
If Matthew is the most Jewish of the Gospel writers, Luke is the most educated Gentile among them. The way he writes Greek, the literary conventions he employs, the details of the life of Jesus that interest him and even the hints we get about his community suggest an educated author from an urban Hellenistic setting. The Gospel of Luke and the book of Acts were originally written to be read together as a single work in two volumes (Lk 1:1–4; Acts 1:1-2). But when the NT texts were collected, the four Gospels were grouped together, and 12 L. Johnson sees the community of goods and the friendship traditions that support it as primarily literary (Literary Function of Possessions in Luke-Acts, 12-15, 220-22, and Shanng Possessions, 128) 13 R. J. Karris, "Poor and Rich The Lukan Sitz im Leben," in Perspectives on Luke-Acts (Perspectives in Religious Studies, Special Studies Series 5, Danville, VA Association of. Giving, but since his article deals mostly with Luke's Gospel, he does not 14 discuss this in Acts. Moreover, he claims that Luke does not argue against 15 the reciprocity ethic in Acts 2 and 4. Karris's basic conclusion about Luke's appeal to friendship is correct, but more can be said about it and how Luke uses friendship to question the cultural expectation of giving for a return.