

A wide-angle photograph of a desert landscape. In the foreground, a dirt road with tire tracks leads from the bottom center towards the middle ground. The terrain is sandy and sparsely covered with small, dry bushes. In the background, a range of rugged, brown mountains stretches across the horizon under a pale, overcast sky. The overall mood is desolate and expansive.

# The Gospel of Matthew

WHY DID THE KING COME BUT NOT THE KINGDOM?

# Outline to the book of Matthew:

## I. The King Has Come 1:1-13:53

1. *The Incarnation and the preparation of the King 1:1 – 4:11*
2. *The Declaration of the Principles of the King 4:12 – 7:29*
3. *The Manifestation of the King 8:1 – 11:1*
4. *The Opposition to the King 11:2 – 13:53*

## II. The Kingdom Has Not 13:54-28:20

5. *The Reaction of the King, 13:54 – 19:2*
6. *The Formal Presentation and Rejection of the King, 19:3 – 25:46*
7. *The Crucifixion and the Resurrection of the King, 26:1 – 28:20*

\*\*\*Subpoints follow Stanley Toussaint's seven main divisions outlined in his commentary.

# I. THE KING HAS COME 1:1 – 13:53

The Declaration of the Principles of the King 4:12 – 7:29

(Matthew 5:1-7:29)

*“The Sermon on the Mount”*

# Outline:

1. The non-literal, historical, grammatical approaches
2. The literal, historical, grammatical approaches
3. Alternative literal, historical, grammatical approach

# 1- The non-literal, historical, grammatical approaches

## 1) The soteriological interpretation

- Notes:

- In speaking of the SoTM Pope John Paul II said it was “**pure gospel**”
- This view sees the SoTM providing the way of salvation.
- “This sermon is a masterful exposition of the law and a potent assault on Pharisaic legalism, closing with a call to **true faith and salvation** (7:13-29).”

- MacArthur Study Bible

# 1- The non-literal, historical, grammatical approaches

## 1) The soteriological interpretation

- Conclusions:

- The Sermon is about the true intent of the Mosaic Law.
- No one was EVER saved by the Mosaic Law.
- The sermon does not deal with justification.
- IF this sermon dealt with justification before God then the other NT authors are all heretics.

# 1- The non-literal, historical, grammatical approaches

## 2) The sociological interpretation

- Notes:
  - Jesus is teaching eternal principles that will impact the world socially.
  - If society implemented these principles, then the world would improve.
  - This view is largely adopted in the SOCIAL justice circles of evangelicalism.

# 1- The non-literal, historical, grammatical approaches

## 2) The sociological interpretation

- Conclusions:
  - Mankind is radically depraved.
  - Mankind is under conscience.
  - Man has the knowledge, but not the ability to do good and not do evil.
  - Even Jews, who have the law, do not have the ability to do it in a way that the perfect righteousness of God is achieved.



# Outline:

1. The non-literal, historical, grammatical approaches
2. The literal, historical, grammatical approaches
3. Alternative literal, historical, grammatical approach