



May 22, 2022

“Lord of the Sabbath”

Luke 6:1-11

Understanding the Sabbath

Sabbath: rest from “creating” work (Genesis) & celebrating freedom (Exodus/Deuteronomy)

A time when the veil between heaven and earth is thin (a Jewish friend)

Sabbath as a “Queen” coming to the house! Worship, family, feasting, recreation, rest, joy

Its purpose: rejuvenation and enrichment of relationship with God and one another

The care which meant to guard the gift over time began to subvert the gift

The 39 Melakah: works related to the construction of the Tabernacle

Overprotective parents that seek to guard a child can squelch his or her spirit

Husking Grain on the Sabbath: 6:1-5

The offense: the forbidden order of Bread (gathering, reaping, threshing)

Matthew 12:1-8: Something greater than the temple is here; Lord of Sabbath

Mark 2:23-28: Sabbath was made for humans, not humans for the Sabbath; Lord of Sabbath

Luke 6:1-5: Lord of the Sabbath

As Lord of the Sabbath, He is demanding means (rules) be congruent with end (freedom)

Not a claim to capriciousness (I can do whatever I want with the Law)

A claim to perfectly embody the Law: see Matthew 5:17

The Lord as Master, Master as one having mastery over, showing how it is to be done

Sabbath Healing: 6:6-11

The offense: the forbidden order of Hides (curing, preservation)

As Lord of the Sabbath, He is demanding means (rules) be congruent with end (freedom)

To not do the good thing before us is equivalent to acting in evil: see 6:9

Imitating the Lord of the Sabbath

There are limits to law (static law in varying contexts)

Lawrence Kohlberg’s six levels of ethical decision making:

Avoid punishment, procure reward, social favor, law, best for others, universal principle

The highest levels transcend letter of law in order to fulfill the purpose of the law