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Session 21 Outline

- I. Review
 - A. Purpose, Aim, and Objective
 - B. Session 20
- II. John the Baptizer Matthew 3
 - A. General Information
 - **B.** Comments and Commentary
- **III. Concluding Observations**

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OUR PURPOSE, AIM AND OBJECTIVE ...is to Compare and Contrast Law and Grace so as to properly understand these two important themes and how they are related to the life of the New Testament Believer.



C. I. SCOFIELD, D. D.

The Grace of God, The Fundamentals Vol. 3, Chapter VII, p. 98

We have, most of us, been reared and now live under the influence of *Galatianism*. Protestant theology, alas, is for the most part, thoroughly *Galatianized*, in that neither law nor grace are given their *distinct* and *separated* places, as in the counsels of God, but are mingled together in one incoherent system.

The law is no longer, as in the Divine intent, a ministration of death (2 Cor. 3:7), of cursing (Gal. 3:10), of conviction (Rom. 3:19), because we are taught that we must try to keep it, and that by Divine help we may.

Nor, on the other hand, does grace bring us blessed deliverance from the dominion of sin, for we are kept under the law as a rule of life despite the plain declaration, "Sin shall not have dominion over you: for ye are not under the law, but under grace" (Rom. 6:14). (emphasis mine)

4

William R. Newell

Romans Verse-by-Verse (p. 274).
Grand Rapids, MI: Christian Classics Ethereal Library.



It is because Reformed theology has kept us Gentiles under the Law,—if not as a means of righteousness, then as "a rule of life," that all the trouble has arisen. The Law is no more a rule of life than it is a means of righteousness. Walking in the Spirit has now taken the place of walking by ordinances. God has another principle under which He has put his saints: "Ye are not under law, but, under grace!" (italics mine)

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The Last of the Old Testament Books This gospel that was written by the apostle Matthew, and we could say the gospels are the last of the Old Testament books. Bible Bookase

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Law and Grace: Review Session 20

Matthew's Purposes



- To explain that Jesus in whom they had believed was the long-awaited Jewish Messiah.
- To explain why the kingdom had been postponed despite the fact that the king had arrived.
- To explain the interim program of God during the kingdom's absence.

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Law and Grace: Review Session 20

Matthew's Message



Jesus is the predicted Jewish king who ushered in an interim program by building the sons of the kingdom into the church in between Israel's past rejection and future acceptance of her king.

The Genealogy of Christ Matthew 1:1-17 Matthew begins with a genealogy made up of three lists of 14 names. The three lists of 14 names are designed to be a memory aid.

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Law and Grace: Review Session 20 The Genealogy of Christ Matthew 1:1-17 • Significant women are also named: Tamar, Rahab, Ruth, Bathsheba and Mary.

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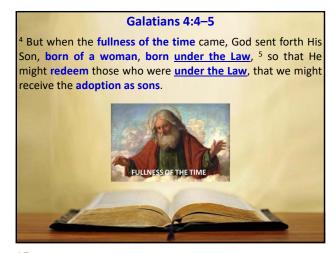
Law and Grace: Review Session 20 According to Jewish tradition Matthew 1:18-19 • The betrothal and the 'coming together' only after marriage was all according to the Jewish law and traditions. • For Joseph to be righteous meant that he was observant of the Law of Moses and all of the traditions of Judaism.

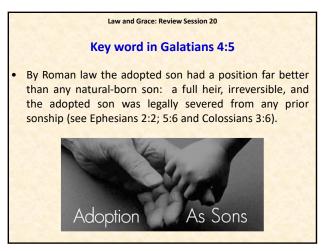
Law and Grace: Review Session 20 According to Jewish tradition Matthew 1:18-19 • For Joseph to 'send her away secretly' meant that since she was pregnant before marriage, and he didn't want to disgrace her, he would seek a divorce from the court of Rabbi Hillel, where they didn't ask 'why' you wanted one.

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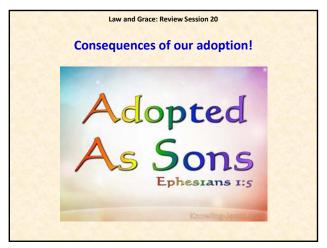
The Magi, Herod, & to Egypt & back Matthew 2:1-2:23 The Magi, likely received the prophecies of the Old Testament, first through Daniel (Dan. 5:11-12) and then through the other Jews living in the Babylonian and the Persian Empires.

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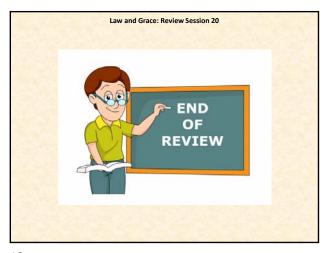




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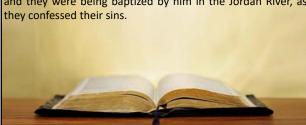
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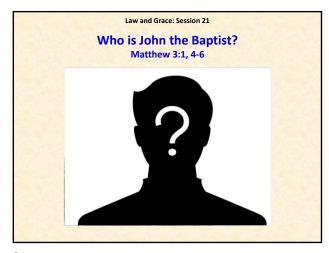
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Matthew 3:1, 4-6

¹ Now in those days John the Baptist came, preaching in the wilderness of Judea, ...⁴ Now John himself had a garment of camel's hair and a leather belt around his waist; and his food was locusts and wild honey. ⁵ Then Jerusalem was going out to him, and all Judea and all the district around the Jordan; ⁶ and they were being baptized by him in the Jordan River, as they confessed their sins.

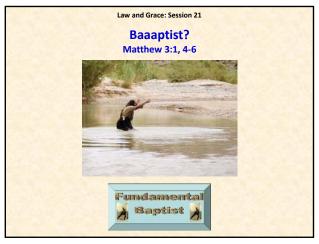


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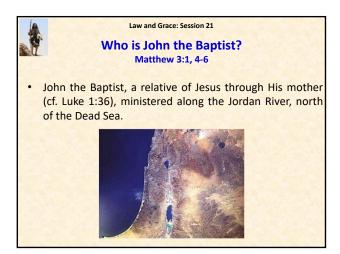


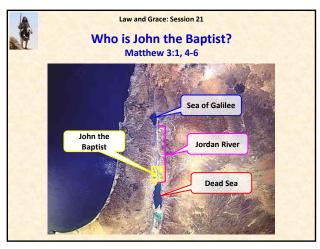


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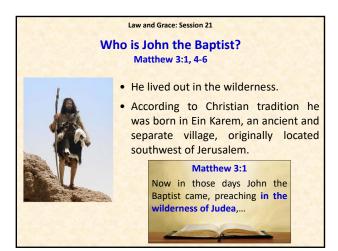


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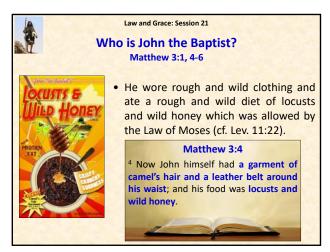


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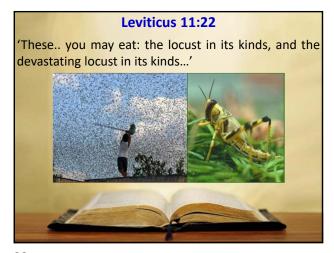


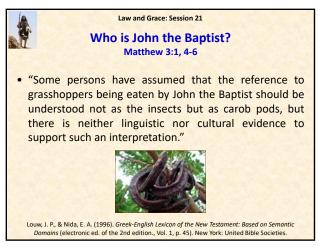


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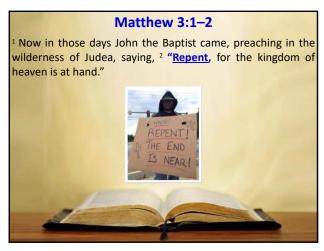
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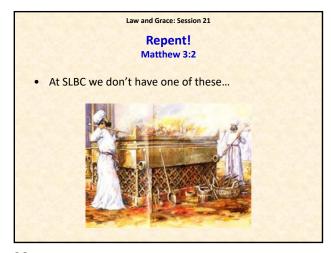
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Repent! Matthew 3:2 • Unfortunately, the word 'repent' tends to invoke a sweeping variety of images in the minds of people including: - being emotionally impacted, flowing tears, weeping and wailing, and/or... - Coming forward 'to the altar' at the pastor's invitation.

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Repent! Matthew 3:2 • Repenting means to have 'a change of mind' that moves us from unbelief to belief in what God says is true.

37

Law and Grace: Session 21

The Kingdom of Heaven Matthew 3:2

 The terms 'kingdom of God', 'kingdom of heaven' and even just 'kingdom', have by some, been erroneously transferred to 'the Church'. These same groups also mistakenly identify 'the Church' as those people past, present, and future, whom God has saved or will save, or 'the spiritual domain' of all those saved.



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Law and Grace: Session 21

The Kingdom of Heaven Matthew 3:2



 But to the Jews of New Testament times these terms meant the coming kingdom of the Messiah, the King of the Jews, reigning from Jerusalem over the people of Israel in the land of Israel, but...



40



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'Heaven' was and still is a euphemism for 'God' Matthew 3:2 • Matthew alone used the euphemism 'of heaven' to replace the name of God, which was a point of habit and concern among the Jews, further indicating that Matthew is written to the Jews.



43



44

Make ready the way! Matthew 3:3 • The long-standing tradition in all of the middle east was to clear, smooth, level and straighten roads in preparation for a coming dignitary, such as a king or other royal person.

Law and Grace: Session 21

Make ready the way! Matthew 3:3

 So, that is what John the Baptist does, morally and spiritually. He clears and levels and makes straight the way both morally and spiritually for the coming of Jesus Christ, the true son of David (cf. Isa. 40:3-4).





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Law and Grace: Session 21

Pharisees & Sadducees Matthew 3:7-10

 The Pharisees and Sadducees were two Jewish groups that were not of the same viewpoint, but together they had a grip on the control of the practice of Judaism in Israel, at that time.



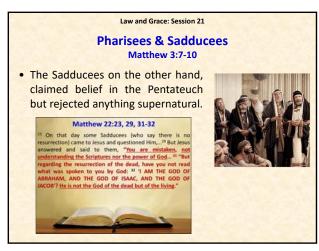
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Law and Grace: Session 21

Pharisees & Sadducees Matthew 3:7-10



 The Pharisees believed in all of the Old Testament but added to and made rules around it (cf. Mattew 23:16-22).

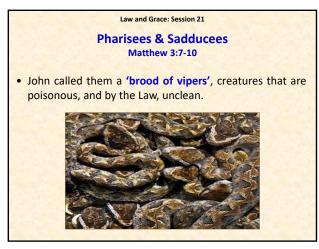


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Pharisees & Sadducees Matthew 3:7-10 • John immediately and openly describes these two groups in strong and graphic negative terms.

50

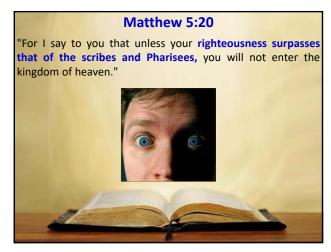
Matthew 3:7-10 ⁷ But when he saw many of the Pharisees and Sadducees coming for baptism, he said to them, "You brood of vipers, who warned you to flee from the wrath to come? ⁸ "Therefore bear fruit in keeping with repentance; ⁹ and do not suppose that you can say to yourselves, 'We have Abraham for our father'; for I say to you that from these stones God is able to raise up children to Abraham. ¹⁰ "The axe is already laid at the root of the trees; therefore every tree that does not bear good fruit is cut down and thrown into the fire.



52

Pharisees & Sadducees Matthew 3:7-10 • John boldly told them that they were subject to 'the wrath to come' and would not be exempt just because they were descended from Abraham! They needed to repent and live out that repentance.

53



Pharisees & Sadducees Matthew 3:7-10 • In v. 9, John the Baptist also introduces a shocking piece of news for the Jews, that Jesus will continue later: • Entry into the coming kingdom for Jews is not to be assumed, based on their ancestry.

55

Law and Grace: Session 21 Pharisees & Sadducees Matthew 3:7-10

• John echoes what the Old Testament prophets had said, that judgment would precede the kingdom, and no Jew, be they Scribe, Pharisee, or Sadducee, would be exempt! (cf. Isa.1:27; 4:4; 5:16; 13:6-19; 42:1; Jer. 33:14-16; Dan. 7:26-27)



56

Zechariah 13:8-9a 8 "It will come about in all the land," declares the LORD, "That two parts in it will be cut off and perish; but the third will be left in it. 9 And I will bring the third part through the fire..."

Pharisees & Sadducees Matthew 3:7-10 • Trees that are well-planted and bearing fruit were pictures of godliness in the Old Testament (cf. Psalm 1:1-3, Psalm 92:12-14). • The Law allowed that trees not bearing fruit could be cut down (cf. Deut. 20:19-20).

58

Matthew 3:11-12 11 "As for me, I baptize you with water for repentance, but He who is coming after me is mightier than I, and I am not fit to remove His sandals; He will baptize you with the Holy Spirit and fire. 12 "His winnowing fork is in His hand, and He will thoroughly clear His threshing floor; and He will gather His wheat into the barn, but He will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire."

59

Baptized as a 'sign of repentance' Matthew 3:11-12 • John baptized as a sign of repentance, but he also pointed to the One who was coming...both sooner and later. • In His soon coming (vv. 13-17) Jesus was coming as the Lamb of God who 'lifts up' our sins (cf. John 1:29, 36).



61

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62

Matthew 3:11-12 11 "As for me, I baptize you with water for repentance, but He who is coming after me is mightier than I, and *I am not fit to remove His sandals; He will baptize you with the Holy Spirit and fire. 12 "His winnowing fork is in His hand, and He will thoroughly clear His threshing floor; and He will gather His wheat into the barn, but He will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire." * The duty of the lowest household servant was to remove the sandals of guests and other members of the household and wash their feet.

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65

John the Baptist baptized as a 'sign of repentance' Matthew 3:11-12 • John the Baptist said he baptized as a baptism of repentance. • When the Jews came to John, they didn't proclaim their own righteousness, but confessed their sins (vv. 5-6).

Matthew 3:5-6 "5 Then Jerusalem was going out to him, and all Judea and all the district around the Jordan; 6 and they were being baptized by him in the Jordan River, as they confessed their sins."

67

Matthew 3:13-15 13 Then Jesus arrived from Galilee at the Jordan coming to John, to be baptized by him. 14 But John tried to prevent Him, saying, "I have need to be baptized by You, and do You come to me?" 15 But Jesus answering said to him, "Permit it at this time; for in this way it is fitting for us to fulfill all righteousness." Then he permitted Him.

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Why would Jesus be baptized? Matthew 3:13-15 Jesus didn't need to repent or to confess His sins. Jesus' baptism had a three-fold effect: – It authenticated John's ministry and message of repentance. – It presented Jesus as the spiritually, ethically, and morally, clean, Messiah, Who fulfilled God's will. – It identified Him with sinners.

Law and Grace: Session 21

After Jesus was baptized Matthew 3:16-17

- After Jesus was baptized, we see the presence of all three persons of the Trinity: The Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
- We also see the approval of God the Father toward God the Son in this event.



70

Matthew 3:16-17

¹⁶ After being baptized, Jesus came up immediately from the water; and behold, the heavens were opened, and he saw the Spirit of God descending as a dove and lighting on Him, ¹⁷ and behold, a voice out of the heavens said, "This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well-pleased." (cf. Isaiah 42:1)



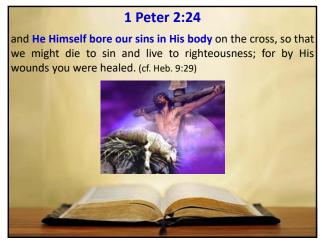
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76



77

