

Sermon Notes

Insights from Luke

#14 – “Jesus is Supreme Interpreter of the Law” – Luke 6:1-11

I. Introduction

A. Each commandment of the Moral Law raises ethical issues.

1. Examples
2. Thorny parts of how the law is played out in our individual lives. -- Exodus 20:8-11; Genesis 2:2-3

B. Today’s text – Luke 6:1-11

II. Exposition

A. Luke 6:1

1. Plucking grain – not prohibited in the law – Deut. 23:25

B. Luke 6:2

1. The Pharisees as the Sabbath police
2. Seeking ways of discrediting Jesus.
3. The Mishna and the many ways of breaking the Sabbath.
4. The Pharisees’ view of Jesus’ violation.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

C. Luke 6:3-4

1. The story of David
 - a. I Samuel 21:3-4
 - b. Bread only for priests – Lev. 24:5-6, 8-9
 - c. The point – God desires mercy more than the observance of rituals.

D. Luke 6:5

1. Jesus as the supreme interpreter of God’s law.
 - a. John 5:9-17
2. Note Luke’s purpose for his books.
 - a. Luke 1:32; 2:11; 3:22
3. “Son of Man” designation
 - a. Messiah – Daniel 7:9-14

E. Luke 6:6-7

1. Miracles may be acceptable in cases of life and death, but not R_____ M_____ care.

F. Luke 6:8-9

1. The omniscience of Jesus.
2. The fundamental error of the Pharisees
 - a. No mercy.

G. Luke 6:10

1. The act of healing is lawful because the Sabbath is for the restoration of man.

H. Luke 6:11

1. Rage – murder in their hearts.

III. Points for Reflection.

- A. The Sabbath was not a human invention but a divine institution.
- B. The true purpose of the Sabbath is to put God’s glory at the center of our lives.
- C. The Sabbath – also a day for acts of mercy.
- D. My day vs. God’s day for His glory.