

Lesson Notes for Lesson 2, Feb 16 “Name of Savior”

Sermon Lesson Material:

Introduction:

We ended our lesson on the names of Jesus last week by focusing on Acts 4:12, “there is no other name given among men whereby we must be saved.” The use of “Savior” is unique to Luke in the Gospels (except John 4:42) – Why? We know Jesus “came to seek and save the lost” (Luke 19:10), but the fact that he is introduced in the first two chapters of Luke as “Savior” is very significant in both the Roman and Jewish cultures, and had far reaching impact on the reception of the Gospel and growth of the Church in Acts.

Lesson Outline:

1. Given the name Jesus, in Hebrew (Yeshua) means “The Lord Saves,” Luke 1:26-35 (Significance in Jewish History Ex. 14:13, 30-15:2; Is. 7:14; Mat. 1:21-24; Is. 12; 43:1-3,11)
2. Jesus is introduced as Savior in Luke 2:1-40 (2:11, 21, 30, 38) (Significance in Roman History 2:1)
3. John the Baptist introduces Jesus as Savior by using the term, “the Lamb of God” Luke 1:68-79; John 1:29 (Significance in Prophetic History Is. 40; Malc 3; Is. 53)
4. The Apostles introduce Jesus as Savior Acts 4:10-12; 5:27-32; (Significance in Church Doctrine History Rom. 1:1-17; 1 Cor. 1)
5. Missionary work introduces Jesus as Savior Acts 13:22-25, 38-39 (Significance in Church Mission History 2 Tim. 1:8-10; 2 Pet. 2:1; 3:18)

Conclusion: To have Jesus as your Savior is not just receiving salvation through the forgiveness of sins, it also the constant presence of Jesus as Savior who provides victorious living over sin and death in this life and for eternity.

Questions for the Student Handout

1. The Significance of Jesus's name as Savior in Jewish History was because his name means _____. This also ties into God's saving presence being with us as indicated by the name _____. (Mat. 1:21-23; Is. 7:14).
2. In Roman History, Jesus being Savior was running in contrast to _____ being the Savior of Rome (Luke 2:1).
3. In calling Jesus, "The _____ of God" (John 1:29), John the Baptist was showing that Jesus would be our Savior through _____ himself for our _____. (see Isaiah 53).
4. The Apostles were witnesses of Jesus' _____ and _____ to become our Savior. This was a core message of what we refer to as the _____, which means " _____ " that has the power unto salvation (Rom. 1:16-17).
5. _____ spread the message of Jesus as our Savior to all nations in fulfillment of the _____ (Acts 1:8; Mat. 28:18-20).

Small Group Discussion Questions:

1. If Jesus is our Savior through his death and resurrection, what is the role of baptism in our salvation (Rom. 6:3-5)?
2. The prophet Isaiah told of the Messiah suffering and dying for the salvation of the people like a lamb slaughtered (Is. 53). This image is pictured in Revelation 5, how might the image of a Lamb Savior contrast with the Roman Emperor image of a Savior?
3. John the Baptist explained Jesus was that Messianic Savior, the Lamb of God. How does this connect to the Lord's Supper Communion, and how do we remember Him as Savior in the Communion? (Mat. 26:26-29; 1 Cor. 11:17-34).
4. Christ is the Savior of the world; in what way might His Church also be described as "savior of the world"? (2 Cor. 5:11-21).
5. Jesus is Savior now through his saving blood, but He is also called Savior in His Return. Explain how these might be both the same and different (consider Eph. 5:22-33; 1 Cor. 15:20-28; Rev. 7:9-17; 12:10-12).