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MATTHEW				
	Announcement and Arrival of the King Main Emphasis: His Credentials Birth Baptism Temptation CHAPTERS 1-4	Proclamation and Reception of the King Main Emphasis: His Message Sermon on the Mount Miracles Discourses Parables CHAPTERS 5-15	Opposition and Rejection of the King Main Emphasis: His Suffering and Death Spread of opposition Preparation of disciples Final predictions Crucifixion CHAPTERS 16-27	Resurrection and Triumph of the King Main Emphasis: His Conquest God's power Great Commission CHAPTER 28
The King	His identity: Israel's promised King		His destiny: "Crucify Him!"	
Scope	Teaching the vast multitudes		Teaching the Twelve	
Location	Bethlehem and Nazareth	Ministry in Galilee	Ministry in Judea	
People's Reaction	Increased popularity		Increased hostility	
Theme	Jesus is the King, Israel's long-awaited Messiah.			
Key Verses	16:16-19; 28:18-20			
Christ in Matthew	Jesus, the Messiah, fulfills the prophecies, promises, types, and expectations of the Old Testament Scriptures (16:16-19; 28:18-20).			

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Matthew 5:20 ²⁰ For I tell you, unless your righteousness exceeds that of the scribes and Pharisees, you will never enter the kingdom of heaven. ²¹

Who are the Scribes and Pharisees?

How is it possible to have righteousness exceeding the Scribes and Pharisees?

Are we still bound by the law?

3

Matthew 5:21-22 ²¹“You have heard that it was said to those of old, ‘You shall not murder; and whoever murders will be liable to judgment.’ ²² But I say to you that everyone who is angry with his brother will be liable to judgment; whoever insults (Raca) his brother will be liable to the council; and whoever says, ‘You fool!’ will be liable to the hell of fire.

Why does the vs. 21 begin as it does?

What is the impact of the first 3 words of verse 22?

Is Jesus against Moses' law?

Is Jesus saying that anger is equal to murder?

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Matthew 5:23-26 ²³ So if you are offering your gift at the altar and there remember that your brother has something against you, ²⁴ leave your gift there before the altar and go. First be reconciled to your brother, and then come and offer your gift. ²⁵ Come to terms quickly with your accuser while you are going with him to court, lest your accuser hand you over to the judge, and the judge to the guard, and you be put in prison. ²⁶ Truly, I say to you, you will never get out until you have paid the last penny.

What is the fullness of obeying the commandments?

How is it different to go to your brother because he has something against you rather than you have something against him?

Why must we reconcile with our brother prior to our offering?

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Ideas,
Thoughts,
Comments?

Thank you!

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