Introducing the Gospels/Gospel of Matthew

| | The Way the Early Church Taught the Gospels |
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| Ezekiel Had a | Each of the four had the face of a human being, and on the right side each had the face of a lion, and on the |
| Vision | left the face of an ox; each also had the face of an eagle 12 Each one went straight ahead. Wherever the |
| (The Chariot of | spirit would go, they would go, without turning as they went (Ez 1:10, 12) |
| Fire) | |
| John Had a Vision | In the center, around the throne, were four living creatures, and they were covered with eyes, in front and in |
| (The Throne in | back. ⁷ The first living creature was like a lion, the second was like an ox, the third had a face like a man, the |
| Heaven) | fourth was like a flying eagle. 8 Each of the four living creatures had six wings and was covered with eyes all |
| | around, even under its wings. Day and night they never stop saying: "'Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord God |
| | Almighty,' who was, and is, and is to come." (Rev 4:6-8) |
| The Early Had | (1) A Lion holding a scroll. |
| Church 4 Symbols | (2) An Ox holding a scroll. |
| (In Caves and | (3) A Man holding a scroll. |
| Catacombs) | (4) An Eagle holding a scroll |
| How They Saw the | The early church understood the 4 Gospels of the NT as the fulfillment of both visions. Though they differed on |
| Symbols | which Gospel belonged to which symbol, the early church agreed there were only 4 Gospels. |
| The Best | (1) Lion — Matthew — Jesus is King |
| Designation | (2) Ox — Mark — Jesus is the Son of Man who is a Servant. |
| | (3) Man — Luke — Jesus is the Perfect Man, son of Adam. |
| | (4) Eagle — John — Jesus is the Word, the Great I Am, that Ascends to Heaven |

| | The Way We Teach the Gospels |
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| Synoptic | The word Synoptic means "to be read with the same lens." |
| The Synoptic | 3 Gospels in the NT are the Synoptic Gospels: Matthew, Mark and Luke. That's why you see a lot of the same |
| Gospels | material in these Gospels that's "fuller" in Matthew/Luke than it is in Mark. Reason being Mark was written first |
| | and Matthew and Luke used Mark's Gospel as a source. In places, they expand on what Mark does not include |
| | then return to the same general point in the story of Jesus. |
| John | John's Gospel reads much differently than the other 3. That's why it isn't a Synoptic Gospel. It isn't read with |
| | the same lens. John includes material not included with the Synoptics and is out to prove that Jesus is the |
| | Incarnate Word and the Great I Am. |
| What We Have | By explaining the Gospels in the current fashion — which is accurate information — we miss the ability to do like |
| Missed | the early church did. They were able to teach the Gospels with 4 Words: Lion, Ox, Man, Eagle. They had to |
| | because they could have been killed at any moment for being a Christian. |
| Our Approach | So, our approach to the Gospels will follow the approach the early church used. Such a method will help you |
| | to think about each Gospel in light of the others. |

| The Author of the Lion Gospel: Matthew | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------|--------------|------------------|------------------------|
| About the Author | Matthew was an original disciple of Jesus who was a former tax collector and a Levite by birth. Both are | | | | |
| | important. | | | | |
| As a Tax Collector | Matthew would have had to keep meticulous records as a tax collector. His record keeping nature is clearly | | | | |
| | demonstrated in His Gospel in his word for word inclusion of Jesus' Sermon on the Mount beginning in Matthew | | | | |
| | 5 (Blessed are the poor in spirit, etc.). | | | | |
| As a Levite | Matthew was also a Levite (Matthew Levi: "Gift of God" / "Belonging to the Levites). When we think "King" we | | | | |
| | think of ruler and that is true. But when a Levite thought of King, they thought of the reign of the Messiah | | | | |
| | within the Jewish context. | | | | |
| Matthew's Format | Fulfillment of | Immanuel, | Greater than | Reign on David's | Priestly Sacrifice for |
| for a King/Messiah | Abraham's Promise | God with Us | Moses | Throne, Rule the | Atonement |
| | | | | Kingdom | |
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| #1: Jesus is the Fulfillment of Abraham's Promise | | | |
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| 1 This is the genealogy of Jesus the Messiah the son of David, the son of Abraham: ² Abraham was the father of Isaac, Isaac the | | | |
| father of Jacob, Jacob the father of Judah and his brothers ⁵ Salmon the father of Boaz, whose mother was Rahab, `Boaz the father | | | |
| of Obed, whose mother was Ruth. (Matthew 1:1-2, 5) | | | |
| | | | |
| God's Promise and | Go to the land I will show you and I will make your name great (Gen 12)I will descendants as numerous as | | |
| Instructions to | the stars in the sky. So, your offspring shall be (Gen 15). Notice now the genealogy of Jesus doesn't just | | |
| Abraham | include the Jewish patriarchs. It also includes Rahab and Ruth, both Gentiles. | | |
| End of Matthew's | Abraham went to the landNow in Christ we go out from the land to make disciples of all nations (Matthew | | |
| Gospel | 28) | | |

| #2: Jesus is Immanuel, God with Us | | | |
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| ²² All this took place to fulfill what the Lord had said through the prophet: ²³ "The virgin will conceive and give birth to a son, and they | | | |
| will call him Immanuel" (which means "God with us") (Matthew 1:22-23) | | | |
| Isaiah's Prophecy | Immanuel was the name of one of Isaiah's sons that he took with him when Ahaz was terrified of an invasion | | |
| | (Is 7). He did that to let Ahaz know God was with him. He also predicted that another Immanuel would come. | | |
| | And that one is greater because he will be with us always. | | |
| Last Words of | Low I'm with you (Immanuel) always, even until the end of the age. | | |
| Matthew's Gospel | | | |

| #3: Jesus is Greater than Moses | | | |
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| 5 Now when Jesus s | 5 Now when Jesus saw the crowds, he went up on a mountainside and sat down. His disciples came to him, ² and he began to teach | | |
| them ²¹ "You have heard that it was said to the people long ago, 'You shall not murder, and anyone who murders will be subject | | | |
| to judgment.' ²² But I tell you that anyone who is angry with a brother or sister will be subject to judgment. (Matthew 5:1-2, 21-22) | | | |
| Moses | (1) Left Egypt / Went Back to Egypt to Deliver His People | | |
| | (2) Received Law on Mt Sinai | | |
| Jesus | (1) Leaves Israel to go to Egypt / Leaves Egypt for Israel to Deliver His People | | |
| | (2) Doesn't Receive, But Gives New Law in the Sermon on the Mount | | |

| #4: Jesus will Reign on David's Throne and Rule David's Kingdom | | | | |
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| ¹⁷ Thus there were fourteen generations in all from Abraham to David, fourteen from David to the exile to Babylon, and fourteen from | | | | |
| the exile to the Mess | the exile to the Messiah. (Matthew 1:17) | | | |
| The Kingdom of | David's throne was predicted to be an everlasting throne; with the sword never departing from his lineage | | | |
| David | | | | |
| The Kingdom of | Jesus' throne is an everlasting throne. His kingdom and his dominion are not of this world. They are of heaven. | | | |
| Heaven | | | | |
| | ²³ "Therefore, the kingdom of heaven is like a king who wanted to settle accounts with his servants. ²⁴ As he | | | |
| | began the settlement, a man who owed him ten thousand bags of gold ^[h] was brought to him. ²⁵ Since he was | | | |
| | not able to pay, the master ordered that he and his wife and his children and all that he had be sold to repay | | | |
| | the debt (Matthew 18:23-25). | | | |

| #5: Jesus is the Priestly Sacrifice that Atones for Sin | | | | |
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| When Jesus had finis | When Jesus had finished saying all these things, he said to his disciples, 2 "As you know, the Passover is two days away—and the | | | |
| Son of Man will be handed over to be crucified." (Matthew 26:1-2) | | | | |
| Levite Priests | Matthew's tribe were the "priests" of Israel. The Book of Leviticus tells us of their way of life. They made | | | |
| | sacrifices for God's people | | | |
| The Priesthood of | Now, Houston, we could have a problem because Jesus was from the tribe of Judah, not Levi. What's the | | | |
| Jesus | answer? One mysterious individual: Melchizedek, the High Priest of Salem (before it was Jerusalem). Whereas | | | |
| | Levites were national priests to Israel, Melchizedek was a high priest for the world: to Jew and Gentile. | | | |
| | Melchizedek was the Son of the Most High. Jesus is too and he "will save people from their sin" (Matthew | | | |
| | 1:21) | | | |