

# Matthew

## G. The call of Matthew – Matthew 9:9-13, Mark 2:13-17, Luke 5:27-32

1. Mark 2:13 – The Lord's primary purpose was to teach (Greek: *DIDASKO*) the Truth of God's Word.
2. Luke 5:27 – The Romans used Jewish tax collectors to gather indirect taxes, tolls, and direct taxes from fellow Jews.

# Matthew

- a. A tax collector had to bid against others for his job. The man promising the most money for Rome got the lucrative job.
- b. A tax collector could attain great wealth by gathering more taxes than necessary.
- c. The Jews despised tax collectors for taking money for a foreign government at the expense of their own people.

# Matthew

3. Matthew 9:9 – Jesus commanded Matthew to follow Him (Greek: *AKOLOUTHEO*, to come after or to follow as a disciple). Matthew obeyed immediately.
4. Matthew 9:10 – Matthew gave a big going away party for all His friends. Jesus and His disciples gladly attended.
5. Luke 5:30 – The Pharisees *complained/grumbled*(Greek: *GONGUZO*) about the party.

# Matthew

- a. In 1 Corinthians 10:6-10, Paul used this same word to describe the Israelites of the Exodus generation, who were skilled whiners. Exodus 17:3
- b. Psalm 106:24-25 – God’s judgment often followed their grumbling.

# Matthew

6. Matthew 9:11a – Partaking of a meal pictured fellowship, which Matthew and the others at the party were having with the Lord.
  - a. Matthew 9:11b – *Sinners* was a word normally reserved for female prostitutes.
  - b. Matthew 9:11c – Both prostitutes and tax collectors were prohibited from temple worship, yet the Lord chose to fellowship with them.

# Matthew

- c. Matthew 9:11d – The Pharisees could not accept this familiarity because they thought salvation came from separating themselves from every form of impurity.
- d. Matthew 9:11e – The Pharisee's question implied that if Jesus really were Messiah, He would choose to be with them and would not associate with *sinners*.

# Matthew

7. Matthew 9:12 – Jesus responded with the principle that only sick people seek help. Those who recognize their need for perfect righteousness seek it. 2 Corinthians 5:21
8. Matthew 9:13 – Jesus challenged the religious leaders with the exhortation to go and truly understand the Scriptures. Hosea 6:6

# Fasting

## H. The fasting problem – Matthew 9:14-17, Mark 2:18-20, Luke 5:33-39

1. Matthew 9:14a – Fasting, which was common in Israel, was accompanied by prayer.
- a. Matthew 9:14b – The Pharisees, who fasted legalistically, watched Jesus to see if He obeyed their fasting traditions.



# Fasting

- b. Matthew 9:14c – Since John the Baptist fasted, his disciples as well as the Pharisees challenged Jesus because He did not fast.

# Fasting

2. Matthew 9:15a – Jesus did not condemn fasting. He condemned hypocritical fasting.

Matthew 6:16-18

a. Matthew 9:15b – Jesus used the Bridegroom concept to refer to Himself, a concept John's disciples should have easily understood. John 3:29

# Fasting

- b. Matthew 9:15c –Messiah was present and the Kingdom was being offered, so the Jews should have been feasting with joy, not fasting with mourning.

# Fasting

3. Matthew 9:16 – An old garment cannot be fixed by sewing new material into it, nor could the Pharisees make themselves acceptable to God by adding good works like fasting to their sinful condition.
4. Matthew 9:17a – A new wine skin is elastic and can expand with the gases of new wine, but an old wineskin is brittle and breaks under the pressure.

# Fasting

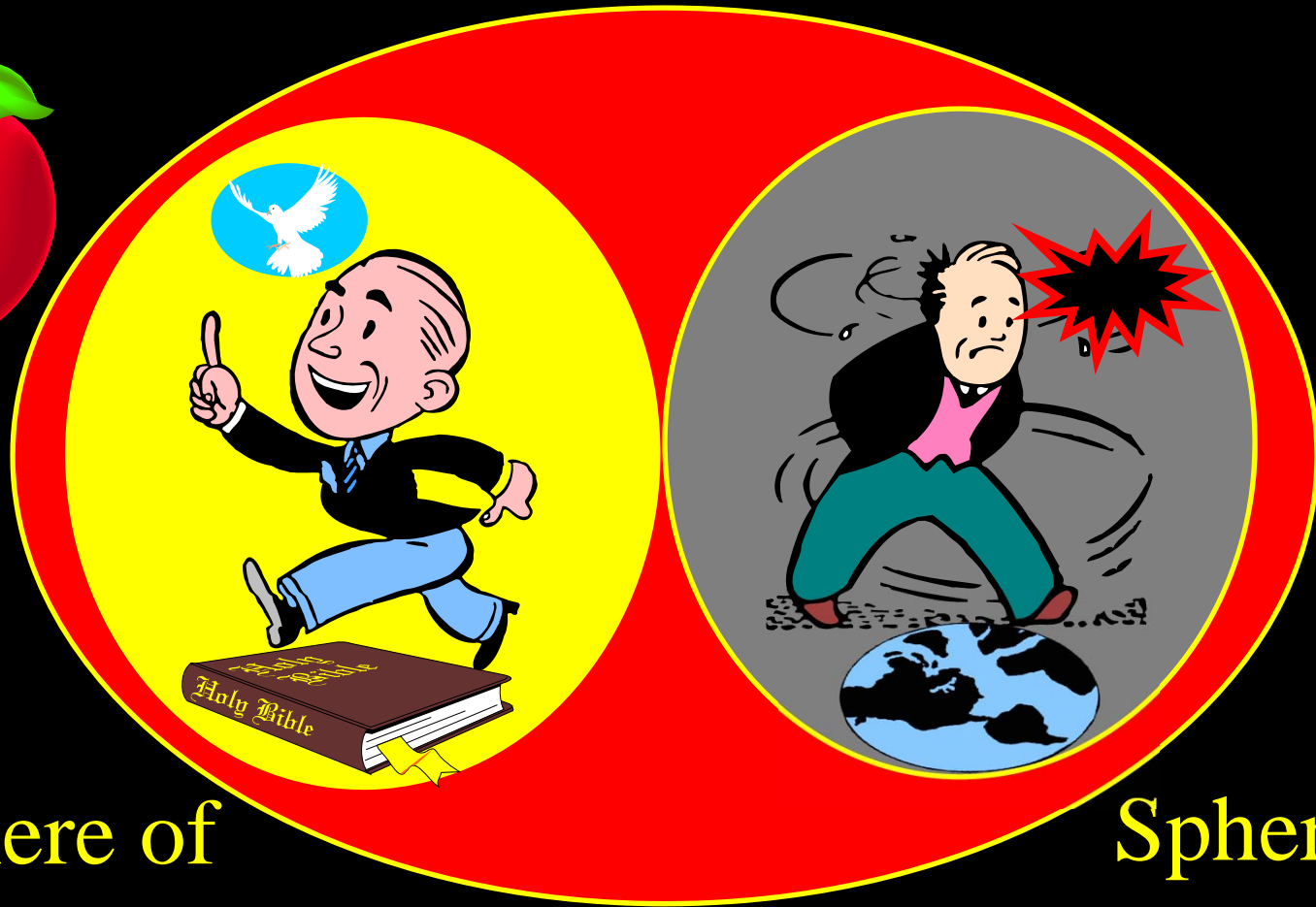
- a. Matthew 9:17b – Jesus introduced a new spiritual system that could not be mixed with their old failed religious system.
- b. Matthew 9:17c – A system of law does not mix with grace.

# Fasting

5. As new creations in Christ, we should not try to use the old system of the flesh (sin) to live the new life in Christ. 2 Corinthians 5:17, Galatians 3:3

# Fruit Production

The different walks produce different fruit.



Sphere of  
Light

Sphere of  
Darkness

# Healing

- I. Healing the man at the Pool of Bethesda – John 5:1-18
  1. John 5:1a – John organized His Gospel in part around the feasts the Lord attended.
    - a. John 5:1b – John 5 could refer to the feast of Passover, Pentecost, or Tabernacles.



# Healing

- b. John 5:1c – Traditionally, the Jews celebrated the feast of Pentecost as the anniversary of God's giving of the Law on Mt. Sinai. Because Jesus challenged the Sabbath traditions in this section, the feast here was probably Pentecost.

# Healing

2. John 5:2 – Interestingly, the Lamb of God entered the pool of Bethesda, which means house of mercy or grace, which is located near the sheep gate.
3. John 5:3a – These *physically ill* (Greek: *ASTHENEIO*) people picture the sin-sick condition of the world.
4. John 5:3b-4 – John explained the superstition of the moving waters at the pool.

N

■ Tomb of Helena,  
Princess of Adiabene



- Temple steps
- Area of Herodian tombs

# Healing

5. John 5:5 – John carefully chose specific, historical events in the life of Christ to present theological themes in his gospel record. This crippled man pictured the spiritual condition of the lost people of the world.
6. John 5:6 – Jesus asked this man privately, quietly if he wanted to be healed. He didn't heal everyone.

# Healing

7. John 5:7 – The man's answer told his evaluation of the problem and implied a yes answer to Jesus' question.
8. John 5:8 – Jesus gave the man three commands as well as the ability to obey them.
9. John 5:9a – The man immediately obeyed the commands, and Christ instantaneously and completely restored him to full health.

# Healing

10. John 5:9b – Because Jesus chose to perform this miracle on a Sabbath in violation of their traditions, the religious leaders attacked Him.

11. John 5:10 – Jesus intentionally healed on the Sabbath and gave the man specific commands that violated Pharisaic traditions about the Sabbath so that He could confront that false religious system, which was destroying Israel.

# Healing

12. John 5:11 – The man did not know who had healed him, but he answered in a way that avoided personal responsibility for breaking the Pharisaic law.

13. John 5:12 – The questions the Pharisees asked the man showed they were interested in finding the “law breaker.”

14. John 5:13 – Jesus had kindly healed the man without revealing Himself to him.

# Healing

15. John 5:14a – The man was in the temple, probably to offer thanksgiving to God.

a. John 5:14b – Jesus showed that the man's illness was connected to sin.

b. John 5:14c – Not all illnesses result from a person's individual sins, but all are connected to the original sin of Adam and the resulting curse (punishment).



# Healing

16. John 5:15 – Upon learning that Jesus had healed him, the man quickly told the Sabbath “police,” i.e. the religious Jews.
17. John 5:16 – Because they held their traditions above God’s Word, these religious leaders missed the opportunity to recognize their Messiah.

# Healing

18. John 5:17 – Jesus' statement was an obvious claim to deity as shown by the reaction in verse 18. This event marked a turning point in His relationship with the Pharisees.

19. John 5:18 – The Pharisees wanted to kill Jesus because He claimed to be equal with the Father and defied the legalism of the Pharisees, especially concerning the Sabbath. He threatened their power and influence.

# **PANORAMA OF THE LIFE OF CHRIST**

**Early miracles, Sabbath Day  
Controversies, and Choosing Disciples**



# Equality with The Father Explained

## J. Equality with the Father explained – John 5:19-30

1. John 5:19a – Jesus' actions (healing on the Sabbath) and His words in verse 17 put the Jewish religious leaders on the defensive.
  - a. John 5:19b – Jesus did not deny their charge that He was equal to God (John 5:18) but sought to prove His Messianic claim with evidence.

# Equality with The Father Explained

- b. John 5:19c – Jesus argued that everything He did as the Son of God was in complete harmony with His Father's plan.  
Philippians 2:8-9
- c. John 5:19d – Anything the Son saw the Father do, He could do in the exact same manner, indicating His equality to the Father.
- d. John 5:19e – Jesus taught that He is equal to the Father in both power and authority.

# Equality with The Father Explained

2. John 5:20 – The Father has an intimate love(Greek: *PHILEO*) for the Son.
3. John 5:21 – The Son has the same authority and power as the Father to give life as illustrated by His giving life to the dead legs of the lame man.
4. John 5:22 – The fact that the Father gave His Son the authority to judge proves that the Son is equal to the Father.

# Equality with The Father Explained

5. John 5:23 – The Father gave the Son authority to judge so that men would reverence the Son (fear Him) in the same way they reverence the Father.
6. John 5:24 – At the very moment we trust in Christ alone for salvation, eternal life instantly becomes our personal possession for all eternity. Acts 16:31, 1 John 5:12
7. John 5:25 – Those who hear the Gospel message and believe it are saved. Titus 3:5-7

# Equality with The Father Explained

8. John 5:26 – Jesus explained that the *life* in verse 25 was the eternal life that He, God the Son, bestows on all who believe on Him.  
Acts 4:12



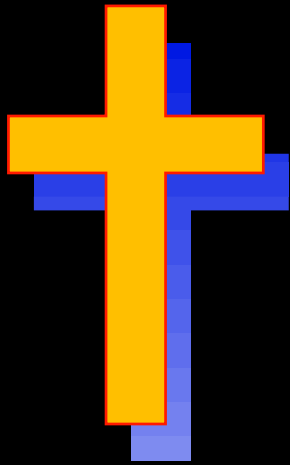
# *Reality of Salvation*

## Permanent Reality

Saved from the  
**Penalty** of sin

*Titus 3:5*

*Acts 16:31*



We enter into the permanent reality of eternal life by simply trusting in the Person and work of Jesus Christ.

# *Reality of Salvation*

## Permanent Reality

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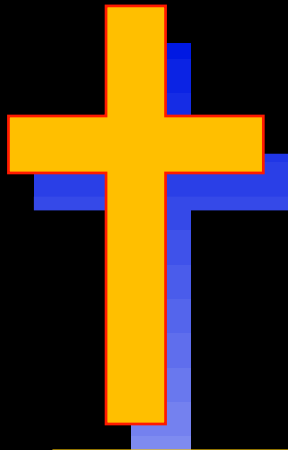
## Present Reality

Saved from the  
**Power** of sin

*Philippians 2:12*

*James 1:21*

We abide in  
eternal life  
when we  
walk by faith.



*“The Righteous shall  
live by faith” – Habakkuk 2:4*

**Believer in Time**

# Equality with The Father Explained

9. John 5:27 – Because of God the Son's work on the Cross, God the Father gave Him authority to judge humanity. Since Jesus is human (*Son of Man*) and since He paid the price for all humanity, He alone possesses the right to judge humanity.
10. John 5:28 – Jesus prophesied the resurrection of the dead.
11. John 5:29a – Man is incapable of doing good deeds through his own righteousness. Isaiah 64:6

# Equality with The Father Explained

- a. John 5:29b – Christ's righteousness in a believer is the source of all good deeds. At the moment of salvation through faith in Christ, God declares a believer righteous and capable of doing good when he walks by the power of the Holy Spirit. 2 Corinthians 5:21, Galatians 5:16-25