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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.

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### 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 <u>distinct</u> and <u>separated</u> 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)

### 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!" (Rom. 6:14; emphasis mine)

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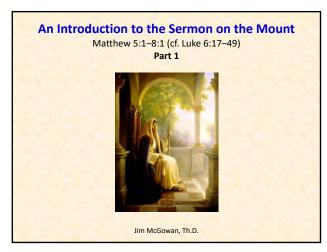


### **Henry Ironside**

The Continual Burnt Offering: Daily Meditations on the Word of God (p. 265). Neptune, NJ: Loizeaux Brothers.

In Romans 7 we have a man renewed by the Spirit of God, but struggling under law, hoping thereby to subdue or find deliverance from the power of the old Adamic nature. In chapter 8 we have God's way of deliverance through the death and resurrection of Christ with which the believer is identified before God. The chapter begins with "no condemnation" and ends with "no separation." All who are in Christ Jesus are accepted in the Beloved and as free from every charge of guilt as He is Himself. He paid our penalty on the cross. Now we are linked up with Him in resurrection, not under law but under grace. (emphasis mine)

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- I. Matthew's Purpose & Message
  - A. Various Approaches to 'The Sermon on the Mount'
    - 1. The Soteriological Interpretation
    - 2. The Sociological Interpretation
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	Law and Grace: Session 24 The SOM – Matthew 5:1–8:1 (Luke 6:17–49)  Matthew's Purposes  To explain that Jesus in whom t
	had believed was the long-awai Jewish Messiah-King
	To explain why the kingdom
	To explain why the kingdom been postponed despite the that the king had arrived
	been postponed despite the
	been postponed despite the that the king had arrived  To explain the interim program

Law and Grace: Session 24 The SOM - Matthew 5:1-8:1 (Luke 6:17-49)

# 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



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Law and Grace: Session 24 The SOM - Matthew 5:1-8:1 (Luke 6:17-49)

# **Matthew & the Kingdom**



- Kingdom offered (Matt. 1-11)
- Kingdom rejected (Matt. 12-22)
- Kingdom postponed (Matt. 13; 21:43)
  - Interim program (Matt. 13; 16:18)
- Kingdom ultimately <u>accepted</u> (Matt. 23:37-39; 24-25)

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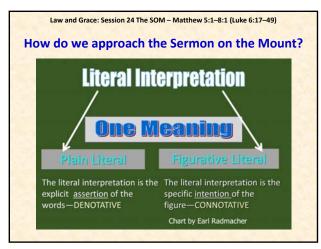
Law and Grace: Session 24 The SOM – Matthew 5:1–8:1 (Luke 6:17–49)

# **5 Major Discourses In Matthew**

"when Jesus had ended these sayings" 7:28; 11:1; 13:53; 19:1; 26:1



- 1. The Sermon on the Mount (Matt. 5-7)
  - Theme: True Righteousness
- 2. The Mission Discourse (Matt. 10)
  - Theme: Ministry
- 3. Parabolic Discourse (Matt. 13)
  - Theme: The Kingdom
- 4. The Discipleship Discourse (Matt. 18)
  - Theme: Humility
- 5. The Olivet Discourse (Matt. 24-25)
  - Theme: The Second Coming



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Law and Grace: Session 24 The SOM - Matthew 5:1-8:1 (Luke 6:17-49)

# SLBC CONSTITUTION & POSITION STATEMENTS, pg. 23

3. HERMENEUTICS – Hermeneutics is the art and science of interpretation. The goal of the Biblical interpreter is to discover what the text (the Bible) meant in the mind of its original author for his intended audience. The means of accomplishing this is by applying a literal, grammatical, historical approach to interpretation. By literal, grammatical, historical we mean the customary, socially acknowledged meaning of a word or phrase within its context. The Bible uses figurative and poetic language and these portions should be interpreted accordingly. However, we reject any attempt to allegorize or spiritualize scripture which is not so intended.

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Law and Grace: Session 24 The SOM - Matthew 5:1-8:1 (Luke 6:17-49)

### How do we approach the Sermon on the Mount?

- A <u>fundamental principle</u> in grammatico-historical exposition is that the words and sentences can have but <u>one significance</u> in one and the same connection. Milton S. Terry
- "But here we must remember the old adage: 'Interpretation is one, application is many.' This means that there is only one meaning to a passage of Scripture which is determined by careful study." Bernard Ramm
- The value of following the principle of single meaning is beyond estimation. <u>It eliminates all sorts of hindrances to letting the text</u> <u>speak for itself</u>, which is, of course, the goal in Bible interpretation. Robert L. Thomas, Biblical Hermeneutics—Single Meaning and its Effects: Chafer Conference, 2009

https://www.deanbibleministries.org/dbmfiles/notes/2009-ChaferConf-Thomas-Paper-02.pdf

Law and Grace: Session 24 The SOM - Matthew 5:1-8:1 (Luke 6:17-49)

# How do we approach the Sermon on the Mount?

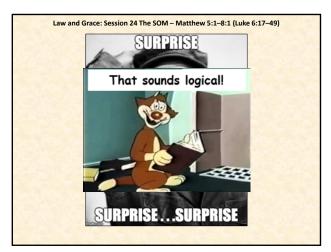
- We must approach the SOM so that we arrive at the <u>explicit assertion</u> of the words that God through Matthew, intended to convey.
- We must approach the SOM so that we arrive at the <u>one</u> intended meaning for each passage that God through Matthew, intended to convey. (2 Tim. 3:16,17)
- We must ask and answer the question, "What message did God inspire and what meaning did the apostle Matthew intend to convey?"







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Law and Grace: Session 24 The SOM - Matthew 5:1-8:1 (Luke 6:17-49)

# 1. The Soteriological Interpretation

This interpretation suggests that the purpose of the Sermon was to enable people to know what God required so that by obeying *they might obtain salvation*.

- a) This view contradicts the many passages of Scripture that present salvation as something impossible to attain by good works.
- b) The extremely high standards that Jesus taught in the Sermon make the attaining of these requirements impossible for anyone and everyone.

Constable, T. (2003). Tom Constable's Expository Notes on the Bible (Mt 4:21). Galaxie Software.

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Law and Grace: Session 24 The SOM - Matthew 5:1-8:1 (Luke 6:17-49)

# 2. The Sociological Interpretation

This interpretation suggests that the purpose of the Sermon is not as a guide to personal salvation but to *the salvation of society*.

- a) This view assumes that people can improve their society simply by applying the principles that Jesus taught in the Sermon.
- b) This view stresses the social dimension of Jesus' teaching to the *exclusion of the personal dimension*, which Jesus also emphasized.

Constable, T. (2003). Tom Constable's Expository Notes on the Bible (Mt 4:21). Galaxie Software.

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# 3. The Kingdom (Millennial) Interpretation

- This interpretation suggests that the Sermon applies exclusively to the earthly messianic kingdom set up by Christ during the Millennium.
  - a) Jesus frequently references conditions in the SOM (persecution 5:11-12; abounding wickedness 5:13-16; pray for the coming of the kingdom (6:10); false prophets 7:15), that do not match the messianic kingdom that Old Testament prophets describe.

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# 4. The Penitential Interpretation

This interpretation suggests that the *primary* purpose of the Sermon was to *convict* Jesus' hearers and make them realize that their only hope of salvation and participation in His kingdom was God's grace.

- The SOM is an intensification of the Law, but believers are NOT under the Law.
- b) This view is too narrow. It fails to realize that the primary listeners to the Sermon were Jesus' own disciples who were still under the Law (5:2, 13-14; 6:9, 24-34).

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# 5. The Interim Ethic Interpretation

This interpretation suggests that the *primary* purpose of the Sermon presents *ethical instructions* for Jesus' disciples that apply from the time Jesus gave them until the beginning of the kingdom.

- This view fits best into the historical context for the giving of the Sermon (the kingdom was at hand).
- b) This view anticipates the inauguration of the kingdom.
- This view recognizes that the primary recipients were Jesus' disciples whom He taught (5:1–2, 19; 7:29).
- d) The content of the Sermon favors the interim interpretation.

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# 6. The Believer's Ethic (Ecclesiastical) Interpretation

This interpretation suggests that the *primary* purpose of the Sermon is to present ethical instructions *for the Church*.

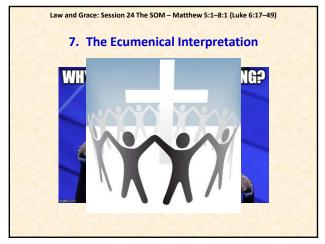
- a) This view fails to see *clear distinctions* between the Church and the Kingdom.
- It is *improper* to interpret the Sermon in light of latter revelation, since Jesus' audience did not have later Scripture.
- c) Jesus did not deal with the Church until Matt. 16:18, and only *in seed form* there. The Church was a *future reality* until Acts 2.
- d) "Similar" does not mean "same".

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Law and Grace: Session 24 The SOM - Matthew 5:1-8:1 (Luke 6:17-49)

### Occasion

- Matthew 5:1-2 records that Jesus went up into the mountain hence the title, "The Sermon on the Mount." In Matthew's account, <u>Jesus spoke specifically to His disciples</u>.
- Luke 6:17-19 gives a more detailed account. Luke records that
   Not only were the disciples there, but there were multitudes
   from all over the country, even Judaea and Jerusalem, though
   this occurred up in the Galilee. Furthermore, there were even
   Jews from outside the Land, from the coastal plain of Phoenicia
   and the cities of Tyre and Sidon.

Fruchtenbaum, A. G. (1983). The Messianic Bible Study Collection (Vol. 94, p. 4). Tustin, CA: Ariel Ministries.

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Law and Grace: Session 24 The SOM - Matthew 5:1-8:1 (Luke 6:17-49)

### **Background**

- The Sermon on the Mount occurred after:
  - <u>intense</u> interest in the person of Jesus was stirred up.
  - the selection of the Twelve Disciples.
  - several conflicts with the <u>Pharisees</u> regarding the authority of <u>Pharisaic Judaism</u> and the <u>Pharisaic interpretation</u> of the Mosaic Law.

Fruchtenbaum, A. G. (1983). The Messianic Bible Study Collection (Vol. 94, p. 4). Tustin, CA: Ariel Ministries.

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Law and Grace: Session 24 The SOM - Matthew 5:1-8:1 (Luke 6:17-49)

# **Background**

- The sermon occurred when the Jewish people were looking for the Messiah to come and establish His Kingdom in opposition to the kingdom of Rome.
- The question being raised among the Jewish masses was, "What kind of righteousness is necessary for entering into the Kingdom?" Was it "Pharisaic righteousness" or was it righteousness, according to the Old Testament prophets, which Jesus taught?
- From that perspective, the most important single statement in the Sermon on the Mount is Matthew 5:20.

Fruchtenbaum, A. G. (1983). The Messianic Bible Study Collection (Vol. 94, p. 4). Tustin, CA: Ariel Ministries.



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The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

### The Sermon on the Mount - What it is not

In no sense is the sermon a means of attaining righteousness; instead, it is a revelation of the righteousness of God and reflects the demands God's holiness makes on those (Jews) who would walk in fellowship with Him and enjoy the benefits of the kingdom He is offering.

Pentecost, J. D. (1995). Thy Kingdom Come: Tracing God's Kingdom Program and Covenant Promises throughout History (pp. 205–206). Grand Rapids, MI: Kregel Publications.

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The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

### The Sermon on the Mount - What it is not

- Taken in its totality, <u>as a unit</u>, it is not the "constitution" of the Messianic Kingdom, for that would require the reinstitution of the entire Mosaic Law, and that will not happen.
- Taken in its totality, <u>as a unit</u>, it is not the means of salvation, for that would mean that salvation is by means of works. This view is often expressed when someone says, "Well, all I need to get into Heaven is to follow the "golden rule" found in the Sermon on the Mount." Even if one followed the golden rule, he still would not be saved or get into Heaven, because merely following the golden rule will not save anyone. This is not a means of salvation.

Fruchtenbaum, A. G. (1983). *The Messianic Bible Study Collection* (Vol. 94, pp. 6–7). Tustin, CA: Ariel Ministries.

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The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

# The Sermon on the Mount - What it is not

Taken in its totality, <u>as a unit</u>, it is not Christian ethics for this age, for this would require the believer to keep the entire Law of Moses....There are things mentioned in the Sermon that later do become Christian ethics for this age. <u>But as a unit</u>, <u>that was not its intent</u>. If it were, then the keeping of the entire Mosaic Law, all 613 commandments, would be obligatory as Christian ethics for this age. Yet the Bible teaches that this is not the case. So, as a unit, it is not Christian ethics for this age, though things, which are said in the Sermon later, become Christian ethics for this age.

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The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

### The Sermon on the Mount - What it is

The sermon was designed to lead [the Jewish] multitude away from a false concept of righteousness to a true concept of righteousness; from a false hope of entrance into the kingdom to a sure foundation for entrance into Messiah's kingdom...the Sermon on the Mount in its historical setting was Christ's instruction to that generation to which He was offering Himself as Saviour and Sovereign...

Pentecost, J. D. (1995). Thy Kingdom Come: Tracing God's Kingdom Program and Covenant Promises throughout History (pp. 205–206). Grand Rapids, MI: Kregel Publications.

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The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

# The Sermon on the Mount - What it is

In its context—in the Jewish frame of reference in which it was spoken—the Sermon on the Mount is the Messiah's interpretation of the standard of righteousness, which the Law demanded, put in contrast with the Pharisaic interpretation of the kind of righteousness, which the Law demanded. A better title for this "sermon" would be "The Messiah's Interpretation of the Righteousness of the Law." So, as a unit, it is the Messiah's interpretation of the kind of righteousness, which the Law demanded, stated in contradistinction to the Pharisaic interpretation of the kind of righteousness that the Law demanded. The difference is between mere external conformity in contrast to internal conformity that naturally lends itself to external conformity.

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The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

# Dispensationalists Teach that the Sermon on the Mount is Not for the Church Today – "False!"

- The original Scofield Reference Bible (1909) stated that the Sermon on the Mount "clearly has a beautiful moral application to the Christian" (p.1000).
- Arno Gaebelein, wrote, concerning the Beatitudes, "The blessings in themselves are most wonderful in their scope and inexhaustible in their meaning" (p. 112).
- John Walvoord "The Sermon on the Mount is clearly intended to be a definitive statement of Christ's teaching and should not be pushed aside lightly by unnecessary stricture which would relegate it to unimportant truth" (Matthew—Thy Kingdom Come, p. 45).

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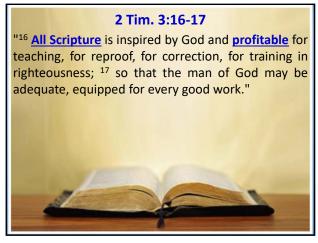
The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

# Dispensationalists Teach that the Sermon on the Mount is Not for the Church Today – "False!"

• It is profitable for us (2 Tim. 3:16-17).

God has included it in His Word, and everything in the Bible is of immense value to us! All of God's Word is important.





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The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

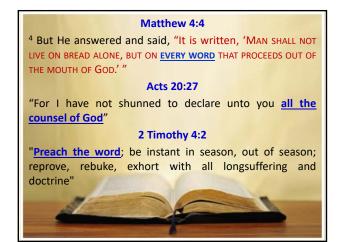
Dispensationalists Teach that the Sermon on the Mount is Not for the Church Today — "False!"

• It is to be preached. (Matt. 4:4, Acts 20:27).

Dispensationalists are known for \*exegetical and \*expository preaching of God's Word, preaching through books of the Bible verse by verse.

\*Exegetical preaching is an explanation of a text based on a careful, objective analysis which includes linguistics. Exegesis literally means "to lead out of." The interpreter is led to his conclusions by following the text.

\*Expository preaching involves a comprehensive explanation, of the Scripture; that is, the meaning and intent of a biblical text, providing commentary and examples to make the passage clear and understandable.



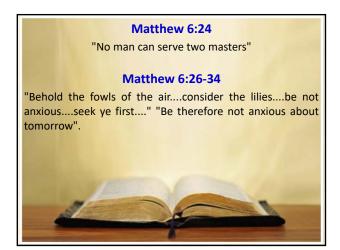
The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

# Dispensationalists Teach that the Sermon on the Mount is Not for the Church Today – "False!"

- It is precious and valuable. There is rich <u>secondary</u> spiritual application in:
  - the Beatitudes (5:1-12),
  - the 'Disciple's' [Lord's] prayer (6:9-15),
  - the passage on needless anxiety (6:25-34)
  - the parable of the two builders (7:24-27)

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# Matthew 5:16 "Let your light shine before men in such a way that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in heaven." Matthew 6:8 "So do not be like them; for your Father knows what you need before you ask Him." Matthew 6:20-21 "20 But store up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust destroys, and where thieves do not break in or steal; <sup>21</sup> for where your treasure is, there your heart will be also."



The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49 Dispensationalists Teach that the Sermon on the Mount is Not for the Church Today - "False!" Believers of <u>all</u> dispensations: - are to recognize their own spiritual bankruptcy (5:3).

- are to rejoice in spite of adverse circumstances (5:10-12).
- are to abound in good works (5:16).
- struggle with lust (5:28).
- need to pray in secret (6:6).



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The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

# Dispensationalists Teach that the Sermon on the Mount is Not for the Church Today - "False!"

- Principles for <u>all</u> saints of all times.
  - Believers of all dispensations need to pray, "Thy will be done" (6:10).
  - Believers of all dispensations need to lay up treasures in heaven (6:20).
  - Believers of all dispensations struggle with the sin of worry (6:25-34).
  - Believers of all dispensations need to put God first (6:33).
  - Believers of all dispensations need to build their lives upon God's Word (7:24-27).

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The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

# Dispensationalists Teach that the Sermon on the Mount is Not for the Church Today - "False!"

- Trans-dispensational truths for all dispensations.
  - Those who hunger and thirst after righteousness will be filled (5:6).
  - God shines and showers His goodness on all men (5:45).
  - God sees what is done is secret (6:1-6).
  - God knows the needs of His believers (6:8,32).
  - What a man treasures reveals his heart (6:21).
  - No man can serve two masters (6:24).
  - Those who honor God will be honored by God (6:33).

Dispensationalists Teach that the Sermon on the Mount is Not for the Church Today – "False!"

The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

- Trans-dispensational for <u>all</u> dispensations. (cont'd)
  - Before we can righteously judge, we must first judge ourselves (7:1-5).
  - Those who truly seek will truly find (7:7).
  - Men are evil and depraved (7:11).
  - The majority are headed for destruction; few will be saved (7:13-14).



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The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

# Dispensationalists Teach that the Sermon on the Mount is Not for the Church Today – "False!"

- Trans-dispensational for all dispensations. (cont'd)
  - A tree is known by its fruit (7:17-20).
  - Mere profession does not necessarily mean true possession (7:21-23).
  - Our lives need to be built on a rock-solid foundation (7:24-27).



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The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

Theological Bias?
'Reformed Theology' teaches that the
SOM is for the Church Today!

# **Reformed Doctrine:**

- the Sermon was delivered to the Church.
- the Church is made up of the saints of all ages.
- the Church existed in the Old Testament and during our Lord's earthly ministry.
- there is but <u>one people of God</u>, and therefore the Sermon applies equally to the one people of God no matter when they live on earth.



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Dispensationalists Teach that the Sermon on

# Dispensationalists Teach that the Sermon on the Mount is Not for the Church Today – "<u>True</u>!"

The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

- The Lord gave this sermon to the Jews, <u>not to the</u> <u>Church</u>.
  - † The Church was not even in existence at the time this sermon was given. The SOM was a pre-cross message given to Jews who were told that the kingdom was near (Matthew 4:17).



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The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

# Dispensationalists Teach that the Sermon on the Mount is Not for the Church Today – "True!"

- The Sermon <u>DOES NOT</u> set forth distinctive Church truth.
  - † The Sermon contains truth that is useful and precious to the Church but not distinctive to the Church. Distinctive Church truth is found in the Upper Room Discourse (John chapters 13-17) and in the New Testament epistles.

The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

# Dispensationalists Teach that the Sermon on the Mount is Not for the Church Today – "True!"

- The SOM is <u>TOTALLY SILENT</u> concerning truths revealed to the Church by the Apostles and N.T. Prophets including truths regarding:
  - 1. The Body of Christ (Ephesians 1).
  - 2. The Building of Christ (Ephesians 2).
  - 3. The Bride of Christ (Ephesians 5).
  - The ("YE IN ME") baptism— (John 14:20). We are IN CHRIST!
  - 5. The ("I IN YOU") indwelling—(John 14:20). Christ is IN US!

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The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

# Dispensationalists Teach that the Sermon on the Mount is Not for the Church Today – "True!"

- The Mystery of the Body of Christ— See Eph. 3:1-12;
   5:30-32; Col. 1:26-27, etc.
- 7. The believer's identification with Christ in His death and in His life (Romans 6). The believer's heavenly position and standing (Col. 1:1-4; Eph. 2:6; Heb. 3:1).
- 8. The believer's heavenly position and standing (Col. 1:1-4; Eph. 2:6; Heb. 3:1).
- 9. The believer's deliverance from the Law, and death to the Law (Gal. 2:19; Rom. 7:1-6).

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The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

# Dispensationalists Teach that the Sermon on the Mount is Not for the Church Today – "<u>True</u>!"

"We cannot put into the [SOM] discourse exclusively church teachings and say that all found here is to be applied to the church, and that it is the guide for the church, as some have said. If the Lord had had the church in her heavenly calling and character in mind, the place given to the discourse would be all wrong. The Lord mentions the church the first time in the sixteenth chapter, and if following the sixteenth chapter He had spoken these words we might say that we should find in it the church....Not here (in the sermon on the mount), but in the Epistles, written after the death, resurrection and ascension of our Lord Jesus Christ and after the Holy Spirit had come down from heaven, do we find all about the church. The magna carta of the church is in the Epistles of Paul, to whom the full revelation of the church was given. Out of this misconception has sprung a good deal of error". Arno Gaebelein: The Gospel of Matthew, pages 108-109

The Sermon on the Mount - Matthew 5:1-8:1 and Luke 6:17-49

Dispensationalists Teach that the Sermon on the Mount is Not for the Church Today — "True!"

• The purpose of the Sermon was primarily legal in character and condemnatory in effect (2 Cor. 3:6-9).

> The Jews were very excited about the prospects of the kingdom, but they were not "spiritually prepared" to enter the kingdom which was announced to be "at hand" (Matt. 4:17; cf. Matt. 3:2).

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# 2 Corinthians 3:6–9 6 [God] also made us adequate as servants of a new covenant, not of the letter [Mosaic Covenant] but of the Spirit; for THE LETTER KILLS [Mosaic Covenant], but the Spirit gives life. 7 But if THE MINISTRY OF DEATH, in letters engraved on stones [Mosaic Covenant], came with glory, so that the sons of Israel could not look intently at the face of Moses because of the glory of his face, fading as it was, 8 how will the ministry of the Spirit fail to be even more with glory? 9 For if THE MINISTRY OF CONDEMNATION [Mosaic Covenant] has glory, much more does the ministry of righteousness abound in glory. (cf. Rom. 7:3)

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# Matthew 3:1–2 1 Now in those days John the Baptist came, preaching in the wilderness of Judea, saying, 2 "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." Matthew 4:17 From that time Jesus began to preach and say, "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."



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# **Session 24 Review**

- I. Matthew's Purpose & Message
  - A. Various Approaches to 'The Sermon on the Mount'
    - 1. The Soteriological Interpretation
    - 2. The Sociological Interpretation
    - 3. The Kingdom (Millennial) Interpretation
    - 4. The Penitential Interpretation
    - 5. The Interim Ethic Interpretation
    - 6. The Believer's Ethic (Ecclesiastical) Interpretation
    - 7. The Ecumenical Interpretation
  - B. Occasion & Background
  - C. What is the Sermon on the Mount?
    - 1. What it is Not
    - 2. What it is
  - D. Dispensationalists Teach...

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