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Luke is the only gentile writer of the New Testament. The Gospel that bears his name and the book of Acts are two parts of one comprehensive work. Notice that Luke concludes his Gospel with a resurrected, immortal Christ and begins the book of Acts with the same Jesus. Half of Luke’s Gospel consists of material not found in the other three accounts of the life and work of Christ. This demonstrates that Luke searched out and interviewed other witnesses to the events he recorded. Luke was a meticulous historian. He demonstrated the transition from the life and teachings of Jesus to the life and teachings of the Church. The book of Acts confirmed that what Jesus taught and practiced was indeed taught and practiced by the apostles and the early Church. Luke would hold the educational background, the eyewitness access, the resources, and the training needed to construct both the Third Gospel and the book of Acts. So far as I am concerned, I do not believe there are any other contenders. Why choose a non-eyewitness who was a Gentile for the author if it had not been so? External Evidence: Externally, the early church is unanimous that Dr. Luke wrote the Third Gospel and the book of Acts. Irenaeus (c. 130-202) writes, “Luke also, the companion of Paul, recorded in a book the Gospel preached by him.” Often, Irenaeus will add “Luke also, th
Luke 16:1–15. The Lord has given us all our possessions and abilities, and we must use them to do His work. (35–40 minutes). Invite a student who has developed a talent to share it with the class. Read the commentary for Luke 16:8 in The Life and Teachings of Jesus and His Apostles (p. 124). Read Luke 16:10–12 and ask: What does this parable teach about God’s feelings toward those who are faithful in completing their tasks? Testify of the value of devoting effort toward a worthwhile goal and of how God is able to use the services of those who can be trusted to further His work. Gratitude is shown in acts (The Meaning of Thanksgiving, Improvement Era, Nov. 1964, 914). Ask