

Jesus Lost in the Temple (Luke 2: 41-52)

Based on: Charpentier, E. (1981). *How to read the New Testament*. London: SCM Press.

Characters and Occupations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group of travellers • Mother – Mary (unnamed) • Father – Joseph (unnamed) and God • Relatives and friends • Teachers • Child – Jesus (12 years old)
Places/ Movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takes place travelling from Jerusalem to Nazareth • Pilgrimage to the Temple (Father’s house) for Passover • Head back to Jerusalem to find Jesus
Images/Objects (Symbolic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temple – Father’s house • Child amongst elders
Key or recurring words	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Father – Joseph and God • Festival - Passover • Wisdom • Obey/obedient • Every year • Three days • They did not understand • Journey
Themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognising God as His Father • Being lost/searching • Jesus understood his mission
Biblical writer Audience Concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luke • A Syrian of Antioch, a physician and collaborator of Paul. • Probably written in Greece or Asia Minor. • Later than 70CE – around 80-90CE. • Writing for a community of Gentile Christians during a period of expansion for Christians. Luke wrote for a community who do not know Palestine. Explains many terms.
Historical background, social, economic, cultural, religious context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pilgrimage would have included many people travelling together. • Men and women travelled separately • Passover is an important festival celebrated at the beginning of the Jewish year – a memorial of the Exodus • Only men were required to make the journey, so Mary’s presence shows her commitment to her faith • Only story in the Bible of Jesus as a child • Jesus reveals himself as God’s son in the centre of the Judean religious capital • From age 12, boys were expected to learn about their faith and practices and were seen as an adult • Students were encouraged to argue their case • Nazareth to Jerusalem was 129km distance (3/4 days walk)
Literary style and structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrative • Recount
Other versions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None



CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS for the Last Supper

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	Mark 14: 22-26	Luke 22: 19-20	Matthew 26: 17-19; 26-30
Characters and Occupations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus – the teacher • Two disciples prepare • Owner of the house • Man carrying jar of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus • Peter and John • Man carrying a jar of water • Disciples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus • Disciples • A certain man
Places/ Movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jerusalem • Man's house • Large room • Mount of Olives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing the Passover meal • City of Jerusalem • Large room 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Festival of thin bread • Disciples go to a certain man • Passover meal at man's house • Mount of Olives
Images/Objects (Symbolic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jar of water • Bread • Wine • God's Kingdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God • Meal to prepare • Sharing of bread and wine/ body and blood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bread • Wine • Father's Kingdom
Key or recurring words	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passover • Meal • Disciples • Drink • Eat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God • Jesus • Share • Meal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passover • "Take this and..." • Disciples
Themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewal of covenant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New agreement with God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation/end of Jesus' time • Renewal of covenant
Biblical writer Audience Concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark • Writing for a predominantly non-Jewish community who are persecuted • Written approximately 66-70CE • Illustrates Jesus as Anointed one and suffering Messiah • The Gospel is a journey from Galilee to Jerusalem. • No infancy narrative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luke • A Syrian of Antioch, a physician and collaborator of Paul. • Probably written in Greece or Asia Minor. • Later than 70CE – around 80-90CE. • Writing for a community of Gentile Christians during a period of expansion for Christians. • Luke wrote for a community who do not know Palestine. • Explains many terms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John • Written for Jewish Christians • Written around 90-100CE • Jesus helps make God known and loved by readers. • No parables. • Jesus' true identity gradually revealed throughout the Gospel • Jesus portrayed as the Word of God made flesh
Historical background, social, economic, cultural, religious context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus was a practicing Jew • Meals were seen as a part of rebuilding/building relationships in family • The Passover meal was prepared in a special way • People wore their best clothes to celebrate the Passover • The Passover is a memorial of the Exodus • The supper table was set carefully with special, symbolic foods (lamb, bitter herbs etc...) • They said special prayers and sang special songs at Passover • The story of the Exodus was told by the Father 		
Literary style and structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recount 		

