

## **LUKE 5**

### **Verses 17-26: Curing the Sinner**

1. Do you know where Jesus is when this happens? See parallel passages; Mark 2:1-14.
2. What happens at this healing event?
3. What happened with the scribes and Pharisees when Jesus healed the man?

### **Verses 27-32: The Call of Levi (Matthew)**

4. Look up Mark 2:13-14 and Matthew 9:9 and compare it with Luke 5:27-28 What is the benefit of doing this?
5. Who and what are these verses (27-32) about?

### **Verses 33-35: Jesus Questioned about Fasting**

6. Who questioned Jesus, and how did He answer?



## PARABLES

A parable usually is a story which, although not necessarily factual, remains true to life and teaches a moral lesson or truth. Every detail of a parable will reinforce the main theme, but you shouldn't always attempt to ascribe a specific spiritual meaning and application to each point. Some parables are proverbial rather than a "story."

Jesus frequently used parables in His teaching for two reasons: to reveal truth to believers and to hide truth from those who had rejected it and/or hardened their hearts against it.

To correctly interpret a parable:

- Determine the occasion of the parable. Since parables clarify or emphasize a truth, discover why the parable was told. What prompted it?
- Look for the intended meaning of the parable. The meaning will sometimes be stated. If not, it can usually be determined by the application of the parable to the hearer.
- Don't impose any meaning beyond what is clearly stated or applied to the hearers by the speaker of the parable.
- Identify the central theme or emphasis. No detail of the story is to be given any meaning that is independent of the main teaching of the parable.

Since a parable has one central point of emphasis, identify relevant details. To attach meaning that is not in the context of the occasion or relevant to its central emphasis is to go away from the meaning of the parable. A detail is relevant only if it reinforces the central theme of the parable.

- Interpret parables in the context of the culture of Bible times rather than the culture of today.
- Do not establish doctrine when parables are the primary or only source for that teaching. Parables should amplify or affirm doctrine, not establish it.