

The background of the image is a wide-angle photograph of a desert. A light-colored dirt road with visible tire tracks curves from the bottom left towards the center of the frame. The road is flanked by sparse, low-lying desert vegetation. In the distance, a range of rugged, brown mountains rises against a pale, overcast sky. The overall tone of the image is muted and atmospheric.

The Gospel of Matthew

WHY DID THE KING COME BUT NOT THE KINGDOM?

➤ The textual flow:

Contextual Helps:

- 1) The gospel of the kingdom –
- 2) The rejection of John –
- 3) The rejection of Jesus –
- 4) The training of the disciples –
- 5) The judgment of this generation –

➤ The textual flow:

Contextual Helps:

- 1) The gospel of the kingdom – The ministry of John, Jesus, and their disciples in declaring the made ready Kingdom offered to Israel.
- 2) The rejection of John –
- 3) The rejection of Jesus –
- 4) The training of the disciples –
- 5) The judgment of this generation –

➤ The textual flow:

Contextual Helps:

- 1) The gospel of the kingdom –
- 2) The rejection of John – John the baptizer was put to death by the Herodians.
- 3) The rejection of Jesus –
- 4) The training of the disciples –
- 5) The judgment of this generation –

➤ The textual flow:

Contextual Helps:

- 1) The gospel of the kingdom –
- 2) The rejection of John –
- 3) The rejection of Jesus – The religious leaders gave public false testimony of the Messiah's identity and works.
- 4) The training of the disciples –
- 5) The judgment of this generation –

➤ The textual flow:

Contextual Helps:

- 1) The gospel of the kingdom –
- 2) The rejection of John –
- 3) The rejection of Jesus –
- 4) The training of the disciples – Following the public rejection, Jesus turned His focus on training His disciples in kingdom teaching, and future ministry.
- 5) The judgment of this generation –

➤ The textual flow:

Contextual Helps:

- 1) The gospel of the kingdom –
- 2) The rejection of John –
- 3) The rejection of Jesus –
- 4) The training of the disciples –
- 5) The judgment of this generation – The suppression of truth regarding Jesus' identity, work, and offer of the kingdom led to a pronouncement of judgment upon that rejecting generation.

➤ The hostile groups:

- 1) Pharisees –
- 2) Herodians –
- 3) Sadducees –
- 4) Lawyer (Scribe) –

Contextual Helps:

➤ The hostile groups:

Contextual Helps:

- 1) **Pharisees** – The most prominent Jewish group known for their strict adherence to both the written Torah and their body of oral traditions.
- 2) **Herodians** –
- 3) **Sadducees** –
- 4) **Lawyer (Scribe)** –

➤ The hostile groups:

Contextual Helps:

- 1) Pharisees –
- 2) Herodians – a Jewish group of supporters of the Herodian dynasty. They favored Roman rule and Hellenistic culture to ensure political stability.
- 3) Sadducees –
- 4) Lawyer (Scribe) –

➤ The hostile groups:

Contextual Helps:

1) **Pharisees** –

2) **Herodians** –

3) **Sadducees** – A wealthy, aristocratic Jewish group largely comprising priests and high-ranking families. Known for their rejection of non-biblical oral laws and traditions, holding to a literal interpretation of the Torah, but adhering to a denial of the resurrection of the dead and existence of angels.

4) **Lawyer (Scribe)** –

➤ The hostile groups:

Contextual Helps:

- 1) Pharisees –
- 2) Herodians –
- 3) Sadducees –
- 4) Lawyer (Scribe) – An expert in Jewish law. They were educated men who were responsible for copying, interpreting, and teaching the law, as well as settling legal disputes within the religious community.

➤ The hostile groups:

Contextual Helps:

1) Pharisees –

2) Herodians –

3) Sadducees –

4) Lawyer (Scribe) –

*** **The Sanhedrin** – The highest legislative and judicial body of Jewish society, comprised of Pharisees, Sadducees, and Scribes (lawyers from both groups). The Herodians had a conflicting and cooperating association with the Sanhedrin.

II. THE KINGDOM HAS NOT 13:54-28:20

6. The Formal Presentation and Rejection of the King, 19:3 – 25:46

(Matthew 22:15-40 Pt. 1)

“Hostility Towards the Holy One”

Outline –

1. The Herodian's trap question vv. 15-22
2. The Sadducee's trap question vv. 23-33
3. The Scribe's trap question vv. 34-40
4. The Pharisee's trap question vv. 41-46

Outline –

1. The Herodian's trap question vv. 15-22
2. The Sadducee's trap question vv. 23-33
3. The Scribe's trap question vv. 34-40
4. The Pharisee's trap question vv. 41-46

1. The Herodian's trap question vv. 15-22

A. Determining what it says:

- The Pharisees plot a trap v. 15 (cf. Lk. 20:20)
- Their trap: vv. 16-17
 - 1) It was bi-partisan v. 16a
 - 2) It was disingenuous v. 16b
 - 3) It was presumptive v. 16c
 - 4) It was ill-motivated v. 17

1. The Herodian's trap question vv. 15-22

A. Determining what it says:

- Jesus responds vv. 18-22
 - It was knowledgeable v. 18a
 - It was a denouncement v. 18b
 - It was ingenious vv. 19-22
 - A. If He says “yes” to Caesar’s tax
(Pharisee’s charge Him)
 - B. If He says “no” to Caesar’s tax
(Herodians charge Him)

1. The Herodian's trap question vv. 15-22

B. Determining what to do:

- The tool of discernment!
- The doctrine of persecution (cf. Jn. 15:18-25)
- Our witness often comes through opposition.
- The Bible touches on political things!

Outline –

1. The Herodian's trap question vv. 15-22
2. The Sadducee's trap question vv. 23-33
3. The Scribe's trap question vv. 34-40
4. The Pharisee's trap question vv. 41-46

2. The Sadducee's trap question vv. 23-33

A. Determining what it says:

- The Sadducees turn vv. 23-28
 - 1) It too was bi-partisan v. 23
 - 2) It was biblically informed v. 24
 - 3) It was deceitful vv. 25-28
 - They used a “theological petri dish”

The Sadducee's Theological Petri Dish:

- Seven brothers v. 25
- The first died after he married. v. 25
- Having no offspring. v. 25
- Left his wife to his brother. v. 25
- Likewise, the second and third even to the seventh. v. 26
- Finally, the wife dies also. v. 27
- In the resurrection: “whose wife of the seven will she be? v. 28

2. The Sadducee's trap question vv. 23-33

A. Determining what it says:

- Jesus responds: vv. 29-32
 - 1) It was corrective v. 29a
 - 2) It was biblical vv. 29b-30 (cf. Deut. 25:5)
 - 3) It was instructive vv. 31-32
 - Doctrine of resurrection
 - Doctrine of verbal-plenary inspiration.
- The multitudes are astonished v. 33

2. The Sadducee's trap question vv. 23-33

B. Determining what to do:

- Opposition may come from the biblically informed.
- Avoid “theological petri dishes” they betray a theological priority!
- Are we biblically loyal or theologically loyal?

Summary/Application:

- Jesus faced opposition; we too should expect it.
- Are we biblically loyal and literate?
- Facing opposition well is an opportunity for witnessing

Stand firm in truth, even if the world stands against you!
(2 Timothy 4:1-5)



If you enjoyed these slides,
visit our church website at:

www.FBCEdgewater.org

There, you can...

- Learn more about our church.
- Click on the link, “Recent Sermons,” and you can listen to the audio message that these slides complemented. AND, you can listen to many other messages while you are there. Some messages include a video option.