

# **PANORAMA OF THE LIFE OF CHRIST**

**The Sermon on The Mount**



# Closing Instructions

## F. Closing instructions – Matthew 7:7-29

1. Matthew 7:7-11 – Knowing that His instructions would be difficult to obey, Jesus encouraged faith in God by providing clear teaching on prayer.
  - a. Matthew 7:7 – The Father opens the door to persistent asking, seeking, and knocking (prayer).

# Closing Instructions

- b. Matthew 7:8 – Even though God knows one's needs before they ask, effective prayer is an essential part of the believers dependence on Him.
- c. Matthew 7:9 – Jesus reinforced His statement by using something lesser to explain something greater. The father/son relationship reflects a believer's relationship with God the Father.

# Closing Instructions

- d. Matthew 7:10 – If the lesser (earthly fathers) give good gifts to their children, how much more will the greater (the Heavenly Father) give good gifts to His children?
- e. Matthew 7:11 – Since God the Father is perfect, He will surely give good gifts to those who ask properly. Effective prayers follow God's commands in His Word.

# Closing Instructions

## 2. Matthew 7:12 – The Golden Rule

- a. Matthew 7:12a – Jesus encouraged believers to treat others in the same way they want others to treat them; therefore, treat everyone in grace.
- b. Matthew 7:12b – This grace loving summarizes the teachings in *the Law and the Prophets* (all Old Testament Scripture).

# Closing Instructions

3. Matthew 7:13-23 – Jesus used contrasts to illustrate God's concept of love.
  - a. Matthew 7:13 – The two gates did not lead to the same destination.
  - b. Matthew 7:14 – In context, life referred to the *Kingdom of Heaven* and thus meant *eternal life*. That *gate is small and the way is narrow*.

# Closing Instructions

- c. Matthew 7:15 – Jesus warned against those who advocate the wide gate. False teachers (prophets) look innocent but actually seek to destroy lives.
- d. Matthew 7:16 – A tree produces fruit that reflects its core values, a reference to the characteristics of false prophets.

# Closing Instructions

- 1) The fruit of a false prophet was not his outward appearance. False prophets looked like normal sheep.
- 2) The fruit of a false prophet was his teaching. A believer would discern a false teacher by comparing his teaching to the Word of God and finding the errors.



# Closing Instructions

- e. Matthew 7:17 – Discernment must be based on the quality of the words spoken. Bad words or teaching produce bad fruit.
- f. Matthew 7:18 – Good fruit comes only from a good tree. The truth comes only from someone who knows and teaches it. Bad fruit or false teaching comes from a bad tree, from someone who does not know or teach the truth.

# Closing Instructions

- g. Matthew 7:19-20 – God condemns a rotten tree for its failure to produce good fruit. The Pharisees stood condemned for not possessing the correct fruit, pure teaching.
- h. Matthew 7:21- Only those who do the will of the Father by believing in His Son will enter the Kingdom of heaven (John 3:36, 5:23-29). Only believers are able to do His will. Romans 6:17-18

# Closing Instructions

- i. Matthew 7:22 - The highest act of disobedience is rejection of God's special revelation as taught by the Lord Jesus Christ.
  - 1) Notice that false prophets did many *good things* in the name of the Lord.
  - 2) Notice that many of these "good" things are reportedly done in the signs and wonders movements of our day (prophesying, casting out demons, performing miracles).

# Closing Instructions

- 3) Notice that though they called Jesus Christ *Lord, Lord*, the context shows they never trusted in Him for salvation.

# Closing Instructions

- j. Matthew 7:23 – Rejection of Christ is disobedience to the Father's will and results in no access to Heaven. No one gets into heaven apart from Jesus.
- 1) Notice that Jesus did not tell these individuals that He knew them and then forgot them but rather that He *never* knew them. They were unbelievers.

# Closing Instructions

- 2) Religious activities and experiencing miracles do not provide the righteousness required to enter the Kingdom.

# Closing Instructions

4. Matthew 7:24-27 – Two foundations and two builders
  - a. Matthew 7:24 – Jesus taught this parable to emphasize the importance of applying (obeying) His teaching.
  - b. Matthew 7:25 – The person who hears and obeys the Lord's words has stability in life because he has built his house on the Rock, Jesus Christ.

# Closing Instructions

c. Matthew 7:26 – In context, the Pharisees and those Israelites who followed their teaching were those who built their houses on their own self-righteousness and self-effort. They built their houses on the unstable, changing sand of false teaching.

1) They had exchanged the truth for the lie. Romans 1:25



# Closing Instructions

- 2) Eternal condemnation awaited those who would not believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, who paid for their sins. 2 Thessalonians 1:8-9

# Closing Instructions

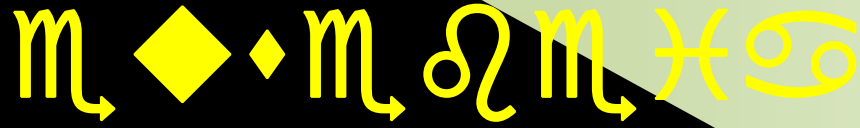
- d. Matthew 7:27 – Jesus warned those following the Pharisees' interpretation of the Law that they trusted in an evolving religious system as unstable as sand.

# Closing Instructions

5. Matthew 7:28-29 – Jesus’ dogmatic teaching amazed His listeners.
  - a. Matthew 7:28 – The imperfect tense of the Greek word *EKPLESSO* indicates they remained greatly astounded for some time.
  - b. Matthew 7:29 – They were amazed because the absolute authority of Jesus’ teaching radically differed from the changing opinions of the Pharisees that depended on the thinking of other men.

# Foundation

*Matthew 7:24*



- #1 C/c Distinction
- #2 God's Character
- #3 Person of God
- #4 Respect for God

**#1**

**#2**

**#3**

**#4**

**Word of God**

*John 17:17*

# PANORAMA OF THE LIFE OF CHRIST

Events Leading to Jesus' Rejection

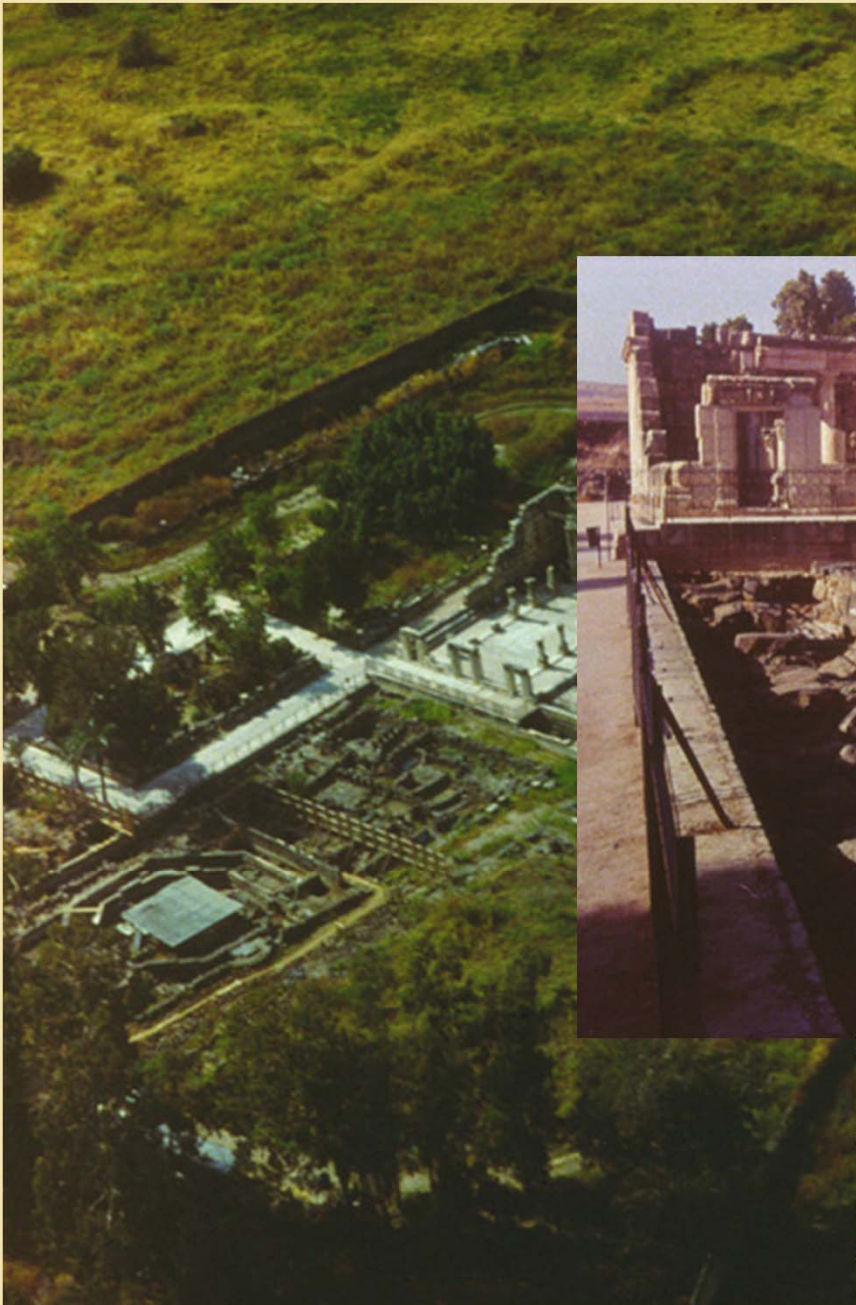


# National Rejection of Messiah

## XI. Events leading to the national rejection of Jesus as Messiah

### A. Healing the centurion's servant – Matthew 8:5-13, Luke 7:1-10

1. Matthew 8:5 – Matthew placed this account thematically (not chronologically) after the healing of the leper in order to demonstrate the Lord's absolute authority.
2. Luke 7:1 – Luke placed this account in its proper chronological order.



# SYRIA

▲ Mt. Hermon



# National Rejection of Messiah

3. Matthew 8:6 – As commander of one hundred men, the centurion understood authority.
4. Luke 7:3 – The Gentile centurion sent a delegation of sympathetic Jewish synagogue officials to entreat the Lord on his behalf, a sign of his humility.
5. Matthew 8:6 – Matthew, whose Gospel emphasized the general rejection of Jesus by the religious Jews, summarized the event while Luke gave more details.



# National Rejection of Messiah

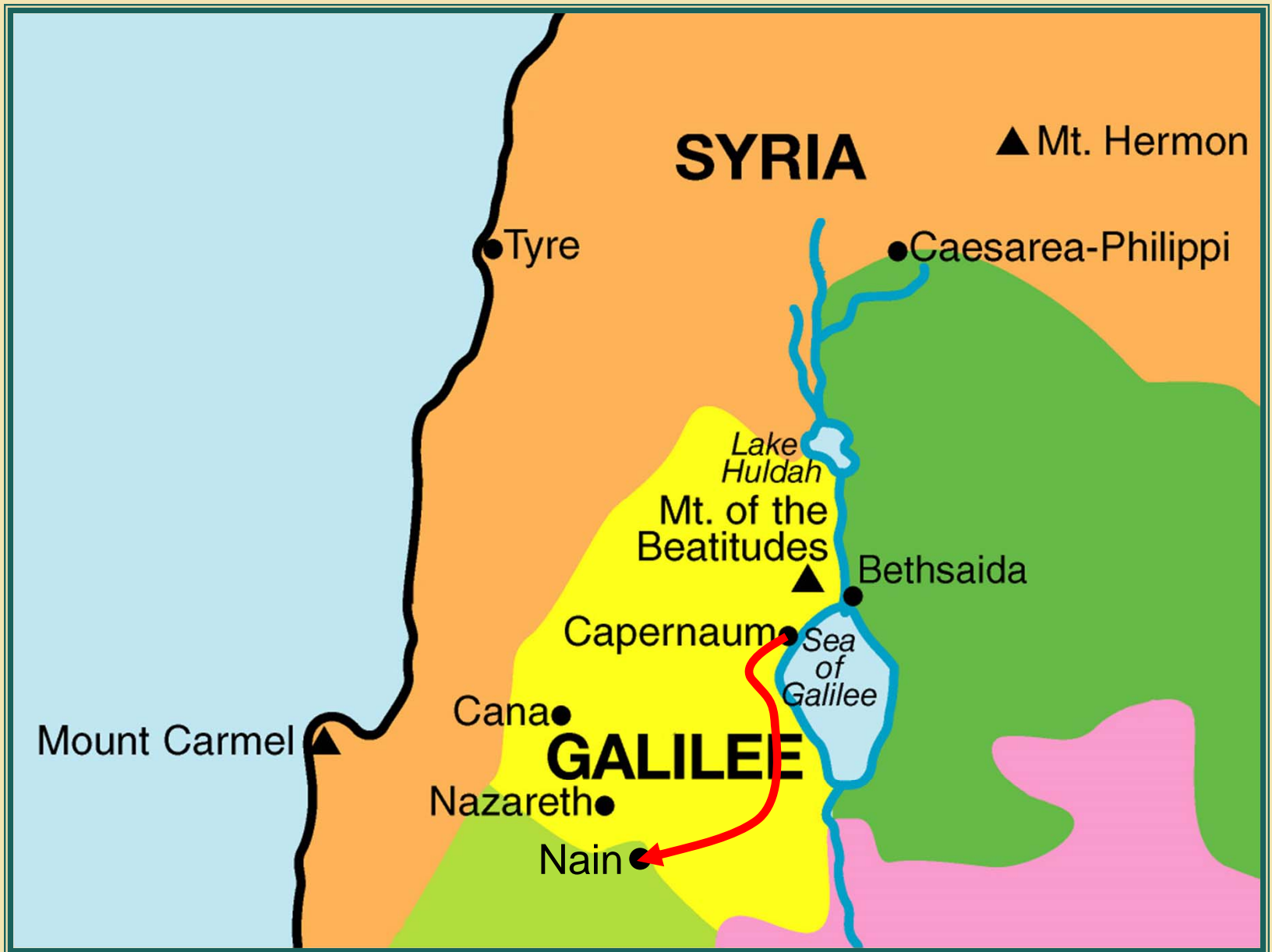
6. Matthew 8:7 – Jesus was willing to heal the centurion's servant.
7. Matthew 8:8 – The centurion knew that entering his Gentile home would cause more trouble for Jesus and that God's healing power did not require His presence.
8. Matthew 8:9 – The centurion's grasp of authority implied he also understood the authority of the God-Man, Jesus Christ.

# National Rejection of Messiah

9. Matthew 8:10 – The Lord was impressed with the centurion's faith and pointed out that He had sought such faith in Israel but hadn't found it.
10. Matthew 8:11 – The statement that *many would come from the east and west* emphasized that the entire world He came to save also included the Gentiles.

# National Rejection of Messiah

11. Matthew 8:12 – The *Sons of the Kingdom* were Jews who possessed a covenant relationship in Abraham and who should have been heirs of the Kingdom; however, because they failed to believe in the King of the Kingdom, Jesus Christ, God denied them entry into His kingdom.
12. Matthew 8:13 – Interestingly, the Gospel writers did not emphasize this miraculous healing but rather the conversations surrounding it. Jesus' words were the focus.



*Jesus travels to Nain*

# Raising the Widow's Son

## B. Raising the widow's son from Nain – Luke 7:11-17

1. Luke 7:11 – Located ten miles southeast of Nazareth, Nain was the site of one of three times Jesus brought someone back to life.
2. Luke 7:12 – The widow's unique, one and only (Greek: *MONOGENES*) son had died, leaving no one to care for her.

# Raising the Widow's Son

- a. John used *MONOGENES* as a title for Jesus Christ. John 1:14
- b. God commanded Abraham to sacrifice his *MONOGENES*, but the pre-incarnate *MONOGENES* Jesus Christ stopped him. Genesis 22, Hebrews 11:17-19
- c. God graciously sacrificed His *MONOGENES*, Jesus Christ, for the sins of the world. John 3:16, 1John 2:2

# Raising the Widow's Son

3. Luke 7:13 – Jesus' compassion came from His knowledge that death is not normal but rather the result of man's sinful rebellion. Death is abnormal. Genesis 3
4. Luke 7:14 – Jesus stopped the coffin forcefully and addressed the son with authority.

# Raising the Widow's Son

5. Luke 7:15 – The son was instantaneously restored to life. Jesus presented the son to his mother, providing a wonderful picture of God's grace. 2 Corinthians 9:15
6. Luke 7:16 – The people concluded that Jesus was a great prophet like Elijah or Elisha, each of whom brought a son back to life. 1 Kings 17:23, 2 Kings 4
7. Luke 7:17 – Word of Jesus' power over death spread throughout the land.



# *Gospels*

## MONOGENES

John used MONOGENES  
Lord Jesus Christ – *John*

Abraham was asked to sacrifice  
MONOGENES but the  
MONOGENES stopped  
*Hebrews 11:17-19.*

God graciously sacrificed His  
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*John 3:16; 1 John 2:2.*



# Instructions for the Twelve

## C. The Twelve instructed for service – Mat. 9:35-10:42, Mark 6:6b-13, Luke 9:1-6

1. Matthew 9:35-36 – These verses emphasize Jesus' personal concern for the people.
2. Matthew 9:37-38 – The Lord's compassion led to prayer to the Father for laborers to send out for the harvest.

# Instructions for the Twelve

3. Matthew 10:1-4 – Jesus delegated authority to the Twelve who would display that authority through miracles similar to His.
4. Matthew 10:5-6 – The Twelve's mission related exclusively to the Kingdom offer being made to Israel.
5. Matthew 10:7-8 – The Twelve would preach this urgent message throughout Israel and use powerful sign miracles to authenticate it.

# Instructions for the Twelve

6. Matthew 10:9-15 – The Twelve would determine the worthiness of a city by its response to their message that the Kingdom of Heaven was close at hand; however, they weren't responsible to make anyone believe.

# Instructions for the Twelve

7. Matthew 10:16-23 – The Lord implied difficulties and the continuation of them past His own lifetime. This same message of the Kingdom will also be preached during the Tribulation because the Kingdom will again be close at hand.

# Instructions for the Twelve

8. Matthew 10:24-25 – Jesus did not ask His disciples to do anything He wouldn't do.
9. Matthew 10:26-33 – The Twelve did not need to fear the religious leaders because their Heavenly Father would care for them.
10. Matthew 10:34-39 – God's Word divides people today just as Jesus' presence divided people during His life on earth.

# Instructions for the Twelve

11. Matthew 10:40-42 – Jesus promised rewards to those who faithfully serve Him as well as to those who receive and care for His faithful workers.