

The Life of Christ

**(Study Guide to the Four Gospel Accounts:
Matthew, Mark, Luke and John)**

First Quarter

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The Life of Christ

(Study Guide to the Four Gospel Accounts: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John)

To the Teacher

The Life of Christ (Study Guide to the Four Gospel Accounts: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John) is a Bible study guide for teenagers and adults to be used in Bible classes in local congregations. This workbook is not intended to replace the word of God as the class text. Nor is it a commentary. Rather, it consists of questions within the framework of an analytical outline designed to help the student study properly, so he can discover for himself what the Bible teaches.

My experience is that adult and teenage classes generally do not like graded lessons. Thus, this book has no grading system.

However, these same classes have a tendency to “bog down” or stray from the lesson unless some time goals are established and followed. Thus, this study guide is designed to lead the student through the life of Jesus Christ in fifty-two lessons.

Beginning with lesson two, each lesson starts with a memory verse. I believe committing the word of God to memory is an important, often neglected aspect of the lives of Christians.

The workbook contains several types of questions: terms to define, places to locate, people to identify, fact questions, thought questions, reports to the class, charts and maps to fill in, as well as reviews. Each question has a purpose. There are no pointless, filler questions, trick questions or true-false questions.

Although a particular word may appear many times in the four accounts of the life of Jesus, it will be given as a term to define only once, unless it is later translated from a different Greek word, used in a different sense, or has a special importance in a later context. The same principle is true of places to locate and people to identify. These questions are designed to help the student understand the language of the text and place the events in their historical and geographical settings.

There is a glossary in the back of the book which defines the terms and identifies the people.

There are maps in the back of the book with blank maps beneath each to be filled in from the map above. The student should find each place to locate on the appropriate map and write in its name in the proper place on the blank map below. To the right of each place to locate is the name of the map on which it is found.

Fact questions are for the purpose of checking the student’s knowledge of what he read.

Thought questions are designed to measure the student’s understanding of and ability to apply the text.

Each class should end with a review orally in class of the theme of each section studied to that point. Beginning with lesson two, each class should start with the oral review found at the first of each lesson. In this way the students will be able to remember the general framework of the life of Christ and where each event is found in the Bible. The facts to

review are located together between lesson thirteen and the glossary.

Because the lessons call for a fast overview of the life of the Lord, it is crucial that each student study his lesson and complete the questions outside class. It is best in class to concentrate on the thought questions and to only spend time on other questions with which some student might have trouble.

In addition to reading the entire biblical text to be studied in each lesson, the student should read each passage again separately as he comes to it in the analytical outline. Finally, in order to answer the fact and thought questions, every student must read the passage that answers each question. If the student will follow the suggested steps in the lesson, he will read each verse of the lesson three times: beginning with the longest for overall grasp, then shorter reading for outline, and finally shortest reading for analysis.

The questions are based on the **New King James Version** of the Bible. It minimizes confusion over the text when the teacher and all the students study from the same translation.

No work book can even begin to replace a competent teacher, with a good working knowledge of the Scriptures, an unswerving love of and loyalty to truth, a deep faith in God and His word, a pure life, an humble opinion of himself, an understanding of and love for his students, and the ability to communicate.

I hope and pray this volume is useful to you in learning more about the life of our Lord Jesus Christ. May it deepen your faith in Him, help you to understand His will, equip you to defend the faith and teach it to others, and help prepare you to serve Him who left heaven to serve His Father and us. -

The Author

The Life of Christ
(Study Guide to the Four Gospel Accounts: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John)

Course Plan

We will study the life of Christ in fifty two lessons.

- Lesson One: Introduction to the Four Gospel Accounts
Lesson Two: Introduction to Christ (Matthew 1:1-17; Luke 1:1-25; 3:23-38; John 1:1-18)
Lesson Three: Births of John and Jesus (Matthew 1:18-25; Luke 1:26 - 2:7)
Lesson Four: Jesus' Childhood (Matthew 2:1-23; Luke 2:8-52)
Lesson Five: Beginnings of the Ministries of John and Jesus (Matthew 3:1 - 4:11; Mark 1:1-13; Luke 3:1-22; 4:1-13)
Lesson Six: John's First Testimony and Jesus' Early Work (John 1:19 - 3:21)
Lesson Seven: John's Further Testimony and Jesus' Further Work (Matthew 4:12,17; Mark 1:14-15; Luke 3:19-20; 4:14-15; John 3:22 - 4:54)
Lesson Eight: Jesus in Galilee (Matthew 4:13-16,18-25; 8:2-4,14-17; Mark 1:16-45; Luke 4:31-44; 5:1-16)
Lesson Nine: Jesus in Galilee and Judea (Matthew 9:2-9; Mark 2:1-14; Luke 5:17-28; John 5:1-47)
Lesson Ten: Jesus in Judea and Galilee (Matthew 10:2-4; 12:1-21; Mark 2:23 - 3:19; Luke 6:1-16)
Lesson Eleven: The Sermon on the Mount: Part 1 (Matthew 5:1-48; Luke 6:17-30,32-36)
Lesson Twelve: The Sermon on the Mount: Part 2 (Matthew 6:1-34)
Lesson Thirteen: The Sermon on the Mount: Part 3 (Matthew 7:1-29; Luke 6:37-49)
Lesson Fourteen: Healing and Teaching in Galilee (Matthew 8:1,5-13; 11:2-30; Luke 7:1-35)
Lesson Fifteen: Teaching in Galilee (Matthew 12:22-45; Mark 3:20-30; Luke 7:36-50; 8:1-3; 11:14-36)
Lesson Sixteen: Further Teaching in Galilee (Matthew 12:46-50; Mark 3:31-35; Luke 8:19-21; 11:37 - 13:9)
Lesson Seventeen: Introduction to Parables (Matthew 13:1-23; Mark 4:1-20; Luke 8:4-15)
Lesson Eighteen: The First Great Group of Parables (Matthew 13:24-53; Mark 4:21-34; Luke 8:16-18)
Lesson Nineteen: Galilean Ministry (Matthew 8:18-34; 9:1,10-13; Mark 2:15-17; 4:35 - 5:21; Luke 5:29-32; 8:22-40)
Lesson Twenty: Teaching and Healing in Galilee (Matthew 9:14-34; Mark 2:18-22; 5:22-43; Luke 5:33-39; 8:41-56)
Lesson Twenty One: From Nazareth to All Israel (Matthew 13:54-58; 9:35 - 10:1; 10:5 - 11:1; Mark 6:1-13; Luke 4:16 - 31; 9:1-6)
Lesson Twenty Two: John's Death and Jesus' Retirement (Matthew 14:1-21; Mark 6:14-44; Luke 9:7-17; John 6:1-14)
Lesson Twenty Three: From Popularity to Rejection (Matthew 14:22-36; Mark 6:45-56; John 6:15 - 7:1)
Lesson Twenty Four: Teaching and Healing in Galilee (Matthew 15:1-28; Mark 7:1-30; John 7:1)
Lesson Twenty Five: More Teaching and Healing (Matthew 15:29 - 16:20; Mark 7:31 - 8:30; Luke 9:18-21)
Lesson Twenty Six: Preparing the Disciples (Matthew 16:21 - 17:27; Mark 8:31 - 9:32; Luke 9:22-45)
Lesson Twenty Seven: Capernaum to Jerusalem (Matthew 18:1-35; Mark 9:33-50; Luke 9:46-62; John 7:2-10)

Lesson Twenty Eight: Jesus at the Feast of Tabernacles in Jerusalem (John 7:11 - 8:59)

Lesson Twenty Nine: Teaching in Judea (Luke 10:1-24; John 9:1 - 10:21)

Lesson Thirty: Jesus in Judea (Luke 10:25 - 11:13; 13:10-30; John 10:22-42)

Lesson Thirty One: Teaching in Perea (Luke 13:31 - 15:32)

Lesson Thirty Two: Great Lessons and a Great Miracle (Luke 16:1 - 17:10; John 11:1-46)

Lesson Thirty Three: Jesus Retires from and Returns to Judea (Matthew 19:1-2; Mark 10:1; Luke 17:11 - 18:14; John 11:47-54)

Lesson Thirty Four: Lessons in Judea (Matthew 19:3-30; Mark 10:2-31; Luke 18:15-30)

Lesson Thirty Five: Teaching and Healing on the Way to Jerusalem (Matthew 20:1-34; Mark 10:32-52; Luke 18:31 - 19:10)

Lesson Thirty Six: Completing the Journey to Jerusalem (Matthew 21:1-11,14-17; 26:6-13; Mark 11:1-11; 14:3-9; Luke 19:11-44; John 11:55 - 12:19)

Lesson Thirty Seven: Beginning the Last Week in Jerusalem (Matthew 21:12-13,18-32; Mark 11:12-33; Luke 19:45 - 20:8; 21:37-38)

Lesson Thirty Eight: Jesus Teaches in Jerusalem (Matthew 21:33 - 22:22; Mark 12:1-17; Luke 20:9-26)

Lesson Thirty Nine: Jesus Debates in Jerusalem (Matthew 22:23-46; Mark 12:18-37; Luke 20:27-44)

Lesson Forty: Teaching in the Temple (Matthew 23:1-39; Mark 12:38-44; Luke 20:45 - 21:4; John 12:20-50)

Lesson Forty One: Jesus Foretells the Destruction of Jerusalem (Matthew 24:1-34; Mark 13:1-30; Luke 21:5-32)

Lesson Forty Two: Jesus Foretell His Second Coming (Matthew 24:35 - 25:46; Mark 13:31-37; Luke 21:33-36)

Lesson Forty Three: Preparation for Death (Matthew 26:1-5,14-20; Mark 14:1-2,10-17; Luke 22:1-18,24-30; John 13:1-20)

Lesson Forty Four: Preparing - Betrayal, Denial, Remembrance (Matthew 26:21-29,31-35; Mark 14:18-25,27-31; Luke 22:19-23,31-38; John 13:21-38)

Lesson Forty Five: Jesus' Farewell Discourse to His Apostles (John 14:1 - 16:33)

Lesson Forty Six: The Lord's Prayer (Matthew 26:30,36-46; Mark 14:26,32-42; Luke 22:39-46; John 17:1 - 18:1)

Lesson Forty Seven: The Jewish Trial (Matthew 26:47 - 27:2; Mark 14:43 - 15:1; Luke 22:47 - 23:1; John 18:2-27)

Lesson Forty Eight: The Roman Trial (Matthew 27:11-30; Mark 15:2-19; Luke 23:2-25; John 18:28 - 19:16)

Lesson Forty Nine: It Is Finished (Matthew 27:3-10; Mark 15:20-41; Luke 23:26-49; John 19:7-30)

Lesson Fifty: He is Risen! (Matthew 27:57 - 28:8; Mark 15:42 - 16:8; Luke 23:50 - 24:8,12; John 19:31 - 20:8)

Lesson Fifty One: The Witnesses (Matthew 28:9-15; Mark 16:9-14; Luke 24:9-11,13-35; John 20:11-25)

Lesson Fifty Two: Final Appearances and Ascension (Matthew 28:16-20; Mark 16:15-20; Luke 24:44-53; John 20:26 - 21:35; Acts 1:1-11; 20:35; 1 Corinthians 15:3-7)

Lesson One

Introduction to the Four Gospel Accounts

The Four Gospel Accounts

The word translated “gospel” in the New Testament means “good news.” This term is used to describe the entire message which came through Christ, the New Testament (Galatians 1:6-12). However, the books which record the life of Jesus - Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John - are popularly called “the Four Gospels.” They are the only authoritative sources of information on virtually all the life of Christ. These books are the only accurate records of the historical facts of His life, particularly of His ministry, and the primary records of what He taught. Their overall purpose is stated by John near the close of His account:

... these are written that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that believing you may have life in His name (John 20:31).

Differences in Accounts

Why are there four books in the New Testament which tell the story of the life of Christ? And why are there so many differences between them? In the first place, were there no differences between them, there would be no real need for four different accounts. Further, although each writer was inspired by the Holy Spirit to write his book (2 Timothy 3:16-17; 1 Corinthians 2:9-13), the Spirit of God did not use them as machines, but allowed their differences as persons to be expressed in their writings. Each inspired writer has his own style and peculiarities. Further, since Matthew and John were eye witnesses of Jesus (cf. 1 John 1:1-3), and since Mark and Luke record what other witnesses testified (cf. Luke 1:1-4), each writer expressed the different perspectives one would expect from honest witnesses. Also, each writer had his own peculiar purpose in writing. There are differences in details, which again would be expected between honest witnesses, that infidels use to try to discredit the accounts as contradictory to each other. But these “alleged discrepancies” can be adequately explained without casting doubt on the accuracy of the accounts.

Relationship of First Three Accounts

Matthew, Mark and Luke are usually grouped together as the “Synoptic Gospels.” The word “synoptic” is from a Greek word meaning “to see together.” These writers followed a common view or approach to the life of Christ. They approach his life as a history, primarily of his public ministry in Galilee, giving emphasis to miracles, parables and public discourses. They record the most important facts of the life of Jesus.

Matthew

The author of the first gospel account is Matthew (Greek name), also known as Levi (Hebrew name). He was a tax collector who accepted Jesus’ call to discipleship (Matthew 9:9-13; Mark 2:14-17; Luke 5:27-32) and later became one of the Lord’s twelve apostles (Matthew

10:1-4). Thus, he was a first hand witness of the events he records.

Purpose

Matthew
The Gospel to the Jews
Presents Jesus as King
Key Word: "Kingdom"

Matthew's account of the life of Christ is well placed at the very beginning of the New Testament, since it helps tie the Old and New Testaments together. It shows how Jesus fulfills the Old Testament as the Messiah (Christ) promised by the prophets. Matthew wrote to strengthen Jewish Christians in their faith, to refute their opponents, and to prove that the gospel, rather than contradicting the Old Testament, fulfills it. **Matthew is the gospel to the Jews.**

Plan

A number of peculiarities of Matthew demonstrate this purpose. Matthew traces the lineage of Christ from Abraham through David (1:1-17). He quotes or alludes to the Old Testament about sixty-five times. Matthew uses the term "kingdom" fifty times and the phrase "kingdom of heaven" thirty-three times. He uses the phrase "kingdom of God" only five times, in deference to the Jewish hesitancy to directly mention God. He assigns the title "Son of David" to Jesus nine times. Matthew repeatedly recognizes Jesus as King (2:2; 21:5; 22:11; 25:34; 27:11,37,42). He records Jesus' claim to fulfill the law (5:17-20), His denunciations of the Pharisees (cf. 15:1-14; 23:1-36), and His rejection of national Israel (ch's 21 - 24). Matthew alone wrote of the Jews' acceptance of the guilt of the blood of Christ (27:25). He alone refutes the Jewish claim that the disciples stole the body of Jesus (27:62-66; 28:11-15). Matthew records Jesus' great lessons on the nature of the kingdom of heaven (ch's. 5-7,13). Though Matthew wrote in Greek, even his style of writing is Jewish. Matthew emphasizes the righteousness of the kingdom (cf. 5:20). The terms "righteous" and "righteousness" occur more in Matthew than in the other three accounts combined.

Outline

- I. Introduction 1:1 - 4:11
 - A. Qualifications - ch. 1
 - B. Recognition - 2:1-12
 - C. Preparation - 2:13 - 4:11
- II. Ministry in Galilee - 4:12 - 18:35
 - A. Presentation to Israel - 4:12 - 16:20
 - B. Preparation of Apostles - 16:21- 18:35
- III. Ministry in Judea - ch's. 19 - 20
- IV. Rejection of Israel - ch's 21-25
- V. Death, Burial, Resurrection, & Commission - ch's 26 - 28

Mark

Author

Although the author of the second gospel account is not named in the book, the ancient, uninspired writers unanimously name Mark as its author. His more complete name was John Mark (Acts 12:12,25; 15:37). He was the cousin of Barnabas (Colossians 4:10). He may have been the young man who fled naked from the Garden of Gethsemane when Jesus was arrested (14:51-52).

Apparently Mark was converted by the apostle Peter (1 Peter 5:13). Disciples in Jerusalem met in the house of his mother, Mary, to pray for Peter when he was imprisoned by Herod (Acts 12:12).

When Paul and Barnabas returned to Antioch after taking the benevolent collection to the brethren in Judea, Mark went with them (Acts 11:27-30; 12:25). He accompanied them on Paul's first preaching journey to the Gentiles (Acts 13:5) but returned from Perga to Jerusalem for some reason (Acts 13:13).

When Paul and Barnabas decided to go on a second journey together, Barnabas wanted to take Mark, but Paul refused (Acts 15:36-38). Their disagreement was so sharp that Paul and Barnabas parted company, and Paul took Silas with him, whereas Barnabas and Mark went to Cyprus (Acts 15:39-41).

We do not hear of Mark again until Paul's imprisonment, where he was with Paul, having regained the apostle's confidence (Colossians 4:10; Philemon 24). In fact, later Paul asked Timothy to bring Mark with him, for, the beloved apostle explained, "he is useful for me to ministry" (2 Timothy 4:11).

Date

We do not know when Mark wrote his account of the life of Jesus.

Purpose

Mark is the history of Christ directed to the Romans. He immediately presents Jesus as the Son of God (1:1), with no reference at all to his lineage, birth or childhood. Although Mark recognizes Christ as King (e.g., 15:2), he stresses Jesus' work as the Servant of the Lord and men (e.g., 10:42-45, the role foretold by Isaiah (Isaiah chapters 40-53)).

Plan

Ancient writers state that Mark was the student of the apostle Peter and that his gospel account was a record of what Peter preached concerning Christ. Peter is mentioned in Mark in events in which his name is omitted by Matthew and Luke (1:36; 11:21; 13:3). In fact, Peter's

Mark
The Gospel to the Romans
Presents Jesus as the Son of God
The Gospel of Deeds
Key Word: "Immediately"

sermon to the Roman centurion Cornelius provides a brief outline of Mark (Acts 10:34-43).

Many details of Mark reveal it was written to Gentiles. He explains Jewish customs (14:12; 15:42) and translates Aramaic (the language of common people in first century Palestine) expressions (3:17; 5:41; 7:11; 10:46; 14:36; 15:22). Mark quotes the Old Testament only once.

Other details show he specifically appealed to Romans. Mark reveals that Jesus forbid women to divorce and remarry (10:12), a right Jewish women did not have, but Roman women did. He translates a Greek term into Latin (12:42).

Mark is the gospel of deeds. He emphasizes the work of Jesus. Forty-two times Mark uses the term “immediately.” Matthew employs the word only seven times and Luke but once. Fourteen of these occurrences in Mark refer to the work of Jesus. Mark records nineteen miracles of Jesus but only five parables. The Romans, a people of action, were impressed by a man of action.

More than any other gospel writer, Mark traces the events of Jesus’ life in time order.

Mark’s style is vivid, active, graphic. His is the shortest of the gospel accounts, but in the incidents related by all three synoptic writers, Mark gives the most detail (6:14-29; 7:1-23; 9:14-29; 12:28-34).

Outline

- I. The Preparation of the Servant - 1:1-13
- II. The Ministry of the Servant in Galilee - 1:14 - 7:23
- III. The Ministry of the Servant in Gentile Regions - 7:24 - 9:50
- IV. The Ministry of the Servant on the Way to Jerusalem - chapter 10
- V. The Ministry of the Servant in Jerusalem - chapters 11 - 13
- VI. The Submission of the Servant to Death - chapters 14 - 15
- VII. The Triumph of the Servant - chapter 16

Luke

Author

The evidence, both inspired and uninspired, overwhelmingly indicates Luke the physician, the traveling companion of the apostle Paul, is the author of the third account of the life of Christ. Acts was written as a companion volume to Luke by the same man who penned Luke (1:1-4; Acts 1:1-3). The “we” sections of Acts (those parts of the book where the author uses the pronoun “we” of Paul’s company) indicate that the author of Acts traveled with Paul (Acts 16:10-17; 20:5 - 21:18; 27:1 - 28:16). Acts 20:4-5 eliminates Timothy, Sopater, Aristarchus, Secundus, Tychicus, and Trophimus as author. Silas does not fit the “we” sections, and there is no evidence Titus wrote the book. Both Luke and Acts contain technical medical language, and Luke was a physician (Colossians 4:14). Also, the third gospel account is written in the faultless classical style of one with a strong Greek education. The consistent testimony of ancient, uninspired witnesses is that Luke wrote the book as a record of the gospel account as preached by Paul.

Luke was a Gentile medical doctor (Colossians 4:10-14) who joined Paul on his second preaching journey when Paul was at Troas (16:6-10). He stayed behind at Philippi until Paul returned on his third journey (Acts 16:17,40; 20:26) and apparently remained with Paul thereafter. He was with Paul when the apostle was in prison in Rome (Philemon 24) and was Paul's only companion shortly before his death when he wrote Timothy the second time from prison in Rome (2 Timothy 4:11).

Date

The book of Luke was written before Acts (Acts 1:1). Acts appears to have been written when Paul had completed two years of imprisonment in Rome (Acts 28:30), i.e., AD 63. While Paul was in prison in Caesarea for two years (Acts 24:27), Luke would have had ample time to do the historical research into the life of Christ which he did (1:3, **New American Standard Version**). Apparently Luke penned his account of Jesus' life around AD 60.

Luke
The Gospel to the Greeks
Presents Jesus as the Son of Man

To Whom Written

Both Luke and Acts are addressed to "Theophilus" (1:3; Acts 1:1). This is a Greek name meaning "friend of God." This was a common name, and in Luke the name is prefaced with the designation "most excellent," a customary title given to rulers, similar to our "your honor" (cf. Acts 26:25). Theophilus seems to have been a real man, a Greek, who was a ruler.

The third gospel account is written in such a way as to appeal to the Greek mindset. It is the only book in the Bible with a formal introduction according to the classical Greek style of writing history (1:1-4), in which the author states his subject, his purpose, his method and his audience. **Luke is the gospel to the Greeks.**

Purpose

The purpose of Luke is to ground Theophilus and other Greek converts in their faith concerning Jesus Christ (1:1-4).

Plan

Luke consistently writes in such a way as to appeal to the logical, educated, cosmopolitan Greek mind. Educated Greeks were humanists trained in logic. **Luke presents Jesus as the Son of man.** He, more than any other writer, emphasizes the human nature of the Lord. Luke records more than any other writer about the childhood of Jesus, describing his natural growth as a normal, albeit perfect, child (2:40,51-52). Luke records more about Jesus praying than any other gospel writer, writing eleven of the fifteen recorded instances of Jesus in prayer. He emphasizes the place of women and children in Jesus' life. Luke emphasizes the Lord's compassion for the poor, downtrodden, and sinners (cf. chapter 15). He also stressed the dependence of Jesus on the Holy Spirit (1:35; 3:22; 4:1,18; 10:21; cf. Acts 10:38).

Luke places greater emphasis on Jesus the Teacher. He records 23 parables of Jesus, 18 of which are nowhere else revealed.

Luke's gospel account introduces in the New Testament the concept of Jesus as man's Redeemer (1:68; 2:38; 21:28; 24:21). Jesus is our near Kinsman (Hebrews 2:11), "in all things ... made like His brethren" (Hebrews 2:17), Who purchases us for the Lord (cf. Leviticus 25:23-55; Ruth 2:1; 3:12).

Luke comes closest of the gospel writers to penning a formal biography of Jesus. His is a formal history, with several references to events and persons prominent in Syria and Rome at the time. Luke gives the fullest account of the life of Christ, revealing a number of events not elsewhere recorded.

The beloved physician reveals a world wide view. He traces the lineage of Jesus back, not just to Abraham, but all the way to Adam (3:23-38). Luke alone records several events that demonstrate the Master's interest in Gentiles (2:10,32; 3:6; 4:25-27; 10:25-37; 17:16; 21:28; 24:21). Luke's is the gospel of the universal grace of God.

Outline

Introduction - 1:1-4

I. The Birth of John - 1:5-80

II. The Birth & Childhood of Jesus - chapter 2

III. The Preparation for Jesus' Ministry - 3:1 - 4:13

IV. Early Ministry in Galilee - 4:17 - 7:50

V. Later Ministry in Galilee - 8:1 - 9:6

VI. Withdrawal Northward - 9:7-50

VII. Later Judean & Perea Ministry - 9:51 - 19:28

VIII. Closing Ministry in Jerusalem - 19:29 - 21:37

IX. Betrayal, Trial, Death - chapters 22 - 23

X. Resurrection, Appearances, Ascension - chapter 24

John

Author

The writer of the fourth gospel account, though not expressly named in the book, so plainly identifies himself as to leave no reasonable doubt of his identity. The author was an eye witness of the events he describes (1:14; 19:35; 21:24). He is the disciple, one of the twelve apostles, "whom Jesus loved" and "who also leaned on his breast at the supper" (21:20-24; cf. 13:21-25). Since he was so close to the Lord, he appears to be one of the inner three disciples to whom Jesus appeared on the mount of transfiguration: Peter, James, or John (Matthew 17:1-2). But the writer plainly distinguishes himself from Peter (1:41-42; 13:6,8; etc.). James had been dead many years before this book was penned (Acts 12:1-2). Ancient writers uniformly, from the

John
Gospel of Belief
Universal Gospel
Gospel of Evidence
Gospel of Conflict

early second century on, name John as the author. Without doubt, the apostle John wrote the fourth account of Christ.

John was a son of Zebedee and brother of the apostle James, and they were all rather well-to-do fishermen by trade, having hired servants (Mark 1:19-20). Jesus called James and John “Sons of Thunder” (Mark 3:17). They wanted to call down fire from heaven to destroy a Samaritan village that rejected them (Luke 9:54). They had carnal ambition for rule and thought the kingdom would be of an earthly nature (Matthew 20:20-24; Mark 10:35-41).

John was intensely loyal to Christ. He followed Jesus into the high priest’s palace after the Lord’s arrest (18:15) and was present at the crucifixion (19:25-27). It was to John Jesus entrusted the care of His mother (Ibid). When Mary Magdalene brought word of the empty tomb, he outran Peter to the sepulcher, and, seeing the evidence of the resurrection, believed (20:1-9). He was a witness of the raised Lord, eminently qualified to testify (1 John 1:1-3).

After Pentecost, John often accompanied Peter (Acts 3:1; 4:19; 8:14). He was in Jerusalem when Paul and Barnabas came there about the question of circumcision (Acts 15:6) and was a pillar in the church (Galatians 2:9).

Ancient, uninspired writers say John later went to Ephesus, from whence he was exiled to the island of Patmos in the latter part of the first century, where he wrote the book of Revelation (Revelation 1:9). These writers aver that, after his release from Patmos, he returned to Ephesus, where, in the last decade of the first century, he wrote the fourth gospel account and then First, Second and Third John.

Years of following Christ mellowed John, so that he became known as the apostle of love (cf. 13:34-35; 15:12).

Purpose

John leaves no question about the purpose of his record of Jesus.

And truly Jesus did many other signs in the presence of His disciples, which are not written in this book;

but these are written that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that believing you may have life in His name (20:30-31) .

John is the gospel of belief. It was written to convince people to believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God. Though the noun “faith” is never found in the book, the verb “believe” occurs ninety-nine times. John records both disobedient faith, which will not save (8:31-44; 12:42-43), and obedient faith, which will (3:16; 8:31-32).

Audience

John is the universal gospel. It is so written as to appeal to any honest person in any age. He writes as a Jew but explains so a Gentile audience will understand (cf. 6:4; 18:28; 19:17).

Seven Claims

“I Am” - 4:25-26; 8:58

Bread of Life - 6:35,63

Light of the World - 8:12

Door - 10:7-9

Good Shepherd - 10:11-14

Resurrection & Life - 11:25

Way, Truth, Life - 14:6

True Vine - 15:1

Plan

John is the gospel of evidence. John does not write a “life of Christ” as the synoptic writers do. Rather, he selects just a few events and conversations from the life of Jesus and presents them as evidence of the Lord’s deity. Out of more than one thousand days in Jesus’ ministry, John selects events from no more than twenty. Of 879 verses in the book, 237 (chapters 13-19) tell of just one day. The synoptic writers objectively narrate events, leaving us

to draw our own conclusions. John interprets the life of Christ. John records not a single parable of the Master, but he relates in detail verbal exchanges Jesus had with the Jewish rulers. Since John presents Jesus as God, he tells nothing of his genealogy, birth, childhood, baptism, temptation, transfiguration or ascension. As Luke most strongly emphasizes Jesus’ humanity, John most emphatically asserts His deity (e.g., 1:1-3,14; 5:18; 8:58). He presents seven relationships Jesus as God sustains (1:1-18).

John records seven claims of Jesus, the seven “I Ams” (6:35; 8:12,58; 9:5; 10:7-9,11,14; 11:25; 14:6; 15:1-8). They all pertain to His divine nature. To prove the seven claims, **John records seven miracles Jesus wrought** (2:1-11; 4:46-54; 5:1-9; 6:1-14 16-21; 9:1-12; 11:1-46). The ultimate proof is the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead (cf. 20:1-9,19-29; 21:24).

John is the gospel of conflict.

As Jesus, the light of the world, came in conflict with the darkness of Satan, manifested in the rulers of the Jews, they ultimately killed Him. Darkness seemed to have triumphed. But Jesus came forth from the grave victorious!

Seven Signs

10:25

Water to Wine - 2:1-11

(Power over Quality)

Heals Nobleman’s Son - 4:46-54

(Power over Distance)

Heals Lame Man - 5:1-9

(Power over Time)

Feeds Five Thousand - 6:1-14

(Power over Quantity)

Walks on Water - 6:16-21

(Power over Nature)

Heals Blind Man - 9:1-12

(Power over Darkness)

Raises Lazarus - 11:1-44

(Power over Death)

Questions

I. Terms to Define

1. gospel
2. synoptic
3. Theophilus
4. most excellent
5. redeemer

II. Fact Questions

1. What are the sources of what we know about Jesus of Nazareth?
2. Why are Matthew, Mark, and Luke called the “Synoptic Gospels”?
3. Tell what we know about the man Matthew.
4. To whom did Matthew primarily write?
5. What is known of the man Mark?
6. To whom did Mark primarily write?
7. Relate our knowledge of the man Luke.
8. When was the book of Luke written?
9. To what audience does Luke write?
10. What do we know of the apostle John?
11. What is the purpose of John’s account?
12. To whom did John write?

III. Thought Questions

1. Why are there four inspired accounts of the life of Christ?
2. Do the gospel accounts contradict each other?
3. Evaluate the evidence for the authorship of each of the gospel accounts.
4. What is the purpose of Matthew’s account of the life of Jesus?
5. How does Matthew develop the purpose of his book?
6. How does Mark develop his plan?
7. How does Luke develop his plan?
8. What plan does John follow to accomplish his purpose?

Lesson Two
Introduction to Christ
Memory Verse: John 1:1

Reading Assignment: Matthew 1:1-17; Luke 1:1-25; 3:23-38; John 1:1-18

I. Review (See **Review** after lesson 13.)

II. Luke's Preface

Please read Luke 1:1-4.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. ministers | 2. Theophilus |
|--------------|---------------|

B. Thought Question

What are the purposes of Luke's preface?

III. John's Introduction: The Word Made Flesh

Please read John 1:1-18.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. comprehend | 6. preferred |
| 2. witness | 7. fullness |
| 3. believe | 8. the law |
| 4. glory | 9. Christ |
| 5. grace | 10. declared |

B. Thought Questions

1. Why was Jesus called:

a. "the Word"?

b. "the Light"?

2. What is His relationship to:

a. deity? (verses 1-2)

b. the physical world? (verse 3)

c. the moral world? (verse 4)

d. darkness? (verse 5)

Seven Relationships

John 1:1-18

To Deity: Essence - 1:1-2

To Physical World: Creator - 1:3

To Moral World: Light & Life - 1:4

To Darkness: Challenger & Victor - 1:5

To Man: Creator & Benefactor - 1:6-13

To Father: Revelator - 1:14

To Grace: Fullness - 1:15-18

e. man? (verses 6-13)

f. the Father? (verse 14)

g. grace? (verses 15-18)

3. What was the purpose of John?
(verses 6-8, 15)

3. How may we become children of God? (verses 11-13)

4. How do we receive of Christ's fullness and grace? (verse 16)

C. Assignment for Panel Discussion: From the book of John, answer the following questions. Be prepared to defend your answers.

1. Was Jesus just a good man who taught profound truths?

2. Is Jesus an angel, a created being?

3. Is the Word the same divine Person as the Father and the Holy Spirit?

4. What was Jesus' nature?

IV. The Genealogy

Please read Matthew 1:1-17 and Luke 3:23-38.

A. People to Identify

1. Abraham

2. David

B. Thought Questions

1. What is the purpose of the genealogies?

2. Why does Matthew give Abraham and David special mention among the ancestors of Christ? (Matthew 1:1)

3. Why are there differences between Matthew's record of the genealogy and Luke's?

V. The Birth of John Promised

Please read Luke 1:5-25.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. division of Abijah | 7. temple |
| 2. righteous | 8. angel |
| 3. ordinances | 9. altar of incense |
| 4. Lord | 10. wisdom |
| 5. priest | 11. just |
| 6. incense | 12. vision |

B. Place to Locate

Judea (map of Palestine)

C. People to Identify

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Herod | 4. children of Israel |
| 2. Aaron | 5. Elijah |
| 3. Holy Spirit | 6. Gabriel |

D. Fact Questions

1. Describe Zacharias and Elizabeth (verses 5-7)
2. What was occurring when Gabriel appeared to Zacharias? (verses 8-11)
3. Why did Zacharias become mute? (verses 18-20)
4. How did Elizabeth respond to her pregnancy? (verses 24-25)

E. Thought Question

Explain the promise Gabriel made to Zacharias. (verses 13-17)

VI. Summary

Topic	Chapter Where Found
The Word Made Flesh	John one
The Genealogy	Matthew one

Lesson Three

Births of John and Jesus

Memory Verse: Matthew 1:23

Reading Assignment: Matthew 1:18-25; Luke 1:26 - 2:7

I. Review

II. The Announcement to Mary

Please read Luke 1:26-38.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. betrothed | 5. kingdom |
| 2. house of David | 6. house of Jacob |
| 3. blessed | 7. Son of God |
| 4. Jesus | |

B. Places to Locate

1. Galilee (map of Palestine)
2. Nazareth (map of Palestine)

C. Person to Identify

Jacob

D. Fact Questions

1. How did Mary react to the angel's presence and promise? (verses 28-29, 34)
2. How did Gabriel reassure her? (verses 30, 35-37)

E. Thought Questions

1. Explain the promise Gabriel made to Mary. (verses 30-33)
2. Did Mary believe? (verses 38)
3. How was her faith demonstrated?
4. Why was Zacharias punished for questioning Gabriel, whereas Mary was not?
5. Compare Mary's faith to that of Sarah. (Genesis 18:1-15; 21:1-7; Hebrews 11:11)

III. Mary's Visit to Elizabeth

Please read Luke 1:39-56.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. soul | 4. Savior |
| 2. magnifies | 5. mercy |
| 3. spirit | 6. hearts |

B. Place to Locate

Judah (map of Palestine)

C. Thought Question

1. Was the embryo in Elizabeth's womb a person or just a growth? (verses 41,44)
2. What is the significance of Mary's words to Elizabeth? (verses 46-55)

D. Special Report

Do the Scriptures teach we should venerate Mary?

IV. The Birth and Growth of John

Please read Luke 1:57-80.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. praising | 8. holiness |
| 2. prophesied | 9. salvation |
| 3. redeemed | 10. remission |
| 4. horn of salvation | 11. Sins |
| 5. prophets | 12. Peace |
| 6. covenant | 13. deserts |
| 7. oath | |

B. Fact Questions

1. How did John receive his name? (verses 59-62)
2. What kind of person was John before his ministry? (verses 66,80)

C. Thought Questions

1. Why did these events have such an impact on the Jews? (verses 59-66)
2. Explain Zacharias' words of praise and thanksgiving. (verses 67-79)

V. Jesus' Birth Announced to Joseph

Please read Matthew 1:18-25.

A. Term to Define
fulfilled

B. Thought Questions

1. What does this event show about the character of Joseph?
2. How did Jesus' birth fulfill the prophecy of Isaiah 7:14? (verses 22-23)
3. What do Matthew 1:18-25 and Luke 1:26-38 teach about the nature and work of Jesus?

VI. The Birth of Jesus

Please read Luke 2:1-7.

A. Terms to Define

1. decree
2. registered
3. governing
4. city of David
5. swaddling clothes
6. manger
7. inn

B. Places to Locate

1. Syria (map of Roman world)
2. Bethlehem (map of Palestine)

C. People to Identify

1. Caesar Augustus
2. Quirinius

D. Fact Question

What were the circumstances of Jesus' birth?

VII. Summary

Topic	Chapter Where Found
Birth & Childhood of John	Luke one
Birth of Jesus	Matthew one and Luke two

Lesson 4
Jesus' Childhood
Memory Verse: Luke 2:52

Reading Assignment: Matthew 2:1-23; Luke 2:8-52

I. Review

II. The Birth of Jesus Proclaimed by Angels to Shepherds

Please read Luke 2:8-20.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. heaven | 3. glorifying |
| 2. pondered | |

B. Fact Questions

1. What was the message of the angels to the shepherds?
2. How did the shepherds, Mary and the people react to these events?

C. Thought Questions

1. What time of year was it when Jesus was born?
2. Why did the angels appear to shepherds?

III. The Circumcision & Presentation in the Temple

Please read Luke 2:21-38.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. days of her purification | 8. Gentiles |
| 2. devout | 9. Israel |
| 3. Consolation of Israel | 10. sign |
| 4. custom of the law | 11. tribe of Asher |
| 5. blessed | 12. fastings |
| 6. servant | 13. prayers |
| 7. revelation | |

B. Place to Locate

Jerusalem (map of Palestine)

C. Fact Questions

1. Describe Simeon. (verses 25-26)

2. What kind of person was Anna? (verses 36-37)

3. What did she do about Jesus (verse 38)

D. Thought Questions

1. In what ways did Joseph and Mary obey the law of Moses? (Verses 22-24; cf. Exodus 13:2,11-15; Numbers 18:15-16; Leviticus chapter 12)

2. Explain Simeon's words concerning Jesus. (verses 29-35)

IV. The Visit of the Wise Men

Please read Matthew 2:1-12

A. Terms to Define

1. wise men

4. scribes

2. worship

5. frankincense

3. chief priests

6. myrrh

B. Fact Questions

1. How many wise men came to worship Jesus?

2. Why did the wise men come to Jerusalem? (verses 1-2)

3. Why were Herod "and all Jerusalem" troubled by their words? (verse 3)

4. How was Herod's wicked scheme for Jesus foiled? (verses 7-12)

C. Thought Question

How did the place of Jesus' birth fulfill prophecy? (verses 4-6; cf. Micah 5:2)

V. The Flight Into Egypt and Return to Nazareth

Please read Matthew 2:13-23 and Luke 2:39.

A. Terms to Define

1. Lamentation

2. Nazarene

B. Places to Locate

1. Egypt (map of Roman world)

2. Ramah (map of Palestine)

C. Person to Identify

Archelaus

D. Fact Questions

- 1. Why did Joseph take Jesus to Egypt? (verses 13-15)
- 2. Why did Herod have the children around Bethlehem killed? (verses 16-18)
- 3. Why did Joseph take Mary and Jesus to Nazareth? (verses 19-23)



Nazareth

E. Thought Questions

- 1. How did the flight to Egypt fulfill prophecy? (Hosea 11:1)
- 2. How did Herod’s slaughter of the babes fulfill prophecy? (Jeremiah 31:15)
- 3. In what way did Jesus dwelling in Nazareth fulfill prophecy? (Isaiah 53:3)

VI. The Childhood at Nazareth and Visit to the Temple

Please read Luke 2:40-52.

A. Terms to Define

- 1. Feast of the Passover
- 2. stature

B. Fact Questions

- 1. In what ways did Jesus grow as a child? (verses 40, 52)
- 2. Tell the story of Jesus visit to Jerusalem when He was twelve years old. (verses 41-50)

C. Thought Questions

- 1. What kind of child was Jesus?
- 2. How is Jesus as a child an example for all children to follow?
- 3. How does His growth as a child illustrate the responsibilities parents have to their children?

VII. Summary

Topic	Chapters Where Found
The Childhood of Jesus	Matthew two and Luke two

Lesson 5
Beginnings of the Ministries of John and Jesus
Memory Verse: Luke 3:22

Reading Assignment: Matthew 3:1 - 4:11; Mark 1:1-13; Luke 3:1-22; 4:1-13

I. Review

II. The Beginning of the Ministry of John the Baptist

Please read Matthew 3:1-12; Mark 1:1-8; and Luke 3:1-18.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. the Baptist | 8. fan |
| 2. preaching | 9. purge |
| 3. Repent | 10. chaff |
| 4. at hand | 11. gospel |
| 5. baptized | 12. tetrarch |
| 6. confessing | 13. high priests |
| 7. Brood of vipers | 14. exhortations |

B. Places to Locate (all on map of Palestine)

1. the wilderness of Judea
2. Jordan
3. Ituraea
4. Trachonitis
5. Abilene

C. Persons to Identify

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Pharisees | 6. Philip |
| 2. Sadducees | 7. Lysanias |
| 3. Tiberias Caesar | 8. Annas |
| 4. Pontius Pilate | 9. Caiaphas |
| 5. Herod | |

D. Fact Questions

1. What did John preach? (Matthew 3:1-2; Mark 1:4; Luke 3:3,18)

2. What prophecies did John’s preaching fulfill? (Matthew 3:3; Mark 1:2-3; Luke 3:4-6)

E. Thought Questions

1. Explain the figure of the ax, tree and fire (Matthew 3:10; Luke 3:9).
2. How does one “bear fruits worthy of repentance”? (Luke 3:10-14)
3. To whom was the baptism with the Holy Spirit promised? (Matthew 3:11; Mark 1:7-8; Luke 3:16; cf. Luke 24:49; Acts 1:1-8,26; 2:1-4)

III. The Baptism of Jesus

Please read Matthew 3:13-17; Mark 1:9-11; and Luke 3:21-22.

A. Terms to Define

1. righteousness
2. prayed

B. Thought Questions

1. Why was John reluctant to baptize Jesus? (Matthew 3:13-14)
2. Why did Jesus come to John to be baptized? (Matthew 3:15; Mark 1:9; Luke 3:21)
3. What was the significance of the event that occurred immediately after Jesus’ baptism? (Matthew 3:16-17; Mark 1:10-11; Luke 3:21-22)

IV. The Temptation

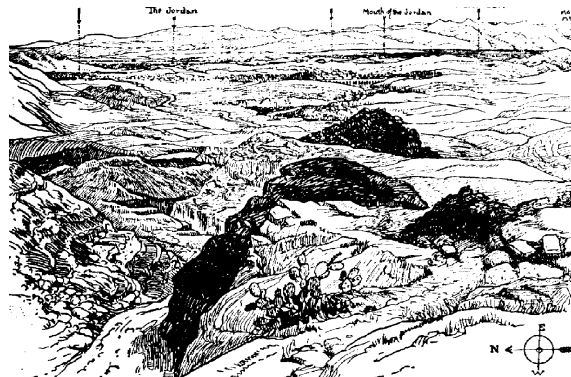
Please read Matthew 4:1-11; Mark 1:12-13; and Luke 4:1-13.

A. Terms to Define

1. wilderness
2. tempted
3. ministered
4. authority

B. Person to Identify

1. the devil
2. Satan



The Wilderness of Judea

C. Fact Question

1. What three things did Satan tempt Jesus to do?

D. Thought Questions

1. First Temptation (Matthew 4:1-4; Mark 1:12; Luke 4:1-4)
 - a. Why would it have been wrong for Jesus to yield to this temptation?

 - b. How did Jesus meet the temptation? (cf. Deuteronomy 8:3)

2. Second Temptation (Matthew 4:5-7; Luke 4:9-12)
 - a. Why would yielding be wrong?

 - b. How did Jesus overcome this trial? (cf. Deuteronomy 6:16)

3. Third Temptation
 - a. How would Jesus have been wrong had He succumbed to this temptation?

 - b. How did He triumph over Satan this time? (cf. Deuteronomy 6:13-15)

E. Assignment for Panel Discussion (cf. Genesis 3:6; 1 John 2:15-17; Hebrews 2:17; 4:15; and Psalm 119:11)

1. How do Jesus' temptations compare to Eve's?

2. How do they compare to those we face?

3. How did He overcome temptation to sin?

4. What lessons from the temptations of Jesus apply to our lives?

V. Summary

Topic	Chapter Where Found
The Baptism of John	Matthew three
Jesus' Baptism	Matthew three
Jesus' Temptation	Matthew four

Lesson 6
John's First Testimony and Jesus' Early Work
Memory Verse: John 1:29

Reading Assignment: John 1:19 - 3:21

I. Review

II. John's First Testimony

Please read John 1:19-34.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. testimony | 4. Lamb of God |
| 2. Levites | 5. revealed |
| 3. the Prophet | |

B. Place to Locate

Bethabara (map of Palestine)

C. People to Identify

Jews

D. Fact Questions

1. John's Place in God's Scheme - verses 19-28

- a. Did John claim to be the Christ? (verses 19-20)
- b. Did he claim to be Elijah? (verse 21)
- c. Was he "the Prophet"? (verse 21)
- d. Who was he? (i.e., What was his role in God's plan?; verses 22-23)
- e. Why did he baptize? (verses 25-28)

2. John's Testimony to Jesus - verses 29-34

- a. What was John's relationship to Jesus? (verse 30)
- b. How did John know who Jesus was? (verses 31-33)

E. Thought Question

Who did John testify that Jesus was? (verses 29,34)

III. Jesus' First Disciples

Please read John 1:35-51.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. disciples | 5. Cephas |
| 2. Rabbi | 6. guile |
| 3. tenth hour | 7. Son of Man |
| 4. Messiah | |

B. Place to Locate

Bethsaida (map of Palestine)

C. Fact Questions

1. What did John testify again concerning Jesus? (verses 35-36)
2. What effect did this have on the two disciples who heard him? (verses 37-39)
3. How did Jesus convince Nathanael He was the Son of God? (verses 48-49)

D. Thought Questions

1. By what process did Jesus obtain His first disciples?
2. What was Nathanael's character, and what did this lead him to do? (verses 45-51)
3. What did Jesus promise Nathanael, and how was this promise fulfilled? (verses 50-51)

IV. Jesus' First Miracle

Please read John 2:1-11.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. wine | 3. master |
| 2. purification | 4. signs |

B. Place to Locate

Cana (map of Palestine)

C. Fact Question

Describe the event that transpired in Cana.

D. Thought Questions

1. Why did Jesus speak to His mother as He did? (verses 3-4)
2. What was the significance of this miracle? (Verses 5-11)
3. Does the example of Jesus here prove that Christians may drink alcoholic beverages socially?

V. Jesus' First Residence at Capernaum

Please read John 2:12

A. Place to Locate

Capernaum (map of Palestine)

VI. Jesus First Cleanses the Temple

Please read John 2:13-25.

A. Terms to Define

1. moneychangers
2. Zeal
3. commit
4. testify

B. Fact Question

Relate what happened this time when Jesus visited the temple. (verses 13-16)

C. Thought Questions

1. What did Jesus' actions in the temple demonstrate? (verses 13-17; cf. Psalm 69:9)
2. What proof did He offer of His authority? (verses 18-22)
3. Why did Jesus not commit Himself to them? (verses 23-25)

VII. Jesus Talks with Nicodemus

Please read John 3:1-21.

A. Fact Questions

1. What kind of man was Nicodemus? (verses 1-2)
2. What was Jesus' testimony to Nicodemus? (verses 13-17)

B. Thought Questions

1. Why was it important for Nicodemus to accept Jesus' testimony? (verses 11-12)
2. Did Jesus teach salvation by faith alone? (verses 14-16; cf. Numbers 21:4-9)
3. How important is it that we accept Jesus' testimony? (verse 18)

John Two: Jesus'
Divine Power - verses 1-12
Divine Authority - verses 13-22
Divine Knowledge - verses 23-25

4. Why do some reject Jesus' testimony and others accept it? (verses 19-21)

C. Special Report

Explain the new birth. (verses 3-10)

VIII. Summary

Topic	Chapter Where Found
John's First Testimony	John one
Jesus' First Disciples	John one
Jesus' First Miracle	John two
Jesus First Cleanses the Temple	John two
Jesus Talks to Nicodemus	John three

Lesson 7
John's Further Testimony and Jesus' Further Work
Memory Verse: John 4:24

Reading Assignment: Matthew 4:12,17; Mark 1:14-15; Luke 3:19-20; 4:14-15; John 3:22 - 4:54

I. Review

II. John's Second Testimony

Please read John 3:22-36.

A. Terms to Define

1. friend of the bridegroom
2. certified
3. measure

B. Places to Locate

1. Aenon (map of Palestine)
2. Salim (map of Palestine)

C. Fact Questions

1. What were John and Jesus doing at that time? (verses 22-24)
2. What did John's disciples and the Jews argue about? (Cf. Numbers 19:17-21; Mark 7:1-4)

D. Thought Questions

1. What relationship did John say he sustained to Jesus? (verses 26-30)
2. What additional testimony is here recorded concerning the nature and work of Jesus? (verses 31-36)

III. Reasons for Retiring to Galilee

Please read Matthew 4:12; Mark 1:14; Luke 3:19-20; and John 4:1-4.

A. Place to Locate

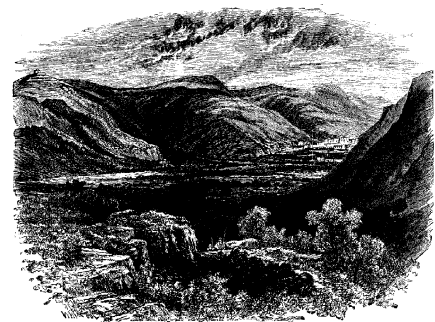
Samaria (map of Palestine)

B. Person to Identify

Herodias

C. Fact Question

Why did Jesus leave Judea and go to Galilee?



Mt Gerizim

IV. The Samaritan Woman

Please read John 4:5-42.

A. Places to Locate

1. Sychar (map of Palestine)
2. this mountain (Mt Gerizim, the center of Samaritan worship; map of Palestine)

B. Thought Questions

1. Why was the woman surprised that Jesus would talk to her? (verses 5-9)
2. By noting the different ways the woman addressed Jesus and spoke about Him, trace the development of her faith during her conversation with the Lord. (verses 7-29)
3. What teaching techniques did the Master use with her that we could employ? (Ibid)
4. How were many Samaritans led to believe? (verses 39-42)

C. Panel Discussion

What lessons should we apply to ourselves from the Master's teaching on:

1. living water (verses 7-14),
2. true worship (verses 20-24),
3. His food (verses 31-34)?
4. and the harvest? (Verses 35-38)



V. Arrival in Galilee

Please read John 4:43-45.

A. Fact Question

How was Jesus received in Galilee?

B. Thought Question

Why did He go there?

VI. General Account of Jesus' Teaching

Please read Matthew 4:17; Mark 1:14-15; and Luke 4:14-15.

A. Term to Define

kingdom of heaven

B. Fact Questions

1. What did Jesus preach at this time?
2. What were the results of His preaching and power?

VII. The Second Miracle at Cana

Please read John 4:46-54.

A. Terms to Define

1. nobleman
2. wonders

B. Fact Questions

1. What was the second miracle Jesus performed in Cana?
2. What was the effect of this sign? (verse 53)

C. Thought Question

What was the attitude of the people toward signs and wonders? (verse 48; cf. 1 Corinthians 1:22-24)

VIII. Summary

Topic	Chapter Where Found
John's Second Testimony	John three
The Samaritan Woman	John four
Second Miracle at Cana	John four

Lesson Eight

Jesus in Galilee

Memory Verse: Mark 1:17

Reading Assignment: Matthew 4:13-16,18-25; 8:2-4,14-17; Mark 1:16-45; Luke 4:31-44; 5:1-16

I. Review

II. Jesus' Temporary Residence at Capernaum

Please read Matthew 4:13-16.

A. Places to Locate (both on map of Palestine)

1. Zebulun
2. Naphtali

B. Thought Question

How did Jesus fulfill the prophecy of Isaiah concerning Zebulun and Naphtali? (cf. Isaiah 9:1-2)



III. Jesus Calls Four Fishermen

Please read Matthew 4:18-22; Mark 1:16-20; and Luke 5:1-11.

A. Places to Locate (both on map of Palestine)

1. Sea of Galilee
2. lake of Gennesaret

B. Fact Questions

1. How did Jesus both prove His authority to the four fishermen and introduce them to the idea of soul-winning? (Luke 5:1-10)
2. What did the Master call them to become? (Matthew 4:18-19; Mark 1:16-17; Luke 5:10)
3. How did they respond? (Matthew 4:20-22; Mark 1:18-20; Luke 5:11)

C. Thought Question

How, if at all, does this call apply to us?

IV. Jesus Heals a Demon-Possessed Man in the Synagogue on the Sabbath

Please read Mark 1:21-28 and Luke 4:31-37.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Sabbath | 4. unclean spirit |
| 2. synagogue | 5. Holy One of God |
| 3. authority | 6. demon |

B. Fact Questions

1. Why were the people amazed by Jesus' teaching? (Mark 1:21-22; Luke 4:31-32)
2. What event further astonished them? (Mark 1:23-27; Luke 4:33-36)
3. What was the result? (Mark 1:28; Luke 4:37)

C. Special Report

Can demons control people today?

V. Healing Peter's Mother-in-Law and Others

Please read Matthew 8:14-17; Mark 1:29-34; and Luke 4:38-41.

A. Fact Question

What miracles did the Lord perform at this time?

B. Thought Question

1. How did Jesus then fulfill Isaiah 53:4? (Matthew 8:17)
2. Was Peter celibate? (Matthew 8:14; Mark 1:30; Luke 4:38; 1 Corinthians 9:5)

VI. First Preaching Tour of Galilee

Please read Matthew 4:23-25; Mark 1:35-39; and Luke 4:42-44.

A. Place to Locate

Decapolis (map of Palestine)

B. Fact Questions

1. Why did Jesus leave Capernaum? (Mark 1:36-38; Luke 4:42-43)
2. Where did Jesus next go? (Matthew 4:23; Mark 1:39; Luke 4:44)
3. What did He do? (Matthew 4:23-24; Mark 1:39; Luke 4:44)
4. What were the results of His work? (Matthew 4:24-25)

C. Thought Question

1. How did the Master prepare Himself for His work? (Mark 1:35; Luke 4:42)

VII. Jesus Heals a Leper

Please read Matthew 8:2-4; Mark 1:40-45; and Luke 5:12-16.

A. Terms to Define

1. leper
2. clean
3. compassion

B. Fact Questions

1. What was the leper's attitude toward Jesus? (Matthew 8:2; Mark 1:40; Luke 5:12)
2. What was Jesus' attitude toward the leper? (Mark 1:41)
3. What did Jesus do? (Matthew 8:3; Mark 1:41-42; Luke 5:13)
4. What did He command the leper? (Matthew 8:4; Mark 1:43-44; Luke 5:14)
5. Did the healed man obey Jesus? (Mark 1:45)
6. What were the results? (Mark 1:45; Luke 5:15-16)

C. Thought Question

Why did Jesus command the healed leper to go to the priest? (cf. Leviticus 13:1-46; 14:1-32)

VIII. Summary

Topic	Chapter Where Found
Jesus Calls Four Fishermen	Matthew four
Jesus Heals a Demon Possessed Man on the Sabbath	Mark one
Jesus Heals Peter's Mother-in-law	Matthew eight
First Preaching Tour of Galilee	Matthew four
Jesus Heals a Leper	Matthew eight

Lesson 9
Jesus in Galilee and Judea
Memory Verse: John 5:18

Reading Assignment: Matthew 9:2-9; Mark 2:1-14; Luke 5:17-28; John 5:1-47

I. Review

II. Jesus Heals a Paralytic

Please read Matthew 9:2-8; Mark 2:1-12; and Luke 5:17-26.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 1. forgiven | 3. power |
| 2. blasphemes | 4. faith |

B. Fact Questions

1. Who had gathered to see Jesus? (Mark 2:1-2; Luke 5:17)
2. What did Jesus first do for the paralytic man? (Matthew 9:2; Mark 2:3-5; Luke 5:18-20)
3. How did the scribes and Pharisees react? (Matthew 9:3; Mark 2:6-7; Luke 5:21)
4. How did Jesus prove His authority? (Matthew 9:4-7; Mark 2:8-12; Luke 5:22-25)
5. How did the people react? (Matthew 9:8; Mark 2:12; Luke 5:26)

C. Thought Questions?

1. Why did the scribes and Pharisees accuse Jesus of blasphemy?
2. What kind of authority did He exercise?
3. How did He have this authority?

III. The Call of Matthew (Levi)

Please read Matthew 9:9; Mark 2:13-14; and Luke 5:27-28.

Thought Question:

How much did Matthew give up to follow Jesus?

IV. Jesus Heals an Infirm Man on a Sabbath

Please read John 5:1-47.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Hebrew | 4. honor |
| 2. persecuted | 5. Scriptures |
| 3. judges | 6. eternal life |

B. Places to Locate

1. Sheep Gate (map of Jerusalem)
2. Bethesda (“House of Mercy,” map of Jerusalem)

C. Fact Questions

1. Tell about the miracle Jesus performed at the pool of Bethesda. (verses 1-9)
2. Describe the conversation that then took place between the Jews and the man Jesus healed. (verses 10-13)
3. When the Lord afterward found the man, what did He tell him? (verse 14)
4. What did the formerly crippled man tell the Jews? (verse 15)
5. How did the Jews react to this? (verse 16)
6. How did Jesus answer them? (verse 17)
7. What was the Jews’ reaction to Jesus’ reply? (verse 18)

D. Thought Question

Which is worse, being infirm or being in sin?

E. Panel Discussion

Analyze The Master’s address to the Jews under these headings:

1. Jesus’ Relationship to the Father (verses 19-22)
2. Jesus’ Relationship to Men (verses 23-30)
3. The Father’s Testimony to Jesus (verses 31-39)
4. Why the Jews rejected Jesus (verses 40-47)

V. Summary:

Topic	Chapter Where Found
Jesus Heals a Paralytic	Mark one
The Call of Matthew	Matthew nine
Jesus Heals an Infirm Man on a Sabbath	John five

Jesus' Defense to the Jews

John 5:19-47

- ❶ **His Relationship** to the Father - verses 19-22
 - ☛ Unity of Action - verse 19
 - ☛ Unity of Love - verse 20
 - ☛ Unity of Life-Giving - verse 21
 - ☛ Unity of Judgment - verse 22
- ❷ **His Relationship to Men - verses 23-30**
 - ☛ Right to Receive Honor - verse 23
 - ☛ Power to Give Life - verses 24-26
 - ☛ Right to Judge - verses 27-30
- ❸ **The Father's Testimony - verses 31-39**
 - ☛ Value of Father's Testimony - verses 31-32
 - ☛ The Testimony - verses 33-39
 - ① by John the Baptist - verses 33-35
 - ② by Jesus' Own Works - verse 36
 - ③ by the Scriptures - verses 37-39
- ❹ **Why the Jews Rejected Jesus - verses 40-47**
 - ☛ Lack of Will to Come to Christ - verses 40-41
 - ☛ Lack of Love for God - verses 42-43
 - ☛ Seek Honor from Men - verse 44
 - ☛ Lack of Faith in Moses - verses 45-47

Lesson 10
Jesus in Judea and Galilee
Memory Verse: Matthew 12:18

Reading Assignment: Matthew 10:2-4; 12:1-21; Mark 2:23 - 3:19; Luke 6:1-16

I. Review

II. Plucking Grain on a Sabbath

Please read Matthew 12:1-8; Mark 2:23-28; and Luke 6:1-5.

A. Terms to Define

1. house of God
2. showbread
3. sacrifice

B. Person to Identify

Abiathar

C. Fact Question

What did Jesus' disciples do that led the Pharisees to accuse them of breaking the Sabbath?
(Matthew 12:1-2; Mark 2:23-24; Luke 6:1-2)

D. Thought Questions

1. Explain each of the Master' arguments in defense of His disciples. (Matthew 12:3-5,7; Mark 2:25-27; Luke 6:3-4)
2. What authority did Jesus claim for Himself? (Matthew 12:6,8; Mark 2:28; Luke 6:5)

III. Healing a Man with a Withered Hand on the Sabbath

Please read Matthew 12:9-14; Mark 3:1-6; and Luke 6:6-11.

A. Terms to Define

1. withered
2. grieved
3. hardness of their hearts

B. People to Identify

Herodians

C. Fact Question

What did Jesus do in the synagogue on the Sabbath? (Matthew 12:13; Mark 3:5; Luke 6:10)

D. Thought Questions

1. Why did the scribes and Pharisees watch Jesus and question Him? (Matthew 12:10; Mark 3:2; Luke 6:7)

2. How did Jesus justify His action? (Matthew 12:11-12; Mark 3:4; Luke 6:9)
3. What was the attitude of the scribes and Pharisees? (Mark 3:5)
4. How did they react to Jesus' miracle? (Matthew 12:14; Mark 3:6; Luke 6:11)

IV. Jesus Heals Multitudes Beside the Sea of Galilee

Please read Matthew 12:15-21 and Mark 3:7-12.

A. Term to Define

justice

B. Places to Locate

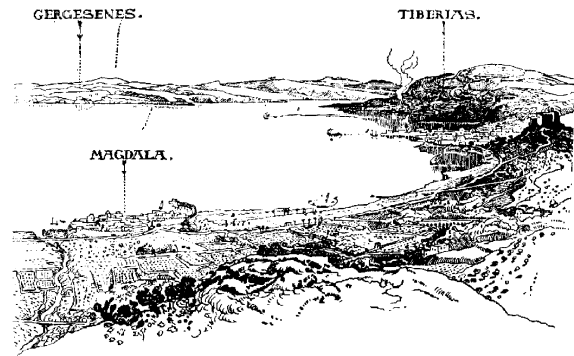
1. Idumaea (map of Palestine)
2. Tyre (map of Palestine)
3. Sidon (map of Palestine)

C. Fact Question

What did Jesus do at this time? (Matthew 12:15; Mark 3:7-12)

D. Thought Question

How did Jesus fulfill Isaiah 42:1-4?
(Matthew 12:16-21)



Sea of Galilee - Southern End

V. Jesus Selects Twelve Apostles

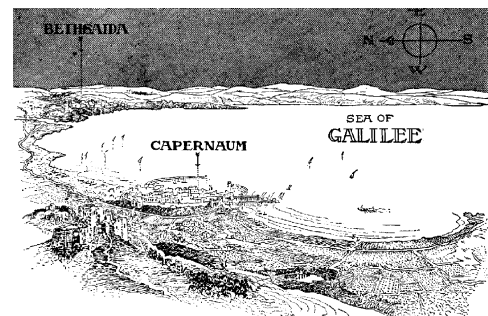
Please read Matthew 10:2-4; Mark 3:13-19; and Luke 6:12-16.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. apostles | 3. Boarneges |
| 2. betrayed | 4. Zealot |

B. People to Identify

1. Simon Peter
2. Andrew
3. James the son of Zebedee
4. John
5. Philip
6. Bartholomew



Sea of Galilee - Northern End

7. Thomas

11. Simon the Canaanite

8. Matthew

12. Judas Iscariot

9. James the son of Alphaeus

13. Judas the son of James

10. Lebbeus, whose surname was Thaddaeus

C. Fact Questions

1. How did Jesus prepare to call His disciples? (Luke 6:12)

2. What was their work? (Mark 3:14-15)

D. Memory Work: Memorize the names of the twelve apostles as listed in Matthew 10:2-4.

VI. Summary

Topic	Chapter Where Found
Plucking Grain on a Sabbath	Matthew twelve
Healing a Man with a Withered Hand	Matthew twelve
Healing Multitudes Beside the Sea	Matthew twelve
Jesus Selects Twelve Apostles	Matthew ten

Lesson Eleven
The Sermon on the Mount
Part 1
Memory Verse: Matthew 5:20

Reading Assignment: Matthew 5:1-48; Luke 6:17-30,32-36

I. Review

II. Introduction to the Sermon on the Mount

Please read Matthew 5:1-2 and Luke 6:17-19.

III. The Beatitudes

Please read Matthew 5:3-12 and Luke 6:20-26.



A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Blessed | 6. merciful |
| 2. mourn | 7. revile |
| 3. comforted | 8. woe |
| 4. meek | 9. consolation |
| 5. inherit | |

B. Assignment for Panel Discussion

1. What are the theme and purpose of the beatitudes?
2. For each beatitude, what type of person is discussed, what is he promised, and why?
 (Matthew 5:3-12; Luke 6:20-23)

Beatitude	Type of Person	Promise	Reason
“the poor in spirit”			
“those who mourn”			
“the meek”			
“Those who hunger and thirst for righteousness”			
“the merciful”			

“the pure in heart”			
“the peacemakers”			
“those who are persecuted for righteousness’ sake”			

3. In each woe, what type of person is described, what is he threatened, and why? (Luke 6:24-26)

Woe	Type of Person	Threat	Reason
“rich”			
“full”			
“you who laugh”			
“you when all men speak well of you”			

C. Application: Each student, as well as the teacher, should now thoughtfully consider his own attitudes, character, and conduct to see if he is fit to be a citizen of the kingdom of Christ.

V. Salt and Light

Please read Matthew 5:13-16.

Thought Questions

1. How do Christians resemble:

a. salt?

c. a city set on a hill?

b. light?

d. a lamp?

2. How do we each let his “light ... shine before men”?

3. What are the results?

VI. The Righteousness of the Kingdom of Heaven

Please read Matthew 5:17-20.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. destroy | 4. jot |
| 2. Prophets | 5. tittle |
| 3. fulfill | 6. commandments |

B. Thought Questions

1. What did Jesus come to do to the law and the prophets? (verse 17)
2. When were the law and the prophets to pass away? (verse 18)
3. Who would be great and who little in the kingdom? Why? (Verse 19)
4. How is our righteousness to exceed that of the scribes and Pharisees? (verse 20)
5. How important is this? (verse 20)

VII. Killing and Anger

Please read Matthew 5:21-26.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Raca | 5. gift |
| 2. council | 6. altar |
| 3. fool | 7. reconciled |
| 4. hell fire | 8. adversary |

B. Fact Question

What did the scribes and Pharisees say about murder? (cf. Exodus 20:13; Deuteronomy 5:17)

C. Thought Question

How does the law of Christ differ from their teaching on this point?

VIII. Adultery and Lust

Please read Matthew 5:27-30.

A. Terms to Define

- 1. adultery
- 2. lust

B. Fact Question

What did the scribes and Pharisees say about adultery? (cf. Exodus 20:14; Deuteronomy 5:18)

C. Thought Question

What does Jesus teach about adultery and lust?

IX. Divorce

Please read Matthew 5:31-32.

A. Terms to Define

- 1. divorces
- 2. sexual immorality

B. Fact Question

What did the scribes and Pharisees teach about divorce? (cf. Deuteronomy 24:1-4)

C. Thought Question

What does Jesus teach about divorce?

X. Oaths

Please read Matthew 5:33-37.

A. Terms to Define

- 1. swear
- 2. throne

B. Fact Question

What was teaching of the scribes and Pharisees concerning oaths? (cf. Leviticus 19:12)

C. Thought Question

What is the law of Christ on this matter?

XI. Summary

Topic	Chapter Where Found
The Sermon on the Mount	Matthew five, six and seven

Lesson Twelve
The Sermon on the Mount
Part 2

Memory Verse: Matthew 6:33

Reading Assignment: Matthew 6:1-34

I. Review

II. Vengeance

Please read Matthew 5:38-42 and Luke 6:29-30.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. tunic | 2. cloak |
|----------|----------|

B. Fact Question

What did the law teach about vengeance? (cf. Exodus 21:24; Leviticus 24:20; Deuteronomy 19:21)

C. Thought Question

What does Jesus teach about it?

III. Love and Hate

Please read Matthew 5:43-48 and Luke 6:27-28,32-36.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. love | 6. curse |
| 2. neighbor | 7. spitefully |
| 3. hate | 8. perfect |
| 4. enemy | 9. Highest |
| 5. bless | |

B. Fact Question

What did the law teach about one's relationship to neighbors and enemies? (cf. Leviticus 19:18)

C. Thought Questions

1. How should we treat our enemies?
2. What will we be like if we do this?

IV. Charity and Hypocrisy

Please read Matthew 6:1-4.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. charitable deeds | 2. hypocrites |
|---------------------|---------------|

B. Thought Questions

1. How do hypocrites do charitable deeds?
2. What is their reward?
3. How should we do charitable deeds?
4. What will be our reward?

V. Prayer and Hypocrisy

Please read Matthew 6:5-15.

A. Terms to Define

1. vain repetitions
2. heathen
3. Hallowed
4. Amen
5. trespasses

B. Fact Questions

1. How do the hypocrites pray? (verse 5)
2. How did the heathen pray? (verse 7)
3. Should we pray the heathen did? (verse 8)

C. Thought Questions

1. What reward do hypocrites receive for prayer? (verse 5)
2. How should we pray? (verse 6)
3. What will be our reward? (verse 6)
4. Why do heathen pray as they do? (verse 7)
5. Why shouldn't we pray the way the heathen do? (verse 8)
6. Why should we forgive others? (verses 14-15)

D. Assignment for Special Report

1. Is the prayer of Matthew 6:9-13 "The Lord's Prayer"?
2. In what ways is it a model for us?

Comparing their Laws	
Moses	Christ
Primarily Outward Act - Matt. 5:21,27; Heb. 7:16; 9:10	Primarily Attitudes - Matt. 5:22,28; 12:34-35
Regulated Prevailing Practices - Matt. 5:31	Restored Original Design - Matt. 5:32
Strict - Matt. 5:33	Stricter - Matt. 5:34
Just - Matt. 5:38	Merciful - Matt. 5:39
National - Matt. 5:43	Universal - Matt. 5:44

3. Are there any portions we cannot pray?

VI. Fasting and Hypocrisy

Please read Matthew 6:16-18.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. fast | 3. anoint |
| 2. sad countenance | |

B. Fact Question

How did the hypocrites fast? (verse 16)

C. Thought Questions

1. What reward do hypocrites receive for fasting? (verse 16)
2. If we fast, how should we do so? (verses 17-18)
3. What will be our reward? (verse 18)

D. Assignment for Special Report

1. Are we obligated to fast?
2. What principle of worship, service and devotion runs throughout Matthew 6:1-18?
3. Name some specific ways we can apply this principle.

VII. Trusting and Serving God Alone

Please read Matthew 6:19-34.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. treasures | 3. mammon |
| 2. despise | 4. cubit |

B. Thought Questions

1. What should be our attitude toward earthly treasures as compared with heavenly? (verses 19-21)
2. Why? (verses 19-21)
3. Explain the figure of the eye and the body. (verses 22-23)
4. Why can we not serve two masters? (verse 24)
5. What should be our primary concern? (verse 33)
6. What will be the result? (verse 33)

C. Assignment for Special Report

1. Why should we not worry about material things? (verses 25-32)
2. Is it a sin to be concerned about material things? Explain. (verse 34)
3. How do we put the kingdom and righteousness ahead of material possessions?
4. How can we fail in this regard?

VIII. Summary

Topic	Chapters Where Found
Sermon on the Mount	Matthew five, six and seven

**Christ Replaced Both the Teaching of the Scribes and Pharisees
and the Law of Moses with
the Law of the Spirit**

**★ Announcing Principles of the Kingdom of Heaven
Matthew 4:23; 5:3,10,19-20**

★ Came to Fulfill the Law - Matthew 5:17-20

“You have heard that it was said”		“But I say to you”
Exod. 20:13; Deut. 5:17	Murder	Matthew 5:21-26
Exod. 20:14; Deut. 5:18	Adultery	Matthew 5:27-30
Deut. 24:1-4	Divorce	Matthew 5:31-32
Lev. 19:12	Swearing	Matthew 5:33-37
Exod. 21:24; Lev. 24:20; Deut. 19:21	Revenge	Matthew 5:38-42
Lev. 19:18	Love & Hate	Matthew 5:43-47
Keep These: Fall - Gal. 5:4		Keep These: Perfect - Matthew 5:48

Lesson Thirteen
The Sermon on the Mount
Part 3

Memory Verse: Matthew 7:21

Reading Assignment: Matthew 7:1-29; Luke 6:37-49

I. Review

II. Judging

Please read Matthew 7:1-6 and Luke 6:37-42

A. Terms to Define

- 1. measure
- 2. parable

B. Thought Questions

- 1. Does the Lord forbid all judging? (Matthew 7:1-5; Luke 6:37-38,41-42)
- 2. If not, what did He mean?
- 3. Explain the figures of dogs and swine. (Matthew 7:6)
- 4. What is the meaning of the parable of the blind leading the blind? (Luke 6:39)
- 5. What is the relationship of a disciple to his master? (Luke 6:40)
- 6. What is the point?

III. Asking God

Please read Matthew 7:7-11.

Thought Questions

- 1. What does Jesus here exhort us to do? (verse 7)
- 2. Why should we do so? (verse 8)
- 3. Explain the comparison to a father and his son. (verses 9-11)

IV. The Golden Rule

Please read Matthew 7:12

Thought Questions

- 1. Explain the “Golden Rule.”
- 2. Give examples of its application to experiences you face.

V. Two Ways

Please read Matthew 7:13-14.

A. Term to Define
destruction

B. Thought Question

Explain and apply the Master's figure about two ways.

VI. False Prophets

Please read Matthew 7:15-20 and Luke 6:43-45.

A. Terms to Define

1. Beware

2. ravenous

B. Fact Question

Of whom should we beware? (Matthew 7:15)

C. Thought Questions

1. What are false prophets like? (Matthew 7:15)

2. How can we identify them? (Matthew 7:16-20; Luke 6:43-45)

D. Application

1. Can we apply this warning to preachers and teachers today?

2. How can we identify them?

VII. Obedience

Please read Matthew 7:21-27 and Luke 6:46-49.

A. Term to Define
vehemently

B. Fact Questions

1. Who will enter the kingdom of heaven? (Matthew 7:21; Luke 6:46)

2. Will there be any lost who thought they were saved? (Matthew 7:22-23)

C. Thought Questions

1. Are we saved by faith alone, or do we have to obey the Lord to be saved? (Matthew 7:21; Luke 6:46)

2. Is it enough to be actively religious, or do we have to be sure that what we do is authorized by the Lord? (Matthew 7:22-23)

D. Assignment for Special Report

Explain and apply the parable of the two builders. (Matthew 7:24-27; Luke 6:47-49)

VIII. The Wonder of the Multitude

Please read Matthew 7:28-29.

Fact Questions

1. How did the multitudes react to Jesus' sermon? (verse 28)
2. Why? (verse 29)

IX. Personal Application of the Sermon on the Mount

1. Reread Matthew chapter 5. As you do so, make a list of things you need to change or work on in your attitudes and behavior. No one needs to see this list but you.
2. Is there any hypocrisy in your religious activities? If so, what will you do about it?
3. Are you putting God ahead of material things?
4. Do you judge others more harshly than you do yourself?
5. Do you pray believing that God hears and answers prayer?
6. Do you treat others the way you want them to treat you?
7. Are you following the majority religiously or following the right regardless of its popularity?
8. Do you uncritically accept the teaching of preachers in whom you have confidence?
9. Are you obeying all Jesus' will?
10. Can you find authority in His word for all you do?

X. Summary

Topic	Chapters Where Found
The Sermon on the Mount	Matthew five, six and seven

The Sermon on the Mount

Matthew chapters 5 - 7

Introduction - 5:1-2

The Beatitudes - 5:3-12

Salt and Light - 5:13-16

★ The Righteousness of the Kingdom of Heaven - 5:17-20 ★
(The Theme of the Sermon)

**The Righteousness of the Kingdom versus the Scribes and
Pharisees - 5:21-48**

The Righteousness of the Kingdom versus Hypocrisy - 6:1-18

The Righteousness of the Kingdom versus Materialism - 6:19-34

Judging - 7:1-6

Asking God - 7:7-11

The Golden Rule - Matthew 7:12

Two Ways - Matthew 7:13-14

False Prophets - 7:15-20

Obedience - 7:21-27

**“ ... unless your righteousness exceeds the righteousness of the
scribes and Pharisees, you will by no means enter the kingdom**

Review

First Quarter

Lesson Two

1. To whom does Matthew write?
2. How does he present Jesus?
3. To whom does Mark write?
4. How does he present Jesus?
5. To whom does Luke write?
6. How does he present Christ?
7. To whom does John write?
8. How does He present Jesus?
9. What are the three sevens of John?

Lesson Three

10. Locate by book and chapter the following topics.
 - a. The Word Made Flesh
 - b. The Genealogy

Lesson Four

- c. Birth & Childhood of John
- d. Birth of Jesus

Lesson Five

- e. Childhood of Jesus

Lesson Six

- f. Baptism of John
- g. Jesus' Baptism
- h. Jesus' Temptation

Lesson Seven

- i. John's First Testimony
- j. Jesus' First Disciples
- k. Jesus' First Miracle
- l. Jesus First Cleanses the Temple
- m. Jesus Talks with Nicodemus

Lesson Eight

- n. John's Second Testimony
- o. The Samaritan Woman
- p. Second Miracle at Cana

Lesson Nine

- q. Jesus Calls Four Fishermen
- r. Jesus Heals a Demon Possessed Man on the Sabbath
- s. Jesus Heals Peter's Mother-in-law
- t. First Preaching Tour of Galilee
- u. Jesus Heals a Leper

Lesson Ten

- v. Jesus Heals a Paralytic
- w. The Call of Matthew
- x. Jesus Heals an Infirm Man on a Sabbath

Lesson Eleven

- y. Plucking Grain on a Sabbath
- z. Healing a Man with a Withered Hand
- aa. Healing Multitudes Beside the Sea
- ab. Jesus Selects Twelve Apostles

Lesson Twelve

- ac. The Sermon on the Mount (also **Lesson Thirteen**)

Glossary

A

- Aaron - the first high priest, the brother of Moses
Abiathar - priest who escaped Doeg's slaughter of the priests after they had fed David, later became high priest (1 Samuel chapters 21-22)
Abraham - man whom God called from the Ur of the Chaldees to go to Canaan, to whom God gave a threefold promise, which included inheritance of Canaan through his descendants and blessing all peoples through a descendant of his, famed for his faith, father of the Hebrew people
adultery - here (Matthew 5:27) used of unlawful sexual intercourse in general
adversary - an opponent in a lawsuit
altar - place where sacrifices were killed and burned
altar of incense - item of furniture in the Holy Place of the temple, upon which incense was burned to the Lord
Amen - so let it be
Andrew - disciple of John who followed Jesus, brother of Peter who brought Peter to Jesus, from Bethsaida, became an apostle
angel - messenger, a spirit being who serves God in man's behalf
Annas - the legitimate high priest, deposed by the Romans
anoint - pour something over
apostles - ones sent forth with authority
Archelaus - cruel son of Herod the Great who ruled in Judea after the death of his father
at hand - near
authority - the power of one whose will and command must be obeyed by others

B

- the Baptist - the one who baptizes
baptized - immersed
Bartholomew - son of Tolmai, another name for Nathanael
believe - accept as true, trust
betrayed - gave over treacherously or deceitfully
betrothed - promised in marriage
Beware - be on guard against
blasphemes - speaks of God or divine things irreverently
bless - invoke good upon
blessed
(Luke 1:28) - favored of God
(Luke 2:28) - praised, acknowledged His goodness
Blessed (Matthew 5:3) - possessing joy untouchable by outward circumstances
Boarneges - sons of rage, soon angry
Brood of vipers - figuratively, children of poisonous snakes; thus, wicked

C

Caesar Augustus - the first Roman emperor, Octavian
Caiaphas - son-in-law of Annas, appointed high priest by Romans
Cephas - name Jesus gave Simon Peter, meaning "Rock" or "Stone"
certified - confirmed, authenticated, placed beyond doubt
chaff - the stalks and husks from which the grain has been beaten out
charitable deeds - giving to the poor
chief priests - former high priests and priests of their families
children of Israel - the descendants of Israel, i.e., Jacob, known as Israelites or Jews
Christ - anointed one, the promised Savior and King
city of David - Bethlehem, city where David was born
clean - cured of leprosy, thus ceremonially pure under law of Moses
cloak - outer garment, mantle
comforted - consoled by the experience of a happier lot
commandments - moral and religious precepts
commit - to deliver or entrust
compassion - feeling of pity
comprehend - grasp, lay hold of with the mind, understand, learn
confessing - speaking openly, publicly acknowledging
consolation - solace or cheer which comes from a happy lot
Consolation of Israel - the time of the Messiah as the comfort of God's people
council - the Sanhedrin, the supreme court of the Jewish nation
covenant - promise of salvation through seed of Abraham
cubit - measure of length of ca. 18 inches, here figuratively of a small amount
curse - to invoke evil upon
custom of the law - usage prescribed by law of Moses

D

David - greatest king of Israel, faithful servant of God despite his great sins, and one whom
God promised to place his descendant on the throne forever
days of her purification - time after birth of child when law of Moses declared a Jewish mother
ceremonially impure, 40 days for birth of a male child (Leviticus 12:1-5)
declared - made known
decree - public ordinance
demon - evil spirit
deserts - uninhabited places
despise - think of little importance or value
destroy - demolish, render vain, bring to nothing
destruction - ruin, loss of well-being
the devil - accuser, slanderer, a name for Satan
devout - reverent toward God
disciples - those who learn of and follow a master teacher

division of Abijah - a group of the priests of the family of Abijah who ministered in their turn in the temple
divorces - sets free, lets go, severs the marriage relationship

E

Elijah - a great Old Testament prophet, roughly clothed, lived in the wilderness, and cried out against the wickedness of Israel under King Ahab
enemy - one who is hostile
eternal life - unending fellowship with God in heaven
exhortations - speeches urging people to follow the right course of conduct

F

faith - conviction based on evidence, trust
fan - a winnowing shovel for tossing grain into the air to separate the threshed grain from the chaff
fastings - voluntary abstinence from food
Feast of the Passover - the great feast of the Jews in honor of their deliverance from Egyptian slavery
fool - morally worthless person
forgiven - sent forth or away, remitted
frankincense - a kind of incense made from the bark of a tree
friend of the bridegroom - like "best man," but was responsible for arranging parts of marriage feast
fulfill - complete, accomplish their purpose
fulfilled - brought to pass
fullness - abundance

G

Gabriel - an angel, God's special messenger of good news
Gentiles - nations other than Israel
gift - sacrifice offered to God
glorifying - ascribing honor
glory - majesty
gospel - good news
governing - acting as a Roman procurator, having charge of collecting revenue in a province
grace - undeserved favor
grieved - pained in spirit and angered
guile - deceit

H

Hallowed - Holy

hardness of their hearts - stubborn refusal to hear
hate - have animosity toward, do evil to
hearts - minds
heathen - Gentiles, people other than Jews
heaven - the dwelling place of God
Hebrew - Aramaic, the Jews' language in Jesus' day
hell fire - the place of eternal punishment of the wicked
Herod
 Luke 1:5 - an Edomite who nominally became a Jew, wicked and hated ruler of
 Judea under Julius Caesar and Augustus, called Herod the Great
 Luke 3:1 - Herod Antipas, or "Herod the Tetrarch," son of Herod the Great, ruler of
 Galilee and Peraea, murderer of John, one who helped try Christ
Herodians - Jewish political party which favored Herod Antipas
Herodias - daughter of Aristobulus, rightful wife of Philip, in adulterous relationship with
 Herod Tetrarch, one who demanded murder of John
Highest - title of God
high priests - priests of the lineage of the eldest son of Aaron, the brother of Moses, who
 ministered the blood of atonement in the Holy of Holies, and, in New Testament times,
 presided over the Jewish ruling council
holiness - devoutness, sacred observance of all duties toward God
Holy One of God - name for Jesus as promised Christ
Holy Spirit - a Person in the Godhead other than the Father and the Son
honor - value, revere, venerate
horn of salvation - a strong savior
house of David - the royal lineage
house of God - the Old Testament tabernacle, where God symbolically dwelt among Israel and
 where sacrifices were made to Him
house of Jacob - the children of Israel
hypocrites - actors, pretenders

I

incense - substance that when burned produces a sweet smelling smoke
inherit - enjoy to its fullest
inn - a rough resting place for travelers
Israel - the descendants of Israel or Jacob, God's chosen people under the Old Covenant

J

Jacob - grandson of Abraham through whom God's promises to Abraham were fulfilled, name
 was changed to Israel, father of nation of Israel
James the son of Alphaeus - apostle of Christ called "the less" either because younger or
 smaller in stature
James the son of Zebedee - brother of John, apostle of Christ, beheaded by Herod Agrippa in
 AD 44, first martyr among apostles

Jesus - Jehovah is salvation

Jews - Israelites, especially, in John's record, the rulers in Jerusalem as representatives of the Jewish nation

John - apostle of Christ, especially loved by Jesus, fiery disposition mellowed to become "apostle of love," wrote 5 New Testament books, exiled to island of Patmos, last apostle to die

jot - the smallest Hebrew letter

Judas Iscariot - son of Simon, from village of Kerioth in Judea, kept apostles' money, was a thief, called "a devil," thus fell by transgression, betrayed the Lord, hanged himself in remorse

Judas the son of James - also called Lebbaeus or Thaddaeus

judge - determines guilt or righteousness

just - observing divine and human laws

justice - the standard of judgment, right dealing

K

kingdom - literally means "rule," the rule of God through His Son Christ Jesus over His people, the church

kingdom of God - blessings of submitting to the rule of God, becoming member of Lord's church

kingdom of heaven - same as "kingdom of God"

L

Lamb of God - Christ as the meek, suffering Servant of God, to be offered for our sins, in fulfillment of Isaiah 53

Lamentation - mourning

the law - the Old Covenant, the law of Moses

Lebbaeus, whose surname was Thaddaeus - also called Judas, not Iscariot, curious of Lord's teaching, perhaps author of book of Jude

leper - one who had the dreaded skin disease which caused the flesh to rot away, ceremonially unclean under the law of Moses

Levites - descendants of Levi, son of Jacob, who had the responsibility of assisting the priests in temple worship

Lord - literally, master, owner, rule; designation of God

love - practice good will

lust (Matthew 5:28) - intent to commit adultery if possible

Lysanias - tributary ruler in Abilene

M

magnifies - esteems highly, praises

mammon - worldly wealth personified as a god

manger - a crib where cattle are fed

master - the honored guest in charge of the wedding feast
Matthew - tax collector, apostle of Christ, author of first gospel, also called Levi
measure
 (John 3:34) - a limited amount
 (Matthew 7:2) - rule, standard
meek - those who are gentle to men, submissive to God and have an inner mastery of themselves
merciful - ones who relieve those in need
mercy - help of the helpless
Messiah - Hebrew word for Christ meaning “Anointed One”
ministered - served, waited upon
ministers - servants
moneychangers - those who, for a profit, gave the Jewish coins required in the temple in exchange for coins of foreign origin
mourn - the result of deep sorrow, bringing unrestrainable tears
myrrh - perfume made from tree resin

N

Nazarene - a contemptuous name for one from the despised village of Nazareth
neighbor - the one near, kinsman or friend, one of the same race or nation
nobleman - literally “king’s man,” probably an officer of Herod Antipas

O

oath - a promise made by swearing
ordinances - that which has been established by law

P

parable - a figure of speech in which a story about something in the natural realm, which could have occurred but did not actually happen, illustrates something in the spiritual realm
peace - harmony, concord, tranquility, the absence of turmoil
perfect - complete, mature, God-like character
persecuted - pursued, harassed, troubled, molested
Pharisees - strictest sect of the Jews; believed in angels, spirits and resurrection; held traditions of the Jewish fathers
Philip
 Luke 3:1 - just, moderate ruler; only decent man in family of Herods, lawful husband of Herodias
 Matthew 10:3 - disciple of Bethsaida whom Jesus called to follow Him, who brought Nathanael to Jesus and who later became an apostle
pondered - mentally put one event with another and considered their meaning
Pontius Pilate - cruel, cowardly Roman procurator of Judea and Samaria who sentenced Christ to death; ruled A.D. 26-36

power - the authority of one whose will and command must be obeyed
praising - giving honor in word
prayed - spoke to God
prayers - supplications, the expressions to God of personal need
preaching - proclaiming as a herald
preferred - ranks higher because He has come before
priest - one who served in the temple, offering sacrifices on behalf of the people
prophesied - spoke for God
the Prophet - the spokesman for God like Moses, who Moses foretold (Deuteronomy 18:15-19), i.e., Christ
prophets - those who spoke for God (Luke 1:70)
Prophets - all Old Testament books other than those written by Moses (Matthew 5:17)
purge - to cleanse thoroughly
purification - ceremonial cleansing

Q

Quirinius - Roman who twice was appointed governor of the Roman province of Syria, first between 7 and 2 BC and again AD 6-9 and who administered in Syria the enrollment and taxation Augustus decreed throughout the empire

R

Rabbi - an honorary title of respect Jews gave their teachers
Raca - brainless idiot
ravenous - hungry even to rage
reconciled - made friends again
redeemed - paid the ransom price
registered - enrolled in a census for taxing
remission - forgiveness, pardon
Repent - to change one's mind with a determination to change one's life
revealed - made to be plainly recognized
revelation - a lifting of the veil, disclosure of divine truth unknown before
revile - insult and call by contemptuous names
righteous - right before the law
righteousness - whatever has been appointed by God to be acknowledged and obeyed by man

S

Sabbath - the Jewish day of rest and worship, the seventh day of the week
sacrifice - that which is offered
sad countenance - gloomy appearance
Sadducees - wealthy and politically powerful sect of the Jews; denied angels, spirits and resurrection
salvation - deliverance from danger

Satan - the adversary, a name for the devil
 Savior - deliverer, preserver
 scribes - copiers and teachers of the law
 Scriptures - writings which comprise the Old Testament
 servant - bondman, slave
 sexual immorality - unlawful sexual intercourse in general, fornication
 showbread - twelve loaves, placed before the Lord in the holy place, which only the priests were to eat
 sign - that by which a person or thing is distinguished
 signs - proofs of divine authority
 Simon Peter - impetuous brother of Andrew, a fisherman who became a disciple of Christ, later an apostle, and although he denied the Lord, was restored and became a leader among the apostles
 Simon the Canaanite - also called "the Zealot," from Cana, a member of the Zealot party of the Jews
 sins - literally, acts whereby we miss the mark, violations of divine law
 Son of God - born of a virgin by the power of God
 Son of Man - title by which Jesus spoke of himself, indicating His humanity
 soul - the inward, invisible, immortal part of man
 spirit - same as soul
 spitefully - treated shamefully
 stature - size
 swaddling clothes - bands that confine the limbs closely, used for new born babies
 swear - to affirm or deny by calling a thing or person to witness
 synagogue - a Jewish house of worship and Scripture study

T

temple - the Jewish house of worship built by Herod the Great where God representatively dwelt among His people
 tempted - tried, tested, solicited to sin
 tenth hour - 4:00 PM
 testify - bear witness
 testimony - description of what one has seen or heard
 tetrarch - a tributary ruler
 Theophilus - friend of God
 Thomas - also called Didymus, devoted to Jesus but often doubting, skeptical, apostle of Christ
 throne - seat of authority
 Tiberias Caesar - second emperor of Rome, who became coregent with his stepfather, Augustus, in A.D. 11
 tittle - a mark on a Hebrew letter
 treasures - things of surpassing value in which one places his trust
 trespasses - deviations from truth
 tribe of Asher - descendants of Asher, one of the sons of Jacob, comprising one of the tribes of Israel

tunic - inner garment

U

unclean spirit - wicked spirit, demon

V

vain repetitions - useless, mechanically repeated phrases

vehemently - violently

vision - that which is seen, especially in trance, a spectacle, a sight

W

wilderness - a desolate, lonely place

wine - the general word for grape juice, whether alcoholic or non-alcoholic

wise men - sacred astrologers of Eastern religions

wisdom - the ability to properly apply knowledge

withered - paralyzed

witness - to affirm what one has seen or heard

woe - an interjection of grief or denunciation

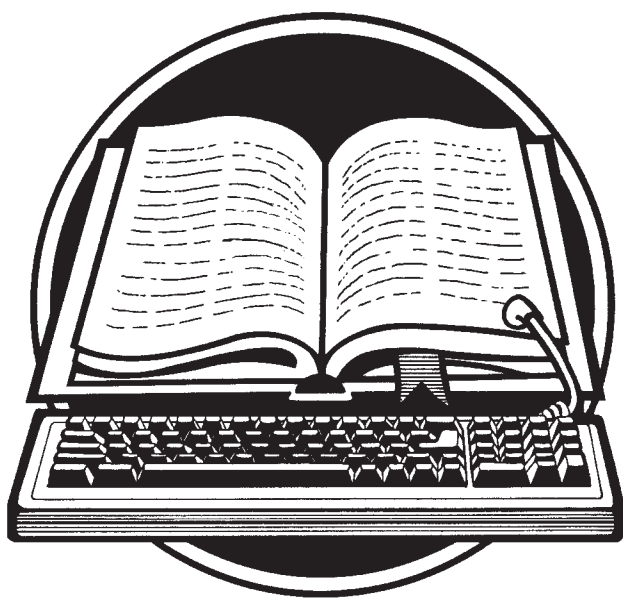
wonders - miraculous acts, in that they caused the beholders to marvel

worship - venerate, make obeisance to

X-Y-Z

Zeal - ardor, fervor of spirit

Zealot - member of the part of the sect of the Pharisees who were extreme in their bitter antagonism to the Romans, who constantly fanned the flames of Jewish rebellion; term literally means one who is uncompromising in his party loyalty



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