



## Tell Me the Story of Jesus

## Lesson 16 – Luke 16

### People — Who is involved?

*A rich man – absentee landlord  
An unfaithful steward  
The Pharisees  
A rich man – he dies and goes to torment  
A beggar – he dies and goes to Abraham's bosom.*

### Places — Where does it happen?

*Locations are not specified*

### Pearls — What information will help me to understand better?

- Vs 1 – A steward is one who oversees something for another as a foreman or hired manager might.  
Vs 2 – A stewardship might involve oversight of persons, property, money, etc.  
Vs 6 – There are two immediate effects of the steward's having the debtors change their invoices:  
It would make the debtors grateful and thus they would be inclined to take care of him later;  
It would involve the debtors in the crime thus reducing the chance of his being held responsible.  
Vs 8 – Notice, he did not commend his evil. He commended only his forethought providing for future.  
Men of the world often use better judgment in material affairs than Christians do in spiritual.  
Vs 9 – Unrighteous mammon refers to the physical wealth one has in this world.  
The point seems to be that we should use what we have to help others who will bless us for it.  
For ways Jesus teaches us to use our resources/money see Luke 12:33 and Matthew 6:19-21.  
Vs 10 – The evil steward was not faithful to his master and would no longer be trusted.  
Vs 13 – The evil steward could not serve his own special interests and the Master too.  
Vs 18 – Other passages on divorce and remarriage: Matt. 5:31-32; 19:1-9; Mark 10:11=12; 1 Cor. 7.  
Vs 19 – The rich man was apparently self-indulgent and did not care about those less fortunate.  
Vs 22 – All men die – both rich and poor – and there is a conscious existence afterward.  
"Abraham's bosom" represents the place where righteous are taken to rest with the faithful.  
Vs 23 – The term Hades (in the Old Testament it is "Sheol") describes the condition in which both  
righteous (Psalm 16:10 and Acts 2:27) and unrighteous (Job 24:19; Luke 16:23) exist after death  
while earth and time continue before final judgment. Torment is obviously a place of suffering.  
Vs 25 – Notice the emphasis upon one's lifetime – we must prepare while we have life, not after death.  
Vs 26 – In the afterlife, there is a clear separation between the existence of comfort and torment.*

### Perspectives – What may I learn from this chapter?

- 1. We should use our earthly resources to secure heavenly treasures and do good for others.*
- 2. We should take seriously Jesus' teaching on divorce and remarriage and secure our marriages.*
- 3. We should listen to God's word while we have life and make adjustments before it is too late.*