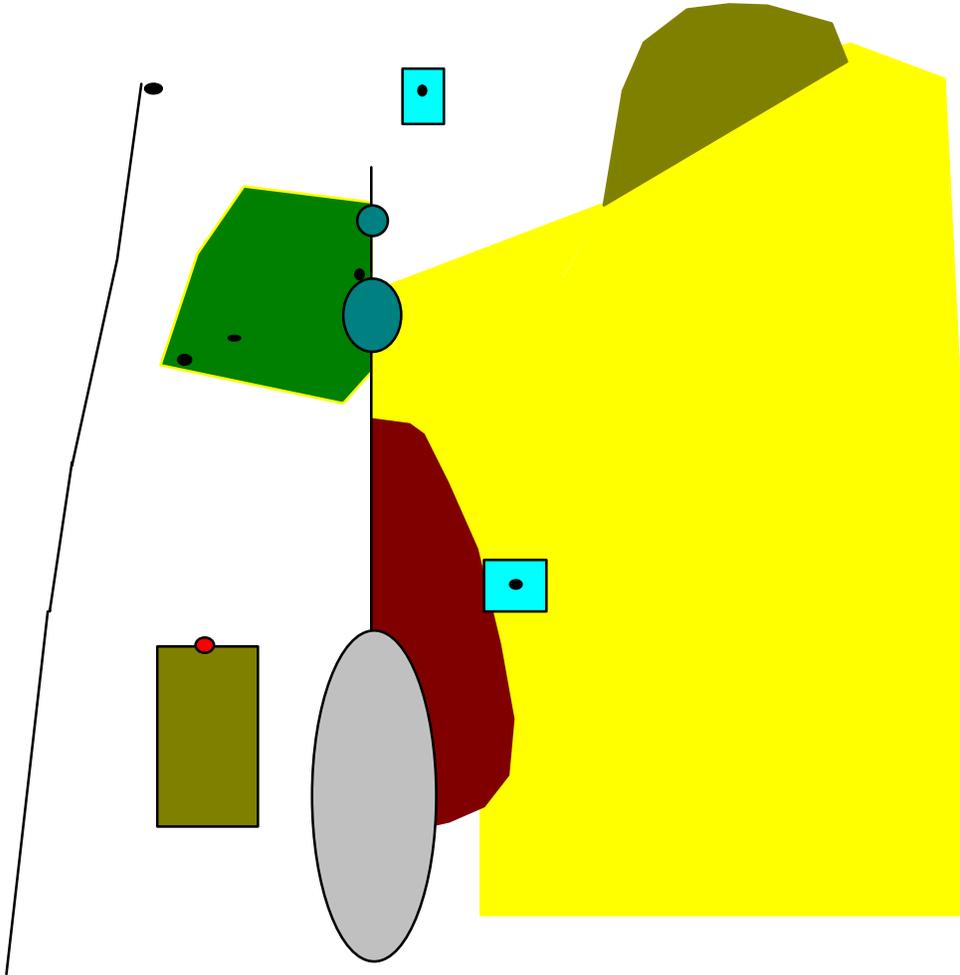
Pharases and teachers of the law had come there from every village of Galilee, and from Judea and Jerusalem.

One day as he was teaching, Pharisees and teachers of the law, who had come from every village of Galilee and from Judea and Jerusalem, were sitting there. And the power of the Lord was present for him to heal the sick. (Luke 5:17 NIV)

## Great Events

*C. Jesus called sinners into the joy of the messianic age (5:27-39).*

Location -- Galilee --



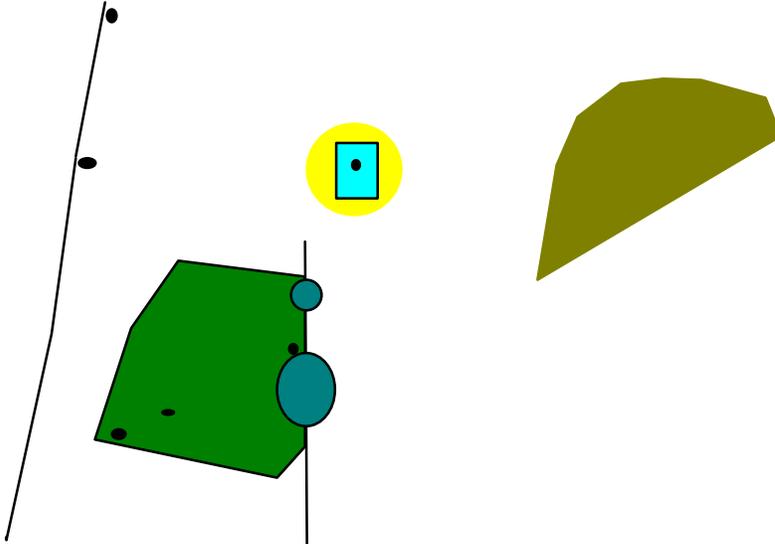
After this, Jesus went out and saw a tax collector by the name of Levi sitting at his tax booth. "Follow me," Jesus said to him, (Luke 5:27 NIV)



## Great Events

*E. Jesus called disciples to a life of loving action (6:12-49).*

Location -- Mt. Hermon --



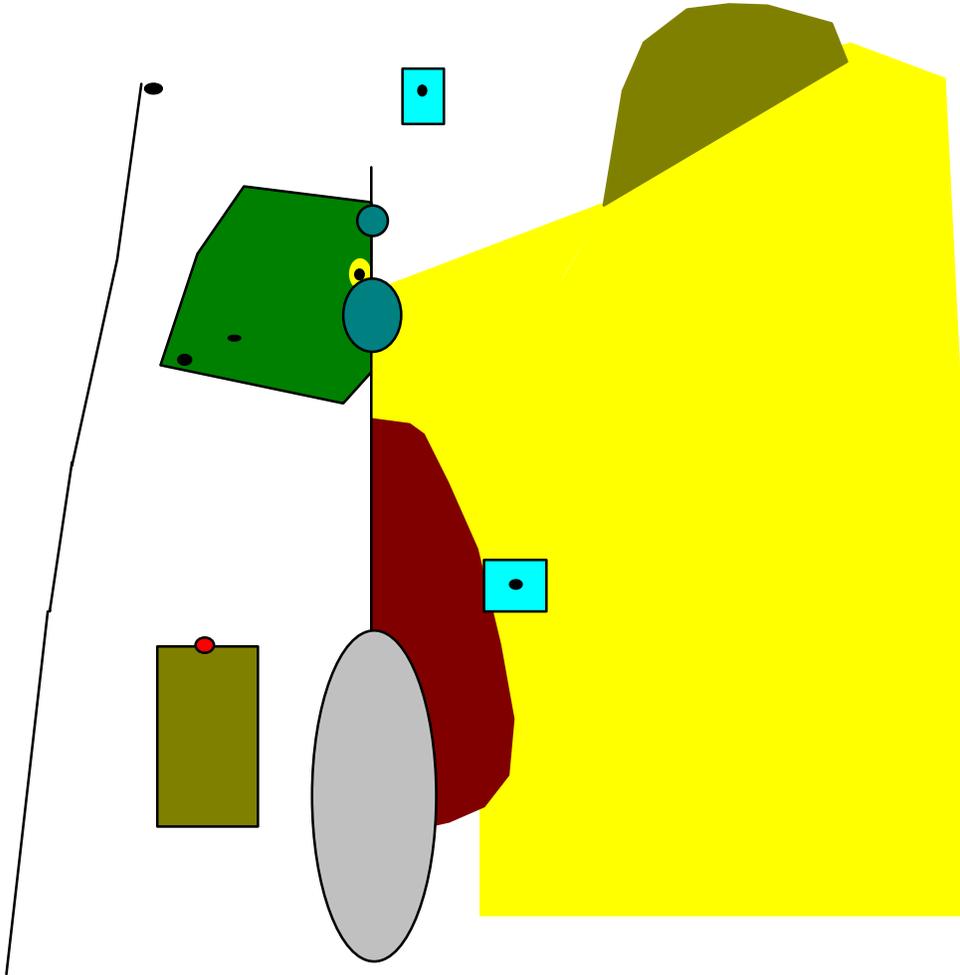
One of those days Jesus went out on a mountainside to pray, he went down with his apostles and stood on a level place, large crowd was there from all over Judea, from Jerusalem, and from the coast of Tyre and Sidon.

One of those days Jesus went out to a mountainside to pray, and spent the night praying to God. (Luke 6:12 NIV)

## Great Events

*F. Jesus' mission was to all people (7:1-10).*

Location -- Capernum --

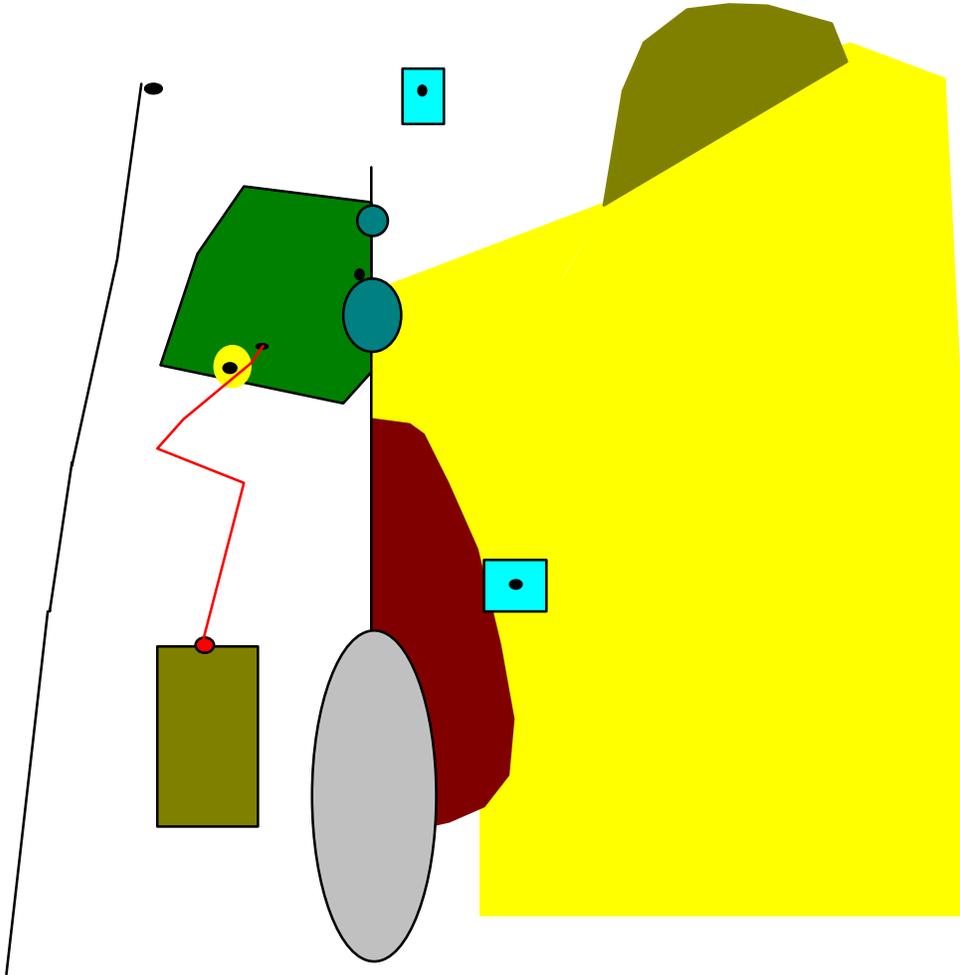


When Jesus had finished saying all this in the hearing of the people, he entered Capernaum. (Luke 7:1 NIV)

## Great Events

*G. Jesus' message was accepted by needy multitudes (7:11-17).*

Location --Nain --



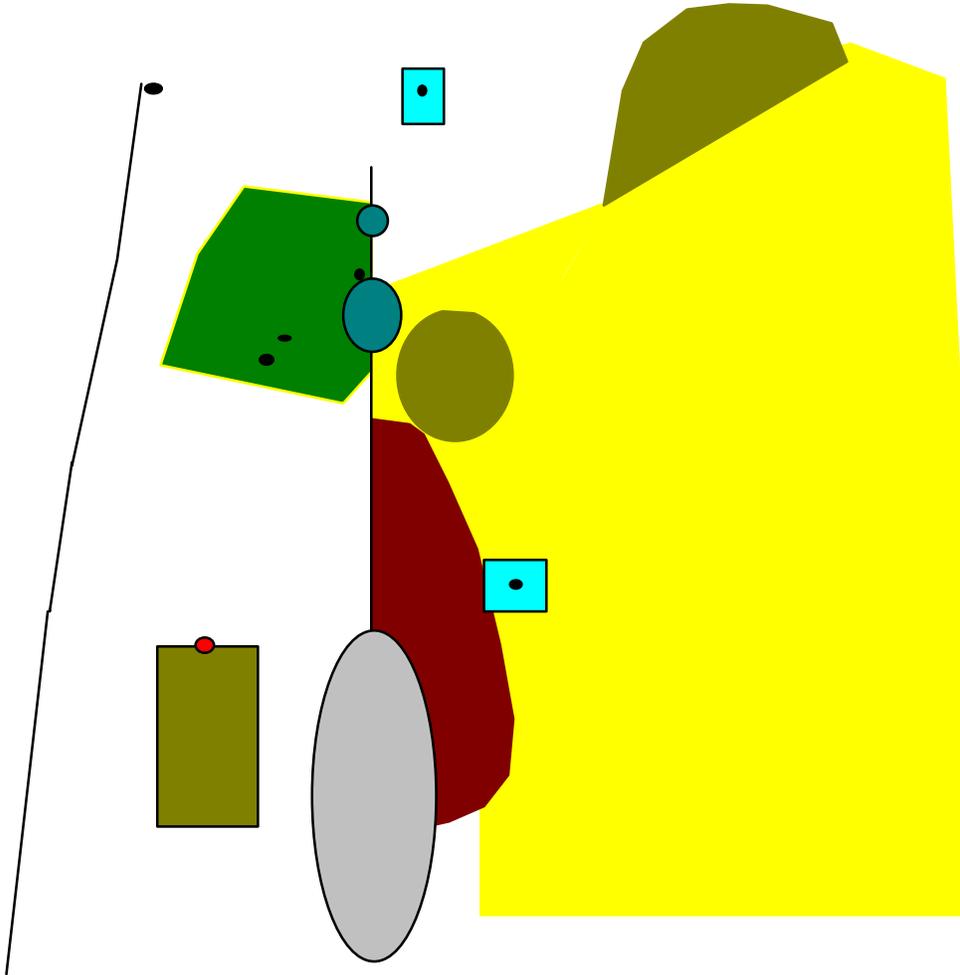
Soon afterward Jesus went to a town called Nain. This news about Jesus spread throughout Judea and the surrounding country.

Soon afterward, Jesus went to a town called Nain, and his disciples and a large crowd went along with him. (Luke 7:11 NIV)

## Great Events

*H. Jesus fulfilled His Spirit-given mission (7:18-23).*

Location -- Jesus in Galilee, John in the Desert --



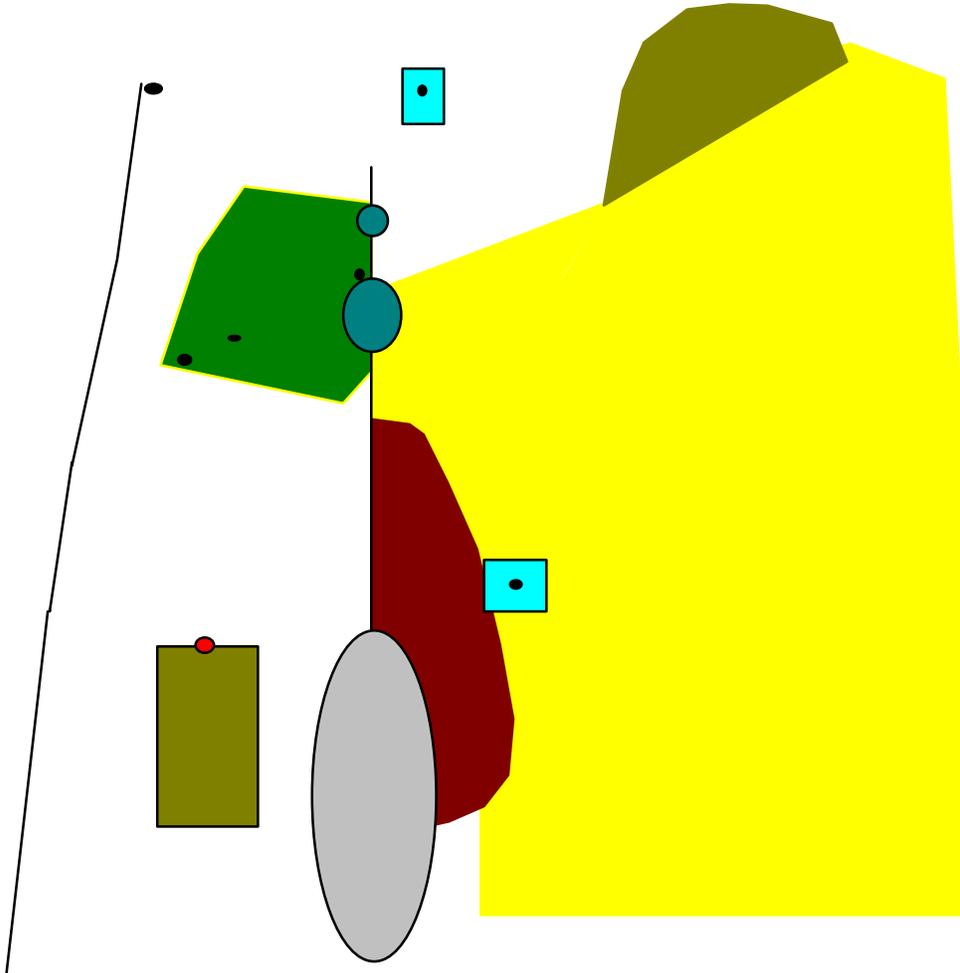
John sent two of his disciples to the Lord, from out in the desert and in the country around Jordan to (?) Naim or the country around Capernaum, or Galilee (?).

John's disciples told him about all these things. Calling two of them, (Luke 7:18 NIV)

# Great Events

## *I. Jesus' mission inaugurated God's kingdom (7:24-30).*

Location -- Galilee --



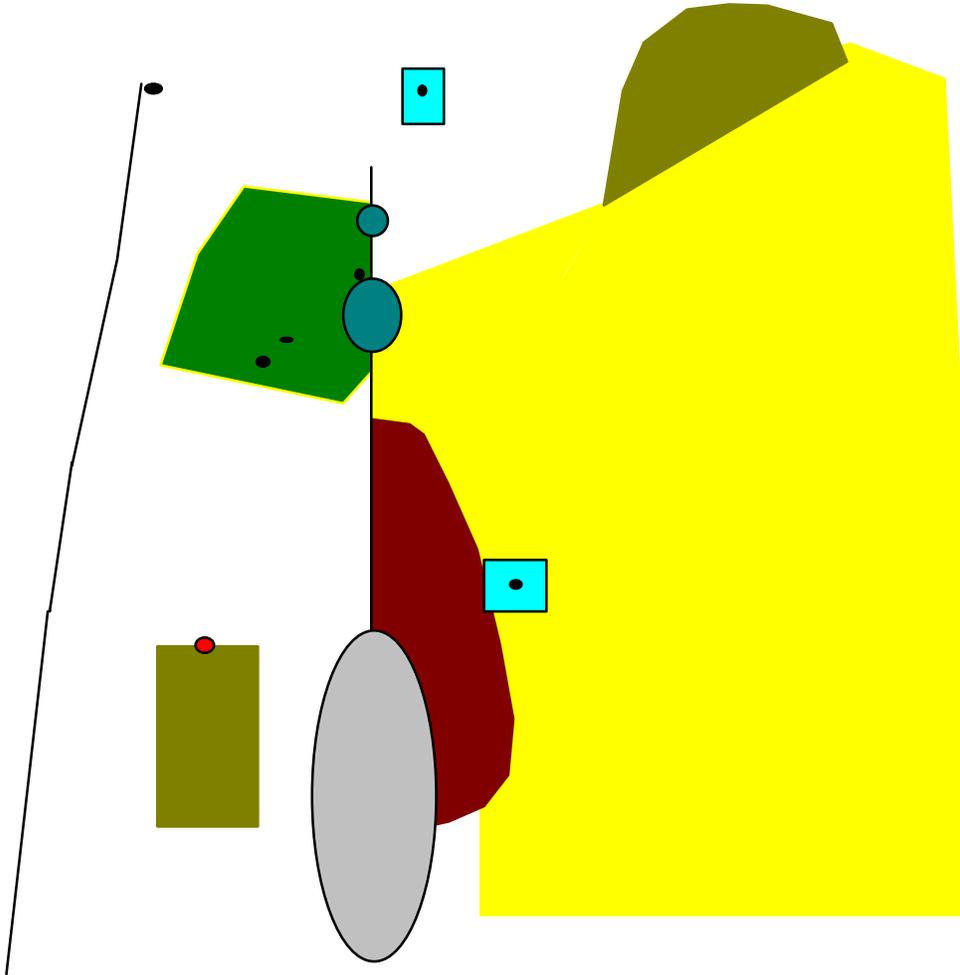
What did you go out in the desert to see?, Naim (?) or around Capernaum (?), or Galilee(?)

After John's messengers left, Jesus began to speak to the crowd about John: "What did you go out into the desert to see? A reed swayed by the wind? (Luke 7:24 NIV)

## Great Events

*J. Jesus' mission emphasized forgiveness (7:31-50).*

Location -- Galilee --



One of the Pharisees invited Jesus to have dinner with him, so he went to the Pharisees' house and reclined at the table.

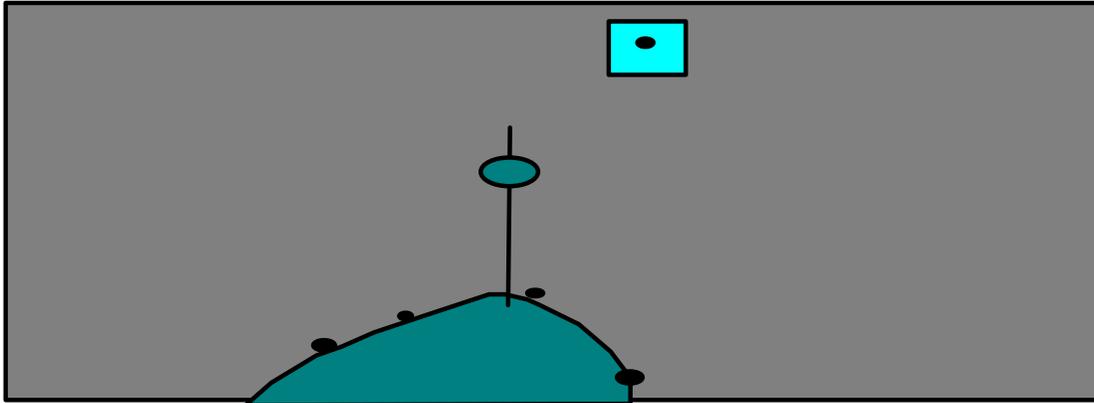
"To what, then, can I compare the people of this generation? What are they like?  
(Luke 7:31 NIV)

## Great Events

**V. God's Kingdom Involves Power but Demands Faithfulness to the Point of Death (8:1-9:50).**

*Twelve Events*

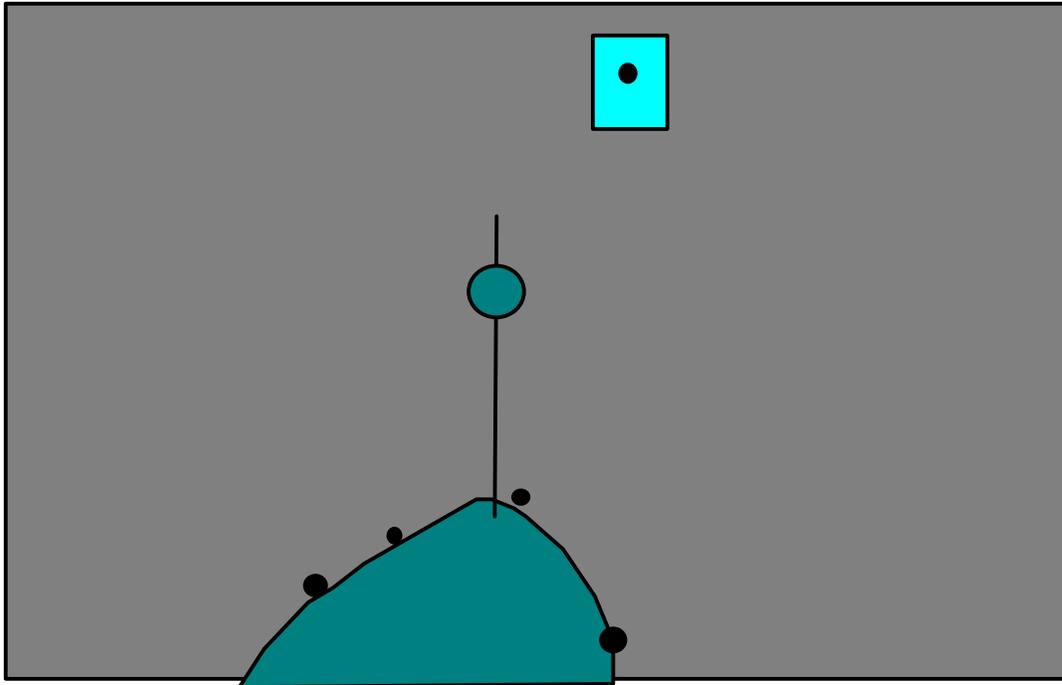
*Six Locations -- Galilee, Crossing to the Region of the Gerasenes, Region of the Gerasenes, vilages of Galilee, Bethsaida, Mt. Hermon, down from Mt. Hermon,*



## Great Events

### *A. Socially deprived accepted God's kingdom (8:1-3).*

Location -- Galilee --



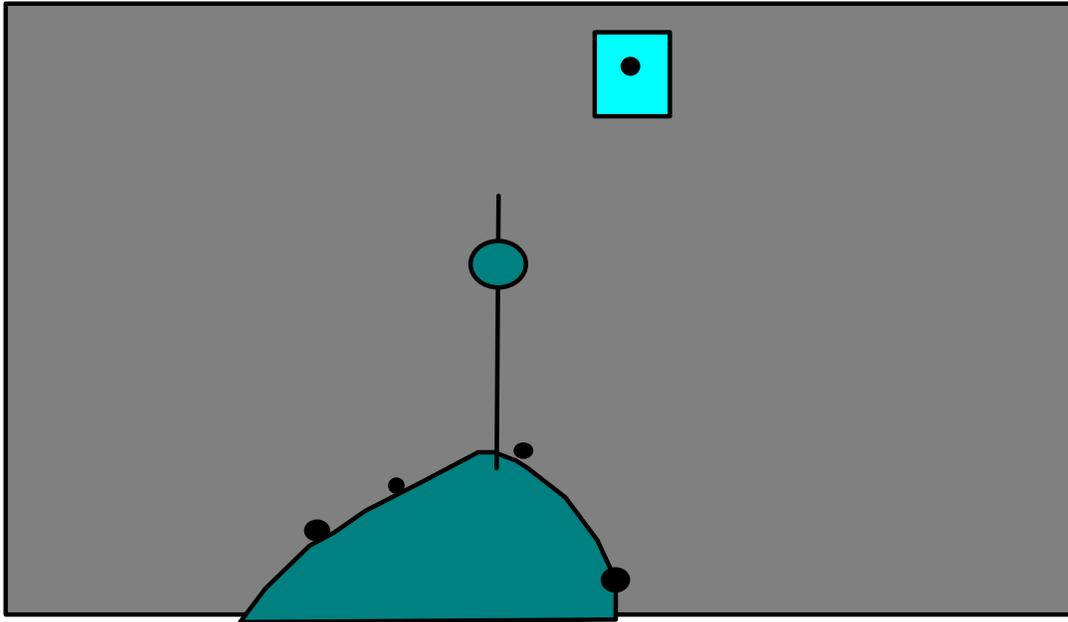
After this Jesus traveled from one town and village to another, proclaiming the good news of the kingdom of God.

After this, Jesus traveled about from one town and village to another, proclaiming the good news of the kingdom of God. The Twelve were with him, (Luke 8:1 NIV)

## Great Events

*B. Disciples are those who learn and follow Jesus' teachings (8:4-21).*

Location -- Galilee --



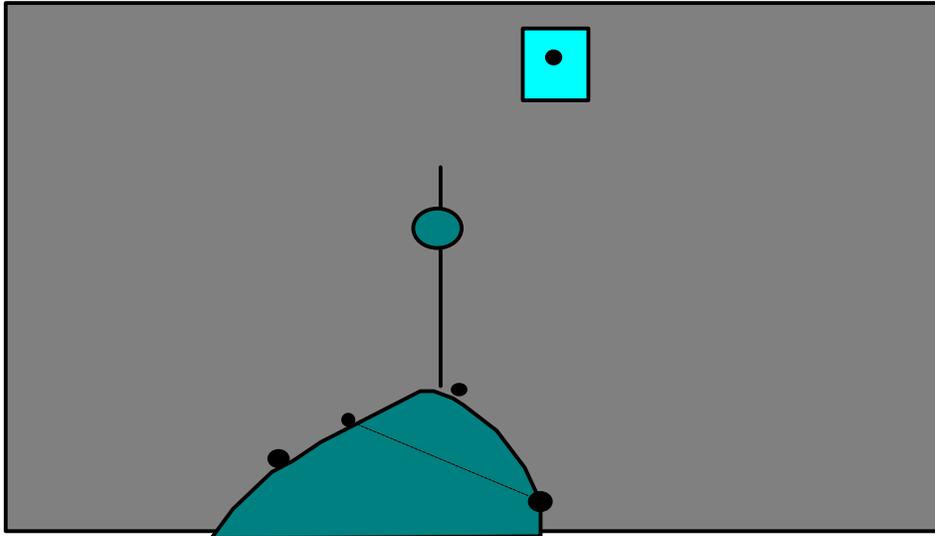
While a large crowd was gathering and people were coming to Jesus from town after town. (Galilee?)

While a large crowd was gathering and people were coming to Jesus from town after town, he told this parable: (Luke 8:4 NIV)

## Great Events

### *C. Jesus is Lord over threatening forces (8:22-25).*

Location -- Crossing to the Region of the Gerasenes --



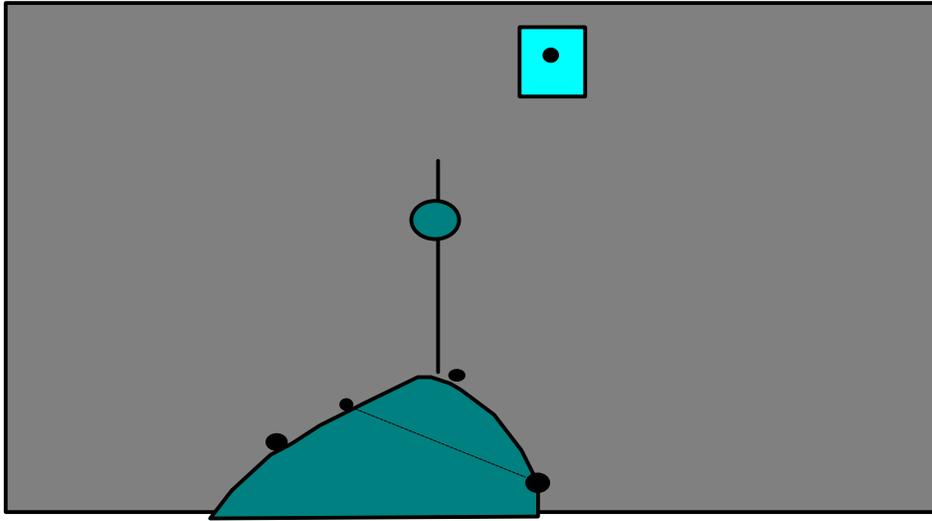
One day Jesus said to his disciples, "Let's go over to the other side of the lake." So they got into a boat and set out. (They sailed to the regions of the Gerasenes, which is across the lake from Galilee)

One day Jesus said to his disciples, "Let's go over to the other side of the lake." So they got into a boat and set out. (Luke 8:22 NIV)

## Great Events

### *D. Jesus is Lord over demonic forces (8:26-39).*

Location -- Region of the Gerasenes --

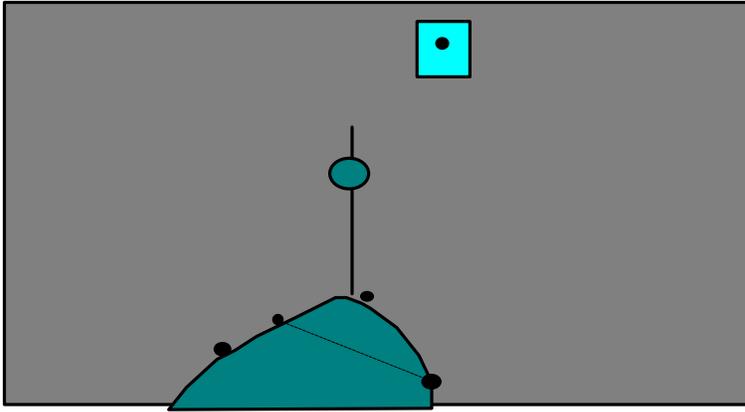


They sailed to the region of the Gerasenes, which is across the lake from Galilee.  
(Luke 8:26 NIV)

## Great Events

*E. Jesus is Lord over incurable diseases and death (8:40-56).*

Location -- Galilee --



Now when Jesus returned, a crowd welcomed him, for they were all expecting him.  
(Luke 8:40 NIV)

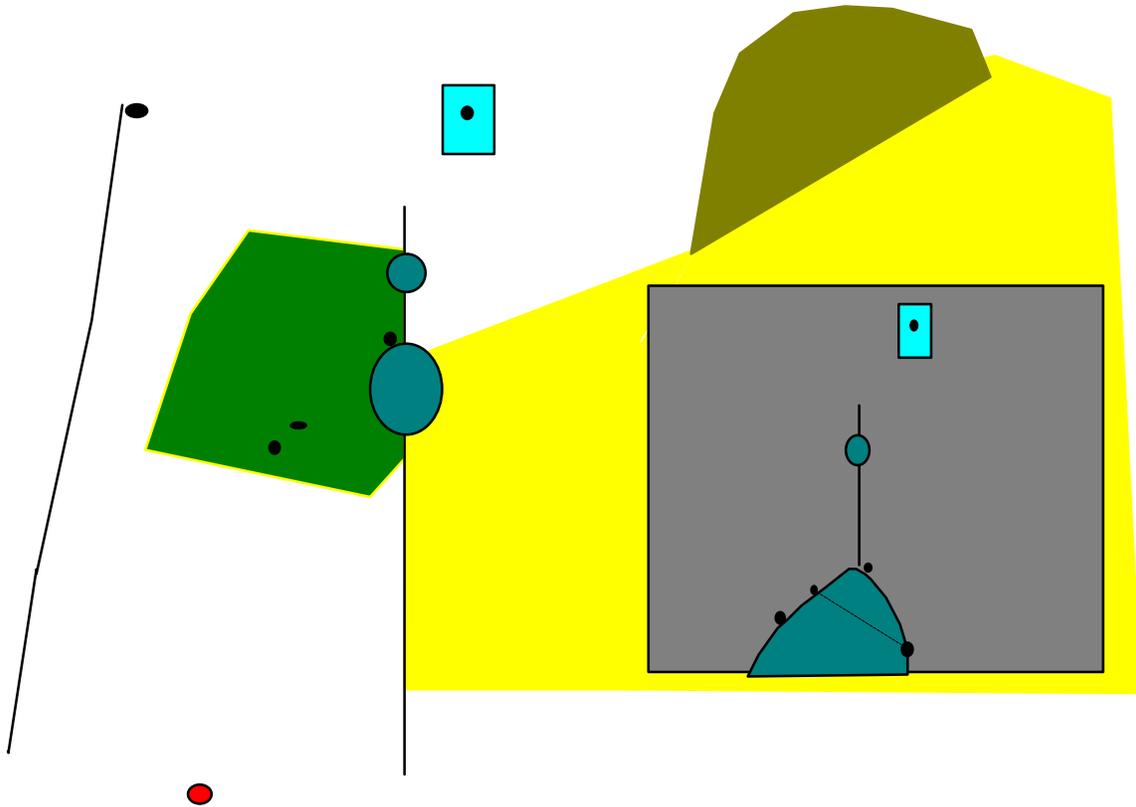




## Great Events

*H. Jesus' power satisfies human need (9:10-17).*

Location -- Galilee, Bethsaida --



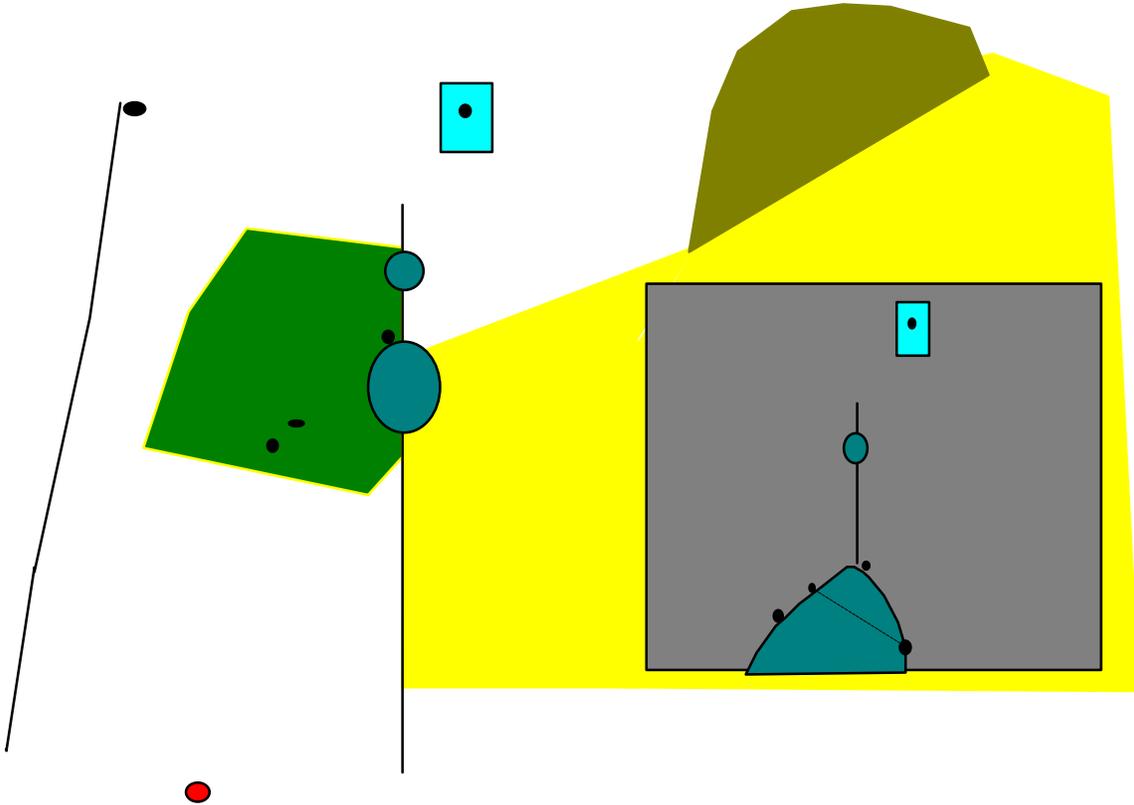
When the apostles returned (to Galilee), they reported to Jesus what they had done. He took them (the apostles) with him and they withdrew by themselves to a town called Bethsaida.

When the apostles returned, they reported to Jesus what they had done. Then he took them with him and they withdrew by themselves to a town called Bethsaida, (Luke 9:10 NIV)

## Great Events

### *I. God's kingdom is revealed in self-sacrificing suffering (9:18-27).*

Location -- Bethsaida, Galilee --

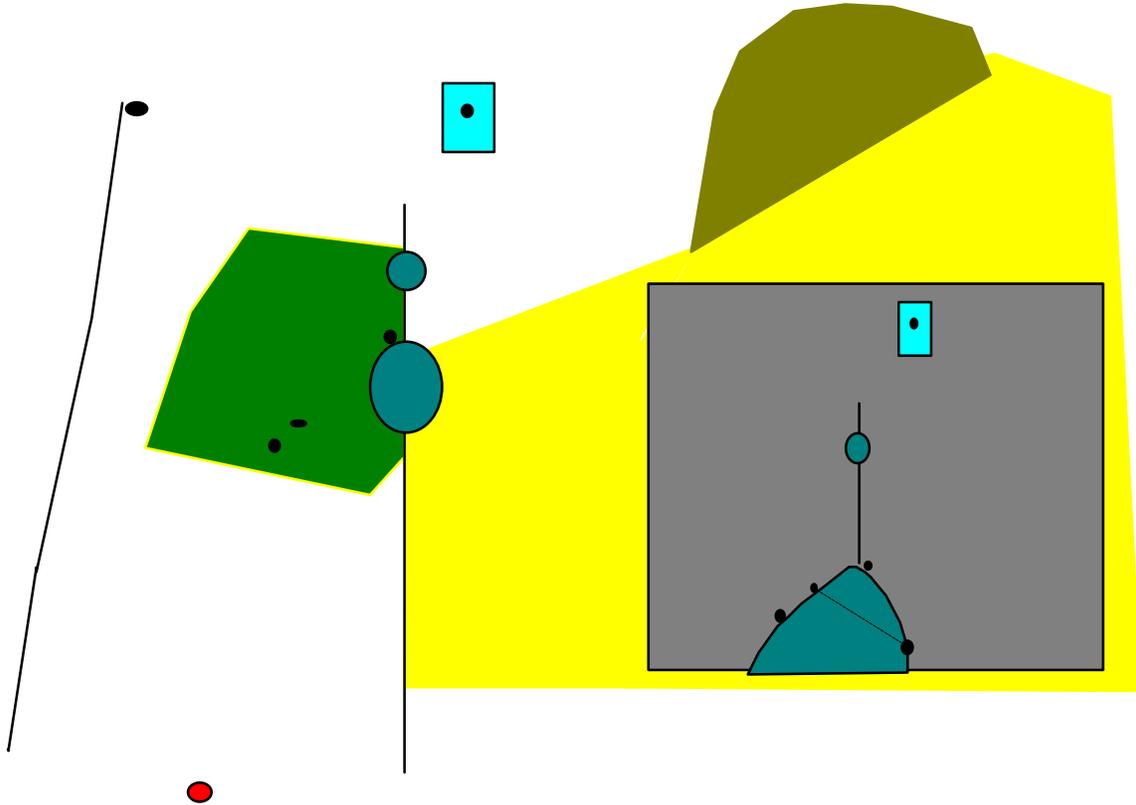


Once when Jesus was praying in private and his disciples were with him, he asked them, "Who do the crowds say I am?" (Luke 9:18 NIV)

## Great Events

*J. God, Moses, and Elijah affirmed Jesus' sonship (9:28-36).*

Location -- Mt. Hermon --

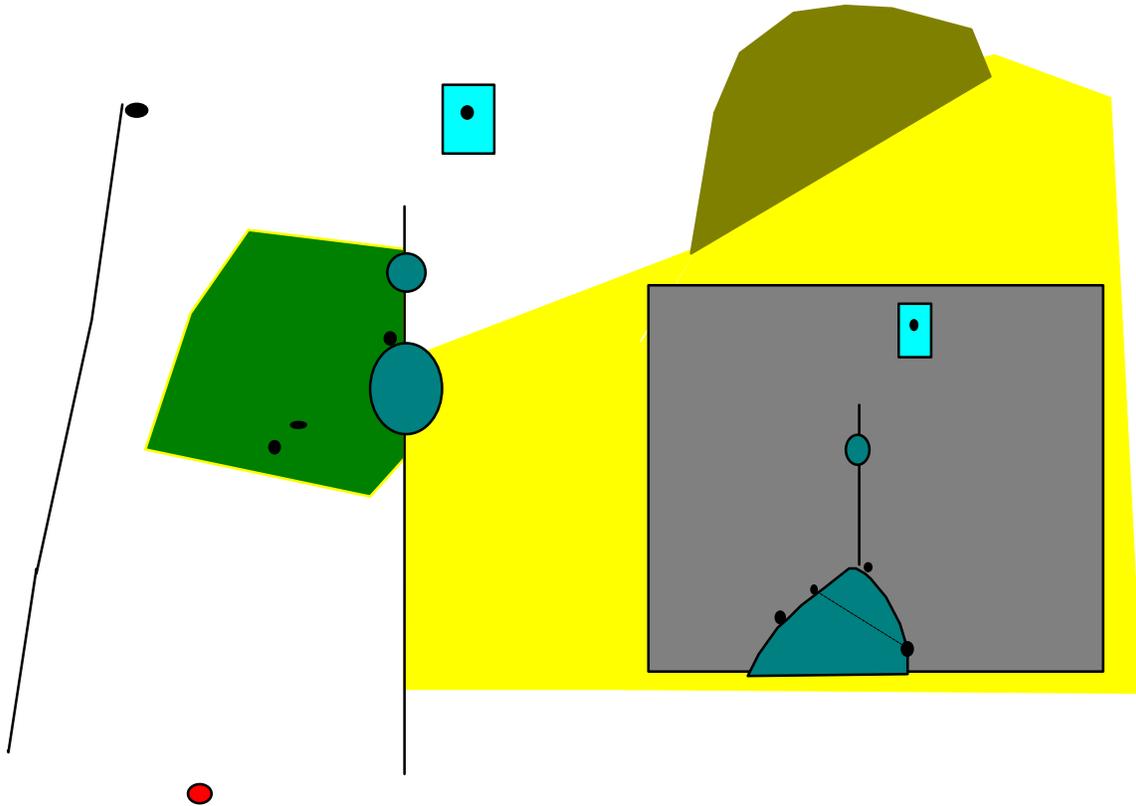


About eight days after Jesus said this he took Peter, John, and James with him and went up on a mountain to pray (Mt. Hermon?)

## Great Events

*K. Sacrificial commitment to the kingdom's mission is the source of kingdom power (9:37-45).*

Location -- Down from Mt. Hermon --

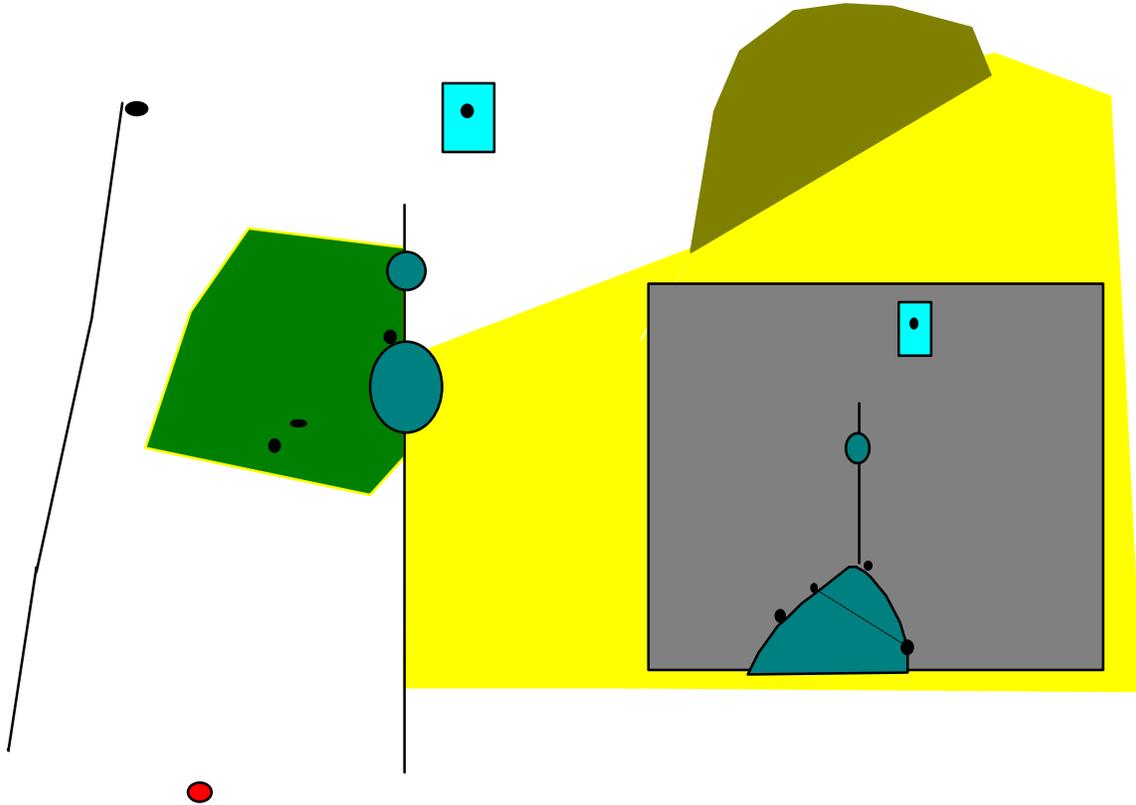


The next day, when they came down from the mountain, a large crowd met him.

# Great Events

*L. Faith and commitment are the source of true greatness (9:46-50).*

Location -- Down from Mt. Hermon --

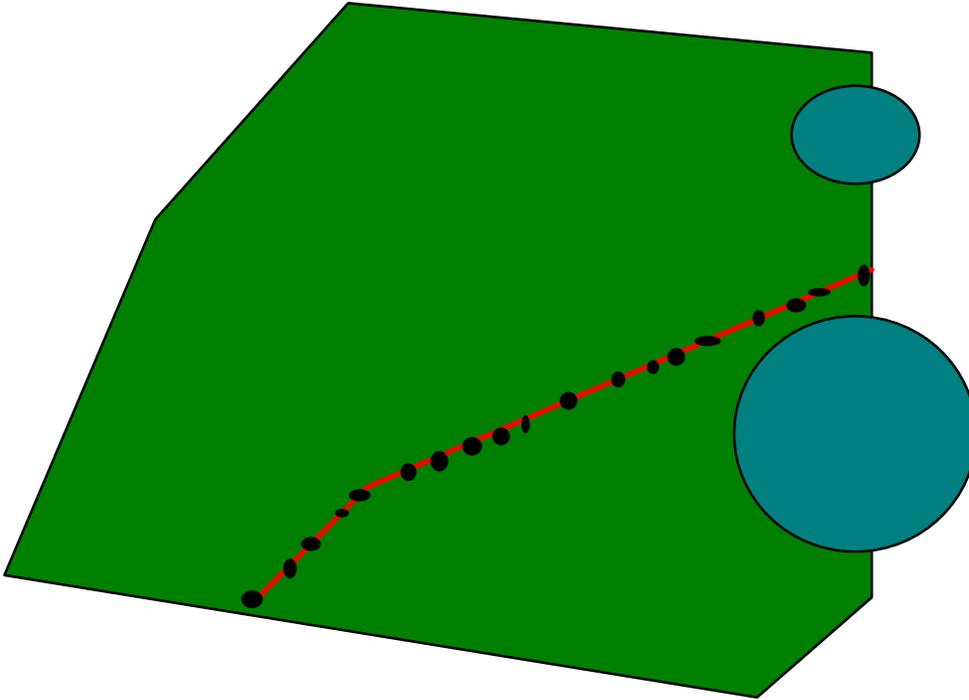


An argument started among the disciples..

# Great Events

## VI. The Kingdom Is Characterized by Faithful Ministry and Witness (9:51-13:21).

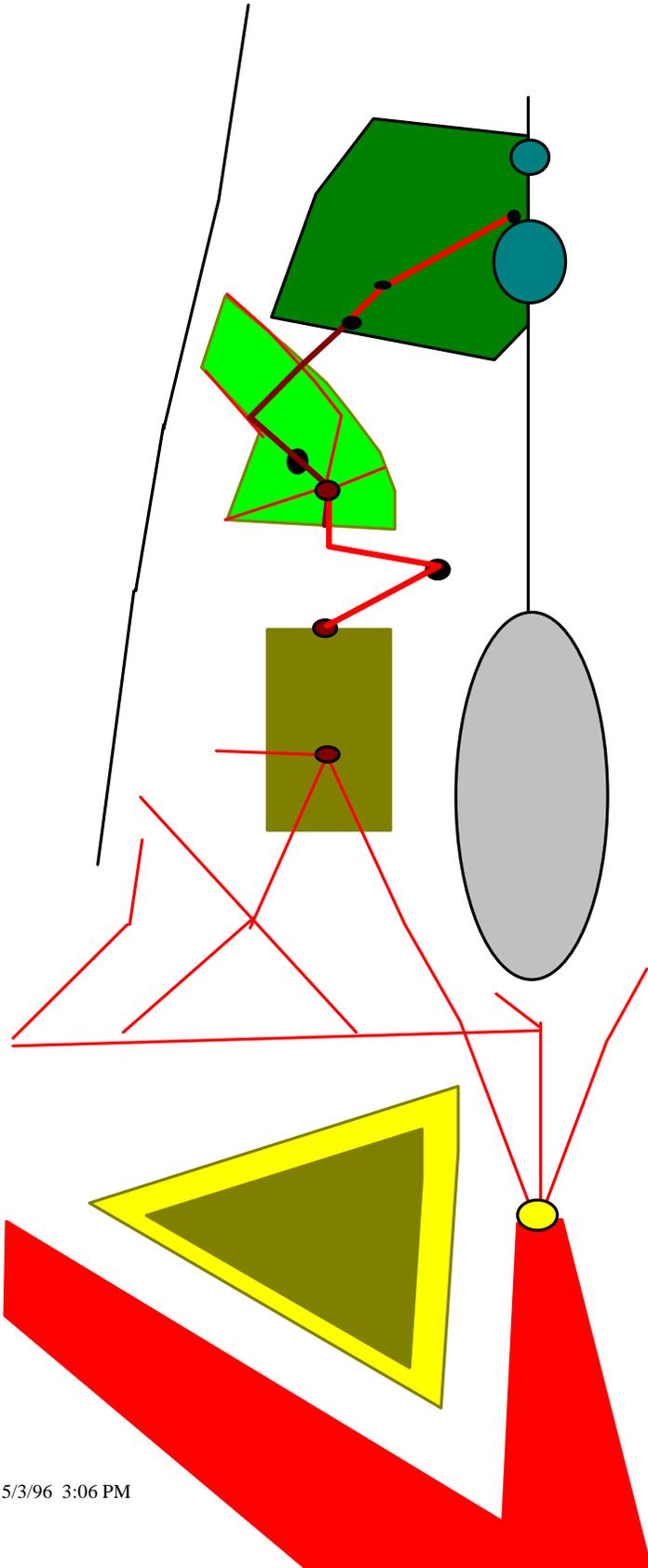
### *Nineteen Events*



## Great Events

*Five Locations -- Setting out to Jerusalem, traveling to Jerusalem, Martha's house, Jonah's Nineva, Queen of the South,*

# Great Events

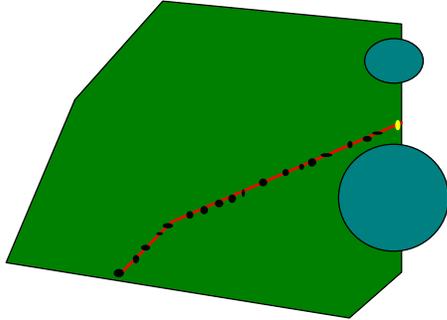


# Great Events

## Great Events

### *A. Unavoidable climax to Jesus' ministry awaited Him in Jerusalem (9:51-56).*

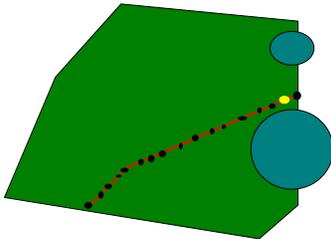
Location -- Setting out to Jerusalem --



As time approached for him to be taken up to heaven, Jesus resolutely set out for Jerusalem. Messengers went to a Samaritan village, to get things ready for him. They went to another village.

### *B. Kingdom service takes top priority (9:57-62).*

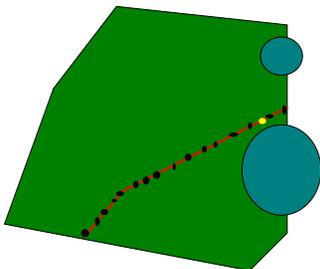
Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Galilee --



As they were walking along the road, a man said to him, "I will follow you wherever you go."

### *C. Nearing judgment calls for courageous witness (10:1-16).*

Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Galilee --

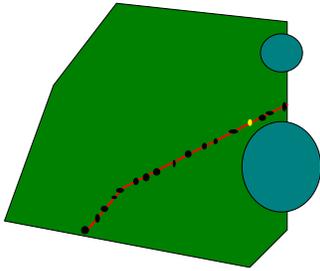


## Great Events

After this the Lord appointed seventy two others and sent them two by two ahead of him to every town and place where he was about to go (36 places?). Woe to you Korazin!, Woe to you, Bethsaida! Tyre, Sidon, Capernaum,

### ***D. The kingdom's mission requires joyful participation (10:17-20).***

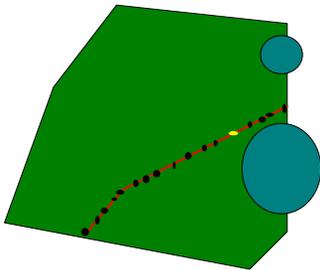
Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Galilee --



The seventy two returned with joy.

### ***E. Prophets looked for Jesus' revelation of God (10:21-24).***

Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Galilee --

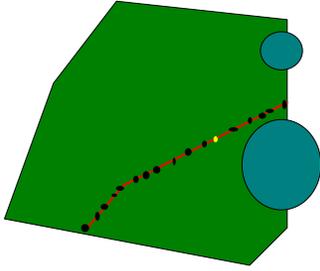


At that time, Jesus, full of the Holy Spirit, said, "I praise you Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because you have hid these things from the wise and learned, and revealed them to little children. .."

### ***F. Kingdom leaders provide loving ministry to others (10:25-37).***

Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Galilee --

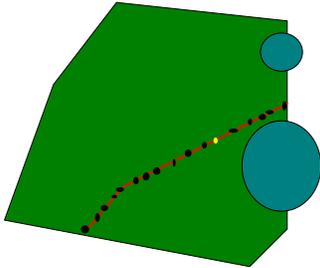
## Great Events



On one occasion an expert in the law stood up to test Jesus.

***G. A disciple's top priority is learning the Master's teaching (10:38-42).***

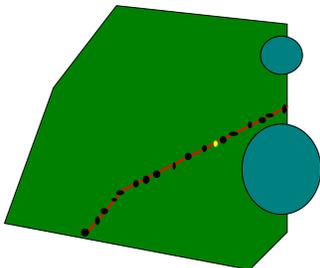
Location --Martha's house, Traveling to Jerusalem in Galilee --



As Jesus and his disciples were on their way, he came to a village where a woman named Martha opened her home to him.

***H. The Model Prayer characterizes kingdom members (11:1-13).***

Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Galilee --

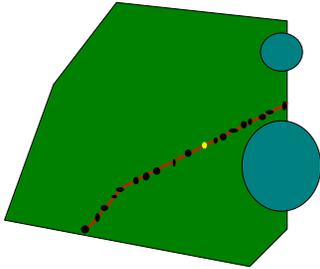


One day Jesus was praying in a certain place.

## Great Events

### *I. The kingdom's nearness is demonstrated in Jesus' power over demons (11:14-28).*

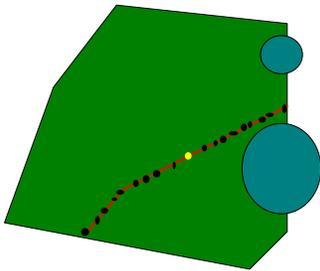
Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Galilee --



Jesus was driving out a demon that was mute.

### *J. The Son of Man is the only sign of the kingdom (11:29-32).*

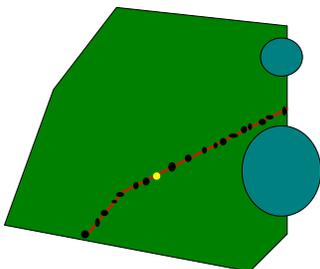
Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Galilee, Nineva, Queen of the South ?--



As the crowds increased, Jesus said, "This is a wicked generation. It asks for a miraculous sign, but none will be given except the sign of Jonah (to the Ninevites). The Queen of the South.

### *K. The kingdom brings true light (11:33-36).*

Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Galilee --

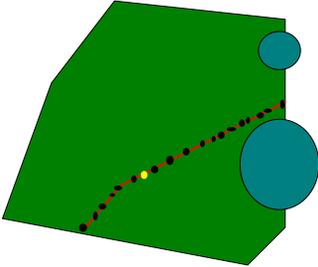


"No one lights a lamp..."

## Great Events

### *L. Kingdom members help the needy (11:37-54).*

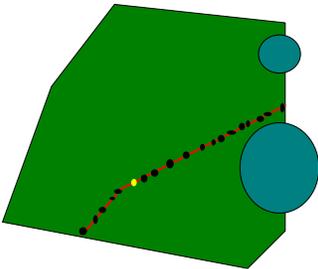
Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Galilee --



When Jesus had finished speaking a Pharisee invited him to eat with him; so he went in and reclined at the table. When Jesus left there, the Pharisees and teachers of the law began to oppose him fiercely and beset him with questions.

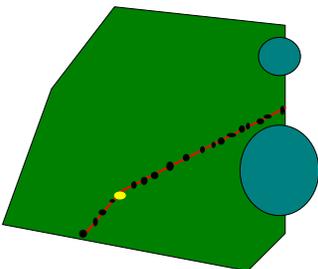
### *M. Kingdom members boldly witness to the Son of Man (12:1-12).*

Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Galilee-- Meanwhile, when a crowd of many thousands had gathered, so that they were trampling on one another, ..."Be on guard against the yeast of the Pharisees."



### *N. Kingdom members seek the kingdom of God first (12:13-34).*

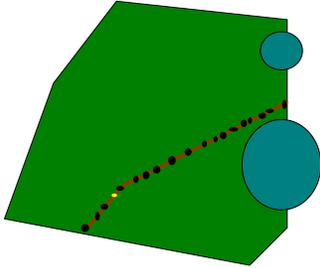
Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Galilee-- Someone in the crowd said to him, "Teacher, tell my brother to divide the inheritance with me." ....For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also.



## Great Events

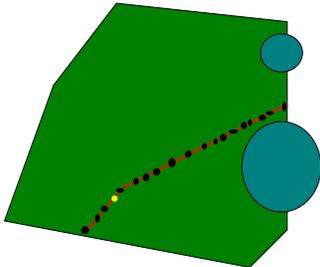
### ***O. Kingdom members are ready for the Master's return (12:35-48).***

Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Galilee-- “Be dressed ready for service and keep your lamps burning, like men waiting for their master to return from a wedding banquet, so that when he comes and knocks they can immediately open the door for him.”



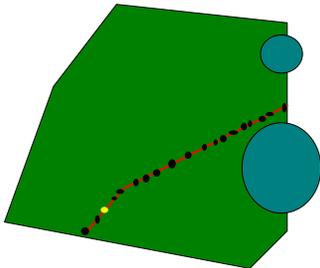
### ***P. Disciples cannot avoid opposition and division (12:49-53).***

Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Galilee-- “I have come to bring fire on the earth, and how I wish it were already kindled.”



### ***Q. Now is the time for repentance (12:54-13:19).***

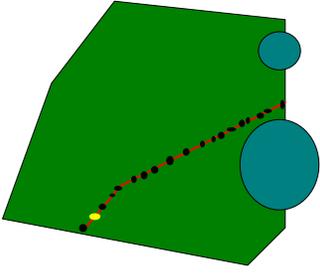
Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Galilee-- He said to the crowd: “When you see a cloud rising in the West you say: ‘It’s going to rain,’ and it does. ...”



### ***R. The kingdom frees from human regulations and satanic domination (13:10-17).***

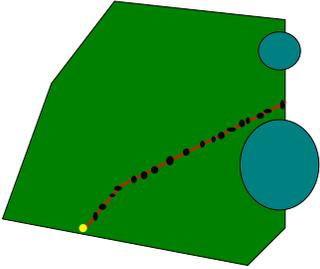
Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Galilee-- On a Sabbath Jesus was teaching in one of the synagogues.

## Great Events



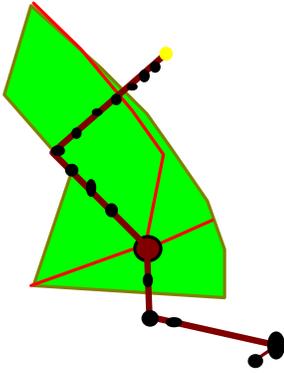
*S. The kingdom grows in a steady, surprising way (13:18-21).*

Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Galilee-- Then Jesus asked; "What is the Kingdom of God like? .."





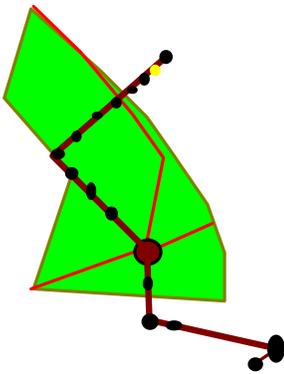
## Great Events



Then Jesus went through the towns and villages, teaching as he made his way to Jerusalem.

### ***B. Jesus' destiny not governed by humans (13:31-35).***

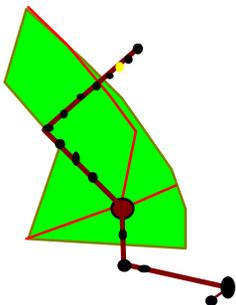
Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Samaria--



Outside Jerusalem ,At that time some Pharisees came to Jesus and said to him, "Leave this place (?) and go somewhere else. Herod wants to kill you." ... for surely no prophet can die outside Jerusalem."

### ***C. Kingdom conduct is governed by concern for people (14:1-14).***

Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Samaria--

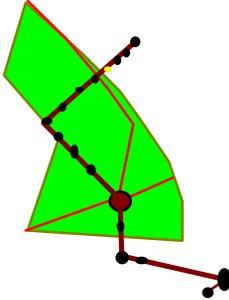


## Great Events

House of a prominent Pharisee

***D. Kingdom membership requires only acceptance of Jesus' invitation (14:15-24).***

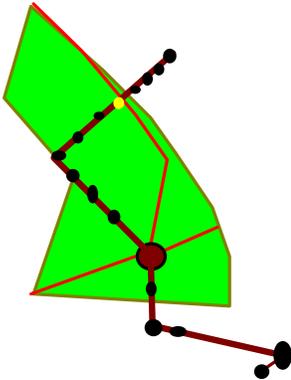
Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Samaria--



Same, house of a prominent Pharisee.

***E. Kingdom membership requires total allegiance (14:25-35).***

Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Samaria--

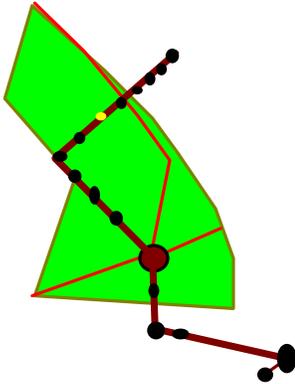


Large crowds were traveling with Jesus, and turning to them he said: "If anyone comes to me and does not hate his father and mother, his wife and children, his brothers and sisters -- yes, even his own life -- he cannot be my disciple."

***F. Sinners are joyfully accepted into kingdom (15:1-32).***

Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Samaria--

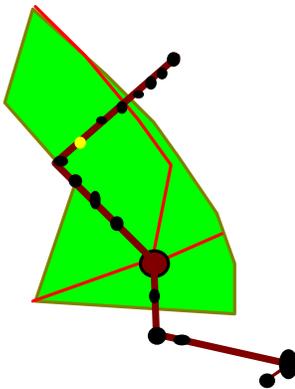
## Great Events



Now the tax collectors and “sinners” were all gathering around Jesus to hear him.

***G. Earthly treasure should serve kingdom purposes and should never be one's master (16:1-13).***

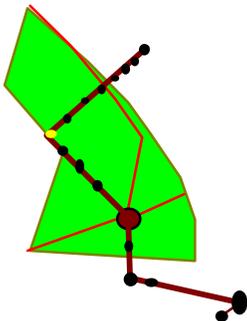
Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Samaria--



Jesus told his disciples: “There was a rich man whose manager was accused of wasting his possessions. ..”

***H. The kingdom fulfills the Old Testament (16:14-31).***

Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Samaria--

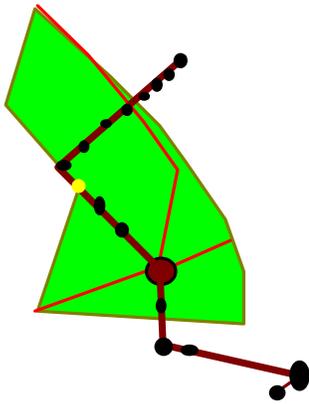


## Great Events

The Pharisees, who loved money, heard all this and were sneering at Jesus.

### *I. Kingdom membership requires forgiveness and service (17:1-10).*

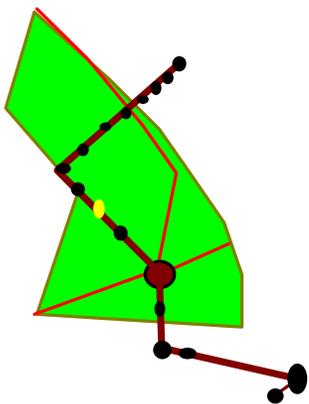
Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Samaria--



Jesus said to his disciples: "Things that cause people to sin are bound to come, but woe to that person through whom they come. .."

### *J. Faith is the only entrance requirement for the kingdom (17:11-19).*

Location -- Between Samaria and Galilee, Traveling to Jerusalem --

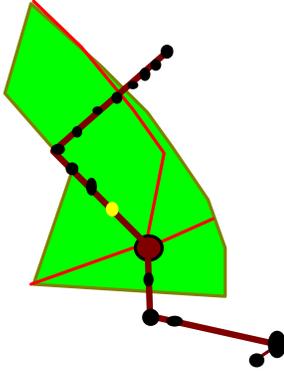


Not on his way to Jerusalem, Jesus traveled along the borders between Samaria and Galilee.

### *K. Kingdom members prepare for the sudden return of Jesus (17:20-37).*

Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Samaria--

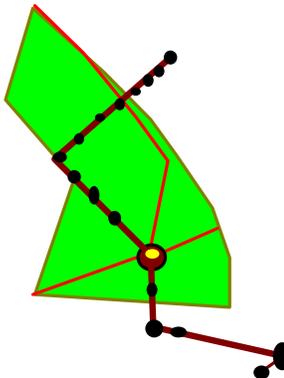
## Great Events



Once, having been asked by the Pharisees when the Kingdom of God would come, Jesus replied: “ The Kingdom of God does not come with your careful observation, ..”

### *L. Kingdom members are persistent in prayer (18:1-8).*

Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Samaria--

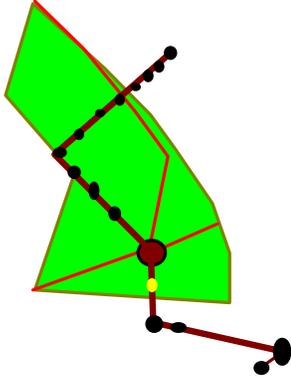


Then he told his disciples a parable to show them that they should always pray and not give up.

### *M. Kingdom membership requires trusting humility (18:9-17).*

Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Samaria--

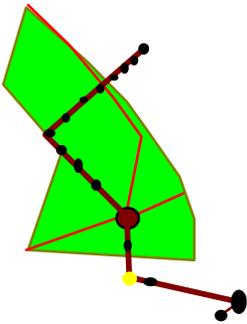
## Great Events



To some who were confident in their own righteousness and looked down on everybody else, Jesus told this parable. “Two men went up to the temple to pray, one a Pharisee, the other a tax collector. ..”

### *N. Obedient faith qualifies one for the kingdom (18:18-30).*

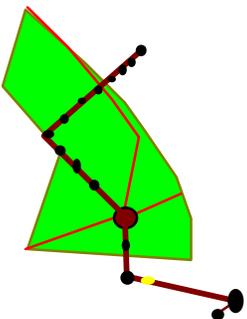
Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Samaria--



A certain ruler asked him, “Good teacher, what must I do to inherit eternal life?”

### *O. Discipleship requires allegiance to the Suffering Servant (18:31-43).*

Location -- Traveling to Jerusalem in Samaria--

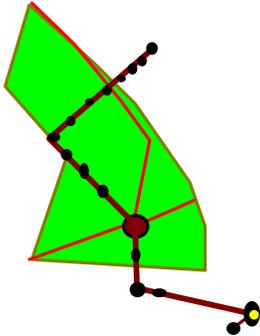


Jesus took the Twelve aside and told them, “ We are going up to Jerusalem and everything that is written by the Prophets about the Son of Man will be fulfilled. .. ”

## Great Events

### *P. Recognition of lostness is necessary for kingdom membership (19:1-10).*

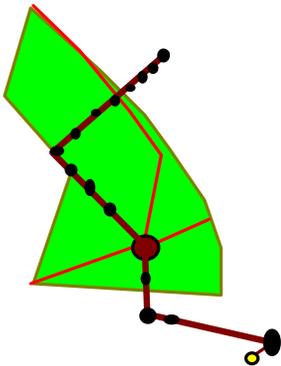
Location -- Jericho, Traveling to Jerusalem --



Jesus entered Jericho and was passing through. A man was there by the name of Zachaeus; he was a chief tax collector and was wealthy.

### *Q. Kingdom membership requires loyal service and patient waiting (19:11-27).*

Location -- Near Jerusalem, Traveling to Jerusalem --



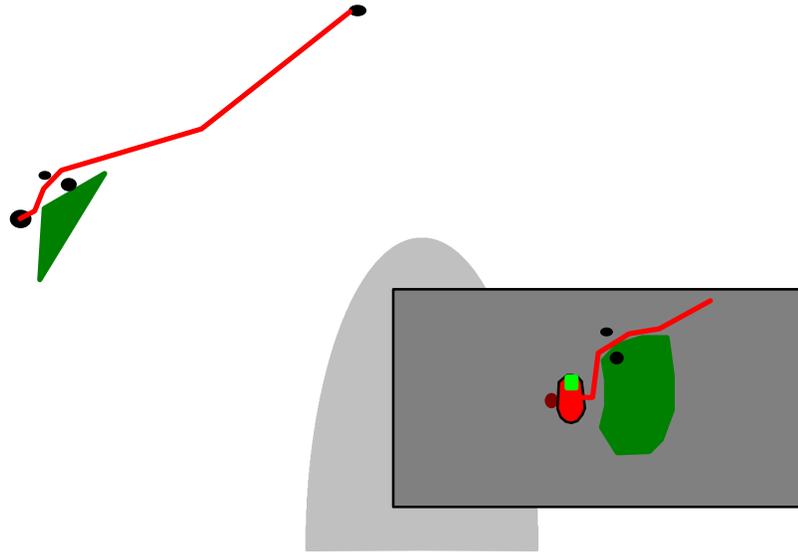
While they were listening to this he went on to tell them a parable, because he was near Jerusalem, and the people thought the Kingdom of God was going to appear at once.

## Great Events

### VIII. Jesus' Kingdom Power Aroused Opposition (19:28-22:6).

#### *Nine Events*

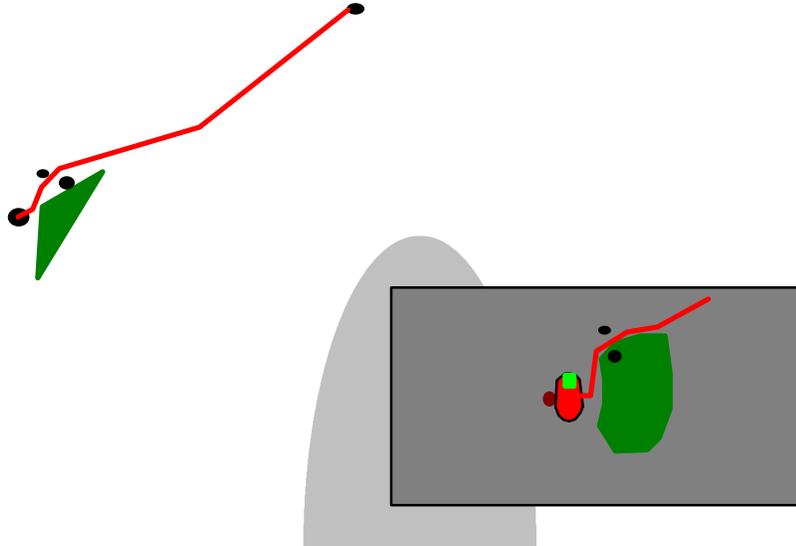
*Five Locations -- Going on up to Jerusalem, Approaching Bethpage and Bethany, At a hill called Mount of Olives, The Temple in Jerusalem, The Temple area,*



## Great Events

### *A. Israel rejected its promised King (19:28-44).*

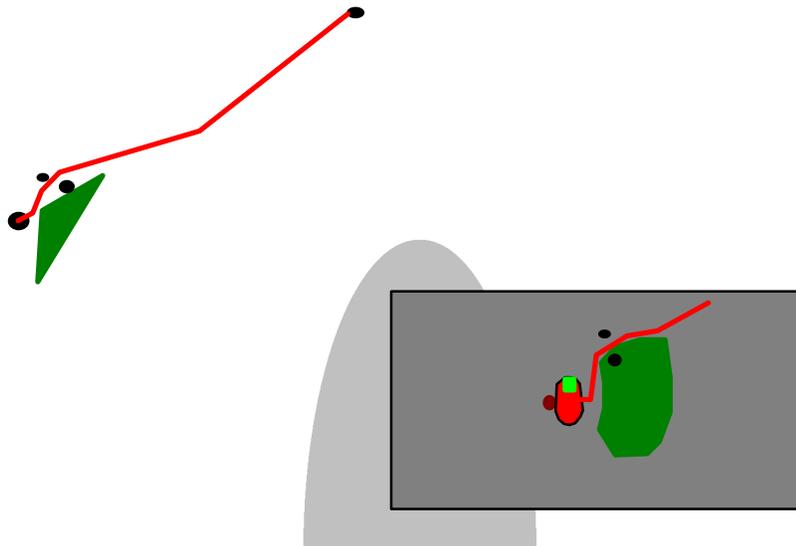
Location -- Going on up to Jerusalem,



(Luke 19:28-30 NIV) After Jesus had said this, he went on ahead, going up to Jerusalem. {29} As he approached Bethphage and Bethany at the hill called the Mount of Olives, he sent two of his disciples, saying to them, {30} "Go to the village ahead of you, and as you enter it, you will find a colt tied there, which no one has ever ridden. Untie it and bring it here.

### *B. Jesus exercised authority in the Temple (19:45-20:19).*

Location -- The Temple in Jerusalem,

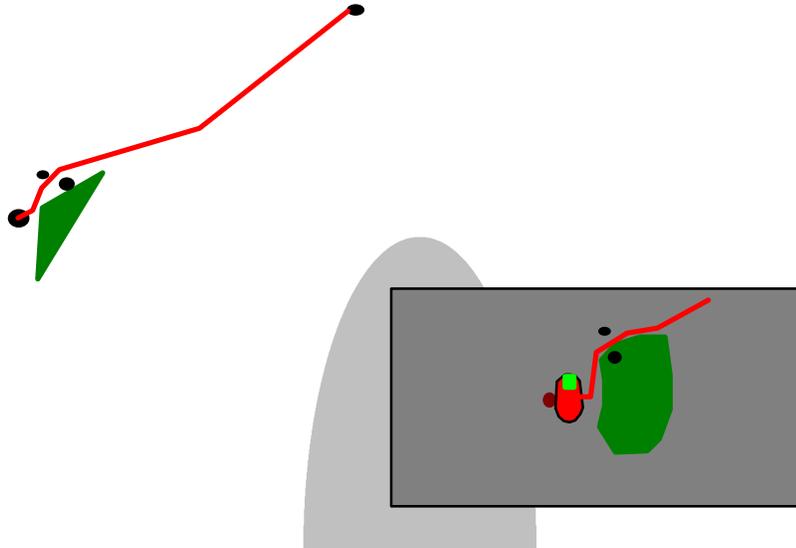


## Great Events

(Luke 19:45-47 NIV) Then he entered the temple area and began driving out those who were selling. {46} "It is written," he said to them, "My house will be a house of prayer"; but you have made it 'a den of robbers.'" {47} Every day he was teaching at the temple. But the chief priests, the teachers of the law and the leaders among the people were trying to kill him.

### *C. Jesus exercised God's authority (20:20-26).*

Location -- The Temple area

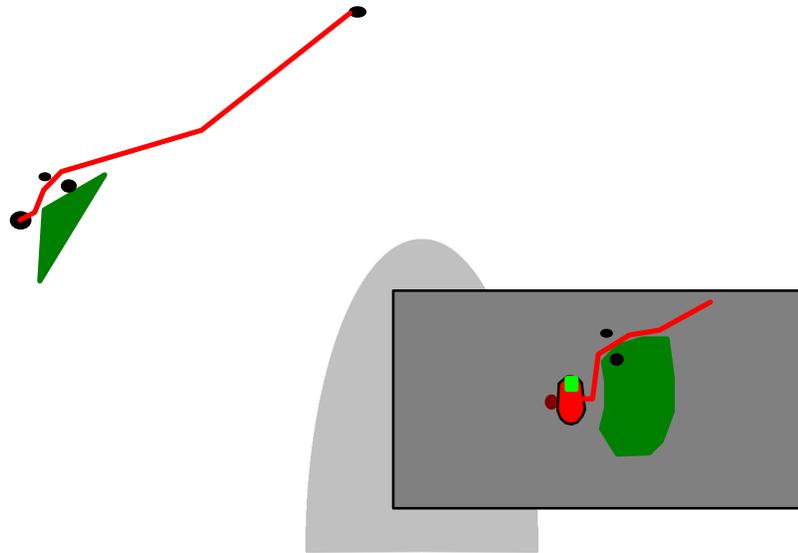


(Luke 20:20 NIV) Keeping a close watch on him, they sent spies, who pretended to be honest. They hoped to catch Jesus in something he said so that they might hand him over to the power and authority of the governor.

### *D. Jesus' understanding was greater than that of Sadducees (20:27-40).*

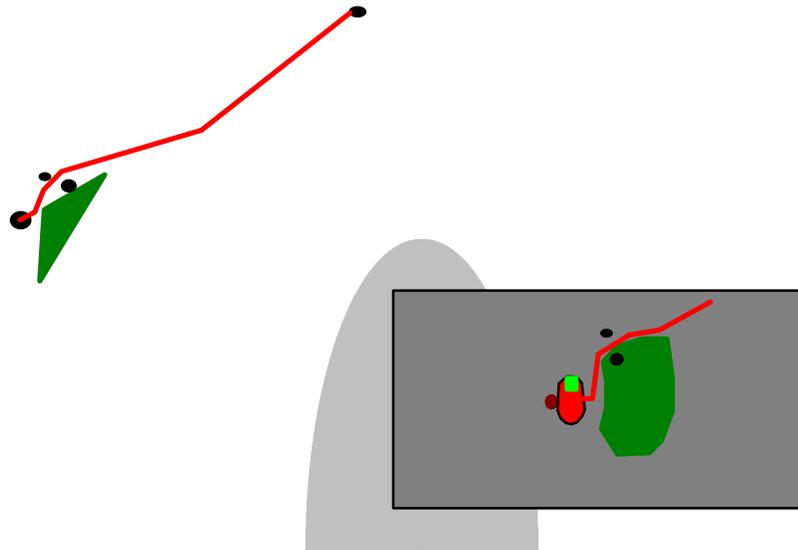
Location -- The Temple area

## Great Events



*E. Messiah's role was greater than the political role of David (20:41-44).*

Location -- The Temple area

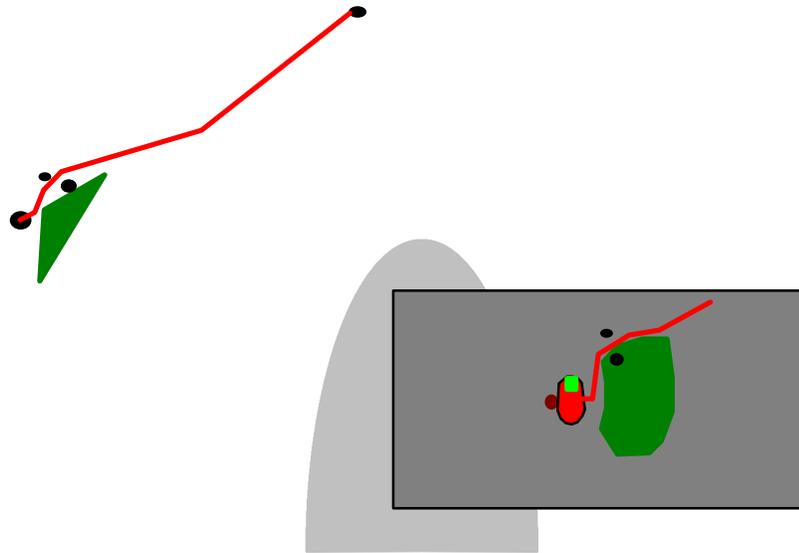


Then Jesus said to them, "How is it that they say the Christ is the Son of David? (Luke 20:41 NIV)

*F. False religious leaders face judgment (20:45-47).*

Location -- The Temple area

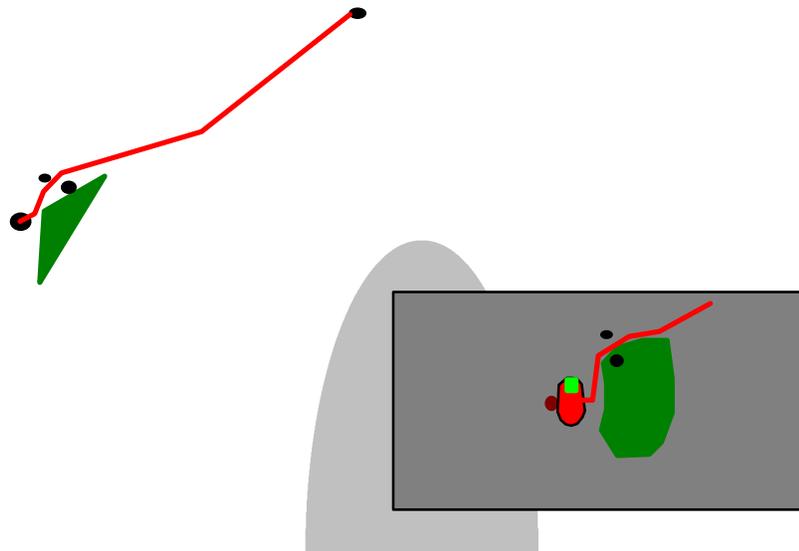
## Great Events



While all the people were listening, Jesus said to his disciples, (Luke 20:45 NIV)

***G. Value of kingdom stewardship is determined by generosity (21:1-4).***

Location -- The Temple area

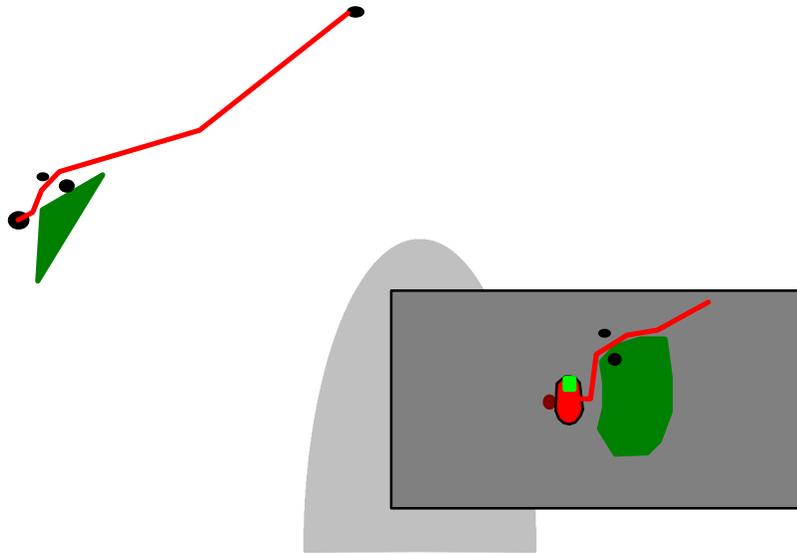


As he looked up, Jesus saw the rich putting their gifts into the temple treasury. (Luke 21:1 NIV)

***H. The Son of man controls the future (21:5-36).***

Location -- The Temple area

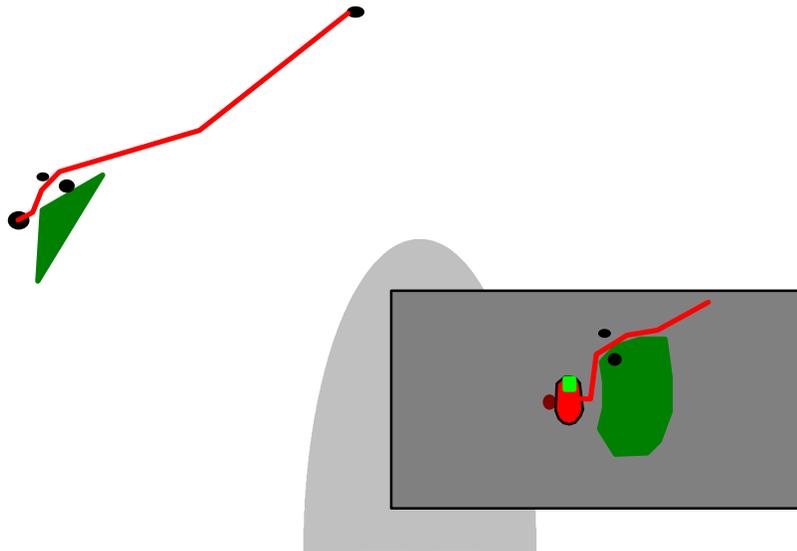
## Great Events



Some of his disciples were remarking about how the temple was adorned with beautiful stones and with gifts dedicated to God. But Jesus said, (Luke 21:5 NIV)

### ***I. Human betrayal, not popular demand or legal justice, led to Jesus' arrest (21:37-22:6).***

Location -- Temple, Mount of Olives --



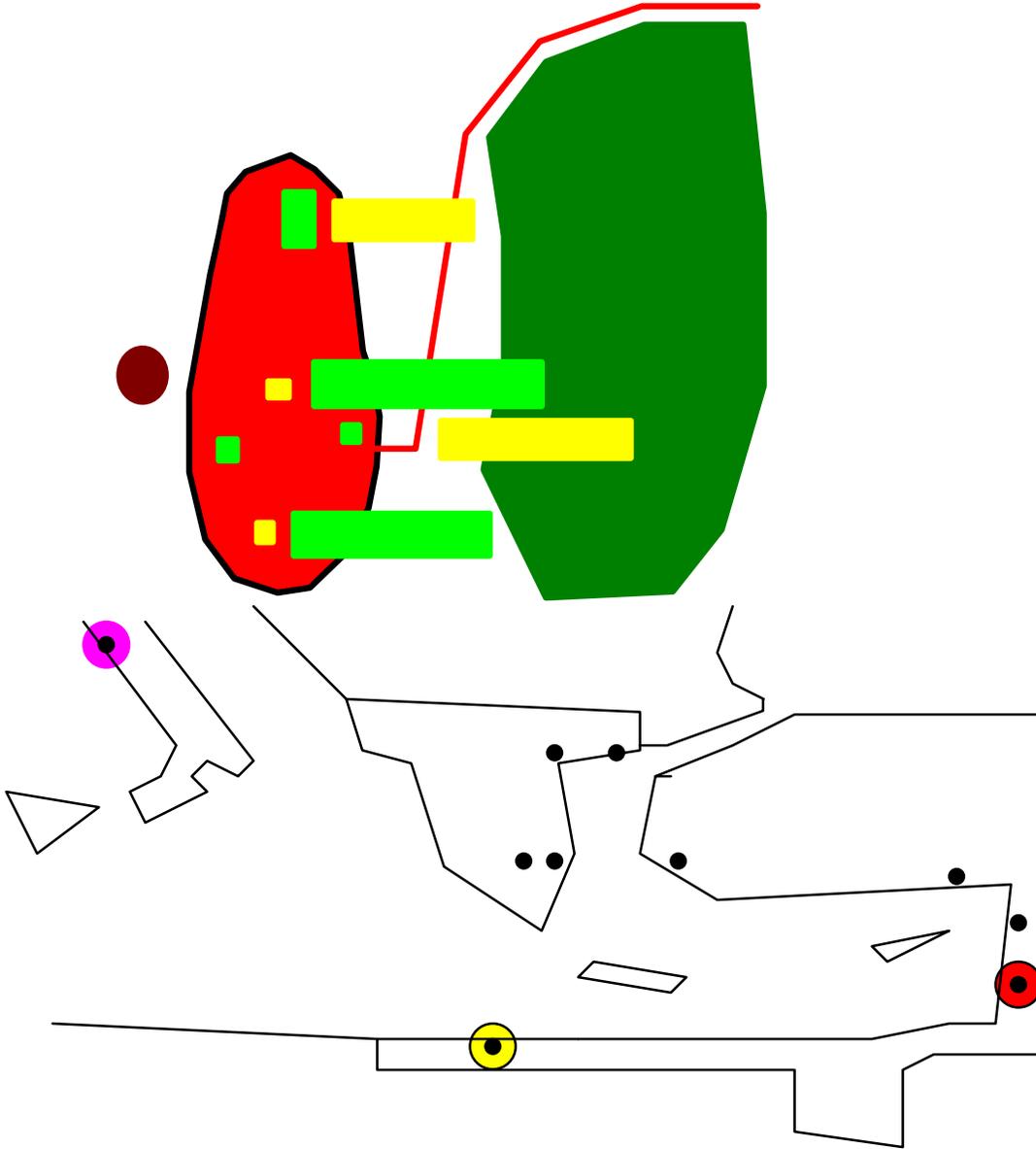
Each day Jesus was teaching at the temple, and each evening he went out to spend the night on the hill called the Mount of Olives, (Luke 21:37 NIV)

## Great Events

### IX. Jesus Died as the True Passover Lamb (22:7-23:56).

*Thirteen Events*

*Nine Locations --*

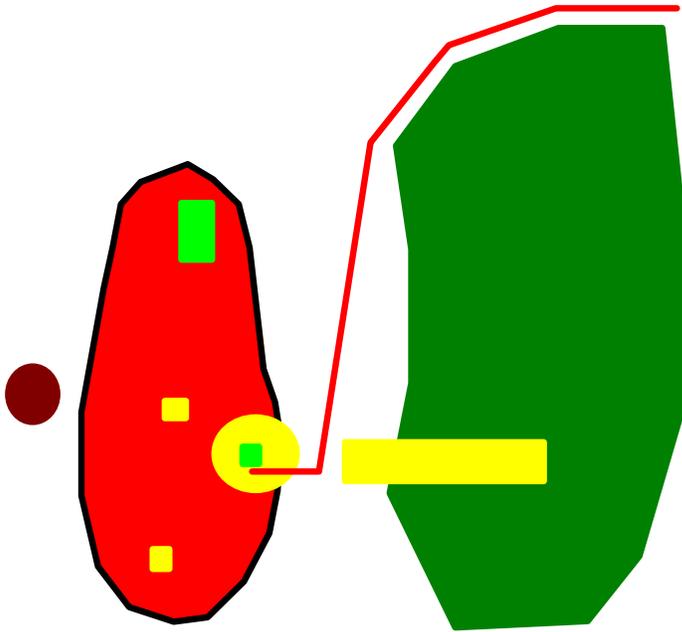


*Guest Room, House at the entrance to the City of Jerusalem, Mount of Olives, house of the high priest, Pilate's office in Jerusalem, Herod's quarters while visiting in Jerusalem, place called "The Skull", Simon the Cyrene, Joseph of Arimathea,*

***A. Jesus' Passover sacrifice opens the door for kingdom service and rule (22:7-30).***

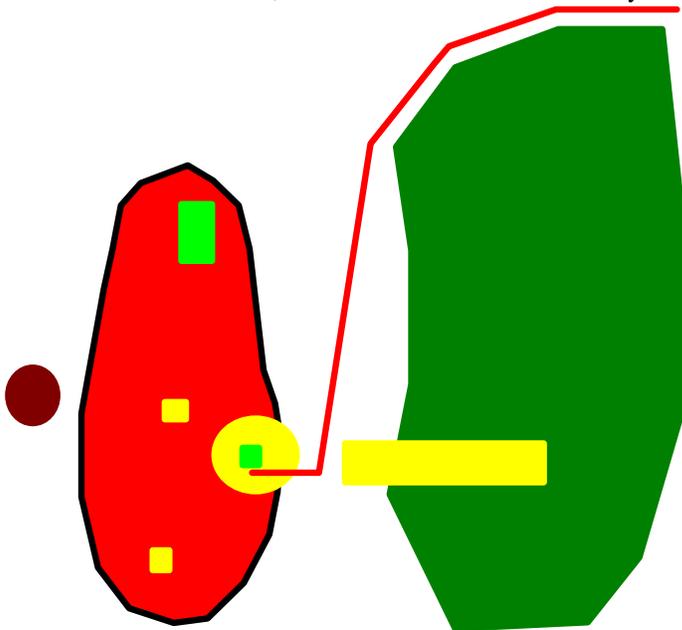
Location -- Guest Room, House at the entrance to the City of Jerusalem.

## Great Events



### ***B. Participation in Jesus' Passover brings satanic and human opposition (22:31-38).***

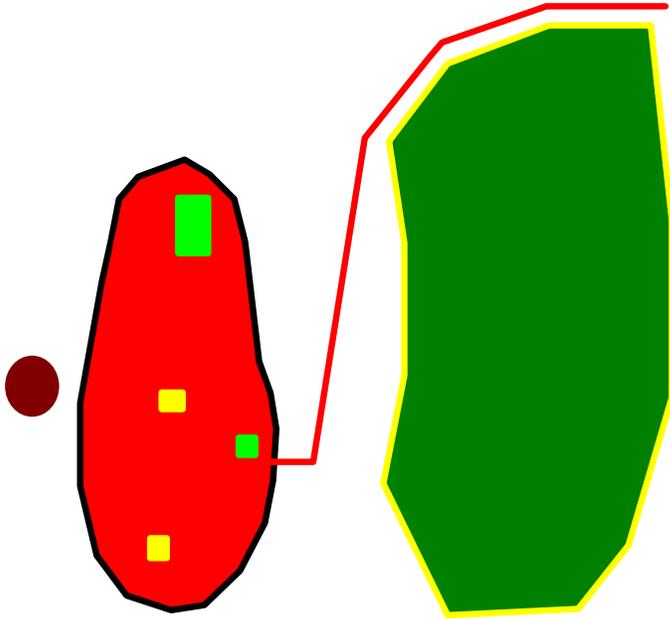
Location -- Guest Room, House at the entrance to the City of Jerusalem.



### ***C. Participation in Jesus' Passover demands prayer (22:39-46).***

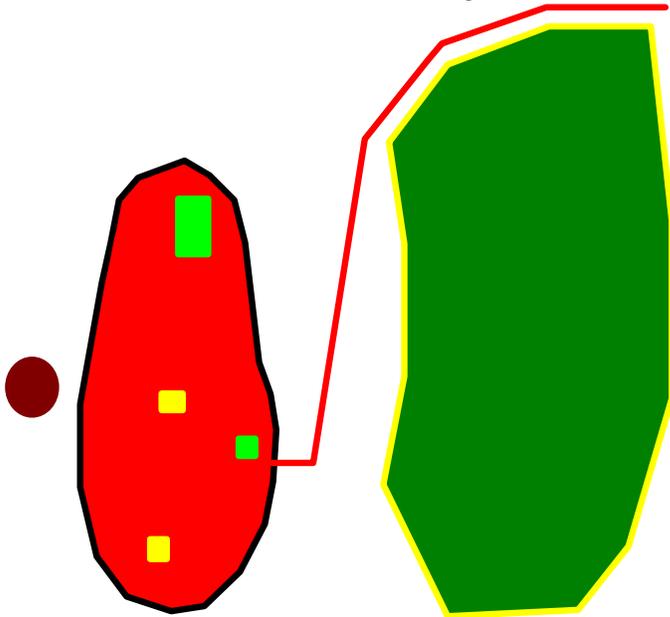
Location -- Mount of Olives -- Jesus went out as usual to the Mount of Olives, and his disciples followed him.

## Great Events



### *D. Spiritual darkness is responsible for Jesus' death (22:47-53).*

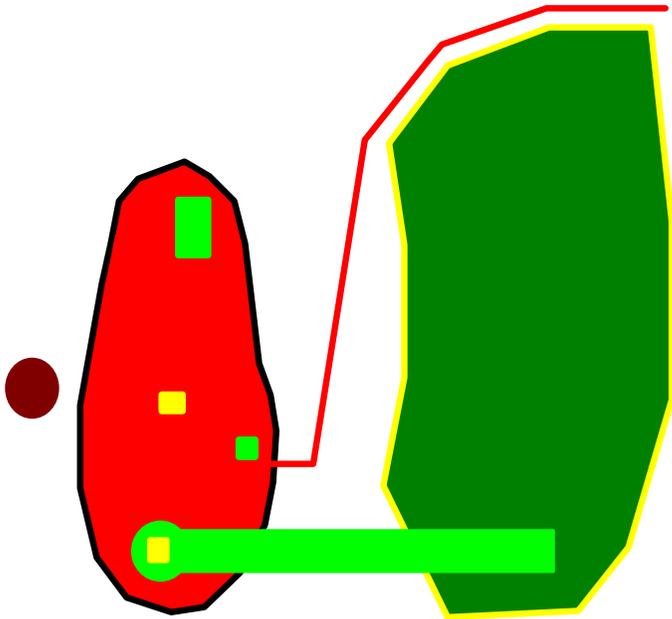
Location -- Mount of Olives -- While he was still speaking a crowd came up, and the man who was called Judas, one of the twelve, was leading them.



### *E. Refusal to participate in Jesus' Passover brings sorrow (22:54-62).*

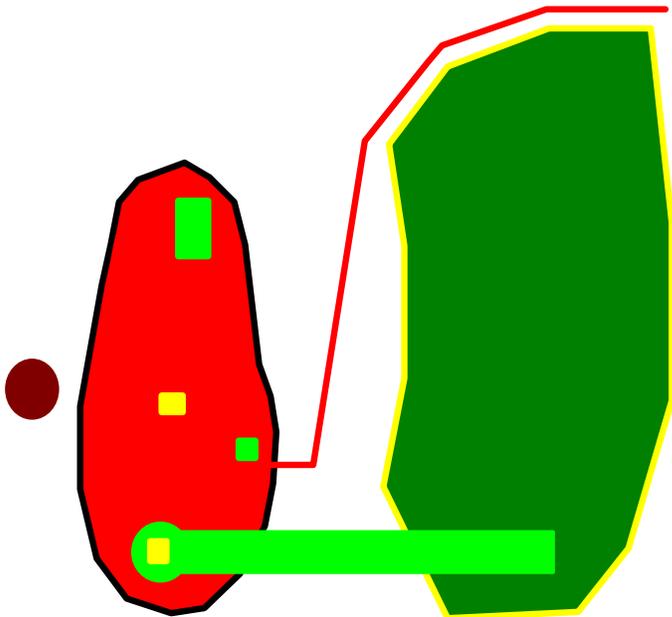
Location -- Mount of Olives, house of the high priest -- Then, seizing him, they led him away and took him to the house of the high priest. Peter followed at a distance.

## Great Events



### ***F. Jesus was crucified because of religious blindness and pride (22:63-71).***

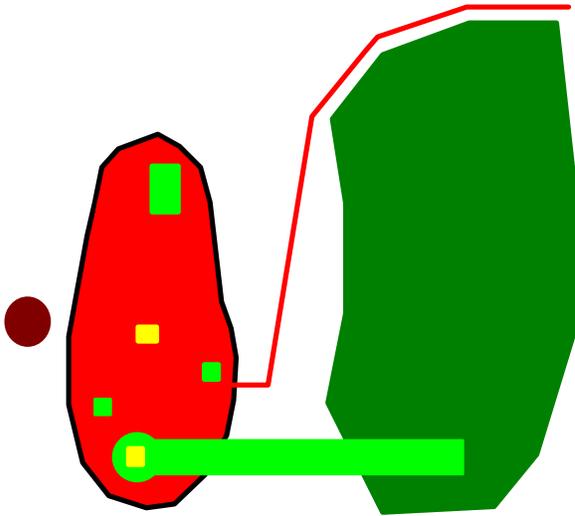
Location -- House of the high priest -- The men who were guarding Jesus began mocking and beating him.



### ***G. Crowd approval, not guilt, led to Jesus' crucifixion (23:1-25).***

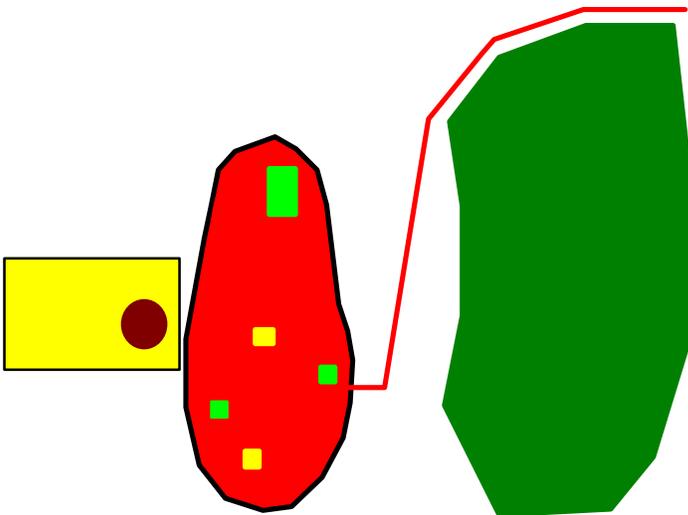
Location -- Off to Pilate, back to Herod in Jerusalem at that time, back to Pilate -- Then the whole assembly rose and led him off to Pilate. -- When he learned that Jesus was (a Galilean) under Herod's jurisdiction, he sent him to Herod, who was also in Jerusalem at that time.

## Great Events

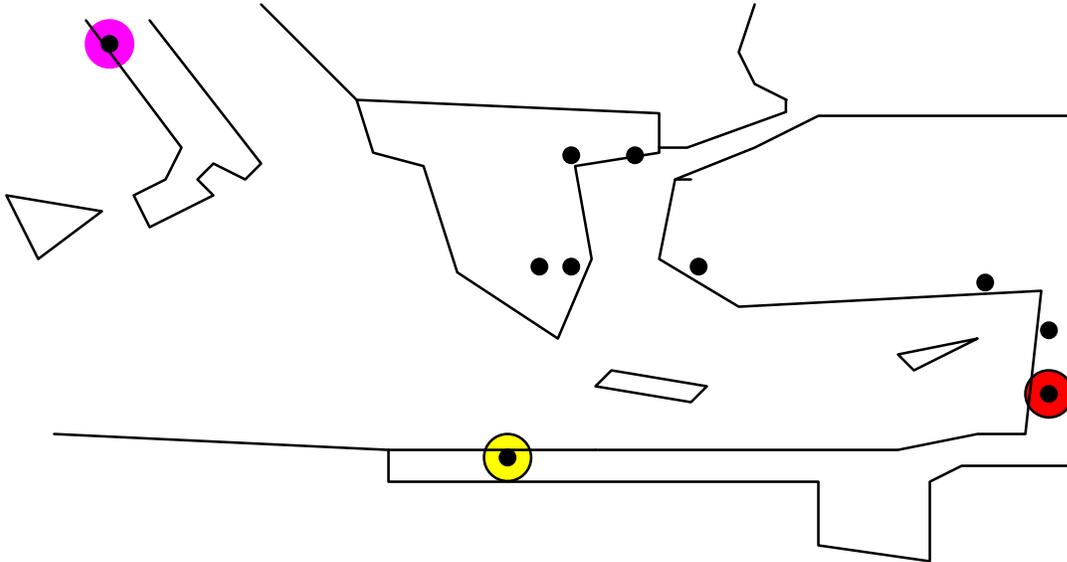


### *H. Corrupt religious systems are judged by Jesus' crucifixion (23:26-31).*

Location -- to the place called "The Skull", Cyrene -- As they led him away, they siezed Simon the Cyrene, who was on his way in from the country, and put the cross on him, and made him carry it behind Jesus.

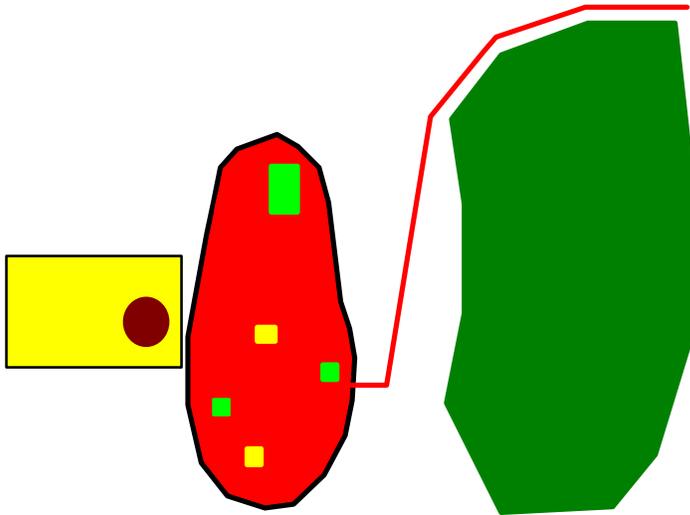


## Great Events



### ***I. Jesus responded to opponents with forgiveness (23:32-34).***

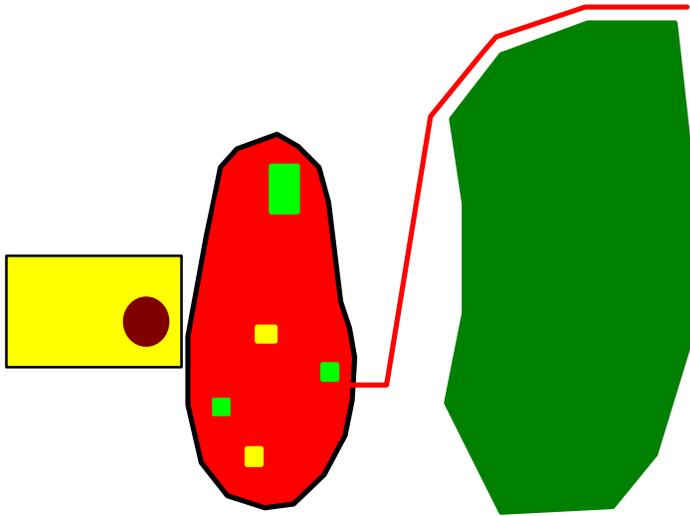
Location -- the place called "The Skull"--Two other men, both criminals, were both led out with him to be executed.



### ***J. Jesus died to bring sinners into the kingdom (23:35-43).***

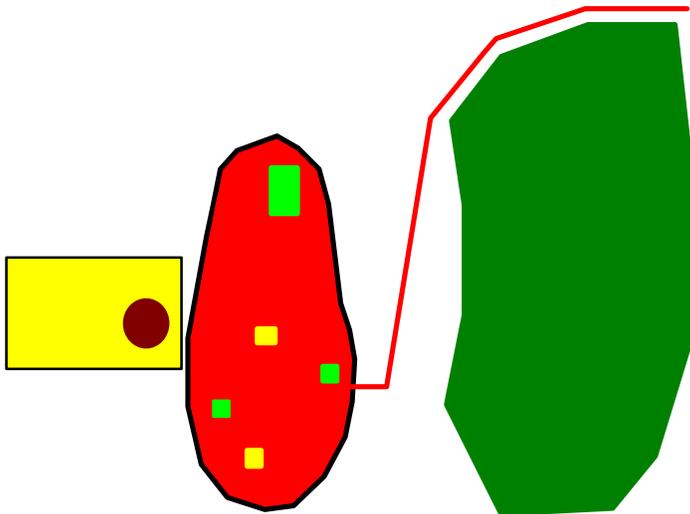
Location -- to the place called "The Skull" -- The people stood there watching and the rulers even sneered at him.

## Great Events



### ***K. Jesus showed faith and control (23:44-46).***

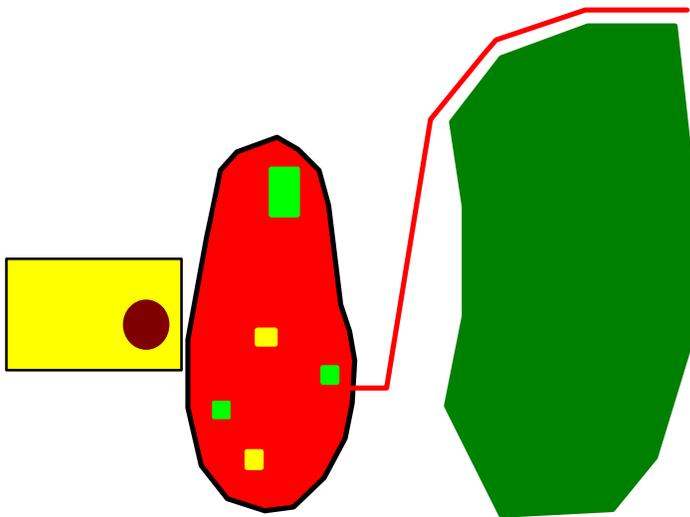
Location -- to the place called "The Skull" --It was now about the sixth hour, and darkness came over the whole land until the ninth hour.



### ***L. Jesus died unjustly as a righteous Man (23:47-49).***

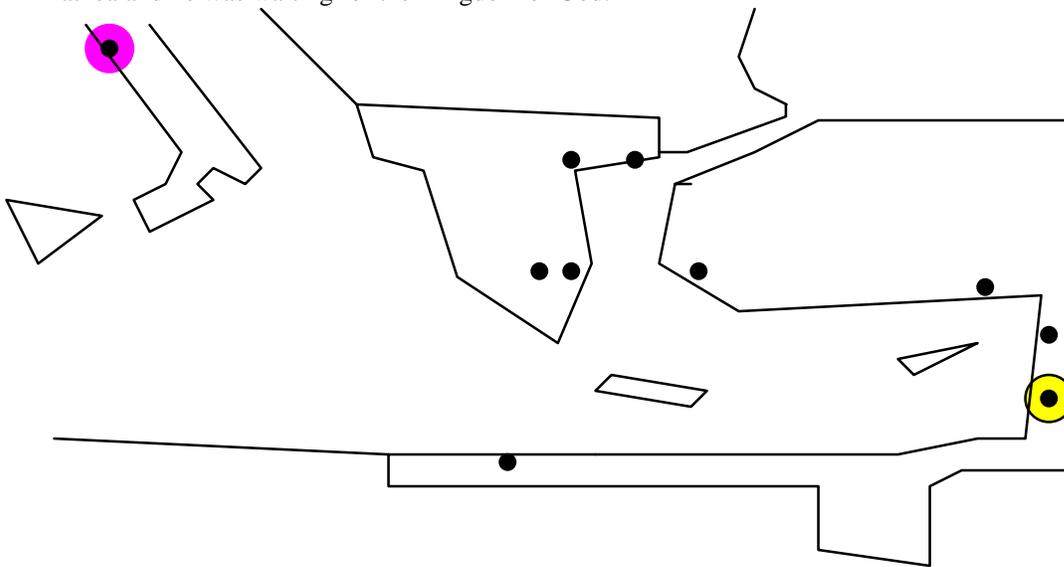
Location -- to the place called "The Skull" -- The centurion, seeing what had happened, praised God and said, "Surely this was a righteous man."

## Great Events



### *M. Jesus' burial proves His death (23:50-56).*

Location -- Arimathea -- Now there was a man named Joseph, a member of the council, a good and upright man, who had not concented to their decision and action. He came from the Judean town of Arimathea and he was waiting for the Kingdom of God.

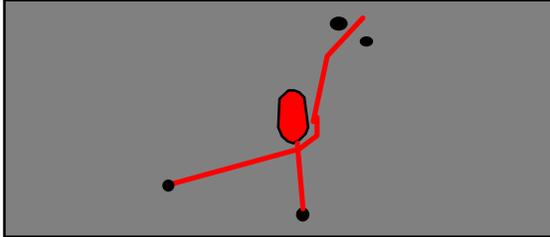


## Great Events

### X. Jesus' Resurrection Is the Doorway to Faith and Mission (24:1-53).

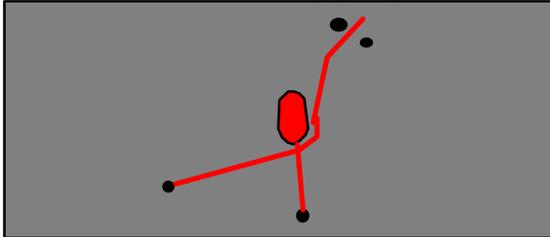
#### *Four Events*

*Four Locations -- Arimathea?, Village called Emmaus about seven miles from Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Bethany,*



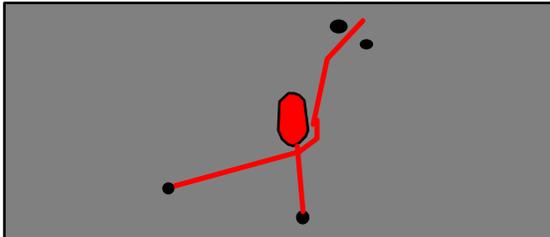
#### *A. Jesus' resurrection fulfilled prophecy, confirmed Jesus' teaching, and awakened faith (24:1-45).*

Location -- Arimathea?, Village called Emmaus about seven miles from Jerusalem, Jerusalem -- On the first day of the week, very early in the morning, the women took the spices they had prepared and went to the tomb.-- Now that same day two of them were going to the village called Emmaus, about seven miles from Jerusalem. -- They got up at once and returned to Jerusalem.



#### *B. Jesus' resurrection prepared for the church's gospel of forgiveness (24:1-45).*

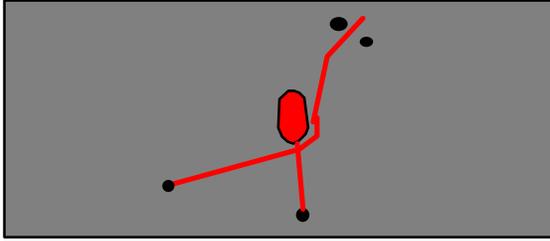
Location -- Arimathea?, Village called Emmaus about seven miles from Jerusalem, Jerusalem -- On the first day of the week, very early in the morning, the women took the spices they had prepared and went to the tomb.-- Now that same day two of them were going to the village called Emmaus, about seven miles from Jerusalem. -- They got up at once and returned to Jerusalem.



#### *C. Church needed Spirit before undertaking mission (24:49).*

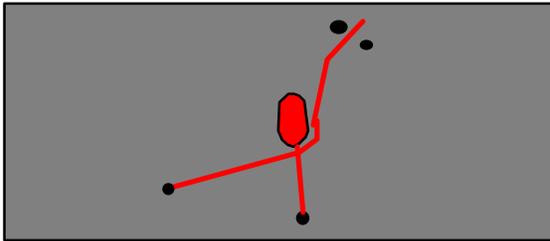
Location -- Jerusalem -- I am going to send you what my Father has promised; but stay in the City until you have been clothed with power from on high.

## Great Events



### *D. Jesus' ascension leads church to worship (24:50-53).*

Location --Bethany --When he had led them out to the vicinity of Bethany, he lifted up his hands and blessed them.



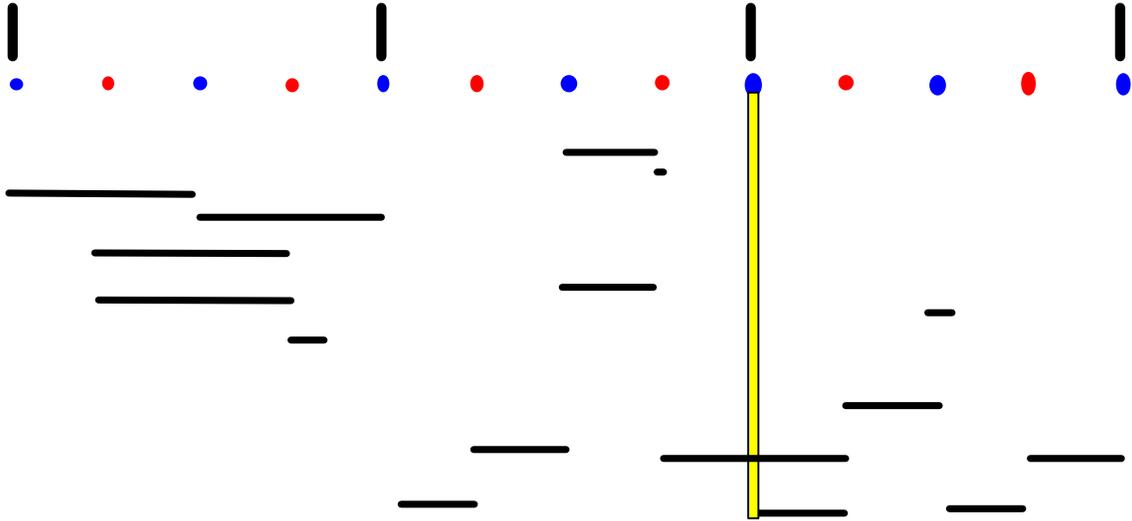
**T. R. McNeal**

# Great Events

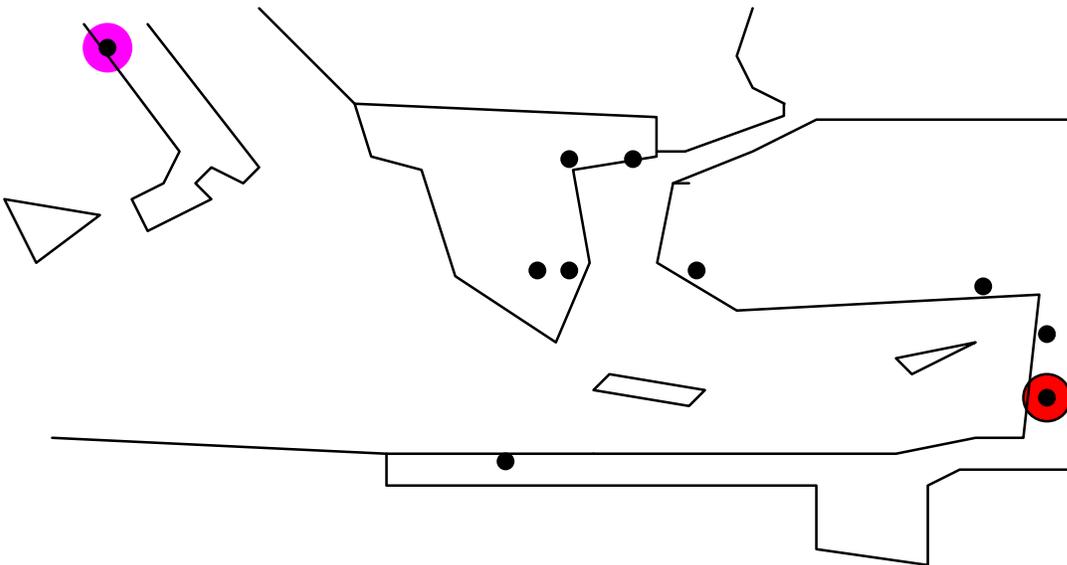
## PAUL

ACTS -- Paul's Ministry

The 13 Dots of History,  
The Movement of God In History, The Lord of History



### *Paul's Road Map*



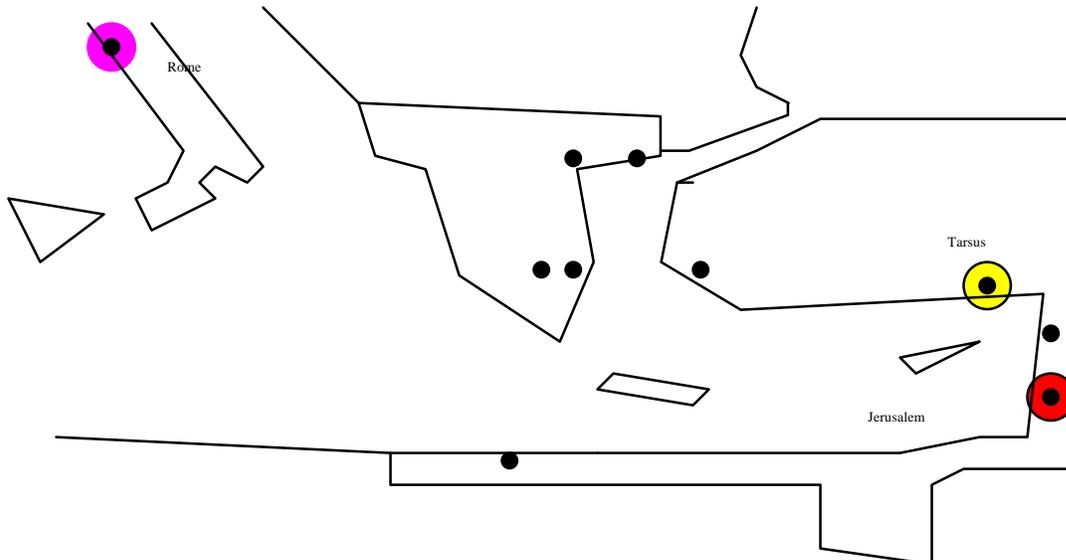
### *Paul's Early Life and Training*

(A.D. 1-35) Paul's Jewish name was Saul, given at birth after his father or some near kin, or even after the famous Old Testament King Saul, who like Paul was from the tribe of Benjamin. Being born in a Roman city and claiming Roman citizenship, Paul (Paulos) was his official Roman name. Normally, a citizen would have three names similar to our first, middle, and last names. The New Testament

## Great Events

records only the name Paul which would have been the middle or last name, since the first name was usually indicated only by the initial. See Rome; Roman Empire; Roman Law.

### Tarsus,



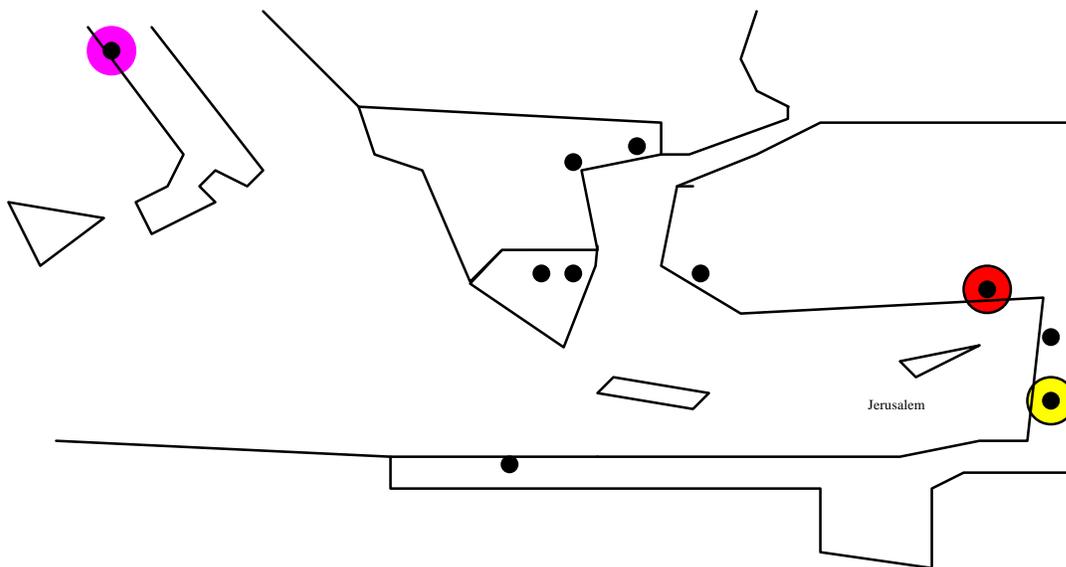
the place of Paul's birth (Acts 22:3), is still a bustling city a few miles inland from the Mediterranean on Turkey's southern shore. By Paul's day it was a self-governing city, loyal to the Roman Empire. We do not know how Paul's parents or forebearers came to live in Tarsus. Many Jewish families emigrated from their homeland willingly or as a result of foreign intervention in the centuries before Christ. A nonbiblical story says that Paul's parents migrated from a village in Galilee, but this cannot be verified. See Tarsus.

### *Well trained at home*

Growing up in a Jewish family meant that Paul was well trained in the Jewish Scriptures and tradition (Acts 26:4-8; Phil. 3:5-6) beginning in the home with the celebration of the Jewish holy days: Passover, Yom kippur, Hanukkah, and others. At an early age he entered the synagogue day school. Here he learned to read and write by copying select passages of Scripture. He learned the ancient Hebrew language from Old Testament texts. At home his parents probably spoke the current dialect--Aramaic. As Paul related to the larger community, he learned the Greek language. Every Jewish boy also learned a trade. Paul learned the art of tentmaking which he later used as a means of sustenance (Acts 18:3).

## Great Events

### Jerusalem



### ***Well trained by Gamaliel in Jerusalem***

Paul eventually went to Jerusalem to study under the famous rabbi, Gamaliel. He was probably 13 to 18 years old. See Gamaliel. Paul had been well trained by the best Jewish teacher of that day (Acts 22:3). Paul became very zealous for the traditions, that is teachings, of his people (Gal. 1:14). He was a Pharisee (Phil. 3:5).

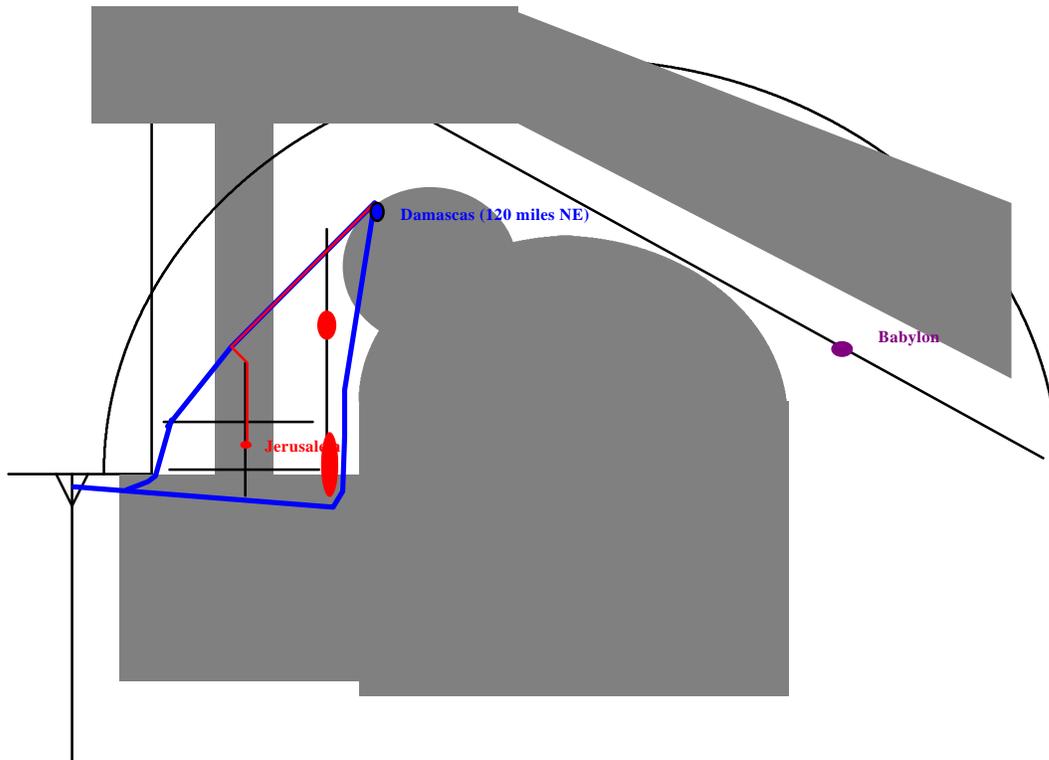
### ***Paul's persecution of Jewish Christians including Stephen***

This zealous commitment to the study of the Old Testament laws and traditions is the background of Paul's persecution of his Jewish brothers who believed Jesus was the Messiah. Luke introduced Paul in the Book of Acts at the execution of Stephen. Now Stephen was executed because he placed Jesus (1) superior to the law and (2) superior to the Temple. Furthermore he claimed (3) that the fathers of the Jewish nation had always been rebellious. Paul, from his training, vigorously disagreed with Stephen's point of view. Stephen opposed the very foundations of Judaism since the days of Moses. Stephen's sermon apparently stimulated Paul's persecution of the church (Acts 8:1-3, 9:1-2; 26:9-11; Phil. 3:6; Gal. 1:13). To be an effective persecutor, Paul would need to know as much as possible about Jesus and the church. He knew the message of Christianity: Jesus' resurrection, His messiahship, and His availability to all humankind. He simply rejected the gospel. See Acts of the Apostles; Stephen.

# Great Events

## *Paul's Conversion*

### Location -- On the road to Damascus

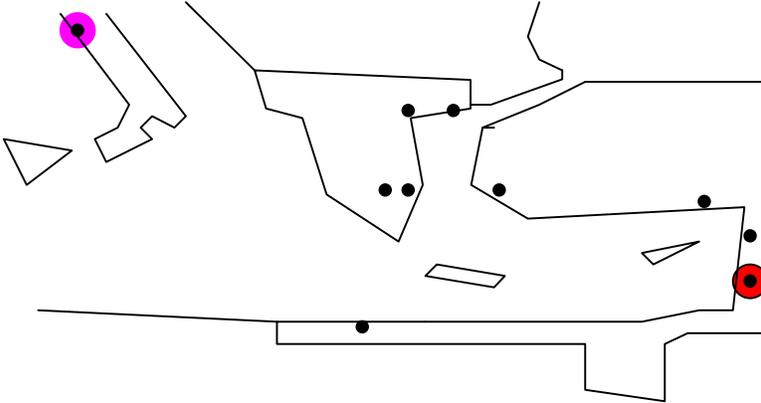


(A.D. 35) Three accounts tell of Paul's Damascus Road experience: Acts 9:3-19; 22:6-21; 26:13-23. The variations in details are accounted for by recognizing that each story is told to a different audience on a different occasion. Paul was traveling to Damascus to arrest Jewish people who had accepted Jesus as the Messiah. This was legally possible since city governments were known to permit the Jewish sector of the city a reasonable degree of self-government. The journey would take at least a week using donkeys or mules to ride and carry provisions. See Damascus; Messiah.



## Great Events

### Paul's Call to the Gentiles



Both his conversion and call are reflected in Paul's letters. He wrote that Jesus had appeared to him (1 Cor. 15:8-10; 9:1); the gospel Paul preached had come by revelation (Gal. 1:12); he had been called by God (Gal. 1:1; Eph. 3:2-12). His conversion brought a complete change in the inner controlling power of his life. It was like dying and receiving a new life (Gal. 2:20) or being created anew (2 Cor. 5:17-20). This experience of radical change and call to the Gentiles provided the motivation to travel throughout the Roman world. See Conversion.

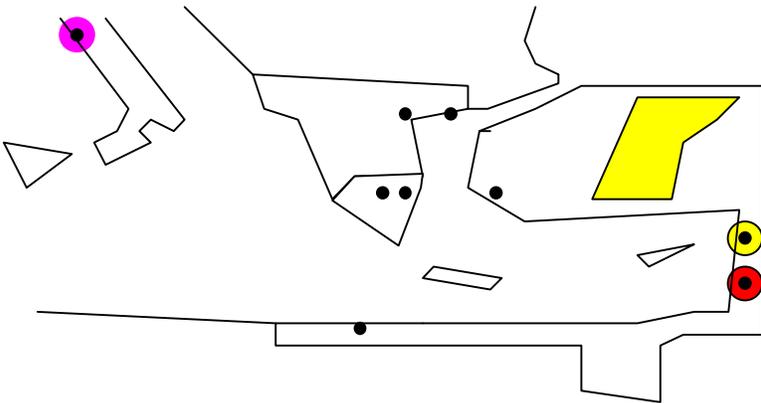
### Paul's Missionary Journeys

(A.D. 46-61)

#### (1) The first missionary journey

(A.D. 46-48)

#### Location -- Antioch and Galatia



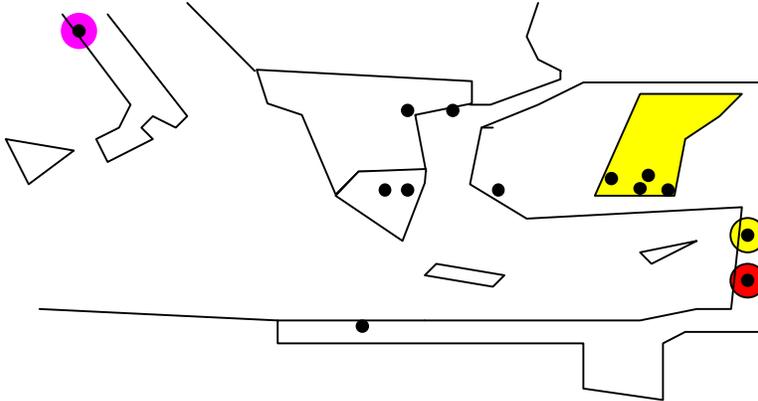
#### *began at Antioch*

(Acts 13-14). The church at Antioch had been founded by Hellenistic Christian believers like Stephen (Acts 11:19-26). Barnabas became its prominent leader, and Paul was his associate. Acts makes it clear that the entire church was involved in the world mission project, and the church chose Paul and Barnabas to be their representatives. John Mark went along as an important assistant. Their itinerary

## Great Events

took them from Antioch (Antakya of modern Turkey) to the seaport of Seleucia. By ship they traveled to Cyprus. They landed at Salamis and traveled the length of the island to Paphos, from whence they set sail to Perga on Turkey's southern shore.

### *Galatia*



Entering the highlands, they came into the province of Galatia where they concentrated their efforts in the southern cities of Antioch, Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe.

### Their typical procedure

was to enter a new town, seek out the synagogue, and share the gospel on the sabbath day.

### Message caused division in synagogue

Usually Paul's message caused a division in the synagogue, and Paul and Barnabas would seek a Gentile audience. From Paul's earliest activities, it became evident that the gospel he preached caused tension between believers and the synagogue.

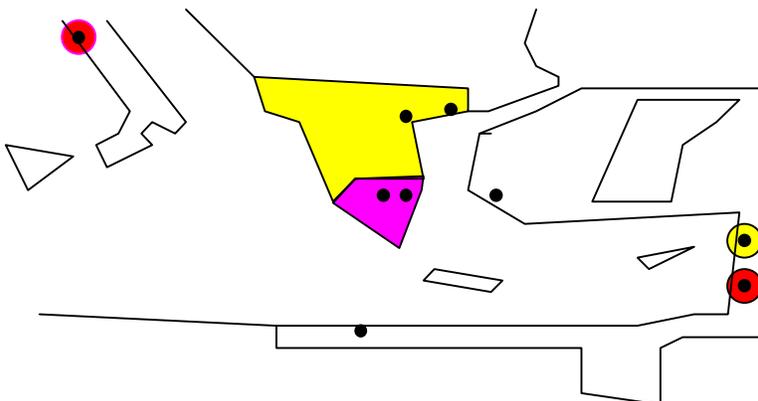
### Many turn to the new way

This first journey produced results. In each city many turned to the new way (Acts 13:44,52; 14:1-4,20-28); and a minimal organization was established in each locality (Acts 14:23). He later addressed an epistle to this district--Galatians. See Asia Minor.

## (2) Paul's second journey

(A.D. 49-52)

### *Location -- Macedonia and Achaia*

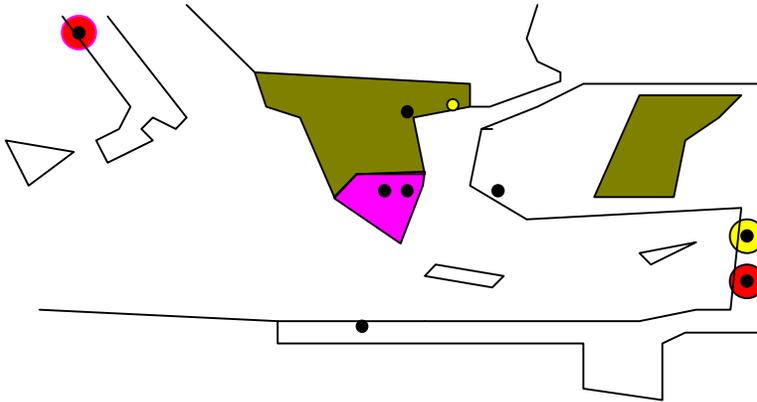


## Great Events

### *departed from Antioch*

with Silas as his associate (Acts 15:36-18:18). They traveled overland through what is now modern Turkey to the Aegean part of Troas.

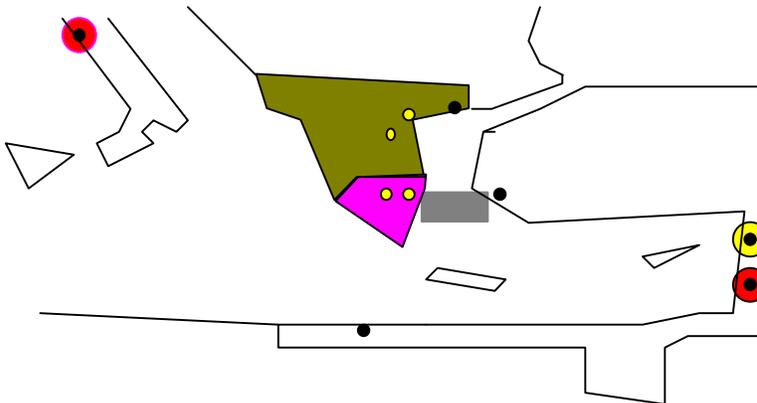
### *Vision to go to Philippi*



A vision directed Paul to go to Philippi in the province of Macedonia.

Philippi was a Roman city with no synagogue and a minimal Jewish population. Paul established a church there as further attested by his letter to the Philippians.

### *Thessalonica, Berea, Athens, and Corinth*



From there he traveled to Thessalonica and Berea.

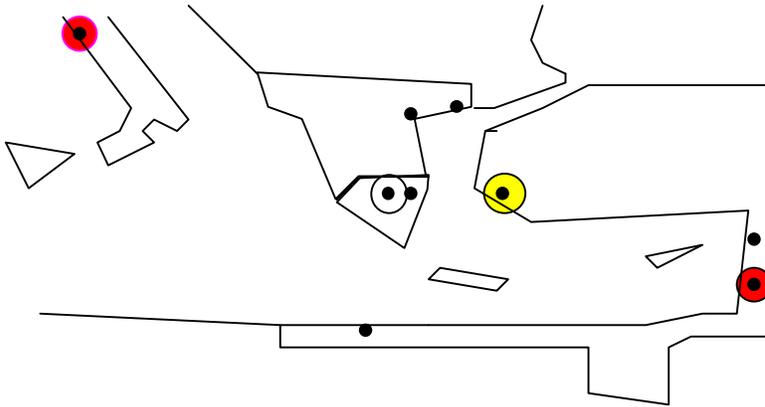
His preaching in Athens met with meager results.

His work in Corinth (the province of Achaia) was well received and even approved, in an oblique fashion, by the Roman governor, Gallio.



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### *Ephesus*

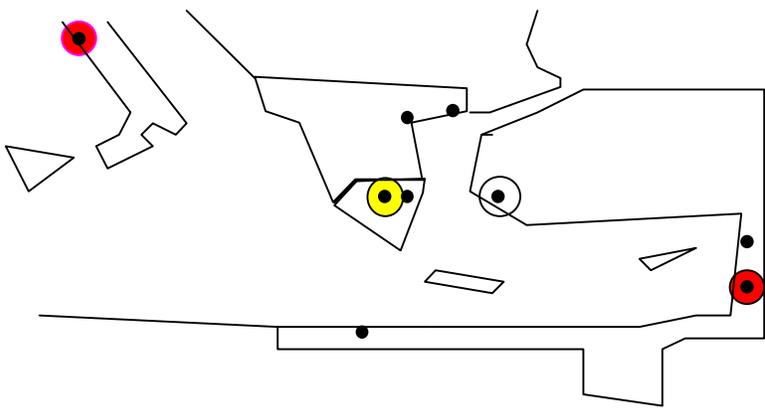


centered in the city of Ephesus from which the gospel probably spread into the surrounding cities such as the seven churches in Revelation (Acts 18:23-20:6; Rev. 2-3).

wrote to Corinthian church

From Ephesus he carried on a correspondence with the Corinthian church and possibly other churches.

### *Corinth*



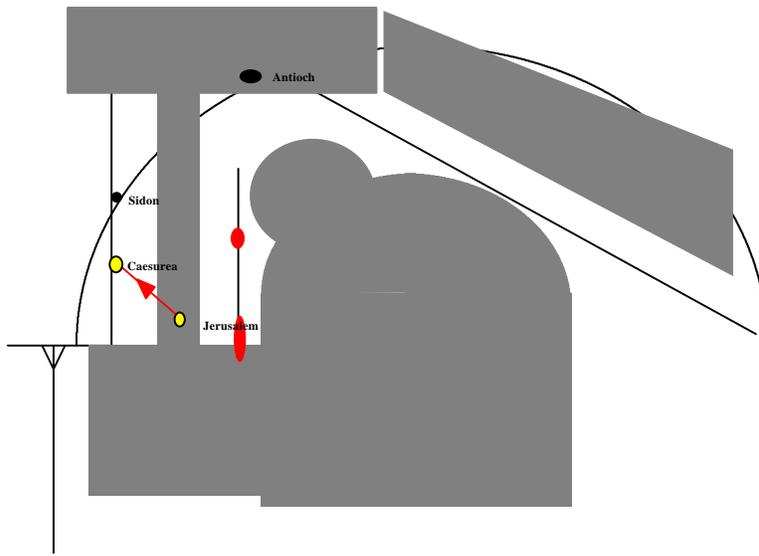
wrote to the Romans

While in Corinth at the end of this journey, he wrote the Epistle to the Romans. See Romans; Corinthians.

### ***Paul's Arrest and imprisonment***

## Great Events

### Location -- Jerusalem and Caesarea



### Transferred to Caesarea from Jerusalem

When Paul returned to Jerusalem for his last visit (21:17-26:32), he was soon arrested and imprisoned-- first in Jerusalem and then later transferred to Caesarea (A.D. 57-59).

### Charges

At first the charges against him were that he had brought a Gentile into the restricted areas of the Temple. Later, he was accused of being a pestilent fellow.

### Real Reasons

#### *His call to the Gentiles and His belief in the resurrection*

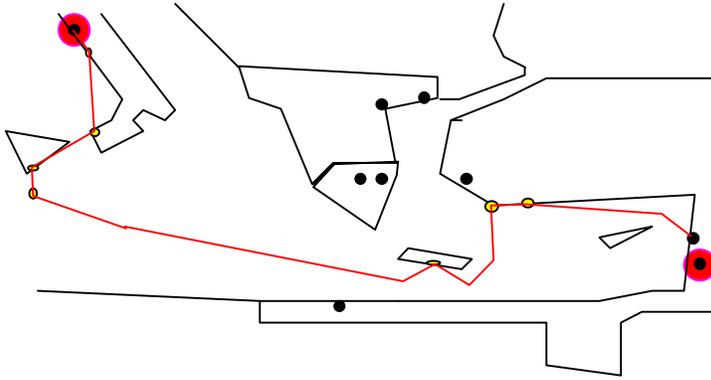
The real reasons for his arrest are noted: the crowd was enraged at his mentioning his call to the Gentiles (Acts 22:21-22), and he stated to the Sanhedrin that he was arrested because of his belief in the resurrection. These two reasons, or beliefs, were the controlling motivation of Paul's life from conversion to arrest.

### Paul's Transfer to Rome

#### *Locations -- To Rome,*

by way of Sidon, Cyprus, Myra, Cnidus, Fair Havens, Crete, Malta, Syracuse, Rhegium, Pompeii, Puteoli, Tarracina, Forum of Appius, and Three Taverns.

## Great Events



Paul was eventually transferred to Rome (A.D. 60-61) as a prisoner of the emperor. His story in the New Testament ends there.

The tradition outside the New Testament that tells of Paul's execution in Rome is reasonable. The tradition that he traveled to Spain is problematic.

### ***Paul's Theology***

#### **Paul and the churches**

##### ***His calling as an apostle and to carry the gospel to the Gentiles***

(1) Paul did not hesitate to remind the churches that he possessed apostolic authority from the Lord. Galatians 1-2 is his most intensive statement of this. He blatantly stated that his appointment was from God (1:1), and that he preached the authentic gospel (1:8) because he received it by revelation (1:12). He had been called by God to carry the gospel to the Gentiles (1:16). This call was recognized by the leaders of the Jerusalem church (2:7-10), the very church in which the most distinguished of the apostles resided--Peter, James, and John. In most of his letters, Paul identified himself from the beginning as an apostle of Christ Jesus. His certainty of the gospel and his relationship to Christ was the grounds of his relation to the churches. The Epistle of Paul to the Ephesians further expresses Paul's commitment to the Gentile mission. Again he insisted that by revelation (3:3) he knew the mystery of Christ which is simply that the gospel is for the Gentiles without any restrictions (3:6-9). He had been given the specific charge to carry the gospel to the Gentiles (Acts 9:15). See Galatians, Epistle to; Gentiles.

##### ***Dependency on others - returned to Jerusalem often - brought gifts***

(2) While Paul was intensely aware of his calling, he also recognized his dependency upon others. When he was criticized for his own willingness to accept Gentiles without their being circumcised, he was willing to enter into dialogue with the Christians in Jerusalem (Acts 15) to resolve the question. Paul must have realized that he, as well as the young Gentile Christians, needed the approval and support of the Christian leaders in Jerusalem, the very place where the crucifixion, burial, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus took place. During his travels, he often returned to Jerusalem to visit the church, and he brought gifts to it on more than one occasion (Acts 11:29-30; 1 Cor. 16:1-4).

##### ***He persuaded them through the gospel***

(3) We must not think of Paul as an established administrator over the churches he founded. His letters give evidence that he did not command or dictate to his churches; rather he persuaded them. The lengthy correspondence with the church at Corinth was Paul's effort to persuade them to adopt the

## Great Events

correct attitude towards specific problems as well as toward himself. He could only admonish the churches through the gospel.

### **Paul -- Humans choose themselves as the ultimate authority**

(1) Human beings are alienated from God. They had the opportunity of recognizing God as Creator and themselves as dependent creatures, but instead they have rejected God and chosen themselves as the ultimate authority.

### ***God permitted humankind to make the choice.***

#### Choice of Abilities or Law to replace God

While Gentiles have made their own abilities absolute, the Jews have made the law absolute.

#### The results of such a choice

is humankind's immorality, idolatry, and the suffering that human beings impose upon one another. In short, our declaring our independence from God has given sin an opportunity. Each group has alienated themselves from God. This is the bondage of sin.

### ***Bondage of Sin***

Unfortunately, humans do not have the ability to solve this problem. We are hopelessly estranged from God. These ideas are especially described in Romans 1:18-3:8. See Sin; Anthropology.

(Rom 1:18-32 NIV) The wrath of God is being revealed from heaven against all the godlessness and wickedness of men who suppress the truth by their wickedness, {19} since what may be known about God is plain to them, because God has made it plain to them. {20} For since the creation of the world God's invisible qualities--his eternal power and divine nature--have been clearly seen, being understood from what has been made, so that men are without excuse. {21} For although they knew God, they neither glorified him as God nor gave thanks to him, but their thinking became futile and their foolish hearts were darkened. {22} Although they claimed to be wise, they became fools {23} and exchanged the glory of the immortal God for images made to look like mortal man and birds and animals and reptiles. {24} Therefore God gave them over in the sinful desires of their hearts to sexual impurity for the degrading of their bodies with one another. {25} They exchanged the truth of God for a lie, and worshiped and served created things rather than the Creator--who is forever praised. Amen. {26} Because of this, God gave them over to shameful lusts. Even their women exchanged natural relations for unnatural ones. {27} In the same way the men also abandoned natural relations with women and were inflamed with lust for one another. Men committed indecent acts with other men, and received in themselves the due penalty for their perversion. {28} Furthermore, since they did not think it worthwhile to retain the knowledge of God, he gave them over to a depraved mind, to do what ought not to be done. {29} They have become filled with every kind of wickedness, evil, greed and depravity. They are full of envy, murder, strife, deceit and malice. They are gossips, {30} slanderers, God-haters, insolent, arrogant and boastful; they invent ways of doing evil; they disobey their parents; {31} they are senseless, faithless, heartless, ruthless. {32} Although they know God's righteous decree that those who do such things deserve death, they not only continue to do these very things but also approve of those who practice them.

(Rom 2 NIV) You, therefore, have no excuse, you who pass judgment on someone else, for at whatever point you judge the other, you are condemning yourself, because you who pass judgment do the same things. {2} Now we know that God's judgment against those who do such things is based on

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truth. {3} So when you, a mere man, pass judgment on them and yet do the same things, do you think you will escape God's judgment? {4} Or do you show contempt for the riches of his kindness, tolerance and patience, not realizing that God's kindness leads you toward repentance? {5} But because of your stubbornness and your unrepentant heart, you are storing up wrath against yourself for the day of God's wrath, when his righteous judgment will be revealed. {6} God "will give to each person according to what he has done." {7} To those who by persistence in doing good seek glory, honor and immortality, he will give eternal life. {8} But for those who are self-seeking and who reject the truth and follow evil, there will be wrath and anger. {9} There will be trouble and distress for every human being who does evil: first for the Jew, then for the Gentile; {10} but glory, honor and peace for everyone who does good: first for the Jew, then for the Gentile. {11} For God does not show favoritism. {12} All who sin apart from the law will also perish apart from the law, and all who sin under the law will be judged by the law. {13} For it is not those who hear the law who are righteous in God's sight, but it is those who obey the law who will be declared righteous. {14} (Indeed, when Gentiles, who do not have the law, do by nature things required by the law, they are a law for themselves, even though they do not have the law, {15} since they show that the requirements of the law are written on their hearts, their consciences also bearing witness, and their thoughts now accusing, now even defending them.) {16} This will take place on the day when God will judge men's secrets through Jesus Christ, as my gospel declares. {17} Now you, if you call yourself a Jew; if you rely on the law and brag about your relationship to God; {18} if you know his will and approve of what is superior because you are instructed by the law; {19} if you are convinced that you are a guide for the blind, a light for those who are in the dark, {20} an instructor of the foolish, a teacher of infants, because you have in the law the embodiment of knowledge and truth-- {21} you, then, who teach others, do you not teach yourself? You who preach against stealing, do you steal? {22} You who say that people should not commit adultery, do you commit adultery? You who abhor idols, do you rob temples? {23} You who brag about the law, do you dishonor God by breaking the law? {24} As it is written: "God's name is blasphemed among the Gentiles because of you." {25} Circumcision has value if you observe the law, but if you break the law, you have become as though you had not been circumcised. {26} If those who are not circumcised keep the law's requirements, will they not be regarded as though they were circumcised? {27} The one who is not circumcised physically and yet obeys the law will condemn you who, even though you have the written code and circumcision, are a lawbreaker. {28} A man is not a Jew if he is only one outwardly, nor is circumcision merely outward and physical. {29} No, a man is a Jew if he is one inwardly; and circumcision is circumcision of the heart, by the Spirit, not by the written code. Such a man's praise is not from men, but from God.

(Rom 3:1-8 NIV) What advantage, then, is there in being a Jew, or what value is there in circumcision? {2} Much in every way! First of all, they have been entrusted with the very words of God. {3} What if some did not have faith? Will their lack of faith nullify God's faithfulness? {4} Not at all! Let God be true, and every man a liar. As it is written: "So that you may be proved right when you speak and prevail when you judge." {5} But if our unrighteousness brings out God's righteousness more clearly, what shall we say? That God is unjust in bringing his wrath on us? (I am using a human argument.) {6} Certainly not! If that were so, how could God judge the world? {7} Someone might argue, "If my falsehood enhances God's truthfulness and so increases his glory, why am I still condemned as a sinner?" {8} Why not say--as we are being slanderously reported as saying and as some claim that we say--"Let us do evil that good may result"? Their condemnation is deserved.

### Paul -- God sent his Son

(2) Paul's answer to humankind's alienation was that "when the fulness of time was come, God sent forth his son" (Gal. 4:4). He further described the Son in Colossians 1:15-20.

(Col 1:15-20 NIV) He is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn over all creation. {16} For by him all things were created: things in heaven and on earth, visible and invisible, whether thrones or

## Great Events

powers or rulers or authorities; all things were created by him and for him. {17} He is before all things, and in him all things hold together. {18} And he is the head of the body, the church; he is the beginning and the firstborn from among the dead, so that in everything he might have the supremacy. {19} For God was pleased to have all his fullness dwell in him, {20} and through him to reconcile to himself all things, whether things on earth or things in heaven, by making peace through his blood, shed on the cross.

### *First, Christ is our model*

Paul told his readers that Christ is the model for all humankind. He is the image of God (1:15). Christ represents what God would like all human beings to be.

### *Second, Christ is Almighty God*

Christ is bound up with the One who created the universe. Its design and purpose centers in Christ. Whatever our question about our place in the world might be, the ultimate answer is in Christ.

### *Third, Christ is able to reconcile us to God*

based on Christ's relation to God and His place in the universe, He is the appropriate one to reconcile us to God (1:20). Christ is able to reestablish the broken relationship between God and humankind. He shows us how we can realign our proper dependent relationship to God. "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself" (2 Cor. 5:19). See Conversion; Reconciliation.

## **Paul -- Graphic Portrayal of Christ's gift**

### *Death, Burial, and Resurrection of Jesus*

(3) The presentation of Christ as God's reconciling gift to humankind is graphically portrayed in the death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus. This event is the focal point of all that Paul preached and wrote. "For I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified" (1 Cor. 2:2). The Death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus must be thought of as a unit. "If Christ be not risen, then ... your faith is also vain" (1 Cor. 15:14).

#### **A passover sacrifice**

Paul could think of Christ's death as a Passover sacrifice (1 Cor. 5:7),

#### **A ransom**

as a representative sacrifice (2 Cor. 5:14), or as a ransom (1 Tim. 2:5-6).

#### **A future**

When Paul stressed the resurrection event, he thought in terms of the doctrine of the future which he had inherited from his Jewish background:

### *End of human history will begin new world*

(a) Human history has an end which will begin a new world.

### *Coming Messiah is the beginning to the end*

(b) This will begin with the coming of the Messiah.

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### *Encounter between good and evil*

(c) An intense encounter between good and evil will take place.

### *Resurrection of the dead*

(d) The dead will be resurrected. Jesus' resurrection is evidence that God has already begun the messianic era. It guarantees the hope that the complete resurrection and the new world is sure to come (1 Cor. 15:20-24). Jesus' death and resurrection was God's way of verifying that Jesus is the One who brings about reconciliation between humankind and God. See Jesus, Life and Ministry of; Christology; Future Hope.