

Luke 10:30-37;

30; And Jesus answering said, A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead. 31; And by chance there came down a certain priest that way: and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side. 32; And likewise a Levite, when he was at the place, came and looked on him, and passed by on the other side. 33; But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was: and when he saw him, he had compassion on him, 34; And went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him. 35; And on the morrow when he departed, he took out two pence, and gave them to the host, and said unto him, Take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee. 36; Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbour unto him that fell among thieves? 37; And he said, he that shewed mercy on him. Then said Jesus unto him, Go, and do thou likewise.

"The Parable Of The Good Samaritan." Lu.10:30-37.

1-The geographical setting:

1-The road that went down from Jerusalem to Jericho.

2-Persons of the story or parable:

1-Jesus

2-The lawyer.

3-The Priest

4-The Levite

5-A certain man

6-The "Good Samaritan."

7-The Thieves-The Inn Keeper.

2-The nature of the road:

1-The road was through rough and rugged country.

2-It was travelled by the Priests and Levites of whom about 12,000 lived in Jericho.

3-It was not the only road from Jerusalem but was the most direct.

3-So in this lesson we have before us four characters:

1-The half-murdered traveller

a-The poor traveller has met the fate of many before and since Christ's time.

2-The heartless priest:

a-Coming down from the holy services at the temple, he so far forgets himself as to ignore the half-murdered man's wants, and passes by on the other side.

3-The heartless Levite:

a-The sole difference between these two officials was that the Levite seems to have crossed the road and actually looked upon the unfortunate traveller.

4-The good-Samaritan:

a-He did not look for excuses. He owned the man as a brother in distress. The result is he dismounts and pours into his wounds wine to keep down inflammation and oil to heal, he sets him on his own beast and brings him to the nearest inn and has him comfortably lodged. The next day he pays the bill, and becomes the innkeepers security for anything more the patient may require until he is sound and well.

"The Parable Of The Good Samaritan."

4-I want you to see how friendly this good Samaritan was:

1-First he went to the poor man. No doubt, he enquired how he came into this deplorable condition.

2-He did the Surgeon's, part:

a-He poured in wine to wash the wound, and oil to mollify it and used his own linen to bind up the wound.

3-He set him on his own beast, and went on foot himself and brought him to an inn.

4-He took care of him in the inn:

a-He got him to bed, had food for him that ^{was} proper, and due attendance, and, it may be, prayed with him.

5-As if he had been his own child, or one he was obliged to look after, when he left him next morning, he left money with the landlord, to be paid out for his use, and passed his word for what he should spend more.

5-Another application for this parable:

1-We were like this poor distressed traveller.

a-Satan, our enemy, had robbed us, had stripped us, and wounded us.

b-We were by nature more than half dead, twice dead, in trespasses and sins; utterly unable to help ourselves, for we were without strength

2-The law of Moses, like the priest and Levite, looks upon us, but has no compassion on us, gives us no relief, passes by on the other side, as having neither pity nor power to help us.

a-Down that rough road comes the Blessed Jesus, that good Samaritan. He has compassion on us, he binds up our bleeding wounds, Isa. 61:1-2, He takes care of us and bids us put all the expenses of our cure upon his account.

1- The first of these was the House of Commons.

2- The second was the House of Lords.

3- The third was the House of Burgesses.

4- The fourth was the House of Representatives.

5- The fifth was the House of Delegates.

6- The sixth was the House of Assembly.

7- The seventh was the House of Representatives.

8- The eighth was the House of Delegates.

9- The ninth was the House of Assembly.

10- The tenth was the House of Representatives.

11- The eleventh was the House of Delegates.

12- The twelfth was the House of Assembly.