

Book of Matthew

Synopsis



Introduction

Book No	40
Name	Gospel of Matthew
Written By	Matthew
Testament	New
Category	Gospels
Date Written	Approx. 60 – 65 A.D.
Place Written	Israel
Audience	To the people of Israel
Purpose	To prove that Jesus is the Messiah, the eternal King
History Covered	5 B.C. – 29 A.D.
Chapters	28
Verses	1071
Key Verse	Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. (5:17)
Key People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Jesus ❖ Mary ❖ Joseph ❖ John the Baptist ❖ the disciples ❖ the religious leaders ❖ Caiaphas ❖ Pilate ❖ Mary Magdalene

Key Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Bethlehem ❖ Egypt ❖ Nazareth ❖ Jordan river ❖ Wilderness ❖ Capernaum ❖ Gadara ❖ Bethsaida ❖ Gennesaret ❖ Tyre and Sidon ❖ Perea ❖ Jericho ❖ Bethany ❖ Jerusalem
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Purpose of the Book

The Jews waited for a leader who had been promised centuries before by prophets. They believed that this leader—the Messiah (“anointed one”)—would rescue them from their Roman oppressors and establish a new kingdom. As their king, he would rule the world with justice. However, many Jews overlooked prophecies that also spoke of this king as a suffering servant who would be rejected and killed. It is no wonder, then, that few recognized Jesus as the Messiah. How could this humble carpenter’s son from Nazareth be their king? But Jesus was and is the King of all the earth!

Matthew (Levi) was one of Jesus’ 12 disciples. Once he was a despised tax collector, but his life was changed by this man from Galilee. Matthew wrote this Gospel to his fellow Jews to prove that Jesus is the Messiah and to explain God’s Kingdom.

Matthew begins his account by giving Jesus’ genealogy. He then tells of Jesus’ birth and early years, including the family’s escape to Egypt from the murderous Herod and their return to Nazareth. Following Jesus’ baptism by John (3:16-17) and his defeat of Satan in the wilderness, Jesus begins his public ministry by calling his first disciples and giving the Sermon on the Mount (chapters 5–7). Matthew shows Christ’s authority

by reporting his miracles of healing the sick and the demon-possessed, and even raising the dead.

Despite opposition from the Pharisees and others in the religious establishment (chapters 12–15), Jesus continued to teach concerning the Kingdom of Heaven (chapters 16–20). During this time, Jesus spoke with his disciples about his imminent death and resurrection (16:21) and revealed his true identity to Peter, James, and John (17:1-5). Near the end of his ministry, Jesus entered Jerusalem in a triumphant procession (21:1-11). But soon opposition mounted, and Jesus knew that his death was near. So he taught his disciples about the future—what they could expect before his return (chapter 24) and how to live until then (chapter 25).

In Matthew's finale (chapters 26–28), he focuses on Jesus' final days on earth—the Last Supper, his prayer in Gethsemane, the betrayal by Judas, the flight of the disciples, Peter's denial, the trials before Caiaphas and Pilate, Jesus' final words on the cross, and his burial in a borrowed tomb. But the story does not end there, for the Messiah rose from the dead—conquering death and then telling his followers to continue his work by making disciples in all nations.

Matthew's emphasis on Jesus as the fulfillment of prophecy (41 OT quotes) shows that Jesus' life and ministry were part of the single plan of God throughout the history of Israel, and that His death and Resurrection were part of God's divine plan from the beginning. The entire Gospel stresses that Jesus is Immanuel—God-With-Us.

Because God is with us in the Person of Jesus, Matthew's Gospel calls for complete obedience in personal and corporate life.

The book also gives to the church a clarion call to mission, the proclamation of the good news to all peoples. Christian disciples must learn to live within the tension of two ages, the present age of fulfillment in the Person of Jesus (in His words and works through His church by the Spirit's power) and the Age to Come, that is, the consummation of all things. In the interim, Christians are called to be humble, patient, genuine, faithful, watchful, and responsible—assured of the risen Jesus' presence as they are expectant of His return when faith will give way to sight.

As you read this Gospel, listen to Matthew's clear message: Jesus is the Christ, the King of kings and Lord of lords. Celebrate his victory over evil and death, and make Jesus the Lord of your life.

Overview

- ❖ 40th book of the BIBLE, 1st in the New Testament and 1st among the 4 books of Gospel
- ❖ Matthew is the gospel record:
- ❖ Written by a Jew - Matthew.
- ❖ Written to Jews - his countrymen.
- ❖ Written about a Jew - the long-awaited Messiah.
- ❖ Matthew uses quotes from the Old Testament to establish that Jesus Christ is indeed the Messiah.
- ❖ More than 130 times Matthew uses quotations and allusions to the Old Testament to show that Jesus fulfils the qualifications for the Messiah.
- ❖ Matthew often uses the phrase, “that which was spoken through the prophets might be fulfilled.” That phrase does not appear once in Mark, Luke, or John.
- ❖ The phrase, “Son of David,” referring to the Davidic line, occurs 9 times in Matthew, but only 6 times collectively in Mark, Luke, and John.
- ❖ Matthew shows his Jewish readers that Jesus Christ is the culmination of promises delivered over a thousand period.
- ❖ Matthew shows that God’s redemptive plan is well even after 400 years of prophetic silence.
- ❖ Messiah means “the Anointed One.”
- ❖ Matthew gives a large reception in his house so his associates could meet Jesus.
Matthew 9:10
- ❖ The last appearance of his name in the Bible is in Acts 1:13.
- ❖ The phrase, “kingdom of heaven” appears 55 times in Matthew.
- ❖ Matthew was a tax collector in Capernaum when Jesus called him to follow Him.
- ❖ The Book of Matthew is placed first in the canon of the New Testament books by the early church because of its natural bridge between the Old and New Testaments

Hebrew Names of GOD used in Matthew

- ❖ EMMANUEL

Revelation of JESUS CHRIST

This Gospel presents Jesus as the fulfillment of all messianic hopes and expectations. Matthew carefully structures his narratives to reveal Jesus as fulfilling specific prophecies. Therefore, he saturates his Gospel with both quotations from and allusions to the Old Testament, introducing many of them with the formula “that it might be fulfilled.”

In the Gospel, Jesus often refers to Himself as the Son of Man, a veiled reference to His messiahship (see Dan. 7:13, 14). Not only did the term allow Jesus to avoid common misunderstandings stemming from more popular messianic titles, but it enabled Him to interpret both His redemptive mission (as in 17:12, 22; 20:28; 26:24) and His return in glory (as in 13:41; 16:27; 19:28; 24:30, 44; 26:64).

Matthew’s use of the title “Son of God” clearly underscores Jesus’ deity (see 1:23; 2:15; 3:17; 16:16). As the Son, Jesus has a direct and unmediated relationship with the Father (11:27).

Matthew presents Jesus as Lord and Teacher of the church, the new community, which is called to live out the new ethic of the kingdom of heaven. Jesus declares “the church” as His select instrument for fulfilling the purposes of God on Earth (16:18; 18:15–20). Matthew’s Gospel may have served as a teaching manual for the early church, including the amazing world-oriented Great Commission (28:12–20), with its guarantee of Jesus’ living presence.

Work of THE HOLY SPIRIT

The activity of the Holy Spirit is evident at every phase of the life and ministry of Jesus. It was by the power of the Spirit that Jesus was conceived in Mary’s womb (1:18, 20).

Before Jesus began His public ministry, He was filled with the Spirit of God (3:16), and followed the Spirit’s leading into the wilderness to be tempted by the Devil as further preparation for His messianic role (4:1). The power of the Spirit enabled Jesus to heal (12:15–21) and to cast out demons (12:28).

Just as John immersed his followers in water, Jesus will immerse His followers in the Holy Spirit (3:11). In 7:21–23 we find a warning directed against false charismatics, those in the church who prophesy, cast out demons, and do wonders, but do not do the

will of the Father. Presumably, the same Holy Spirit who inspires charismatic activities, must also empower the people of the church to do the will of God (7:21).

Jesus declared that His works were done in the power of the Holy Spirit, giving evidence that the kingdom of God had come and that the power of Satan was being overthrown.

Therefore, to ascribe the power of the Spirit to the Devil was to commit an unpardonable sin (12:28–32).

In 12:28 the Holy Spirit is connected to Jesus' exorcisms and the present reality of the kingdom of God, not solely by the fact of exorcism per se, for the Pharisees' sons (disciples) also practice exorcism (12:27). Rather, the Holy Spirit is with the Messiah effecting a new event—"the kingdom of God has come upon you" (v. 28).

Finally, the Holy Spirit is found in the Great Commission (28:16–20). The disciples are commanded to go and make disciples of all nations, "baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit" (v. 19). That is, they are to baptize them "unto/with reference to" the name, or authority, of the triune God. In their obedience to this commission, Jesus' disciples are assured of His ongoing presence with them.

Mega Themes of Matthew

CHRIST THE KING

Jesus is revealed as the King of kings. His miraculous birth, his life and teaching, his miracles, and his triumph over death show his true identity.

Jesus cannot be equated with any person or power. He is the supreme ruler of time and eternity, heaven and earth, humans and angels. We should give him his rightful place as King of our life.

THE MESSIAH

Jesus was the Messiah, the one for whom the Jews had waited to deliver them from Roman oppression. Yet, tragically, they didn't recognize him when he came because his kingship was not what they expected. The true purpose of God's anointed deliverer was to die for all people to free them from sin's oppression.

Because Jesus was sent by God, we can trust him with our life. It is worth everything we have to acknowledge him and give ourselves to him, because he came to be our

Messiah, our Savior.

KINGDOM OF GOD

Jesus came to earth to begin his Kingdom. His full Kingdom will be realized at his return and will be made up of anyone who has faithfully followed him.

The way to enter God’s Kingdom is by faith— believing in Christ to save us from sin and change our life. We must do the work of his Kingdom now to be prepared for his return.

TEACHINGS

Jesus taught the people through sermons, illustrations, and parables. Through his teachings, he showed the true ingredients of faith and how to guard against a fruitless and hypocritical life.

Jesus’ teachings show us how to prepare for life in his eternal Kingdom by living properly right now. He lived what he taught, and we, too, must practice what we preach.

RESURRECTION

When Jesus rose from the dead, he rose in power as the true King. In his victory over death, he established his credentials as King and his power and authority over evil.

The Resurrection shows Jesus’ all-powerful life for us—not even death could stop his plan of offering eternal life. Those who believe in Jesus can hope for a resurrection like his. Our role is to tell his story to all the earth so that everyone may share in his victory.

Life Lessons in Matthew

Truth	Lesson
<p>Growing in Godliness</p> <p>With the Gospels, as with the whole NT, godliness (or godly living) takes on a new dimension. Jesus has come and demonstrated the desirability of personal godliness and given the Holy Spirit to live this life through us. As a result, we have the hope of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Understand that Jesus’ ministry fulfilled the Law; it did not abolish it. ❖ Boldly confess Jesus before others; believe He will acknowledge you before the Father. ❖ Beware the danger of religious tradition.

<p>experiencing the very life of God. Jesus’ life and teaching gave us instruction in how to live a godly life. Though godliness never earns access to heaven from Earth, through godly living we discover the blessing of heaven on Earth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Recognize and guard against the tendency of people to teach religious tradition as a substitute for God’s Word. ❖ Know that those who have the greatest knowledge of truth will be held accountable for the wise stewardship of that knowledge. ❖ Recognize and confess before God any sin in your life. Do not seek to justify yourself by comparing yourself with others.
<p>Cultivating Dynamic Devotion</p> <p>In the NT, Jesus presents devotion as a matter of the heart. He contrasts sincere, heartfelt devotion with the external, hypocritical, pretentious practices of piety among the Pharisees. He warns His disciples against allowing even genuine, good works to distract from wholehearted devotion to Him.</p> <p>Devotion is a matter of developing an intimate relationship with the living God, learning the warmth of a life that draws near to His Father-heart.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Always pray in an honest and sincere manner. Experience times of private prayer. Forsake any display of religion that is done only for man’s approval. ❖ Employ “The Lord’s Prayer” often as an outline for personal worship, intercession, petition, warfare, and praise. ❖ Know that only total love for God can empower you to love rightly yourself and your neighbor. ❖ Celebrate the Lord’s Supper often. Approach it with faith, receiving the life and healing it provides. ❖ Avoid setting the Lord’s work as a priority over the Lord’s Presence. Prefer “Mary’s place,” learning at the feet of Jesus Himself, but serve like Martha whom He commended. ❖ Practice patient, persistent, persevering prayer.

<p>Pursuing Holiness</p> <p>The Old Covenant called Israel to live distinctly from the nations through holiness, focusing primarily on the external matters of the Law. However, Jesus calls His people to a holiness that proceeds from the heart. Holiness is now the outcome of personal loyalty to God and the realization of the fulfilling fruitfulness originally intended for all people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Recognize that your life has either a positive or negative effect. Live responsibly to bring glory to God. ❖ Be loyal to God. Forsake any ambition that compromises your commitment to God. ❖ Acknowledge that only God has power over death and hell. Have reverence for Him. ❖ Discern between “Caesar’s” claims and those of God. Honor the Lord as the highest authority.
<p>The Walk of Faith</p> <p>Jesus motivates His disciples to live righteously by emphasizing that such living comes from the heart through faith with love and in trust, more than through observance of an external code of ethics. Consequently, NT wisdom reveals the differences between a correct behavior, based only on the Law, and righteous actions that proceed from the heart of a new life reborn in Christ.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Follow Jesus, knowing that He is the Way to salvation. ❖ Understand that an individual’s actions can be better indicators of personal motives than are appearances or claims. ❖ Remember that your words and actions flow out of your love relationship with Jesus. Never undervalue obedience. ❖ Understand that evil behavior originates in the heart. ❖ Understand that God’s kingdom authority; and the world’s system of authority are often opposites. ❖ Beware of judging yourself and your success by human standards. Remember that popularity and human approval do not necessarily indicate God’s approval of a situation.

<p>Steps to Faithful Obedience</p> <p>Obeying the Father was supremely important to Jesus. Obedience is the response of faith to any instruction from God. Jesus taught that true faith will always be manifested in obedience to God's revealed will. Successful Christian living results from seeking and knowing God's will and then doing it in faith.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Be full of the light of life so that there is no darkness in you. Develop a personal commitment to the Lord and His will. ❖ Be aware that the fruitfulness of the Word of God in your life is affected by your receptivity and teachability. Determine to obey God's Word. ❖ Prefer God's will to your own. ❖ Adopt Mary's attitude. Submit your plans and future to God's will.
<p>How to Develop Dynamic Discipleship</p> <p>With Jesus, righteousness no longer consists of observance of an external legal code. He likens it to an apprenticeship to Himself as Master Teacher through the Holy Spirit. Jesus Himself has fulfilled the Law and become our righteousness. In response, let us walk as devoted disciples being faithful to Him and obedient to His commands.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Trust that Jesus will give you the wisdom and words you need when facing opposition to the gospel. ❖ Recognize and anticipate that personal discipleship and commitment to Jesus can result in division and rejection. ❖ Know for certain that Jesus calls us to be more loyal to Him than to any human being. Understand that discipleship means submitting your own interests in favor of God's. ❖ Understand and accept that discipleship means forsaking all selfish personal ambition. Know that every true disciple must take up his cross. ❖ Recognize that Jesus calls His disciples to go to people of all nations and teach them how to know Him and live for Him.
<p>Keys to Understanding God's Kingdom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Enter the kingdom of God by "violent" determination. Be aggressive about serving Christ.

<p>A dominant theme of Jesus' teaching is the kingdom of God. Jesus presents numerous word-pictures of what this supernatural realm "is like." But the kingdom is not merely to be understood with the mind. Rather, it is spiritual and is to be comprehended and entered into by spiritual means and in practical living. Let us meditate daily on Jesus' words in order to receive the keys of the kingdom.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Recognize that the kingdom of God requires your highest commitment. ❖ Understand that the kingdom is worth more than any other pursuit. Be ready to forsake any personal goal that hinders your entering into it. ❖ Understand that the kingdom is an internal rulership unobservable by the natural eye. ❖ Recognize that kingdom people are childlike (not childish) in their faith, trust, and blamelessness. Pursue childlikeness in your interpersonal dealings.
<p>Keys to Godly Relationships</p> <p>A major emphasis of Jesus' teaching is how to build and maintain right relationships with God and others. He views these relationships as neither unimportant nor extraneous, but as vital components of our Christian lives. Knowing God is our highest priority, but this pursuit should not replace or diminish our interpersonal relationships with others. Rather, our personal interaction with God should produce within us the qualities of character that build and sustain all our relationships.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Practice instant reconciliation. Understand that conflicts cause much greater damage to relationships when left unresolved. ❖ Love by choice, not by circumstance. ❖ Remember to overcome evil through love. ❖ Understand that God forgives us our sins as we forgive others who have sinned against us. Adopt the forgiveness of others into your prayer life as a daily discipline. ❖ Refrain from judging others. Be diligent to ask the Lord to examine your own heart, and be faithful to respond to His conviction. ❖ Avoid striving for public recognition. ❖ Seek to walk in humility in every situation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Know that JESUS equates anger with murder. Be very careful how you speak to others lest hateful words bring you into GOD's judgement
<p>Miscellaneous Instructions</p> <p>Here are several important instructions found in the synoptic Gospels, but which are not included in the above categories.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Expect and welcome the refining work of the Holy Spirit. Seek His indwelling and continual infilling. ❖ Acknowledge worry as sin. Discipline yourself to turn from any anxiety, and choose to trust the Lord. ❖ Avoid imposing past traditional structures; on present renewals. Understand that yesterday's structures and forms are often incapable of handling today's dynamic of spiritual renewal. ❖ Be warned that returning to a past bondage from which you were once delivered results in deeper bondage.
<p>Learning the righteous use of money</p> <p>Although in the BIBLE wealth is shown as an aspect of GOD's blessing and approval, the NT brings the added emphasis of the possession and use of wealth or money in connection with heart attitude and internal motivation. A righteous heart does not serve money. Mammon is closely associated with money perhaps even naming the demonic principality dominating the world's economy. JESUS equates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Remember you heart follows your treasures. Put your treasures where you want your life to be ❖ Avoid misplacing your affections and loyalty because of personal possessions ❖ Sell unnecessary or distracting possessions and give the money to the poor or to the LORD's work ❖ Practice generosity towards GOD ❖ Stop any form of hoarding or laying up treasures on earth ❖ Employ material wealth for the kingdom not for personal selfish ambition.

love for money with the service of mammon. Money must be handled carefully and used wisely lest desire for it seduce us from true devotion to GOD	Remember that such use of your financial resources has eternal results ❖ Free your heart of your possessions ❖ Do not seek your security in financial holdings or material possessions
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Praise Points in Matthew

- ❖ His servants whose obedience brings blessing to many (1:18-25)
- ❖ His far-reaching protection (2:13-23)
- ❖ Those who prepare the way for people to hear the good news (3:1-3)
- ❖ His word, which helps us resist temptation (4:4-11)
- ❖ His blessings that come with a godly life (5:3-12)
- ❖ His provision for our needs (6:25-27)
- ❖ His power over all elements of nature (8:26-27)
- ❖ His power over evil (8:28-32)
- ❖ The wisdom and understanding he gives to those he chooses (11:25-26; 16:15-17)
- ❖ His future triumphant return (24:30-31)
- ❖ The resurrection hope that belongs to all God's people (28:1-10).

Worship Insights in Matthew

Prayer begins by honoring the name of God, whose people call upon him as the Father of the community of believers. He is worthy of honor because he is the heavenly King, yet his rule is being extended over the earth as well. Because he is King, we can entrust all our physical needs to his provision, asking, "Give us our food for today," instead of worrying about the future. Since God is our merciful Father, we also seek forgiveness from him while forgiving those who have sinned against us. Finally, we ask our Father to keep us from yielding to temptation and to deliver us from the evil one, for our great King is able to conquer any evil that comes against us.

Above all, the church is a worshiping community, and Matthew opens his Gospel with a story of worship: The magi pay homage to the infant Jesus. Later in this Gospel, a leper (8:2) and a synagogue official (9:18) bow down to Jesus, seeking his help. In Jesus' great Sermon on the Mount (chapters 5-7), Jesus instructs his disciples how to pray and how to live their lives as members of God's worshiping community.

Many traditional acts and phrases of Christian worship can be found in Matthew's story. Jesus was baptized by John (3:15), and Christians have followed their Lord in baptism ever since. Christians pray, "Our Father in heaven . . ." just as Jesus taught us to pray (6:9). The appeal made to Jesus by several blind persons (9:27; 20:30-31) and by two parents of sick children (15:22; 17:15) give precedent for the commonly used phrase "Lord, have mercy!" within corporate worship.

Because Jesus gave his disciples the loaf as his body and the cup as his blood (26:26-28), the church gathers regularly at the Lord's Table. Many churches celebrate this Communion by singing, "Hosanna! Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord! Hosanna in the highest!" echoing the cry of those who welcomed Jesus into Jerusalem (21:9). Finally, Christian worshipers everywhere are baptized "in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit," just as Jesus instructed his disciples (28:19).

- ❖ By preserving the family line of the Messiah through the centuries, God has used his people to bless all nations and peoples (1:1-16).
- ❖ God has revealed his salvation to many people in various ways and has called them to worship (2:1-12).
- ❖ Repentance is the appropriate response to the arrival of the Kingdom of Heaven (3:2).
- ❖ God alone is worthy of our worship (4:10).
- ❖ All that we do should flow out of a love for God, not out of a desire to impress others (6:1).
- ❖ Our prayers do not need to be lengthy for God to hear us. We need only say what we are thinking, for God already knows our needs (6:7-8).
- ❖ God's Kingdom consists of people from around the world, and one day we will all join together in a great feast (8:10-11).
- ❖ Miracles should lead us to worship God (9:8).
- ❖ All Scripture ultimately points to Christ and his work (11:13).
- ❖ As we come before the Lord with our requests, our first response should be to worship him (15:25).
- ❖ Children should be encouraged to praise God (21:15-16).
- ❖ Loving God with all our being is the greatest commandment, and the second greatest is to love our neighbors as ourselves (22:37-39).
- ❖ Our compassion for others reflects our love for God (25:44-46).

- ❖ The resurrected Christ calls us to make disciples of him from all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit (28:18-19).

An Outline of Matthew

- I. The Person of the King: Mat. 1:1-4:25**
 - A. The Lineage and Birth of the King: [Mat_1:1-25](#)
 - B. The Safety and Development of the King: [Mat_2:1-23](#)
 - C. The Announcement of the King: [Mat_3:1-17](#)
 - D. The Testing and Ministry of the King: [Mat_4:1-25](#)
- II. The Message of the King: Mat. 5:1-7:29**
 - A. The Attitude of Disciples: [Mat_5:1-48](#)
 - B. The Character of Disciples: [Mat_6:1-34](#)
 - C. The Integrity of Disciples: [Mat_7:1-29](#)
- III. The Authority of the King: Mat. 8:1-9:38**
 - A. Authority for a New Community: [Mat_8:1-22](#)
 - B. Authority to Call Disciples: [Mat_8:23-9:13](#)
 - C. Authority to Proclaim the Good News: [Mat_9:14-38](#)
- IV. The Ministry of the King: Mat. 10:1-12:50**
 - A. The Ministry to the World: [Mat_10:1-42](#)
 - B. The Ministry Duly Attested: [Mat_11:1-30](#)
 - C. The Ministry Divinely Affirmed: [Mat_12:1-50](#)
- V. The Parables of the King: [Mat_13:1-58](#)**
 - A. Parable of the Sower: [Mat_13:1-23](#)
 - B. Parable of the Weeds: [Mat_13:24-30](#), [Mat_13:36-43](#)
 - C. Parable of Small Beginning: [Mat_13:31-35](#)
 - D. Parables of Kingdom Value: [Mat_13:44-46](#)
 - E. Parable of the Net: [Mat_13:47-50](#)
 - F. The Parable of Life Itself: [Mat_13:51-58](#)
- VI. The Compassion of the King: Mat. 14:1-15:39**
 - A. The Account of John's Martyrdom: [Mat_14:1-12](#)
 - B. Jesus' Compassion and Power: [Mat_14:13-36](#)

C. Compassion and the Law: [Mat_15:1-39](#)

VII. The Confession of the King: Mat. 16:1-20:34

A. Distinguishing the New Community: [Mat_16:1-23](#)

B. Discipleship and God's Power: Mat. 16:24-17:23

C. Priorities of the New Community: Mat. 17:24-18:35

D. Covenant in Marriage: [Mat_19:1-15](#)

E. Eternal Life: [Mat_19:16-30](#)

F. The Greatness of God's Grace: [Mat_20:1-34](#)

VIII. The Presentation of the King: Mat. 21:1-23:39

A. Jesus' Entry into Jerusalem: [Mat_21:1-17](#)

B. Jesus' Teaching on Faithfulness: [Mat_21:18-46](#)

C. Jesus' Teaching on God's Claims: [Mat_22:1-22](#)

D. Jesus' Interpretation of Messiah's Role: [Mat_22:23-46](#)

E. Jesus' Woes Upon False Leaders: [Mat_23:1-39](#)

IX. The Predictions of the King: Mat. 24:1-25:46

A. The Sweep of History to the End of the Age: [Mat_24:1-14](#)

B. The Destruction of Jerusalem and Tribulation: [Mat_24:15-28](#)

C. The Affirmation of Jesus' Parousia: [Mat_24:29-35](#)

D. Jesus' Instructions to Be Prepared: Mat. 24:36-25:30

E. The Ultimate Judgment of the Nations: [Mat_25:31-46](#)

X. The Suffering of the King: Mat. 26:1-27:66

A. Jesus' Awareness of His Impending Death: [Mat_26:1-16](#)

B. Jesus' Celebration of the Passover: [Mat_26:17-30](#)

C. The Gethsemane Vigil: [Mat_26:31-46](#)

D. Betrayal, Arrest, and Trial: [Mat_26:47-68](#)

E. The Suffering Servant Stands Alone: Mat. 26:69-27:14

F. The Mockery of the Savior: [Mat_27:15-31](#)

G. The Crucifixion and Death of Christ: [Mat_27:32-56](#)

H. The Burial and Securing of the Tomb: [Mat_27:57-66](#)

XI. The Victory of the King: [Mat_28:1-20](#)

A. Jesus is Risen from the Dead: [Mat_28:1-8](#)

B. Jesus Appears to His Followers: [Mat_28:9-10](#)

C. The Guards Are Bribed: [Mat_28:11-15](#)

D. Jesus Commissions His Followers: [Mat_28:16-20](#)