

Sermon Brief, Important Cross References and Quotes, Helpful Links, “How Well was I Listening Questions”

January 30, 2022

Jesus, Son of Adam, Son of God

Sermon Brief:

1. Luke is writing this gospel to help us be certain that what happened to Jesus fulfilled the Old Testament.
2. He introduces the gospel by helping us see the problem.
3. The way he helps understand the questions and objections people would have had about Jesus is by showing us that when godly Jewish people heard about him they had these gigantic expectations for the physical, social, and economic salvation of the nation of Israel.
4. And when you turn from the introduction in Luke 2 to Luke 3, at first it looks like it is happening. Until all the sudden, John the Baptist is imprisoned, and it seems like it is not.
5. And so the question is how in the world is Jesus going to accomplish this great salvation for Israel that the people in chapters 1 and 2 were expecting when John ends up getting beheaded and Jesus ends up getting crucified?
6. We've been seeing already in this gospel that Luke gives us a couple of answers.
7. First, he says look at what John said. John said the one who baptizes with the Holy Spirit is going to be the one fulfills the Old Testament.
8. Second, he shows us what happened at Jesus' baptism. And this is part evidence, part explanation. As Jesus identifies with Israel, the heavens are opened, the Holy Spirit comes down, and God the Father speaks.
9. And when He speaks He quotes Himself. Specifically God quotes passages that are hyperlinks that take you back to ideas from the Old Testament. And while we can't look at the in's and out's of all the ideas there, there's one key overarching idea you absolutely have to understand to understand how Jesus fulfills the Old Testament. And that's Jesus as the Son of God.
10. **Understanding what it meant for Jesus to be the Son of God is part of the key to understanding all the stuff that happens to Jesus.**
11. And yet, that's not always easy for us because it is a big term and there are a couple different ways it can be used in the Bible. For example, it could be speaking about Jesus as the eternal Son of God. But there are other ways it is used in the Bible, and in Luke 3:21-4:13, there's a different nuance, and to understand what happened to Jesus, we have to understand that. And to help us understand that, after this statement by God the Father, quoting all these Old Testament passages, Luke gives us a long list of names. A genealogy. Which normally we might be tempted to skip over, but we can't, because this genealogy is part of an argument Luke is making. He's not just writing down names for the sake of writing down names. Instead he's giving us context that is going to be important for understanding what he is wanting us to understand about Jesus and what it means for Him to be the Son of God, and so we need to look at it a little more closely.
12. He's clearly talking about Jesus as a human, because he has a genealogy. But he's not just any human. He's an unusual human. That's why his genealogy is here. It locates Jesus in the Old Testament story. He is a key part of the plan God revealed in the Old Testament.

13. Which is a start. But it's not much more than we have already known. So what else does this genealogy do? How does it move us forward? And this is the part I love. Because the Old Testament is a big book. We are supposed to look at the Old Testament to figure out what's happening to Jesus. But what in the Old Testament specifically is going to help us understand what Luke is wanting us to understand when he talks about Jesus as the son of God?
14. And to make sure we don't miss his answer, Luke does something kind of strange as he writes this genealogy.
15. First he doesn't begin with the ancestor but instead starts with Jesus and goes backward. It's like Luke takes you by the hand and walks you back through Old Testament history to one name specifically that he wants to be on your mind as you try to understand what happened.
16. Adam.
17. Which also is kind of strange. Because why Adam? Which is where the genealogy gets exciting. Because he's told us Jesus is the Son of God, and as we are thinking about what it means for Jesus to be the Son of God. Luke is like, you know what? Let me tell you about another son of God. It is as if he is giving you a comparison to help. One of the key people for understanding Jesus is Adam. We can't understand the story without understanding the story of Adam. That's why it had to go the way it did.
18. Adam was given a job to do. He failed. And he represented the human race. Which means his failure has consequences for us. And so God, sent Jesus, to be the last Adam, in order to succeed where Adam didn't. When God placed the first Adam in the Garden, he gave him a test and he failed, and so now in Jesus, God sends a greater Adam who is the image of God and the son of God like Adam, but in a way that Adam wasn't, and who will be tested the way Adam was, and will succeed not just for Him, but as the representative of all those who put their faith in Him.

Important Cross References and Quotes:

1. Psalm 2, Genesis 22, Isaiah 42
2. Jeremiah 22:24-30
3. "The key feature of this genealogy is that it goes past Abraham to Adam, and he actually calls Adam here, a son of God."
4. "Luke's genealogy directs us all the way back to the very beginning of the biblical story without which we will not understand the significance of the title 'son of God.'"

Helpful Links:

1. [Jesus Christ, the Last Adam](#)
2. [Adam the Son of God](#)
3. [Knots in Jesus Family Tree: Untangling the Genealogy of Jesus](#)

PowerPoint Presentation [Link](#)

PowerPoint for Kids with Blanks [Link](#)

How Well Was I Listening Questions:

Here are some questions you should be able to answer after listening to the message.

1. Why is Luke writing this gospel?
2. What was one of the main objections people would have brought up about Jesus in Luke's day?
3. What were godly Jewish people expecting when they heard about the birth of John the Baptist and especially of Jesus?
4. How does John the Baptist prove that Jesus really is the fulfillment of the Old Testament?
5. How does what happened at Jesus' baptism prove He was fulfilling the Old Testament?
6. What is the key idea Luke points us to that we need to understand how Jesus fulfills the Old Testament?
7. What does it mean that Jesus is the Son of God?
8. How does the genealogy help us understand what Luke means here when he talks about Jesus as the son of God?
9. How does Adam help us understand Jesus?