

A Clear Spiritual Vision

Luke 11:33-36

Theme: Light is everywhere but blind people can't see it.

THE TWO LAMPS

1ST LAMP

1) The Gospel light of Jesus (v.33)

2ND LAMP

2) Spiritual Perception (v.34)

A) The Nature of spiritual _____

B) Good and bad _____

3) A Semblance of Sight (v.35)

A) Be _____

4) A Complete Light (v.36)

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Small Group Questions

REFLECT

1. Compare Matt 5:15 and Luke 11:33. These sayings are very similar but how does the context in each case make meaning different? In Luke 11:33 what is “the light” referring to? See 2Corinthians 4:
2. What is the contrast described in v.34?
3. What is the point of the analogy in v.34? See Matthew 13:13-15
4. What constitutes healthy eyesight in the analogy of our text? What does Jesus mean by “bad” eyesight?
5. What is the connection that the apostle John makes in 1 John 3:6 to sin and spiritual perception? How does sin mar our spiritual vision? See also 1 John 2:11.
6. How can we know if we have spiritual vision? See Ephesians 5:7-9 Compare Romans 13:11-13 and Eph.5: 5-14
7. What role does Satan play in blinding people? See 2 Corinthians 4:4-6 What role does God play? See John 12: 37-40 Discuss with your group how, seemingly, both God and Satan can blind people?
8. Look again at 2Corinthians 4:4-6. Who, according to this passage is responsible for turning the lights on? What is the analogy used in v.6?
9. How can light be darkness according to v. 35?
10. What is the point of Paul use of the adjectives, “whole”, “full”, “no part dark” “wholly” in v.36?

RESPOND

Paul encourages us in Eph 5:11, to “Take no part in the unfruitful works of darkness, but instead expose them.” What does this mean for us as believers?

Read Ephesians 1:16-19. Who is Paul speaking to and what does he pray for them? How might this prayer benefit our spiritual perception? Could we use this prayer as a model for our children, friends, etc..?

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