

**Course Notes for
NT 760
Gospel of Matthew**



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OUTLINE OF MATTHEW

The Birth of Jesus (chs 1-2)

Genealogy of Jesus the Messiah (1:1-17)

Birth of Jesus (1:18-25)

Visit of the Wise Men (2:1-12)

Flight to Egypt (2:13-15)

Slaying of the Infants (2:16-18)

Return from Egypt (2:19-23)

Preparation for Jesus' Ministry (3:1-4:11)

Preaching of John the Baptist (3:1-12)

Baptism of Jesus (3:13-17)

Temptation of Jesus (4:1-11)

Jesus' Ministry Begins (4:12-25)

Beginning of Galilean Ministry (4:12-17)

Calling of the Four Fishermen (4:18-22)

Ministering to a Great Multitude (4:23-25)

Sermon on the Mount (chs 5-7)

Introduction (5:1-2)

Blessings (5:3-12)

Salt and Light (5:13-16)

Keeping the Law (5:18-20)

Anger (5:21-26)

Adultery (5:27-30)

Divorce (5:31-32)

Oaths (5:33-37)

Retaliation (5:38-42)

Love for Enemies (5:43-48)

Almsgiving (6:1-4)

Prayer (6:5-14)

Fasting (6:16-18)

Treasure in Heaven (6:19-21)

The Light of the Body (6:22-23)

God and Mammon (6:24)

Care and Anxiety (6:25-34)

Judging Others (7:1-6)

Ask, Seek, Knock (7:7-12)

The Narrow Gate (7:13-14)

Tree Known by its Fruit (7:15-20)

I Never Knew You (7:21-23)

The Two Foundations (7:24-29)

Many Miracles (ch 8)

Cleansing a Leper (8:1-4)

Healing a Centurion's Servant (8:5-13)

Healing Many (8:14-17)

Would-Be Followers (8:18-22)

Calming a Storm (8:23-27)

Healing the Gadarene Demoniacs (8:28-34)

Controversy Develops (ch 9)

Healing a Paralytic (9:1-8)

Matthew Called (9:9-13)

Question about Fasting (9:14-17)

Ruler's Daughter & Woman Who Touched Jesus' Garment (9:18-26)

Healing Two Blind Men (9:27-31)

Healing a Mute Demoniac (9:32-34)

Jesus' Compassion (9:35-38)

Mission of the Twelve (10:1-11:1)

Introduction (10:1-4)

Twelve Commissioned (10:5-15)

Coming Persecutions (10:16-25)

Whom to Fear (10:26-31)

Confessing Christ before Men (10:32-33)

Not Peace but a Sword (10:34-39)

Rewards (10:40-11:1)

Who is Jesus? (11:2-30)

Messengers from John the Baptist (11:2-19)

Woes to Unrepentant Cities (11:20-24)

Come to Me and Rest (11:25-30)

More Controversy (ch 12)

Plucking Grain on the Sabbath (12:1-8)

Man with Withered Hand (12:9-14)

Chosen Servant (12:15-21)

Jesus and Beelzebul (12:22-32)

Tree and its Fruit (12:33-37)

Demand for a Sign (12:38-42)

Return of the Unclean Spirit (12:43-45)

Mother and Brothers of Jesus (12:46-50)

Parables of the Kingdom (13:1-52)

Parable of the Sower (13:1-9)

Purpose of Parables (13:10-17)
Sower Explained (13:18-23)
Parable of Weeds among Wheat (13:24-30)
Mustard Seed and Leaven (13:31-33)
Jesus Use of Parables (13:34-35)
Wheat and Weeds Explained (13:36-43)
Treasure and Pearl (13:44-46)
Parable of Dragnet (13:47-50)
Treasures New and Old (13:51-52)

Growing Polarization (13:53-16:12)

Rejection at Nazareth (13:53-58)
Death of John the Baptist (14:1-12)
Feeding the Five Thousand (14:13-21)
Walking on Water (14:22-33)
Healing Sick at Gennesaret (14:34-36)
Tradition of the Elders (15:1-20)
Canaanite Woman's Faith (15:21-28)
Healing Many (15:29-31)
Feeding of Four Thousand (15:32-39)
Demand for a Sign (16:1-4)
Leaven of Pharisees & Sadducees (16:5-12)

Preparing the Disciples (16:13-20:34)

Peter's Declaration (16:13-20)
Jesus Foretells His Death & Resurrection (16:21-28)
Jesus Transfigured (17:1-13)
Healing Demonized Boy (17:14-20)
Jesus Again Foretells Death & Resurrection (17:22-23)
Payment of Temple Tax (17:24-27)
Greatest in Kingdom (18:1-5)
Temptations to Sin (18:6-9)
Parable of Lost Sheep (18:10-14)
Brother Who Sins (18:15-20)
Parable of Unforgiving Servant (18:21-35)
Teaching about Divorce (19:1-12)
Little Children Blessed (19:13-15)
Rich Young Man (19:16-30)
Parable of Vineyard Workers (20:1-16)
Jesus Foretells Death & Resurrection Third Time (20:17-19)
Request of James and John (20:20-28)
Healing Two Blind Men (20:29-34)

The Last Week (chs 21-23)

Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem (21:1-11)
Temple Cleansed (21:12-17)
Fig Tree Cursed (21:18-22)
Jesus' Authority Questioned (21:23-27)
Parable of Two Sons (21:28-32)
Parable of Tenant Farmers (21:33-46)
Parable of Marriage Feast (22:1-14)
Paying Taxes to Caesar (22:15-22)
Question about Resurrection (22:23-33)
Great Commandment (22:34-40)
Question about David's Son (22:41-45)
Scribes and Pharisees Denounced (23:1-36)
Lament over Jerusalem (23:37-39)

The Olivet Discourse (chs 24-25)

Destruction of Temple Foretold (24:1-2)
Beginning of Woes (24:3-14)
The Great Tribulation (24:15-28)
Coming of the Son of Man (24:29-31)
Lesson of the Fig Tree (24:32-35)
Unknown Day and Hour (24:36-44)
Faithful and Unfaithful Servant (24:45-51)
Wise and Foolish Bridesmaids (25:1-13)
Parable of Talents (25:14-30)
Judgment of the Nations (25:31-46)

The Plot to Kill Jesus (26:1-16)

Prediction and Plot (26:1-5)
Anointing at Bethany (26:6-13)
Judas Agrees to Betray Jesus (26:14-16)

The Last Supper (26:17-35)

Passover with the Disciples (26:17-35)
Preparations (26:17-19)
Betrayal Identified (26:20-25)
Institution of Lord's Supper (26:26-30)
Peter's Denial Foretold (26:31-35)

Jesus' Death (26:36-27:66)

Prayer in Gethsemane (26:36-46)
Jesus Arrested (26:47-56)
Jesus Before the Council (26:57-68)

Peter Denies Jesus (26:69-75)
Jesus Brought before Pilate (27:1-2)
Judas' Remorse and Suicide (27:3-10)
Jesus Questioned by Pilate (27:11-14)
Jesus Sentenced to Die (27:15-26)
Soldiers Mock Jesus (27:27-31)
Jesus Crucified (27:32-44)
Jesus Dies (27:45-56)
Jesus Buried (27:57-61)
The Tomb Guarded (27:62-66)

Jesus' Resurrection (ch 28)

The Empty Tomb, the Angel and Jesus (28:1-10)
The Guards Report (28:11-15)
The Disciples Commissioned (28:16-20)

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Introduction to Matthew's Gospel

A. Authorship and Date.

1. Matthew's Authorship

a. Internal Evidence

Except for the title (and we never have a copy of Matthew with any other person listed in the title), the text is anonymous (i.e., the writer never indicates when he is alluding to himself in an identifiable manner). We do not know if the title was put on the autograph by the author or not.

Given that Matthew wrote it, is interesting that in his Apostle list (Matt. 10:2-4) he calls himself a tax collector, not exactly a popular profession in NT Palestine! The Mark, Luke and Acts lists omit this detail from their lists. This suggests the humility of Matthew and a probable reason for all the Gospels being anonymous, to keep the focus on Jesus.

b. External Evidence

1) Papias (writing c130 AD)

Then Matthew wrote the oracles (τα λόγια) in the Hebrew dialect (διαλέκτω), but everyone interpreted them as he was able.

Exposition of the Oracles of the Lord,
cited in Eusebius *Church History* 3.39.16

The original of Papias' *Exposition* is not extant, but extracts are cited by several ancient and medieval writers, and the whole was apparently still extant in the middle ages.

What is meant here by "the oracles": Was this the Gospel? Liberals who hold to the Two Document Theory (see our later discussion of the Synoptic Problem) often say that "the oracles" were the Q source.

However, Papias later uses "oracle" to refer to Mark, and everyone agrees he is referring to the Gospel there. Irenaeus gives the same tradition regarding its origin, but explicitly identifies it as the Gospel of Matthew.

What is meant by "Hebrew dialect"? This could refer to either Hebrew or Aramaic language, as both are sometimes called "Hebrew" in antiquity. This would imply that the original of Matthew was in Hebrew or Aramaic, and it was

translated later.

In opposition to the above idea, some take "dialect" to mean "Greek written in a Hebraistic style." This theory does not fit Papias' comment as well, as it is hard to see how a simple stylistic difference would make Matthew so difficult to interpret. The idea of a language foreign to a Greek audience is more in keeping with Papias' remark.

Recently, George Howard at the University of Georgia has argued that a rather poorly preserved text of the original Hebrew of Matthew has come down to us in a medieval Jewish polemical (anti-Christian) text *Even Bohan*; see George Howard, *The Gospel of Matthew according to a Primitive Hebrew Text* (Mercer Univ Press, 1987).

2) Irenaeus (c180 AD)

Now Matthew published also a book of the Gospel among the Hebrews in their own dialect, while Peter and Paul were preaching the Gospel in Rome and founding the Church.

Against Heresies 3.1.2 (Latin);
Greek in Eusebius *ibid.* 5.8.2.

Note that Irenaeus calls Matthew's work a Gospel, in the Hebrew dialect, and gives it a date C when Peter and Paul were in Rome (we know Paul was in Rome in early 60's AD).

3) Pantaenus (c.180 AD)

Pantaenus also was one of them and is said to have gone to India, where the story goes that he found the Gospel according to Matthew, which had preceded his arrival, among certain people there who had learned of Christ; that Bartholomew, one of the Apostles, had preached to them; and that he had left the writing of Matthew in Hebrew letters, which also was preserved to the time indicated.

Eusebius, *Church History* 5.10.3

Pantaenus was a Christian from Alexandria, Egypt, who was head of the catechetical school there before Clement and Origen.

Notice that this is indirect information: "The story goes that ..." Pantaenus notes that Matthew was written in "Hebrew letters" (could still be either Aramaic or Hebrew, but not Greek). The text is said to have been preserved still in the late 2nd century.

The remark about India is not far-fetched; there was travel between India and the Roman world at this time.

4) Clement of Alexandria (c200 AD)

Head of catechetical school after Pantaenus. Left Alexandria during persecution in 203, died 210-217 AD.

Again in the same books Clement gives a tradition of the early presbyters concerning the order of the Gospels in the following manner: He said that those Gospels which contain the genealogies were written first; but the Gospel according to Mark had this occasion...

Outlines, cited in Eusebius 6.14.5

By "tradition of the presbyters", Clement means information he has learned from leaders before him.

Explicitly states that Matthew and Luke were written first, so before Mark.

5) Origen (c240)

Clement's successor in Egypt; later went to Caesarea, where he built up a large library inherited eventually by Eusebius.

*In the **first** of the books on the Gospel according to Matthew, observing the **ecclesiastical canon**, he testifies that he knows only four Gospels, writing somewhat as follows: As he has learned by tradition concerning the four Gospels, which alone are undisputed in the Church of God under heaven, that first there was written the Gospel according to Matthew, the one-time publican but afterwards an apostle of Jesus Christ, who published it in the Hebrew language (γράμμασιν) for those from Judaism who believed.*

Commentary on Matthew: cited in Eusebius, Church History 6.25.3

Order: is Origen giving chronological or canonical order here?

Language = letters. This is clearer than saying "dialect."

The next two witnesses are important more for their access to written documents which have not survived than for their likely access to reliable oral tradition. Eusebius is the major historian of the ancient church, Jerome one of its best scholars.

6) Eusebius of Caesarea (c325)

Bishop of Caesarea after the end of Roman persecution, with access to the same library as Origen.

Yet of all the disciples of the Lord, only Matthew and John have left us memoirs; and they, it is reported, had recourse to writing only under pressure of necessity. For Matthew, who preached earlier to Hebrews, when he was about to go to others also, committing his Gospel to writing in his native tongue, compensated by his writing for the loss of his presence to those from whom he was sent away.

Eusebius, *Church History* 3.24.5-6

"Memoirs" - an ancient genre for famous people thinking back over events in their own lives. Matthew and John had not planned to write but when they saw the need arise (e.g., leaving Palestine) they did so.

7) Jerome (c400)

Matthew who is also called Levi, and who changed from a publican to an Apostle, was the first one in Judaea to write a Gospel of Christ in Hebrew letters and words for those from the circumcision who believed; who translated it afterwards into Greek is not sufficiently certain.

Jerome, *Lives of Illustrious Men* 3

c. Summary on Authorship of Matthew

- 1) That Matthew wrote the Gospel ascribed to him is the unanimous opinion of tradition and (perhaps not independently) of the titles on extant manuscripts.

This is consistent with title and content of the first Gospel. No other names are associated with it. The early church knew of fake gospels and rejected them.

- 2) That Matthew's Gospel was the first written is also given several times in the tradition.

This is frequently disputed today, as most liberals (and many conservatives) think Matthew's Gospel uses Mark's.

- 3) That Matthew's Gospel was written in Hebrew (or Aramaic) is a regular feature of the tradition.

This, too, is often disputed today because the extant Greek Gospel does not look like translation-Greek from a Semitic language. [Translation-Greek: a lot of Hebrew syntax and vocabulary range carried over into the Greek.] The LXX is an example of translation-Greek in most of its text, though it varies from book to book.

But it could be that the translator tried to give it a more fluent Greek style. Some OT translations into Greek were concerned about style: e.g.

Symmachus and Theodotion - good Greek style;
contrast Aquila - very literal translation Greek.

In English, interlinears have their English in translation-English; the NASB is something like translation-English; the NIV has a good English style.

Perhaps Matthew himself made a free translation at a later time. We don't know for sure if it was a translation, or (if so) who made it.

Effect on inspiration if it is a translation: No problem if Matthew translated it. More a concern if done by someone besides an apostle or a trusted associate (Luke, etc.). However, the church has been without the Bible in the original languages for long periods in church history: Western church only had Latin in Middle Ages. Even today, most Americans don't know the Biblical languages.

What languages were used in Palestine in NT times? Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek were all used in Bar-Kochba materials which we have found recently in caves. Latin, Greek, and Hebrew (or Aramaic) were used in the sign over the cross. Don't know how many people were multi-lingual. Since several of Jesus' NT statements are in transliterated Aramaic, this was probably Jesus' native language.

2. Date of Matthew's Gospel

a. Internal evidence

Internal evidence is of very little help here. Two remarks suggest that it was **not** written immediately after the resurrection (i.e. in the 30's):

Matt 27:8 "called the Field of Blood to this day."

Matt 28:15 "This story was widely spread among the Jews to this day."

Both imply a significant time interval between the event and writing, but don't say how much.

Liberals tend to date Matt after 70 AD, partly to place it after Mark (which they date just before 70), and partly to "post-date" Jesus' predictions:

Matt 21:41 - Parable of tenant farmers who kill son implies destruction of nation Israel for killing Jesus, so after 70 AD, story being made up to fit what happened.

Matt 22:7 - Wedding Banquet, guests refused to come so king "destroyed those murderers, and set their city on fire." (Fits Jerusalem => written after 70).

Matt 23:38 - "Your house is being left to you desolate!" (Either Jerusalem or temple destroyed => after 70).

Matt 24 - Olivet Discourse describes fall of Jerusalem, so written afterwards.

Liberals say Mark could be written just before the fall of Jerusalem since that Gospel does not include these details as clearly.

Obviously this is no problem to believers, since all these are in prediction contexts, and Jesus can predict the future.

b. External evidence

Matthew was written before earliest surviving manuscripts. The papyri p^{64,67} and p⁷⁷ represent 2 manuscripts from about 200 AD. So written before 200.

Epistle of Pseudo-Barnabas (probably written c132 AD) cites Matt. 22:14 ("many called, few chosen") saying "as the Scripture says," but doesn't name Matthew. Liberals say Matthew was written by then, but Pseudo-Barnabas misremembered quote as OT Scripture.

Tradition on authorship would require that it be written within Matthew's lifetime, probably no later than 100 AD, possibly much earlier. This is limited by Matthew's age: Since he was an adult with some authority (tax collector) by c30 AD, it is doubtful he was living after 100 AD. Thus the traditions imply that Matthew was written in the 1st century. Allusions in other Apostolic Fathers, including Clement (c95 AD) would agree with this.

Irenaeus' tradition would date it to c61-68 AD.

Several other traditions make Matthew's Gospel the first one written, so it might be even earlier.

Luke (see below) was probably written in late 50's, so Matthew's date would then be earlier.

c. Various proposals for Matthew's date

These range from 37 AD (Old Scofield Bible) to 125 AD (so Robert Kraft, a liberal at U. Penn.). 37 AD is probably too early for the "to this day" references. 125 AD is far too skeptical of historical sources. Does not explain why Christians and even heretics accepted it and used only the 4 gospels.

My suggestion for date: Irenaeus slightly mistaken. Matthew wrote a Hebrew Gospel in the 40's or 50s before he left Jerusalem (note when Paul visits Jerusalem, he found only Peter and John there). Matthew later made a Greek edition in the 60's for wider use. Thus Irenaeus is correct about author and language, but mistakes its publication in Greek (61-68 AD) for its original Hebrew composition in the 40's or early 50's.

Papias's statement implies that for some time Matthew was the only written Gospel available and was in demand even in its Hebrew form as apparently no Greek translation had been made yet.

This model is proposed to fit (1) the tradition of Matthew being the first Gospel written, with (2) the evidence for a pre-60 date of Luke.

B. Characteristics of Matthew

1. Matthew the author

He is mentioned by name 7 times in 4 different books of the NT, but these involve only 2 occasions: (1) his conversion and (2) the apostle lists. He is called "Levi of Alpheus" in Mark 2:14, so may have been the son of Alpheus and brother of James the Little (listed as son of Alpheus in Mt 10:3, Mk 3:18, Lk 6:15, Ac 1:13).

Conversion: Matt 9:9, Mark 2:14, Luke 5:27,29 - was a tax-collector, so held a dinner for old friends to meet Jesus. An interesting picture of the reaction of a new convert.

Apostle list: Matt 10:3 (only list using term "publican"), Mark 3:18, Luke 6:15, Acts 1:13. In these lists, the apostles are always grouped in 3 groups of 4 and are never mixed between groups. Matthew is always in the 2nd group, as either #7 or #8.

2. Matthew's Original Audience

Matthew's Messianic emphasis is more appropriate for Jews.

His tendency to assume a knowledge of Jewish practices (rather than to explain them) suggests principal readers in view are Jews and Jewish Christians.

Mt 15:2 - "tradition of the elders" about washing hands. Mark gives 3-4 verses of explanation, Matt. doesn't.

Mt 23:5 - "they broaden their phylacteries and lengthen the tassels (of their garments)." Even the NASB added parentheses to provide some explanation. To show their piety, some Pharisees wore bigger phylacteries and longer tassels than the average person.

Mt 23:27 - Scribes and Pharisees "are like whitewashed tombs." Jews would whitewash tombs so people wouldn't accidentally touch them and become unclean (esp. before festivals).

3. Aim and Structure of Matthew.

1) Aim - no direct statement is made in the Gospel.

Contents suggest Matthew's purpose is to show Jesus as the Messiah who fulfilled OT prophecies. Matthew cites more prophecies and a wider variety of them than any other Gospel writer.

Matthew appears to draw a subtle parallel between the ministry of Jesus and the history of Israel.

2) Internal evidence of structure.

We try to find out how the writer would have outlined the material (not making arbitrary guesses); this gives more accurate view of book's structure.

a) Transition Passages: 2 possible major - both begin with the same phrase:
"After that Jesus began ..."

Mt 4:17 "to preach" = begins ministry to multitudes. Transition from the preparatory narratives to Jesus' public proclamation of the gospel.

Mt 16:21 "to show His disciples" = begins His private ministry to the disciples and outlines the rest of the book: suffer, be killed, rise.

b) Discourses.

Usually 5 are seen (Godet, *Introduction to the NT*), ending with the formula: "And it came to pass when Jesus had finished ..."

	Chapters	Formula
(1) Sermon on the Mount	5-7	7:28
(2) Instructions to the 12	10	11:1
(3) Kingdom Parables	13	13:53
(4) Church Discipline	18	19:1
(5) Olivet Discourse	24-25	26:1

Some say Matthew models his Gospel around the Pentateuch, so have 5 discourses = 5 books. Sermon on Mount would fit Exodus, but what of Genesis?

Some see further (but non-chronological) parallels of: Genealogy = Book of the generations. Wilderness temptation = Wanderings.

But there are 2 other discourses in Matthew, not just 5:

Mt 23: "Woes to Pharisees" - doesn't end with formula. Could link it with Mt 24-25, but topic is quite different.

Mt 3: Discourse of John the Baptist.

It appears that Matthew is giving topical samples of Jesus' preaching relevant to who Jesus is. Attempts to get these samples to fit the Pentateuch seem rather far-fetched.

c) Is Matthew involved in shifting materials?

Some suggest that Matthew gathered materials by theme rather than ordering them chronologically.

His discourses are admittedly by topic. His miracles are mainly concentrated in ch.8-9.

Matthew's order of events is different from that of Mark and Luke in a few places.

But we find no solid evidence of chronological liberty between the Gospels (i.e., the same events explicitly said to have happened in a different order). All the Gospels have a chronological structure, but with different purposes and emphases.

As an itinerant preacher, Jesus doubtless repeated the same/similar teaching material on different occasions.

Different cultures have different literary procedures. Quotations must follow a specific accuracy and style for an academic thesis, but the requirements for a newspaper article are not as formal. Of course, to invent dialogue which never occurred is bad in any culture.

When condensing a long speech or narrative, a writer might either use key sentences from a discourse, simplify the action or summarize it in his own words. Either approach would be acceptable so long as it tells us what actually took place. [He need not tell us what he is doing, however.]

4. Characteristic phrases in Matthew

1) "That it might be fulfilled" is very common in Matthew.

Some of these fulfillments are also noted in other Gospels, but not so many as in Matthew. Some liberals have suggested that a book of testimonies (a compilation of OT prooftexts about the Messiah) was used in the early church. This may be so, but it is more likely (cp. Luke 24:27) that these go back to Jesus' own explanation of Messianic prophecy after his resurrection.

2) "Kingdom of Heaven" occurs over 30 times.

This is apparently synonymous with "kingdom of God" in Mark and Luke. In

fact, Matt 19:23-24 uses both terms in parallel. In Rabbinic sources "heaven" was a common substitution for "God," as they were reluctant to write or speak the name of God because of its holiness.

5. Other Materials Unique to Matthew

1) Matthew refers to various Jewish customs and usages not especially interesting to Gentiles.

2) Matthew's birth material is distinctive.

Both Matt and Luke narrate Jesus' birth; both are clear on the virgin birth. But otherwise, they do not overlap much.

Matt notes the Wise men coming, Herod's attempt to kill Jesus, and the flight to Egypt.

Matt appears to give Joseph's perspective (see him wondering, worrying, acting), while Luke gives Mary's viewpoint.

3) Peter and the Church - Matt 16, and Church Discipline - Matt 18.

Only Matthew discusses the Church, even though it is the most Jewish Gospel. This raises some problems for that dispensational view which makes such an absolute distinction between the Church and Israel and also sees Matthew as the "Jewish Gospel" in the sense that it is "not for this dispensation." Note that $\square\kappa\kappa\lambda\eta\sigma\acute{\iota}\alpha$ is LXX term for "congregation."

4) Great Commission - Matt. 28.

A commission also appears in Mark (but in questionable text), Luke, Acts and John, each (exc Matt & Mark) in a different context than the others. Jesus saw the spread of the Gospel as sufficiently important to repeat his instructions on several occasions.

Liberals don't like the implications of "go to all the nations," "be with you through the ages," and the Trinitarian formula, so they deny this goes back to Jesus. They also question Matthew's authenticity and date because of perceived conflicts with Acts: (1) command to go vs. early reluctance of apostles; (2) Trinity vs. early baptism "in the name of Christ."

None of these is very serious if Xy is true. If Jesus is who the Bible claims he is, then his atoning death and resurrection are certainly news of

earth-shaking importance (Psalm 22 says as much, and it was certainly written before the rise of Xy). If Jesus is God and there is only one God, then He is present everywhere and shares "the Name" with the Father. The Acts' problems relate to emphasis: (1) the early disciples were apparently waiting for further instructions on how to go about this, and did not at first realize that Gentiles would become Xns as Gentiles without converting to Judaism; (2) we probably misread both Matthew and Acts in taking the phrases "in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit" and "in the name of Jesus Christ" as instructions on the exact wording to be used in a ceremony.

6. Graphic Outline of Matthew. (| = about one chapter)

-----	1:1
Genealogy	
-----	1:18
Birth and Infancy	
-----	3:1
Preparation for Ministry	
-----	4:12 (17)
Public	
Galilean Ministry	
-----	13:1
Limited	
-----	16:21
Private	
-----	19:1
Journey to Jerusalem	
-----	21:1
Last Week	
-----	26:1
Betrayal, Trial, Crucifixion	
-----	28:1
Resurrection	

7. A Symmetrical Outline of Matthew

from Charles H. Lohr, *Catholic Biblical Quarterly* 23 (1961): 427-28.

- A Narrative: Birth and beginnings (1-4)
 - B Sermon: Blessings, entering the kingdom (5-7)
 - C Narrative: Authority and invitation (8-9)
 - D Sermon: Mission discourse (10)
 - E Narrative: Rejection by this generation (11-12)
 - F Sermon: Parables of the kingdom (13)
 - E' Narrative: Acknowledgment by disciples (14-17)
 - D' Sermon: Community discourse (18)
 - C' Narrative: Authority and invitation (19-22)
 - B' Sermon: Woes, coming of kingdom (23-25)
 - A' Narrative: Death and resurrection (26-28)

GOSPEL OF MATTHEW VERSE-BY-VERSE

The Birth of Jesus (chs 1-2)

Genealogy (1:1-17)

Emphasis on Abraham and David

Three sections:

- Abraham to David
- David to Babylonian Captivity
- Bab Capt to Jesus

The 'fourteens' app partly artificial (see 2 Chron 3):
missing Joash, Amaziah, Azariah betw Uzziah and Jotham
missing Jehoiakim betw Josiah and Jeconiah
a play on name "David" is suggested
the 3 consonantal letters DVD add up to fourteen

Genealogy looks like Joseph's, moves through royal line
(contrast Luke: Mary's, Davidic line, but not royal)
but Jer 22:30 curses Matthew's line (Jecooniah)
virgin birth and adoption by Joseph circumvent this curse!

Four women in genealogy (not counting Mary)
Tamar (3) (Gen 38) - Canaanite, incest
Rahab (5) (Josh 2 & 6) - Canaanite, prostitute
Ruth (5) (Ruth) - Moabite, faithful
[Bathsheba] (6) - Uriah's wife
perhaps a reminder of involvement of women in redemption as well as in curse

Birth (1:18-25)

Overlapping details w/ Luke:
virgin conception
birth at Bethlehem

But Matt appears to give Joseph's perspective, Luke Mary's
Joseph's deliberation re/ Mary's pregnancy
annunciation to Joseph
dreams to Joseph re/ flight to Egypt and return

Narrative

betrothed - Jewish engagement stronger than modern Western type
found to be pregnant - presumably by Joseph
righteous man - not sure connection w/ what follows
 how does death penalty come into play if no witnesses?
 not willing to disgrace her - thought she was deranged?
angel's message (cp 1:20, 2:13, 19 and "warned in dream" 2:12, 22)
 son of David
 don't be afraid to take her
 conceived by Holy Spirit
 call name Jesus (*Yeshua* - He [God] saves)
fulfillment of Isa 7:14, 9:6-7, 8:10
Joseph is obedient (see also 2:14, 21, 23)
 takes her as wife
 no sexual relations until after birth

Wise Men (ch 2)

Magoi - same word (in singular) for Simon Magus and for "magician"; otherwise
negative connotation in NT; can mean "scholar," but with star and its meaning,
probably closer to astrologer here; Howard, *Primitive Hebrew Text*, 4 (at 2:1), has
hozim b'kokavim (astrologers).

Herod - background: jealousy involved in killing favorite wife, and two sons (so far); also
concern re/ security of his throne and his dynasty

Gifts – Christmas carol "We Three Kings" emphasizes symbolism:
gold for king
incense for God
myrrh for burial
practically, gifts prob financed flight to Egypt

Flight to Egypt

reasons for this direction
 out of Herod's territory
 different direction than Wise Men
 fulfillments below

Fulfillments:

birth - Isa 7:14 - two fulfillments? don't know whether partly fulfilled by Isaiah's
wife
out of Egypt - Hos 11:1 - looks like typological fulfillment, based on parallelism
between Israel and Messiah (cp servant passages in Isa 40-55 and Jesus'

own meditation on "Israel in wilderness" passages during his temptation)
death of children - Jer 31:15 - children killed in connection with Babylonian
conquest? but deliverance to come? similar situation here, in heart of
salvation history
Nazarene - no specific passage worded like this, but probably refers to use of title
"Branch" for Messiah, one of words for which is "*nezer*"

Preparation for Jesus' Ministry (3:1-4:11)

Preaching of John the Baptist (3:1-12)

Summary Message: repent for kingdom of heaven has arrived/come near

Fulfillment: Isa 40:3: note context: speaking comfort to Jerusalem; iniquity removed;
preparation for the LORD's coming; glory of LORD revealed, all flesh will see it

John's clothing: traditional prophetic attire? cp Ascension Isaiah 2:7-11

Response: large crowds; even Pharisees and Sadducees came for baptism

More Detail on Message:

- must live lives consistent with repentance
 - baptism not enough?
 - ancestry not enough
 - already axe laid to root

the Coming One:

- greater than John, not worthy to be his servant
- baptism w/ HS and w/ fire
- figure of winnowing, harvest

Baptism of Jesus (3:13-17)

John recognizes him
as Messiah yet?

- or from childhood acquaintance?

Jesus' baptism to fulfill all righteousness

- perhaps baptism as symbol of judgment

- see Kline, *By Oath Consigned* for baptism as judgment

- Jesus identifying with his people

God's sign

- heaven opened

- Holy Spirit descends like a dove

- voice from heaven:

Son, beloved, well-pleased

The Temptation of Christ (Matt 4:1-11)

Compare and Contrast with:

 Temptation of Adam and Eve in Garden

 Temptation of Israel in Wilderness

First Temptation (vv 3-4)

 Jesus is presumably very hungry by this time

 command stones to become bread

 show self to be Son of God?

 use miracles for own comfort, advantage?

 Jesus' response: Deut 8:3

 not by bread alone (note context)

 depend on God for everything

Second Temptation (vv 5-7)

 jump off temple pinnacle

 show others you are Son of God?

 short-circuit the atonement?

 use miracles to wow audience?

 fulfill "come suddenly to his temple"?

 Satan can quote Scripture, too!

 Ps 91:11-12 (note context)

 Jesus' response: Deut 6:16

 don't put God to test

 note context here and ref to Ex 17:7

Third Temptation (vv 8-10)

 note different order in Luke

 does Satan repeat temptations?

 seems very blatant, not subtle like others

 become Messiah without opposition?

 compromise in order to do good?

 take Satan's word over God's?

 Jesus' response: Deut 6:13, 10:20

 worship God only

Jesus' Ministry Begins (Matt 4:12-25)

Beginning of Galilean Ministry (vv 12-17)

John arrested (see Matt 14:3ff)

Jesus settles in Capernaum rather than Nazareth
fulfilment of Isa 9:1-2

Jesus' message: cp with John Baptist's, Matt 3
repent
kingdom is at hand/has come

Calling of the Four Fishermen (vv 18-22)

Peter and Andrew

James and John

follow me

become man-fishers

relation to other calling accounts?

John 1:35-42 is considerably earlier, probably explains why they leave
everything now

Mark 1:16-20 is same incident as Matthew

Luke 5:2-11 is a later incident

Ministering to a Great Multitude (vv 23-25)

summary of Jesus' early ministry, before opposition fully developed
teaching in synagogues:

proclaiming good news re/ kingdom

healing

drawing large crowds from considerable distances

The Sermon on Mount (Matt 5-7)

Structure:

Introduction (5:1-16)

Teaching about the Law (5:17-48)

(True and False Interpretation)

Rewards (6:1-21)

(True and False Outworking)

Security (6:22-34)

(True and False Security)

True and False Judgement (7:1-23)

Conclusion (7:24-29)

(True and False Reaction)

Some Details:

crowds amazed at authority of his teaching in contrast to scribes (7:28-29); so perhaps not to be understood merely as repetition of OT law

Introduction (5:1-16)

Blessings (5:3-12)

true blessedness is not now, but then; it is not having, but being; it is even a certain wretchedness because sin is still given (rather) free rein

Salt and Light (5:13-16)

small things which produce large effects; salt: taste, preservation, sting?
light: visibility (but see 6:1-21), illumination

Teaching about the Law (5:17-48)

Jesus not to destroy but fulfill
Not a letter to disappear until all happens
Don't you abolish
Righteousness must exceed scr & Pharisees'

Anger (5:21-26)

included under category "murder"
reconciliation takes precedence over worship

Lust (5:27-30)

included under "adultery"
purity takes precedence over physical health

Divorce (5:31-32)

included under "adultery"
developed further in Matt 19

Oaths (5:33-37)

included under category "lying"?
don't make huge promises to strengthen your word; just tell truth
compare w/ Matt 23:16-22 and Jas 4:13-17

Retaliation (5:38-42)

rather, non-resistance
show we really believe what we claim to?

Love for Enemies (5:43-48)

shows likeness to God
shows how His righteousness exceeds that of others

Rewards (6:1-21)

Doing good deeds to be seen by others is this world's "righteousness"; God rewards those deeds which are **really** good

Almsgiving (6:1-4)

not advertised
not recorded?

Prayer (6:5-15)

private not public
simple not elaborate
sample prayer given, "Lord's Prayer"

Fasting (6:16-18)

secret; even hiding effects

Treasure in Heaven (6:19-21)

summary on reward?
certainly insight regarding priorities
transition to next section

Security (6:22-34)

Light of Body (6:22-23)

somewhat puzzling!
spiritual insight vs blindness
prob specialized to money-attitudes,
since "evil eye" meant covetousness

God and Mammon (6:24)

Mammon is Semitic for money, here personified
living for God and living for money are quite inconsistent

Care and Anxiety (6:25-34)

don't worry; what you can't control is more important than what
you can
food and the birds
clothing and the flowers
your righteousness must exceed the pagans'
seek first God's rule and righteousness

He will take care of the rest

True and False Judgement (7:1-23)

Judging Others (7:1-6)

God will not let you get away with a double-standard of judgment
He wants you to put your emphasis on straightening out your own
life

Some will not appreciate your help

Ask, Seek, Knock (7:7-12)

Keep asking God for what is good
Don't be judging His motives
Trust Him by doing good to others

The Narrow Gate (7:13-14)

There aren't many who will enter heaven

Tree Known by Fruit (7:15-20)

Use God's yardstick to evaluate teachers
What they do speaks louder than what they say

I Never Knew You (7:21-23)

Many who profess Jesus and even do great things won't enter
heaven because of their (other) deeds

Conclusion (7:24-29)

Two Foundations (7:24-29)

Parable of building applied to our spiritual lives
Obedience represented by solid foundation, not mere knowledge

Many Miracles (ch 8)

Cleansing a Leper (1-4)

Leper's statement:

you are able to cleanse
if you want to

Jesus' compassion

I want to
touches & cleanses him

Lesson: Who is Jesus?

when others touch a leper, they become unclean

when Jesus touches a leper, leper is cleansed!

Healing Centurion's Servant (5-13)

Condensed version re/ Luke's
e.g., mediation not mentioned
Centurion asks healing for his servant
Jesus ready to go
Centurion expresses his unworthiness
Centurion understands authority
not necessary to go & do it yourself
Jesus' response
amazement at his faith
contrast with Jews
heals servant without going there
Lessons: Jesus can heal at a distance
a hint at the Gospel going to Gentiles

Healing Many People (14-17)

healing, strengthening of Peter's mother-in-law
many others in evening, incl demonized
ful of Isa 53:4: "bore"

Would-Be Followers (18-22)

leaves a crowd behind
wherever? even if no housing?
postponed following? let unsaved do what they can do
let saved do what unsaved cannot

Calming a Storm (23-27)

who is this?
even wind and sea obey!

Healing Gadarene Demoniacs (28-34)

Matthew explicit about two demoniacs
demons know who Jesus is
come before the time?
Demons' request
Jesus lets them enter pigs
Inhabitants ask him to leave

Controversy Develops (ch 9)

Healing a Paralytic (1-8)

Jesus forgives his sins
Scribes complain: this is blasphemy!
Jesus gives visible evidence of his invisible power
Lesson: Jesus' claim supported by miracle

Calling of Matthew (9-13)

Tax collector called and comes
Matthew's friends (?) share dinner w/ Jesus
Pharisees complain: bad associations!
Jesus' response:
doctors associate with sick people
what does Hos 6:6 mean?
Jesus' mission is to call sinners
Lesson: people of God not to be a ghetto

Question about Fasting (14-17)

Why don't Jesus' disciples fast?
Jesus:
not now appropriate
like mourning at a wedding
doesn't fit new situation
like new patch on old cloth
like new wine in old skin
Lessons: doesn't rule out fasting altogether,
but different in new situation which has come

Jairus' Daughter and Bleeding Woman (18-26)

different concentration here than in Luke
woman healed while on way
saved by trusting
Jesus sends off mourners & is ridiculed
little girl raised
news spread broadly
Lessons:
importance of faith
ridicule a hint of coming rejection?

Two Blind Men Healed (27-31)

done indoors rather than in public
story spread in spite of Jesus' warning

Healing a Dumb Man (32-34)

demonized, unique healing

Pharisees: must be Satanic healing!

Compassion of Jesus (35-38)

teaching and healing in all the towns
concern for crowds, like sheep w/o shepherd
pray to God for more workers

Mission of the Twelve (10:1-11:1)

Mission of the Twelve (1-4)

given authority over unclean spirits
apostles named:

Matthew the tax-collector (only apostle-list that calls him 'tax collector')
Cananaean - Aramaic for *zealot*

Commissioning of the Twelve (5-15)

sending restricted to Israelites
message: kingdom of heaven at hand
gracious miracles
dependence on God's provision through hospitality
responsibility of hearers

Coming Persecutions (16-25)

sent like sheep among wolves
persecution by synagogue and government
don't worry about what to say
hated by all, including close relatives
flee persecution
if Jesus persecuted/rejected, so also disciples

Whom to Fear (26-31)

don't fear men, they will be judged
don't hide message
fear God alone
He knows all and values you

Confessing Christ before Men (32-33)

reaping what you plant

Not Peace but a Sword (34-39)

Jesus' "good news" won't bring immediate peace
even close relatives may be your enemies
trust me with your very life

Rewards (10:40-42, 11:1)

your reception really reflects what they think of Jesus, and God the Father
no one who does good will lose their reward

Who is Jesus? (11:2-30)

Messengers from John the Baptist (2-19)

John perhaps has begun to have doubts, since Jesus is not setting up Messianic
kingdom right away

Jesus calls his attention to Isa 35:5-6; 42:18; 61:1

Blessed are those who don't take offense at me
allusion to Isa 8:14?

Jesus' eulogy on John the Baptist (7-15)

John fulfills Mal 3:10

no greater person of natural birth, but least (resurrected?) believer will be
greater

verse 12 tough: 2 alternatives

need violence to get into kingdom

kingdom afflicted by opponents

a great change w/ coming of John, the "Elijah" of the first coming

Jesus' rebuke to that generation (16-19)

like crabby children who don't want to play any game offered

Woe to Unrepentant Cities (20-24)

Chorazin, Bethsaida, Capernaum

far greater evidence given them than to Tyre, Sidon, Sodom

so far greater judgment

Come to Me and Rest (25-30)

the so-called "bolt from the Johannine heaven"

shows Jesus did talk like Gospel of John says

God's mercy to children/simple

mystery of Jesus' person

Jesus as revealer of Father

come, my yoke is easy

More Controversy (ch 12)

Plucking Grain on the Sabbath (1-8)

Pharisees object that disciples are working on Sabb

cp 39 labors of rabbinic literature and question

of minimal amount of work needed to violate Sabb

Example of David
 need to satisfy hunger overrides showbread law?
Example of priests
 need to serve God overrides Sabbath regulations
Something greater than temple is present!
Jesus (as Son of Man) is Lord of Sabbath
 prob an allusion to Dan 7:13-14

Man with Withered Hand (9-14)
 Another Sabbath controversy: Is it lawful to heal?
 Jesus' response: Is it lawful to rescue a sheep?
 How much more to rescue a human!
 Therefore, it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath.
 Heals him, but opponents now begin to plot his death

The Chosen Servant (15-21)
 Jesus continues healings, but discourages publicity
 Fulfillment of Isa 42:1-3: God's servant, has HS, proclaims justice to Gentiles,
 not ostentatious, patient toward the weak,
 successful, nations will trust in him

Jesus and Beelzebul (22-32)
 heals blind and mute demoniac
 crowds begin to wonder if this is Messiah
 Pharisees: he has demonic power!
 Jesus' responses:
 danger to Satan of dividing his forces
 how can you tell where power comes from?
 sign of the kingdom having come
 evidence of power superior to Satan
 importance of choosing right side
 danger of blaspheming HS: prevents forgiveness, presumably by
 preventing repentance

A Tree and its Fruit (33-37)
 need for internal change to produce good works
 judgment will extend to every idle word

Demand for a Sign (38-42)
 Jesus certainly does signs, so problem here seems to be insincerity
 Jesus promises only the "sign of Jonah"
 Matthew mentions burial and resurrection of Jonah
 Mark doesn't record this part of answer

Luke mentions Jonah becoming sign to Ninevites

parallels:

Both Jonah and Jesus have a death & resurrection

Israel unrepentant, as in Jonah's time, but Gentiles repent in droves

Return of Unclean Spirit (43-45)

a parable based on demon phenomena

spirit dwelling in person like person dwelling in house

generation's rejection of Jesus will bring disaster

Mother and Brothers of Jesus (46-50)

spiritual relationship more important than physical

Parables of the Kingdom (13:1-52)

Parable of the Sower (1-9)

broadcast method of planting, poss done before plowing

four kinds of soils (or six) with different responses:

road: seed eaten by birds

thin: no root, burned by sun

weedy: choked by thorns

good: various yields: 100, 60, 30

Purpose of Parables (10-17)

disciples: why parables?

those who have, get; those who don't, lose

a gift of God

fulfillment of Isa 6:9-10

blessed events which are crux of salvation history

Sower Explained (18-23)

seed: word of kingdom

road: don't understand word, Satan takes away

thin: received w/ joy, but no root; trouble or persecution leads to apostasy

weedy: worries of life, deception of riches choke word

good: hears, understands, bears fruit

Parable of Weeds among Wheat (24-30)

kingdom of heaven like this story

enemy scatters weed seed on top of good planting

servants want to uproot weeds

master forbids, let them grow together till harvest

then they will be separated

Parables of Mustard Seed and Leaven (31-33)

mustard seed grows to large shrub/small tree, birds come and build nests in branches
leaven put in dough grows till all is leavened

Use of Parables (34-35)

fulfillment of Ps 78:2

Weeds and Wheat Explained (36-43)

field = world
good seed sown by Son of Man, bad seed sown by Satan
good/bad seeds = sons of kingdom/sons of evil one
harvest = end of age, reapers = angels

Parables of Treasure and Pearl (44-46)

treasure found in field (by agricultural laborer?)
goes and sells everything to buy field
pearl found by pearl merchant
goes and sells everything to buy pearl

Parable of Dragnet (47-50)

reaching from bottom to surface, it catches all it encloses
when full, dragged to shore and fish sorted
thus the angels separate righteous and wicked at end of age

Treasures New and Old (51-52)

disciples claim to understand (!)
Jesus compares scribe trained in kingdom to householder who shows off his treasures, both old and new

Growing Polarization (13:53-16:12)

Rejection at Nazareth (13:53-58)

same incident as Mk 6:1-6, but not same as Lk 4:16-30
couldn't understand source of Jesus' wisdom
don't consider what his miracles might say about this
Jesus won't/can't do many miracles on acct of their unbelief

Lessons:

hardness of heart in face of powerful evidence
linkage of faith and God's work

Death of John the Baptist (14:1-12)

account given as flashback to explain Herod's theory
John imprisoned for criticizing Herod's marriage
Herod wanted to kill him, but afraid to
tricked by wife Herodias and her daughter
Herod's theory prob an indicator of his guilty conscience
story reaches Jesus via John's disciples

Lessons:

danger of confronting sin
warning of what Jesus is to face

Feeding the Five Thousand (14:13-21)

Jesus wants to get away from crowds due to news above
but they follow him
Jesus has compassion on crowd, heals many
Feeds them instead of sending them away
more leftovers than original food!

Lessons:

prophet like Moses:
feeding in wilderness, but
some features more impressive than manna
Jesus' compassion

Walking on Water (14:22-33)

sends disciples off in boat & dismisses crowd (John 6:15 explains)
spends several hours alone in prayer (temptation? prep for coming crucifixion?)
walks to them on water sometime after 3 AM
Peter's request and subsequent failure

Lessons:

Jesus flees temptation?
Jesus rescues his disciples
Jesus encourages Peter's faith and rebukes his weakness

Healing Sick at Gennesaret (14:34-36)

back over on W side of lake
men recognize Jesus, bring sick, who are healed merely by touching his garment
Lesson: healing like that of woman w/ hemorrhage

Tradition of the Elders (15:1-20)

another confrontation w/ scribes & Pharisees
they rebuke disciples (& Jesus?) for breaking tradition
Jesus rebukes them for breaking God's law to keep their traditions
e.g., Corban vs. 5th commandment
real defilement comes out from within, not vice versa
Lessons:
the truth will be offensive to some
be careful whom you choose as your guides
need to distinguish picture from reality

Canaanite Woman's Faith (15:21-28)

Jesus at first ignores her request
then says he is sent only to Israel
finally commends her faith for her quick and humble response
Lesson:
Sometimes God doesn't seem very compassionate
God rewards humility, persistence

Healing Many (15:29-31)

another summary of Jesus' healing ministry
heals all sorts of diseases, God is glorified

Feeding of Four Thousand (15:32-39)

from Mark, this also East of lake, so perhaps mainly Gentiles

Demand for a Sign (16:1-4)

opponents want a sign from heaven
some manuscripts have him give "sign," others just refusal
sign from heaven is common weather-lore
ironic, humorous, prob original
otherwise, just 2nd reference to Jonah (see 12:39)
Lesson: we need to make good use of the evidence God provides

Leaven of Pharisees & Sadducees (16:5-12)

disciples misread Jesus' figurative remark
after Jesus' prodding, they realize he is speaking of danger
in teaching of Pharisees & Sadducees
Lesson: some teaching out there is quite dangerous

Preparing the Disciples (16:13-20:34)

Peter's Declaration (16:13-20)

Jesus' question
Popular answers
Peter's declaration
Jesus' response:
validation
foundation
victory
consequences
temporary secret

Jesus Foretells His Death & Resurrection (16:21-28)

from then on: the disciples now ready?
Peter is not!
God's way is victory thru sacrifice
Jesus' prediction of kingdom

Jesus Transfigured (17:1-13)

prob partial fulfillment of prediction above
to inner three only
prob what John has in mind in Jn 1:14; 1 Jn 1:1; 4:14
Peter's proposal: here to stay?
the Voice: be quiet & listen to Jesus!
again, keep secret
disciples' question about Elijah

Healing Demonized Boy (17:14-20)

"moon struck"? actually demonized
disciples couldn't heal, lacked faith
Jesus rebukes them, casts out demon

Jesus Again Foretells Death & Resurrection (17:22-23)

Payment of Temple Tax (17:24-27)

two-drachma (= 1/2 shekel) tax is religious, not secular
mandated by OT law (Ex 30:13ff)
Jesus (& Peter) as sons are exempt!

Greatest in Kingdom (18:1-5)

Matt's emphasis on disciples asking Jesus
humility requisite for salvation & greatness

Temptations to Sin (18:6-9)

better to suffer great harm than cause another to sin
better to suffer great harm than sin oneself

Parable of Lost Sheep (18:10-14)

different occasion than in Luke
don't despise even least person

Brother Who Sins (18:15-20)

steps for reconciliation or judgment
God's authority behind church's (proper) actions

Parable of Unforgiving Servant (18:21-35)

believers must be ready to forgive far beyond normal expectation
compare situation to that of two debtors
strong statement at end (35)

Teaching about Divorce (19:1-12)

Pharisees ask about lawful reasons for divorce
Jesus: don't break what God has joined
Pharisees: what about Moses command? (Dt 24:1)
Jesus: a permission, not command; for hardness of heart;
not at beginning; divorce & adultery
disciples: better not to marry!
Jesus: perhaps (?), but not everyone can handle this!

Little Children Blessed (19:13-15)

Jesus' response to disciples' rebukes

Rich Young Man (19:16-30)

Jesus: keep commandments to enter life
fellow: have kept everything
Jesus: to be complete, give away your property
fellow leaves
Jesus: hard for rich to enter kingdom of heaven

disciples: we've left everything; what do we get?
Jesus: 100x as much! but 1st will be last...

Parable of Vineyard Workers (20:1-16)
picture of God's grace in rewards
and how mercenary attitudes rewarded
explains 1st last...

Jesus Foretells Death & Resurrection Third Time (20:17-19)
Matt (Mk & Lk) emphasize that disciples told in advance

Request of James and John (20:20-28)
mother involved too; not sure who is driving force
Jesus: can they drink the cup?
disciples angry (J & J trying to pull a fast one?)
Jesus gives proper leadership attitudes

Healing Two Blind Men (20:29-34)
two (vs Mark and Luke)
going out of Jericho (Mt & Mk vs Lk)
they recognize his Messiahship
Jesus shows compassion

The Last Week (chs 21-23)

Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem (21:1-11)
narrated in all four Gospels
Matthew makes clear that two animals used
seems to involve miraculous foreknowledge
Matthew notes fulfillment of Zech 9:9
"Hosanna" - Save us!
This is the prophet Jesus
Jesus' claim is Messianic, crowds app don't get it

Temple Cleansed (21:12-17)
in synoptic Gospels, clearly distinguished chronologically from account in John
casts out moneychangers and merchants
two passages Jesus uses in justification Isa 56:7; Jer 7:11
response to anger of opponents over "Hosannas"

Fig Tree Cursed (21:18-22)
Matthew apparently groups curse and fulf together
need to check all parallel passages before drawing conclusions

a lesson on faith
an acted parable?

Jesus' Authority Questioned (21:23-27)

opponents trying to get Jesus to make damaging claim
since they are not really after the truth, Jesus won't give it to them

Parable of Two Sons (21:28-32)

first: rebellious but repents = tax-collectors & harlots
second: good talk, no action = Jewish leadership
attitudes shown in reactions to John the Baptist

Parable of Tenant Farmers (21:33-46)

strong allusion to Isa 5:1-7 makes it obvious (to leaders, at least) what parable is about
if vineyard = Israel, tenants = leaders/Israelites
crowd's reaction condensed differently in 3 Gospels
implied in Ps 118:22 (rejected cornerstone)
leaders want to kill him, but afraid of crowd

Parable of Marriage Feast (22:1-14)

further clarification of what is going on here
unwilling invitees = leaders (rebellious)
replacement invitees = lower classes, undesirables
(parallel parable in Luke makes Gentiles more obvious)
fellow w/o proper garment = no nonchalance allowed

Paying Taxes to Caesar (22:15-22)

attempt to trap Jesus: cp John 7:53-8:11
looks perfect: if "yes" Pharisees will tell people
if "no" Herodians will tell Pilate
Jesus' perfect response escapes trap, shows opponents hypocrisy, and provides guidelines
for our relations to govt!

Question about Resurrection (22:23-33)

Sadducees deny resurrection (not believers in immortality of soul, but in death as the end)
Jesus' response not entirely clear: apps that he responds with a Moses passage, that
pictures reference to dead people, and relates to a central theme of the covenant
rather than the peripheral one of levirate marriage

Great Commandment (22:34-40)

lawyer may be trying to show Jesus up, but Jesus' response in Mark 12 suggests not, or
that Jesus is reaching out to him

Question about David's Son (22:41-45)

turns tables on Pharisees, but also reaching out to them
this ends attempts to trap Jesus in words; too risky

Scribes and Pharisees Denounced (23:1-36)

Jesus' final warning to scribes & Pharisees
talk but no action
make it hard for others to come to God
looking out for own reputation
exalting selves
keeping others from God
devouring widows' houses
making converts of the wrong sort
twisting the law: oaths
majoring on minors
externalism
sons of those who murdered prophets
facing massive judgment
disaster to come on this generation

Lament over Jerusalem (23:37-39)

Jesus' desires and their reaction
house left desolate
hint of repentance at last days

The Olivet Discourse (chs 24-25)

Named for location at which it was given, on Mount of Olives
Paralleled in all three Synoptic Gospels:
Mark 13; Luke 21

Destruction of Temple Foretold (24:1-2)

Jesus has just left temple for last time in public ministry
Disciples excited about bldgs, some of most impressive in entire Roman world
Jesus response: these will one day be leveled

Beginning of Woes (24:3-14)

They cross Kidron Valley to east to Mt Olives
Disciples ask for private explanation
Their Qs:
(1) When will these things happen?
(2) What will be sign of your coming and end of age?
Presumably Jesus' response deals with both

Danger of being misled by false Messiahs (4-5)
End is preceded by beginning of birth pangs (6-8)
 wars & reports of such
 famines & earthquakes here & there
Then (end? beginning of end? interadvent period?) (9-12)
 persecution of Jesus' followers
 hated by all nations
 apostasy
 false prophets
 lawlessness, lovelessness
Two encouragements (13-14)
 those who endure will be saved
 Good news will go to all nations before end

The Great Tribulation (24:15-28)

Abomination of desolation spoken of by Daniel (15)
 Dan 9:27 - last week of Daniel's 70; he (Messiah? prince who shall come?) will
 stop sacrifice
 Dan 11:31 - king of North (prob Antiochus Epiphanes, c 168 BC) will stop
 sacrifices
 Dan 12:11 - 1290 days after abomination of desolation (to end of these wonders?
 to shattering power of holy people?)
Get out of there! (16-20)
Great tribulation (21-28)
 worst in history of world
 would destroy all flesh, but shortened for elect's sake
 false Messiahs & false prophets doing miracles
 elect not deceived (because told in advance?)
 don't believe 2nd hand accounts of 2nd coming
 lightning and vulture analogies

Coming of the Son of Man (24:29-31)

the real coming is **after** great tribulation (29)
the signs (29)
 sun darkened
 moon also
 stars fall
 powers of heaven shaken
the coming (30-31)
 sign of Son of Man visible in sky
 all tribes mourn
 comes on clouds w/ power and glory
 sends angels w/ trumpet to gather elect

Lesson of the Fig Tree (24:32-35)

- a parable
- fig's branches and leaves foretell summer
- so events (above) foretell coming
- it all happens in one generation
- I guarantee it

Unknown Day and Hour (24:36-44)

- signs not such as to calculate exact time
- not even Son knows/knew
- like days of Noah
 - business as usual till judgment overtakes
 - one taken, one left
- unknown time (like thief's coming), but be alert

Faithful and Unfaithful Servant (24:45-51)

- two cases re/ overseer slave:
 - (1) faithful in responsibilities, rewarded (45-47)
 - (2) wicked, thinks master delayed, misuses position, surprised by return, cut in two (48-51)

Wise and Foolish Bridesmaids (25:1-13)

- two cases re/ bridesmaids
- gone out to meet bridegroom & procession
 - (1) wise, took (extra) oil for lamps
 - (2) foolish, didn't take oil
- coming delayed, all fall asleep
- foolish off looking for oil and shut out of banquet
- looks like two paired parables (servants, bridesmaids)
 - 1st: master returns sooner than expected
 - 2nd: master returns later

Parable of Talents (25:14-30)

- a third return parable with shift in emphasis back to faithfulness here
- master gives slaves money to trade with while away
 - (1 talent = 60-75 lb silver, c 20 yrs wages)
- comparable reward for comparable faithfulness
- wickedness, laziness also rewarded
- excuses won't work
- unfaithfulness & excuse shows he doesn't know God

Judgment of the Nations (25:31-46)

when the Son of Man returns in glory
a judgment of nations (as individuals)
like separation of sheep from goats
parallel features mention:
 food for hungry
 drink for thirsty
 hospitality for strangers
 clothing for naked
 care for sick
 visitation for prisoners
the decision is clear-cut
doing these things to "least of these my brothers" is doing it to Jesus
righteous to everlasting life
wicked to everlasting punishment

The Plot to Kill Jesus (26:1-16)

Prediction and Plot (1-5)

Jesus again predicts crucifixion, just two days before Passover
Leaders planning this very thing, but had planned to postpone due to danger of riot

Anointing at Bethany (6-13)

Woman anoints Jesus' head with very expensive perfume
Disciples angry at this waste of money, better given to poor
Jesus defends her:
 she did something good
 you always have the poor, but not always me
 she has prepared my body for burial

Judas Agrees to Betray Jesus (14-16)

perhaps Judas angered at this
goes to leaders to get offer for betrayal
they agree on 30 pieces of silver (prob shekels, so about 120 days' wages)
Judas begins looking for opportunity
 (and finds one during feast, so that leaders change their plans)

The Last Supper (26:17-35)

Preparations for Passover with the Disciples (17-19)

Matthew's account quite brief
Disciples give message to so-and-so to get place
Disciples make preparations

Betrayer Identified (20-25)

Jesus predicts betrayal by one of twelve
Each disciple asks, "It isn't me, is it?"
Jesus' response: he dips with me in same dish
(further limiting?); warning of danger for betrayer
Judas identified (apparently not understood by others)

Institution of Lord's Supper (26-30)

during the meal
takes bread and cup from passover meal
bread represents Jesus' body
cup (wine) his blood "of the covenant"
Jesus takes a Nazarite vow?

Peter's Denial Foretold (31-35)

disciples will scatter in fulfillment of Zech 13:7
Peter: not me!
Jesus: yes, you! 3 times before cock-crow
Peter (and others): never!

Jesus' Death (26:36-27:66)

Prayer in Gethsemane (26:36-46)

coming from place of last supper, traditionally in upper city
garden of "olive press," across Kidron Valley; several sites have been suggested
disciples asked to stay awake, but fail
Jesus' grief, anxiety, sadness to point of death
His request for cup to pass
His submission if this not possible

Jesus Arrested (26:47-56)

great crowd w/ swords and clubs
Judas' kiss
slave's ear cut off
Jesus' rebuke to disciples: don't need your help;
Scripture must be fulfilled
Jesus' rebuke to crowd: coming against a terrorist?
Scripture must be fulfilled
disciples flee to safety

Jesus Before the Council (26:57-68)

preliminary hearing (see 27:1; Lk 22:66-71 for formal trial)
Peter follows at distance (narration in next section)

unsuccessful attempt to get (consistent) testimony

sample: what did Jesus say about destroying temple?

high priest charges Jesus on oath to testify whether or not he is the Messiah, the Son of God

Jesus' oath: "you have said so"; in context means "yes," though poss w/ connotation of reluctance; cp "I am" of Mk 14:62 and reaction of HP and Sanhedrin; note Jesus' follow-up words

Jesus condemned as worthy of death

Peter Denies Jesus (26:69-75)

probably going on at same time (see Lk 22:55-61 and Jn 18:25-27)

three occasions, with some complexity

Peter's oath: "I don't know the man!"

remembers Jesus' prediction, goes and weeps bitterly

Jesus Brought before Pilate (27:1-2)

early morning decision of Sanhedrin

turned over to Pilate, the Roman governor

Judas' Remorse and Suicide (27:3-10)

Judas' reaction: what had he expected?

"I have sinned in betraying innocent blood!"

No sympathy from leaders, goes and hangs self

Their disposal of returned blood money

The fulfillment: Zech 11:12-13; Jer 32:6-9?

Jesus Questioned by Pilate (27:11-14)

Pilate: "Are you king of the Jews?"

Jesus' answer same as in 26:25, 64: yes, with some ambiguity

Pilate's reaction:

takes no action such as expected if Jesus were claiming competition to Caesar
astonished at Jesus' silence before accusers

Jesus Sentenced to Die (27:15-26)

Pilate's attempt to get crowd on Jesus' side

knows leaders betrayed Jesus for envy

has heard warning from own wife

But crowd has been sold on Barabbas

The blood scene:

Pilate: washes his hands

Crowd: his blood be on us and our children!

Soldiers Mock Jesus (27:27-31)

several hundred men at governor's HQ
stage a mock coronation with brutality
Jesus led off to be crucified

Jesus Crucified (27:32-44)

Simon carries cross
crucified at "skull place" (skull-shaped hill?)
Jesus won't drink drugged wine
gambling for clothes; best text of Matt doesn't mention Ps 22 prediction
the charge: "king of the Jews"
the robbers: Matt does not narrate their repentance
mockery by passers-by, even leaders (the last temptation?)

Jesus Dies (27:45-56)

darkness from noon to 3 PM
Jesus' shout and Ps 22:1
misunderstood as cry to Elijah
Jesus gives up his spirit
temple curtain ripped
tombs opened (and later appearances of saints)
centurion's response: "Truly, God's Son!"
women observing

Jesus Buried (27:57-61)

Joseph of Arimathea gets body
puts it in his new tomb, closed w/ large stone
women observing

The Tomb Guarded (27:62-66)

next day (Sabbath?), leaders concerned about possible fraud
Pilate allows tomb to be guarded

Jesus' Resurrection (ch 28)

Actual resurrection narrated by no one, but events surrounding empty tomb and post-resurrection appearances in all four Gospels, also Acts and 1 Cor 15

The Empty Tomb, the Angel and Jesus (28:1-10)

women come to tomb (two women named); narr prob compressed
they and guards see angel, but prob not simultaneously
angel's message: Jesus not here, has risen, will appear to you in Galilee
women meet Jesus on way to tell disciples; he repeats message for them re/ Galilee

The Guards Report (28:11-15)

some of guard report to chief priests
they & elders consult, bribe guards to spread stolen body story
story continues to day Matthew wrote

The Disciples Commissioned (28:16-20)

disciples go to Galilee to mountain Jesus had specified
this is prob only post-res appearance where place specified in advance; prob = "over 500"
in 1 Cor 15:6; fits "some doubted"

Jesus' commission to his followers:

Father has given me all authority in universe

I am commissioning you to go everywhere and make followers of me: baptizing,
teaching

I am with you every day to end of age