

Luke 13:1-21 A Kingdom Worldview

A worldview is the fundamental cognitive orientation of an individual or society encompassing the whole of the individual's or society's knowledge and point of view. A worldview can include natural philosophy; fundamental, existential, and normative postulates; or themes, values, emotions, and ethics.

In this passage, we will be exposed to the various worldviews of those Yeshua spoke to in order to correct them and give them a Kingdom Worldview.

There are several perspectives defining a worldview but the **excerpt** from the article below seems to be aligned with what I was taught as a Christian.

From GotQuestions.org <https://www.gotquestions.org/Messiahian-worldview.html>

A "worldview" refers to a comprehensive conception of the world from a specific standpoint. A "Christian worldview," then, is a comprehensive conception of the world from a Christian standpoint.

An individual's worldview is his "big picture," a harmony of all his beliefs about the world. It is his way of understanding reality. One's worldview is the basis for making daily decisions and is therefore extremely important.

An apple sitting on a table is seen by several people. A botanist looking at the apple classifies it. An artist sees a still-life and draws it. A grocer sees an asset and inventories it. A child sees lunch and eats it. How we look at any situation is influenced by how we look at the world at large.

Every worldview, Christian and non-Christian, deals with at least these three questions:

- 1) Where did we come from? (and why are we here?)
- 2) What is wrong with the world?
- 3) How can we fix it?

A Christian worldview, answers the three questions biblically:

- 1) We are God's creation, designed to govern the world and fellowship with Him (Genesis 1:27-28; 2:15).
- 2) We sinned against God and subjected the whole world to a curse (Genesis 3).
- 3) God Himself has redeemed the world through the sacrifice of His Son, Jesus Christ (Genesis 3:15; Luke 19:10), and will one day restore creation to its former perfect state (Isaiah 65:17-25).

A Christian worldview leads us to believe in moral absolutes, miracles, human dignity, and the possibility of redemption.

It is important to remember that a worldview is comprehensive. It affects every area of life, from money to morality, from politics to art. True Christianity is more than a set of ideas to use at church. Christianity as taught in the Bible is itself a worldview.

The Bible never distinguishes between a “religious” and a “secular” life; the Christian life is the only life there is. Jesus proclaimed Himself “the way, the truth, and the life” (John 14:6) and, in doing so, became our worldview.

End of Excerpt.

Most people’s worldview is summed up into what they believe. What they believe dictates their actions in life and how they see the world.

A Christian worldview and a Kingdom worldview based on those statements are distinctively different. A Kingdom Worldview views the world with a Kingdom mindset as Yeshua did. The goal was not to make the world a Christian world, but a world where the people of the world sought first the Kingdom of YeHoVaH and His righteousness. (Matthew 6:33)

A religious worldview, in the time of Messiah, was if a person suffered a terrible fate, it was because they lived a sinful life. This was evident in the man born blind because it was believed his mother or father lived sinful.

Jn 9:1 And as *Yeshua* passed by, he saw a man which was blind from *his* birth.

Jn 9:2 And his disciples asked him, saying, Master, who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind?

Jn 9:3 *Yeshua* answered, Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents: but that the works of God should be made manifest in him.

Lk 13:1 There were present at that season some that told him of the Galilaeans, whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices.

Lk 13:2 And *Yeshua* answering said unto them, Suppose ye that these Galilaeans were sinners above all the Galilaeans, because they suffered such things?

Lk 13:3 I tell you, Nay: but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.

Lk 13:4 Or those eighteen, upon whom the tower in Siloam fell, and slew them, think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem?

Lk 13:5 I tell you, Nay: but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.

Lk 13:6 He spake also this parable; A certain *man* had a fig tree planted in his vineyard; and he came and sought fruit thereon, and found none.

Lk 13:7 Then said he unto the dresser of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none: cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?

Lk 13:8 And he answering said unto him, Lord, let it alone this year also, till I shall dig about it, and dung *it*:

Lk 13:9 And if it bear fruit, *well*: and if not, *then* after that thou shalt cut it down.

Lk 13:10 And he was teaching in one of the synagogues on the sabbath.

Lk 13:11 And, behold, there was a woman which had a spirit of infirmity eighteen years, and was bowed together, and could in no wise lift up *herself*.

Yeshua addressed the woman’s infirmity as a demonic spirit.

Spirit – 4151 πνεῦμα *pneuma* {pnyoo'-mah}

Meaning: 1) a movement of air (a gentle blast 1a) of the wind, hence the wind itself 1b) breath of nostrils or mouth 2) the spirit, i.e. the vital principal by which the body is animated 2a) the rational spirit, the power by which the human being feels, thinks, decides 2b) the soul 3c1) used of demons, or evil spirits, who were conceived as inhabiting the bodies of men

Usage: AV - Spirit 111, Holy Ghost 89, Spirit (of God) 13, Spirit (of the Lord) 5, (My) Spirit 3, Spirit (of truth) 3, Spirit (of Christ) 2, human (spirit) 49, (evil) spirit 47, spirit (general) 26, spirit 8, (Yeshua' own) spirit 6, (Yeshua' own) ghost 2, misc 21; 385

Infirmity – **769 ἀσθένεια** astheneia {as-then'-i-ah}

Meaning: 1) want of strength, weakness, infirmity 1a) of the body 1a1) its native weakness and frailty 1a2) feebleness of health or sickness 1b) of the soul 1b1) want of strength and capacity requisite

Usage: AV - infirmity 17, weakness 5, disease 1, sickness 1, 24

Lk 13:12 And when Yeshua saw her, he called *her to him*, and said unto her, Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity.

This is one incident in the Bible where Yeshua initiated the healing by calling the woman over to Him. He spoke and told her she was loosed from her infirmity and then laid hands on her.

Lk 13:13 And he laid *his* hands on her: and immediately she was made straight, and glorified God.

The healing angered the ruler of the synagogue because it was on the Sabbath Day.

Lk 13:14 And the ruler of the synagogue answered with indignation, because that Yeshua had healed on the sabbath day, and said unto the people, There are six days in which men ought to work: in them therefore come and be healed, and not on the sabbath day.

The ruler of the synagogue did not rebuke Yeshua but rebuked the people in front of Yeshua.

Lk 13:15 The Lord then answered him, and said, *Thou* hypocrite, doth not each one of you on the sabbath loose his ox or *his* ass from the stall, and lead *him* away to watering?

Yeshua responded with focusing on the people's treatment of their animals. They demonstrated more compassion for their animals than the compassion He had just demonstrated for the woman. Yeshua further indicated that the demonic spirit of infirmity was of satan.

Lk 13:16 And ought not this woman, being a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan hath bound, lo, these eighteen years, be loosed from this bond on the sabbath day?

Lk 13:17 And when he had said these things, all his adversaries were ashamed: and all the people rejoiced for all the glorious things that were done by him.

Adversaries – **480 αντίκειμαι** antikeimai {an-tik'-i-mahee}

Meaning: 1) to be set over against, opposite to 2) to oppose, be adverse to, withstand

Usage: AV - adversary 5, be contrary 2, oppose 1; 8

Yeshua expounds on a Kingdom Worldview via parables.

Lk 13:18 Then said he, Unto what is the kingdom of God like? and whereunto shall I resemble it?

Like – **3664 ὅμοιος** homoios {hom'-oy-os}

Meaning: 1) like, similar, resembling 1a) like: i.e. resembling 1b) like: i.e. corresponding to a thing

Usage: AV - like 47; 47

Resemble – 3666 ὁμοίω homoioo {hom-oy-o'-o}

Meaning: 1) to be made like 2) to liken, compare 2a) illustrate by comparisons

Usage: AV - liken 9, make like 2, be like 2, in the likeness of 1, resemble 1; 15

The Kingdom will grow like a mustard seed. It starts out small but waxes great!

Lk 13:19 It is like a grain of mustard seed, which a man took, and cast into his garden; and it grew, and waxed a great tree; and the fowls of the air lodged in the branches of it.

Lk 13:20 And again he said, Whereunto shall I liken the kingdom of God?

The Kingdom, like leaven will permeate the whole.

Lk 13:21 It is like leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened.

Yeshua explains later in Luke 17 that the Kingdom is Spiritual and is within us.

Lk 17:20 And when he was demanded of the Pharisees, when the kingdom of God should come, he answered them and said, The kingdom of God cometh not with observation:

Lk 17:21 Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you.

The Gospel of the Kingdom should form and shape our worldview.

From our conception, our carnal worldview is formed to the community we grow up in.

The Psalmist wrote:

Ps 51:5 Behold, I was shapen in iniquity; and in sin did my mother conceive me.

The Prophet wrote:

Isa 6:5 Then said I, Woe is me! for I am undone; because I *am* a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips: for mine eyes have seen the King, the LORD of hosts.

When Peter realized he was in the presence of the Messiah, he saw himself in his sinful state:

Lk 5:8 When Simon Peter saw *it*, he fell down at Yeshua' knees, saying, Depart from me; for I am a sinful man, O Lord.

Lk 5:9 For he was astonished, and all that were with him, at the draught of the fishes which they had taken:

We develop worldviews on a variety of subject matters that form and shape our decision making and how we live out our daily lives. These worldviews shape our:

- Work ethics
- Our integrity levels
- Our conduct
- Our financial management
- How we dress
- What we eat
- What we drive
- Where we live

Our worldview shapes our identity in how we see ourselves.

- We are surrounded by people who have various worldviews.
- A religious worldview will determine our beliefs and how we live out those beliefs in our daily lives.
- An educational worldview will affect how far we go in pursuing an education or not.
- A man's worldview of how he sees a woman is typically developed by the experiences he has had with women, and this affects his commitment level in a relationship.
- A woman's worldview of how she sees men is typically developed by her experience with men, and this affects her commitment level in a relationship.
- A political worldview determines one's political affiliation.

When we are born again or born from above, we become a new creature.

^{2Co 5:17} Therefore if any man *be* in Messiah, *he is* a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new.

^{2Co 5:18} And all things *are* of God, who hath reconciled us to himself by Yeshua Messiah, and hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation;

^{2Co 5:19} To wit, that God was in Messiah, reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the word of reconciliation.

^{2Co 5:20} Now then we are ambassadors for Messiah, as though God did beseech *you* by us: we pray *you* in Messiah 's stead, be ye reconciled to God.

^{2Co 5:21} For he hath made him *to be* sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in him.

As Ambassadors for Messiah Yeshua, our worldview is determined, formed, and shaped by Him!