

On Sunday, we added another key Bible word in our exploration of **"What is Salvation?"** God is willing to "set us free" from our sins, but once we're free, where should we go? The answer involves **reconciliation**when things pulled apart are brought back together.

When we talk about **reconciliation**, Jesus' parable of a lost son is a great example to study. We'll read **Luke 15:11-32** in just a moment, but **"Why did Jesus tell this parable?"** Luke 15:1-2 gives us an important detail that we shouldn't overlook.

With that context in mind, let's allow Jesus-the One who gave his life for us-to teach us some key lessons:

 Luke 15:11-13 - do you remember what \_\_\_\_\_\_ means? It's when I take something good and twist or bend it. And what do iniquities do according to Isaiah 59:1-2? They "make a \_\_\_\_\_\_" between me and my

God. That's exactly what this son did with his father

- 2. Luke 15:14-16 separation from his father wasn't "the \_\_\_\_\_\_ life" that the son was expecting
- 3. Luke 15:17-20 the son had to \_\_\_\_\_\_ to be reconciled to his father
- 4. Luke 15:20-24 when the son was willing to leave iniquity behind, his father was eager to \_\_\_\_\_\_ him home



5. Luke 15:25-32 - not everyone sees or \_\_\_\_\_ God's beautiful offer of reconciliation

## For Class & Family Discussion:

- Let's revisit why Jesus told this parable:
  - Who were "the Pharisees and the scribes"?
  - What was it about Jesus that made so many "tax collectors and sinners" want to draw near to hear him?
  - Why would the Pharisees and the scribes grumble?
- Why did the son in Jesus' parable have to want to be reconciled to his father?
- What did the son have to do in order to be reconciled?
- Who is the father in Jesus' parable and what ought we to learn from how the father reacts in Luke 15:20-24?
- What was the older son's problem and what ought we to learn from him?
- We've learned that salvation involves reconciliation. What should we remember from this great story of salvation?