Mark Your Bible / Memory Work

- Matthew 22:37
- Matthew 23:12
- Matthew 24:35
- Matthew 25:23
- Matthew 26:28
- Matthew 27:54
- Matthew 28:18-20

Matthew 22-28 Overview and Highlights

- 1. Parable of the marriage feast (Matt. 22:1-14)
- 2. Tribute to Caesar question posed by the Pharisees (Matt. 22:15-22)
 - a. While the Pharisees tried to trip Jesus up in His speech, He answered marvelously (Matt. 22:21)
 - i. Proof that we should pay our taxes
 - ii. Also, that we should give to God!
- 3. Marriage question posed by the Sadducees (Matt. 22:23-33)
 - a. Another reference to the Old Testament (Matt. 22:24; Deut. 25:5-6)
 - b. Jesus identifies their error and uses the Old Testament to expose their false doctrine of no resurrection (Matt. 22:29-32; Ex. 3:6)
- 4. Lawyer tempted Jesus (Matt. 22:34-40)
 - a. Question is about what the great commandment in the law (of Moses) is (Matt. 22:36)
 - b. Jesus correctly answers from the Old Testament (Matt. 22:37-40; Deut. 6:5; Lev. 19:18)
 - i. The Ten Commandments were based upon man's relationship with God and his fellow man
 - ii. Jesus summarizes the entire law of Moses with these two commandments

Matthew Chapters 22-28 Overview

- c. "If ye love me, keep my commandments" (John 14:15; 1 John 5:1-3)
- 5. Jesus asked questions of the Pharisees (Matt. 22:41-46)
 - a. Another reference to the Son of David (Matt. 22:42)
 - b. Evidence of inspiration (Matt. 22:43; Psalm 110:1)
 - i. Compare Mark 12:36 & Luke 20:42
 - c. Proof positive that Jesus (as the Word) was existent before His carnation on the Earth and thus is God (cf. <u>John 1:1-3</u>, <u>14</u>)
 - d. If they answered Jesus' question they would have to acknowledge His Deity but "no man was able to answer him a word" (Matt. 22:46)

Matthew 23

- 1. Warning against pride and call to humility (Matt. 23:1-12)
- 2. Woes pronounced to the scribes and Pharisees (Matt. 23:14-36)
 - a. woe (ouai G3759) an interjection of grief or of denunciation (Thayer 461)
 - b. Old Testament canon confirmation (Matt. 23:35)
 - i. Jesus is saying from Genesis (Gen. 4:8) to 2 Chronicles (2 Chr. 24:20-21)
 - ii. The Hebrew Bible began with Genesis (The Law) and ended with 2 Chronicles (The Writings)
- 3. Foreshadowing of the destruction of Jerusalem (Matt. 23:37-39)

- 1. Sometimes called the "Olivet Discourse" (cf. Matt. 24:3)
- 2. Prophecy regarding the destruction of Jerusalem (Matt. 24:1-35)
 - a. Pay attention to the phrase, "those days" (Matt. 24:19, 22, 29)
 - b. Signs would be given (cf. Matt. 24:33)
 - c. Judea specifically referenced (Matt. 24:15-16)
 - d. References to Daniel (<u>Matt. 24:15</u>; cf. <u>Dan. 9:27</u>), Noah (<u>Matt. 24:37</u>; cf. <u>Gen. 6-9</u>), and the flood (<u>Matt. 24:38-39</u>)

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- e. Everything prophesied up to this point had to come to pass in that generation of time (Matt. 24:32-34)
- 3. Prophecy regarding the second coming of Christ (Matt. 24:36-51)
 - a. Pay attention to the phrase, "that day" (Matt. 24:36)
 - b. No signs will be given (cf. <u>Matt. 24:36</u>, <u>43-44</u>, <u>50-51</u>)

Matthew 25

- 1. The "Olivet Discourse" is continued in this chapter
- 2. Parable of the ten virgins (Matt. 25:1-13)
 - a. Highlights the need to be prepared
- 3. Parable of the talents (Matt. 25:14-30)
 - a. Highlights the necessity of being a good steward
- 4. A glimpse at final judgment (Matt. 25:31-46)
 - a. Highlights the importance of carrying out the Lord's work

- 1. Prophecy regarding the death and type of death of Christ (Matt. 26:1-2)
- 2. Jewish leaders conspired to take and kill Jesus by subtilty (Matt. 26:3-5)
- 3. Anointing of Jesus' body for burial (Matt. 26:6-13)
 - a. "For ye have the poor always with you" (Matt. 26:11; cf. Deut. 15:11)
 - b. Observe Jesus called this account "this gospel" (Matt. 26:13)
- 4. Judas Iscariot covenants to betray Jesus (Matt. 26:14-16)
- 5. Preparation of eating the passover (Matt. 26:17-19)
- 6. Prophecy regarding the betrayal of Jesus by Judas Iscariot (Matt. 26:20-25)
- 7. Institution of the Lord's Supper (Matt. 26:26-29)
 - a. The word "wine" is not used in the institution of the Lord's Supper
 - i. Instead, two different Greek words are employed and translated as "fruit of the vine"

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- ii. fruit (ho G3588 genema G1081)
- iii. of the vine (ho G3588 ampelos G288)
- b. The vine used is a grape vine (cf. Rev. 14:18)
- c. No leavening agents could be used during the passover feast (cf. Exod. 12:14-20)
 - i. Proof the bread was unleavened bread
 - ii. Proof the fruit of the vine was unfermented grape juice (yeast or leaven needed to make alcohol)
- 8. Prophecy of the forsaking of the apostles (Matt. 26:30-35)
 - a. It fulfilled the prophecy found in Zech. 13:7 (cf. Matt. 26:56)
 - b. We can talk the talk, but can we walk the walk? (Matt. 26:35)
- 9. Jesus prayed in the garden of Gethsemane (Matt. 26:36-46)
 - a. "Gethsemane" means oil-press
 - b. "sons of Zebedee" (Matt. 26:37) = James and John (Matt. 4:21)
- 10. Betrayal of Christ (Matt. 26:47-56)
 - a. "legion" is equal to about 6,000 Roman soldiers (Matt. 26:53)
 - b. "twelve legions" is equal to about 72,000 soldiers
 - c. One angel killed 185,000 Assyrians in one night (2 Kgs. 19:35)
 - i. 185,000 x 72,000 = 13.32 billion people
 - ii. In reality, Jesus could have destroyed the world but did not because that was not His mission (cf. <u>Luke 9:56</u>, <u>19:10</u>; <u>John 18:11</u>, <u>19:30</u>)
 - d. The Scriptures had to be fulfilled! (Matt. 26:54)
- 11. Mock trial of Jesus by the Jewish council (Matt. 26:57-68)
 - a. "I am able to destroy the temple of God, and to build it in three days" (Matt. 26:61; cf. John 2:19-21)
 - b. High priest was not to rend his clothes (Matt. 26:65; cf. Lev. 21:10)
- 12. Denial of Jesus by Peter three times (Matt. 26:69-75)

- 1. Deliverance of Jesus to the Romans for crucifixion (Matt. 27:1-2)
 - a. This fulfilled the prophecy regarding what type of death Jesus was to die (cf. Matt. 20:19, 26:2)
- 2. Judas Iscariot's "repentance" (Matt. 27:3-5)
 - a. Not godly sorrow which leads to repentance here (cf. 2 Cor. 7:10)
 - i. Why? He committed suicide (cf. Matt. 27:5)
- 3. Betrayal price of Jesus given to purchase the potter's field (Matt. 27:6-10)
 - a. Fulfilled Old Testament prophecy (cf. Zech. 11:12-13)
 - i. Observe Matthew said "spoken by Jeremy (Jeremiah)" not "written" (Matt. 27:9)
 - ii. Entirely possible Jeremiah spoke it, and Zechariah later wrote it as both were inspired by the Holy Spirit (cf. <u>2 Pet. 1:20-21</u>)
 - b. 30 pieces of silver equivalent to the price of a slave (cf. Ex. 21:32)
- 4. Jesus' mock trial with the Romans (Matt. 27:11-25)
 - a. Envy was the reason Jesus was delivered to be crucified (Matt. 27:18)
 - "'envy,' is the feeling of displeasure produced by witnessing or hearing of the advantage or prosperity of others; this evil sense always attaches to this word" (Vine 204)
 - ii. They wanted what Jesus had and thus they were envious which led to murder (cf. Prov. 14:30)
 - iii. Envy included in the sins of the Gentiles (Rom. 1:29)
 - iv. Envy is a work of the flesh (Gal. 5:19-21)
 - v. False teachers produce envy (<u>1 Tim. 6:4</u>)
 - vi. Envy is something that can be lived in (Tit. 3:3)
 - vii. Envy must be set aside (1 Pet. 2:1)
 - b. Though Pilate washed his hands, he was not innocent (Matt. 27:24; Acts 4:24-28)
 - c. "His blood be on us, and on our children" (Matt. 27:25)

- i. "...intend to bring this man's blood upon us." (Acts 5:28)
- 5. Scourging and crucifixion of Jesus (Matt. 27:26-50)
 - a. Scourging was brutal (cf. <u>Psalm 129:3; Isa. 50:6; Psalm 22:17</u>)
 - b. Giving Christ vinegar fulfilled Old Testament prophecy (Matt. 27:34, 48; Psalm 69:21)
 - c. Parting of garments and casting lots upon His vesture fulfilled Old Testament prophecy (Matt. 27:35; Psalm 22:18)
 - d. Being crucified with two thieves fulfilled Old Testament prophecy (Matt. 27:38; Isa. 53:9a)
- 6. Aftermath of the crucifixion of Jesus (Matt. 27:51-55)
 - a. Veil of the temple which separated the holy and most holy places was torn from **top** to bottom (Matt. 27:51; Ex. 26:31-37)
 - i. God tore the veil as made possible by Christ's sacrifice (<u>Heb. 6:18-20</u>, <u>9:1-12</u>, <u>10:19-25</u>)
 - b. Earthquake caused graves to be opened and saints were resurrected <u>after</u> Christ and appeared unto many (<u>Matt. 27:52-53</u>)
 - i. Holy city is Jerusalem (cf. Neh. 11:1; Matt. 4:5 with Luke 4:9)
 - c. Centurion (and others) acknowledged that Jesus was the Son of God (Matt. 27:54)
- 7. Burial of Jesus (Matt. 27:57-61)
 - a. Details!
 - i. Joseph <u>wrapped</u> Jesus' body in clean linen cloth (<u>Matt. 27:59</u>)
 - ii. Jesus' body was laid in his own <u>new</u> tomb (<u>Matt. 27:60a</u>; cf. <u>Luke 23:53</u> with <u>2 Kings 13:20-21</u>)
 - iii. Joseph's tomb was hewn out in the **rock** (Matt. 27:60b)
 - iv. A large stone was rolled in front of the door (Matt. 27:60c)
- 8. Watch requested and set up at the tomb (Matt. 27:62-66)
 - a. Stone is now sealed (so it will be easy to tell if it has been tampered with) and a watch (of soldiers cf. Matt. 28:12) is now in front of the tomb (Matt. 27:66)
 - b. God protected the resurrection of Jesus against any signs of fraud or deception

- 1. Resurrection of the Christ (Matt. 28:1-10)
 - a. Christ arose on Sunday (Matt. 28:1)
 - b. Angel of the Lord rolled back the stone, not man! (Matt. 28:2)
 - c. John informs us the linen clothes and napkin that covered Jesus' head were in separate locations and wrapped (cf. <u>John 20:6-7</u>)
 - i. How to account for this if Jesus was not resurrected?
 - d. Jesus appeared to Mary Magdalene and the other Mary (mother of James and Joses; cf. Matt. 27:56) (Matt. 28:9)
 - i. How to account for this if Jesus was not resurrected?
- 2. The watch is bewildered at what has happened (Matt. 28:11-15)
 - a. Amazing! Sleeping witnesses!
 - b. "Take heed, and beware of covetousness" (cf. <u>Luke 12:15</u>)
 - c. Why not produce the corpse of Jesus and be done with it?
 - i. They **could not** because Christ arose!
 - d. Consider some of the false religions and where their founders are buried
 - i. Joseph Smith (Mormons): Smith Family Cemetery, in Nauvoo, Illinois
 - ii. John Wesley (Methodists): Wesley's Chapel, London, United Kingdom
 - iii. Muhammad (Islam/Muslims): The Green Dome, Medina, Saudi Arabia
 - iv. Pope (Catholics): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_extant_papal_tombs
 - e. Peter would make a similar point regarding David (Acts 2:29-36)
 - i. What happened on Pentecost was proof positive that Christ arose!
 - ii. The fact that the church of Christ remains almost 2,000 years later testifies to the resurrection of Christ (cf. 1 Cor. 15)
- 3. Great commission given (Matt. 28:16-20)

- a. commission is "an authorization or <u>command</u> to act in a prescribed manner or to perform prescribed acts; <u>charge</u>" (Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. (Eleventh ed.))
 - i. Not the "great suggestion"
 - ii. Apostles took it seriously (cf. Col. 1:5-6, 23; Rom. 10:17-18; 1 Cor. 9:16)
- b. Does this commission still apply today?
 - i. Yes! (Matt. 28:20)
 - ii. to observe means "to observe, to give heed to," as of **keeping commandments** (Vine 340)
 - iii. The command is to "teach all nations, baptizing them in (into) the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit: Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you" (Matt. 28:19-20)
 - iv. teach or disciple (cf. Matt. 27:57)
 - v. all or every commandment which would include this one