

1. Opening Prayer

2. Intro: N. T. Wright's Understanding on Parables

- 1) The eschatological arrival story of the Kingdom of God (The reign of God)
- 2) The Kingdom of God is told in metaphor
- 3) The Kingdom of God is far beyond the traditional expectations of the audience
- 4) The invitation to the Kingdom of God

3. Similar Genre to Jesus' Parables: Hebrew mashal

Parable: para (by, side, near)+ bole (to throw, scatter, to give)

Mashal: a metaphor, a riddle, or a proverb.

“What do you mean by repeating this proverb concerning the land of Israel, ‘The parents have eaten sour grapes, and the children’s teeth are set on edge’? As I live, says the Lord God, this **proverb** shall no more be used by you in Israel. (Ezekiel 18:2-3)

O mortal, propound a **riddle**, and speak an allegory to the house of Israel. Say: Thus says the Lord God: A great eagle, with great wings and long pinions, rich in plumage of many colors, came to the Lebanon... (Ezekiel 17:2-3)

4. Let us read Luke 10:25-37 (Some questions are from Lifeguide Bible Studies)

- a. Put yourself in the place of the “expert in the law.” How would you feel when you encounter Jesus with the question in this story?
- b. The lawyer stood up and asked the question to test Jesus. What do you think the test was about?
- c. What kind of answer do you think the expert was expecting from Jesus about “who is my neighbor?” Or verse 29 says that the lawyer asked this question to justify himself. How do you think he wanted to justify himself?
- d. The road from Jerusalem to Jericho seemed dangerous. In what situations today is non-involvement seen as a wise choice?

- e. Do you see any surprise in this parable?
- f. Why do you think Jesus picked a Samaritan as the example?
- g. What would make people hesitate to help a person in need?
- h. What was Jesus telling the lawyer to do in verse 37?

5. Closing Prayer