



Lecture # 8 Part 2

INTRODUCTION TO LUKE

III. LUKE, THE MAN

- A. **Anti-Marcion Prologue** to Luke (A.D. 175)
 1. native of Antioch of Syria
 2. physician
 3. single
 4. wrote from Achaia
 5. died at age 84 in Boeotia

- B. **Eusebius of Casarea** (A.D. 275–339) in *Hist. Eccl. III.4.2*
 1. from Antioch
 2. missionary companion of Paul
 3. wrote Gospel and Acts

- C. **Jerome** (A.D. 346–420 in *Migna XXVI. 18*)
 1. wrote from Achaia
 2. died in Boeotia

- D. He was a highly educated man
 1. good Greek grammar
 2. large vocabulary
 3. research methods
 4. he probably was a physician (cf. [Colossians 4:14](#)). Also, Mark's negative comments about physicians in [Mark 5:26](#) is omitted in the parallel in [Luke 8:43](#). Luke used terms related to medicine, cures, diseases, etc. at least 300 times (cf. W. K. Hobart, *The Medical Language of Luke*, or better, A. Harnack, *Luke the Physician*).

- E. He was a Gentile
 1. Paul seems to make a distinction in his list of helpers in [Colossians 4:10–11](#) (i.e. “who are from the circumcision”) and other helpers (i.e. Epaphras, Luke and Demas).
 2. In [Acts 1:9](#) Luke says “in their own language,” referring to Aramaic which implies it was not his language.
 3. In his Gospel Luke omits all the controversies with Pharisees concerning the Jewish Oral Law.

- F. Of all the people to be the writer of the longest Gospel and, with Acts, the writer of most of the New Testament, it is surprising that a little-known, non-eye-witness (i.e. non-Apostle) Gentile would be named. Yet, this is the unanimous tradition of the early church, no dissenters!



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IV. DATE OF WRITING

- A. One never knows the exact relationship between Luke's research (probably while Paul was in prison at Caesarea (cf. [Acts 23–26](#) and specifically [Luke 24:27](#)), and his final draft and circulation of the document.

- B. Before A.D. 95 if I Clement has quotes or allusions
 - 1. [Acts 13:22](#) - I Clement, 18:1
 - 2. [Acts 20:36](#) - I Clement, 2:1

- C. Before the destruction of Jerusalem (A.D. 70) by the Roman general Titus
 - 1. no mention of the deaths of
 - a. James the Apostle (A.D. 62)
 - b. Paul the Apostle (A.D. 64–67)
 - 2. Stephen's sermon in [Acts 7](#) does not include the destruction of the Temple which would prove God's judgment
 - 3. Paul visits Jerusalem in [Acts 21](#) and Luke, if he wrote after A.D. 70, would probably have mentioned the destruction

- D. If Luke used the Gospel of Mark as an outline and/or Luke wrote close to the time of his research in Palestine, then late fifties and early sixties (with Acts written soon after while Paul was still in prison in Rome, A.D. 62–63).