

Series "Fixed On 66"
"Matthew"
Book-40

Key Passage – Matthew 2:2; 4:14

Augustine's words (354-430)

"The New is in the Old concealed; the Old is in the New revealed"

"The most important book of the New Testament"

Because it is the bridge that leads us from the chasm of the Old Testament into the New Testament.

400 silent years beginning with **Malachi 4:5-6** Fulfilled by John's coming in **Matthew 3 2 Samuel 7:16**

Then we read **Matthew 1:1, the book of the genealogy of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham.** The long-awaited King that King David promised has arrived.

The Author – Matthew As early as 140 AD and 323 AD, there were quoted documents attributed to have come from Matthew's sayings.

The name **Matthew** – was not his original name.
His name was **Levi**, the son of **Alphaeus** (Mark 2:14).
"Matthew" means *"the gift of God."*

Matthew's own experience with the Lord is recorded in **Matthew 9:9-17**

Tax collectors were among the most hated people in Jewish society.

When Written – 58-68 A.D. Covers 4 B.C. – 33 A.D.

Purpose – **"Matthew is the gospel written by a Jew to Jews about a Jew."**

His birth at Bethlehem fulfilled – Baby - **Isaiah 7:14 (Matthew 1:22-23)**
Bethlehem - **Micah 5:2**

Jesus was taken to Egypt for safety - this fulfilled **Hosea 11:1 (Matthew 2:14-15).**

When Joseph and the family returned and decided to settle in Nazareth - this fulfilled several Old Testament prophecies (**Matthew 2:22-23**). Prophecies respecting the coming Messiah were that He was to be of humble origin and would be despised and rejected (**Isaiah 53; Psalm 22**)

Matthew used at least 129 quotations, or allusions, to the Old Testament in this Gospel.

So, God has given us four Gospels. The first three, **Matthew, Mark, and Luke**, are called the "**Synoptic Gospels.**" Synoptic is made up of **two Greek words** meaning "*To see, together.*" All three Gospel writers refer to the same events but give the testimony to a different audience.

Ezekiel 1:10; Revelation 4:6-8 - Lion - Bull – Man - Eagle – Represent the Gospels.

Matthew – (Lion - Strength, Authority) was written to the Jews. The theme is "**Jesus Christ the King.**" It starts with a genealogy of the King. Every king must be able to trace their lineage. More quotes from OT than any other Gospel **129 times** because he is showing the Jew that Jesus is their king.

Mark (Bull – Service, Power) was written to the Romans. The theme is "**The Servant who Rules.**" He does not start with a genealogy because servants don't need one. What they do need is to reassume that they can do the job and take action. The Romans were into action, getting the job done. The word "**immediately**" is used **49 times**.

Luke – (Man - Wisdom, Character) was written to the Greeks. The theme is "**Jesus the Perfect Man**" **Son of Adam, and the Son of God.** After His birth, there is a genealogy that goes back to Adam tracing this perfect man. The Greeks were obsessed with man so Jesus comes as the perfect man that will meet every need.

John – (Eagle - Deity, Person) That we might believe. The theme is "**The Deity of Jesus Christ.**" There are **7 Signs**, there are **7 "I Am"** statements, and the word "**believe**" is used **98 times**. **93%** of the information contained in John's Gospel is not in the other Gospels.

Matthew - described Jesus as the **Doer** and the **Teacher**. He recorded at least **20 specific miracles** and **6 major messages**.

Matthew focuses on The Kingdom. In the Old Testament, the Jewish nation was God's kingdom on earth: "**And you shall be unto Me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation**" (Exodus 19:6).

The message of the kingdom of heaven was first preached by John the Baptist (**Matthew 3:1-2**).

The Lord Jesus also preached this message from the very beginning of His ministry (**Matthew 4:23**). He sent out the 12 Apostles with the same proclamation (**Matthew 10:1-7**).

Matthew arranged his material in a topical order, rather than chronological. He grouped **ten miracles together in chapters 8-9** instead of putting them into their historical sequence in the Gospel's narrative. Certain other events are totally omitted.

Theme – “The King and His Kingdom” “Behold Your King”

Key Words – “Kingdom” 55 times; “Kingdom of Heaven” 33 times; “Fulfilled” 15 times.

Key Passage – Matthew 2:2; Matthew 4:17

Key Chapter – Matthew 12 The leaders of Israel reject Jesus as the Messiah. At this point, His ministry changes as He teaches in parables, focusing upon the disciples, with the repeated statements that His death is near.

Outline –

Matthew 1-10 The Revelation of The King:

Matthew 11-13 The Rebellion Against The King:

Matthew 14-20 The Retirement of The King:

Matthew 21-27 The Rejection of The King:

Matthew 28 The Resurrection of The King:

Matthew 1-10 The Revelation of The King:

Matthew 1:1

The long-awaited King that has been promised from King David has arrived.

There are two Genealogy’s in the NT. **Matthew 1:1-17** then **Luke 3:23-38**
Both seem to concern themselves with Joseph.

Matthew - gives us the genealogy of Joseph, the legal foster father of Jesus. Matthews starts with Abraham and then ends with Joseph.

Luke - gives us the genealogy of Joseph. Luke’s account actually starts from the reverse, which is with Joseph, and goes back to Adam.

Genealogies were very important to the Jews, for without them, they could not prove their tribal memberships or their rights to inheritances.

the son of David, this presents Jesus Christ the legal **claim to be the King of Israel**.

the son of Abraham. This presents Jesus Christ in **the line of the promise of Grace**.

Matthew 2 The Birth of the King: Matthew teaches that the Gentiles sought Him as the King, and the religious failed to seek Him.

Matthew 3 John the Baptist and Jesus’ Baptism: Matthew 3:3 For this is the one referred to by Isaiah the prophet, Isaiah 40:3 That John the Baptist’s calling came from God, he could say “I have been mandated by God.”

Malachi 4:5-6 "Spirit and power of Elijah" (Luke 1:16-17)

**Matthew 4 The Temptation and Beginning of the Kings Ministry:
Matthew 4:1-2, 23-25**

Matthew 5-7 The Sermon on The Mount:

Matthew 5:1-3 The Sermon on the Mount was addressed to Disciples of the Kingdom. It is a description of what a true disciple is.

Matthew 7:28-29 The people were literally out of their minds at the teaching Jesus gave.

Matthew 8-10 The Authority of The King: Jesus demonstrates that He has the dynamic power/authority to validate the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount.

Matthew grouped **Ten miracles together in chapters 8-9** instead of putting them into their historical sequence in the Gospel's narrative. Certain events are totally omitted.

Group #1 Cleansing the leper, servant paralytic, and Peter's mother-in-law.
(Authority over sickness)

Group #2 Calming the storm, healing the demoniacs, and healing a paralytic.
(Authority over Nature)

Group #3 Healing the woman with a hemorrhage, raising the dead daughter, healing the blind men, and healing the mute demoniac. **(Authority over Life)**

Matthew 10 Jesus Calls His Messengers:

Matthew 10:1 Jesus calls, commissions, encourages, and gives freedom to the messengers.

Matthew 11-13 The Rebellion Against The King:

Matthew 11 Jesus Rebukes The Unrepentant Cities: Matthew 11:20-24

Matthew 11:28-30 Jesus still calls to the lost to come to Him.

Matthew 12 The Rejection of the King: The leaders of Israel reject Jesus as the Messiah. At this point, His ministry changes as He teaches in parables, focusing upon the disciples, with the repeated statements that His death is near.

Matthew 12:30-32 The Unpardonable Sin: Matthew 12:30-32

Matthew 13 The Parables of The King: Jesus gives seven parables about the Kingdom. These parables interpret the Kingdom of God.

Matthew 14-20 The Retirement of The King:

Matthew 14 John The Baptist Murdered, Jesus Withdraws:
Matthew 14:10-12 When life falls apart, we need to go to Jesus!

Matthew 15:1-3 The Word Supersedes Tradition: Matthew 15:1-3

Matthew 16:13-19 Peter's Great Confession:
Matthew 16:13-19 Jesus is God, Savior, and the foundation.

Matthew 17 The Transfiguration: Jesus unveils Himself only for a few moments to His disciples, who have been warned of His suffering and death.

Matthew 18-19 Greatness In The Kingdom: Matthew 18:1-6

Matthew 20 Greatness of God's Grace: The parable of the Laborers in the Vineyard. The mother of James and John asked for the best seats in the Kingdom.

Matthew 21-27 The Rejection of The King:

Matthew 21 Triumphal Entry: The Presentation of the King.
Matthew 21:7-11 Fulfilling Daniel 9

Matthew 22 Jesus Under Examination:

Matthew 22:15-22 Tribute to Caesar: Matthew 22:15-21

Matthew 22:23-33 Sadducees Question Jesus about The Resurrection:
Matthew 22:29

Matthew 22:34-46 Lawyer questions what is the greatest commandment:

Matthew 23 Jesus Judges The False Teachers:
Jesus pronounces the "Seven Woes" on the religious leaders.

Matthew 24-25 Olivet Discourse: This has been called "Little Revelation."
It is recorded in the three gospels. Jesus describes the end of the age.
Matthew 24:1-3

Matthew 26 Parable of Ten Virgins; Parable of the Talents:

Matthew 26:6-13 The Precious Ointment For Burial: Matthew 26:6-13

Matthew 26:26-28 The Lord's Supper Instituted: Matthew 26:26-28

Matt 26:36-75 Garden, Betrayed, Arrested and Peters Denial:

Matthew 27 Jesus Murdered, and His Burial:

Matthew 28 The Resurrection of The King: Matthew 28:1-10

Matthew 28:16-20 The Great Commission: Matthew 28:16-20

Application:

1. Jesus Is The King Of Kings.
2. The King Invites Us To Be Part Of His Kingdom.
3. The Kingdom Of God Is Jesus Christ Living In And Through Us.
4. When We Repent And Place Our Faith In Jesus, We Receive Him, His Attitudes Become Part Of Us, And We Live Like Kings.