

Chapter Six

The Sermon on the Mount – Part 2

I. Introduction to Chapter 6

- A. This is part two of Jesus' great series on Godly living
- B. It is directed at Jews, but He is pulling them in the direction of following HIM
- C. These truths that Jesus presents are so profound, and absolutely the greatest truths ever presented, even above those in the Old Testament!

II. Background (5:1,2)

- A. Jesus is in Galilee
- B. He has a massive crowd following Him, wanting Him to only do miracles (4:24)
- C. Jesus ascends a small hill and speaks loud enough for thousands to hear Him
- D. He takes all afternoon to teach all three chapters (5,6,7)

III. Lesson**A. Jesus Teaches on How to Give Your Money to Good Causes (6:1-4)**

1. Alms – almsgiving – liberality – _____.
2. God's people are commanded to care about the needs of others (Dt 15:7-10; Pr 13:7; 14:21, 31; 19:17; 21:13)
3. Here, Jesus speaks as if it was going to be a natural part of their way of life. A continuation of what God expected of a good Bible believing Jew
4. It is part of their personal righteousness (Job 31:16,19)
5. The “synagogue” was a place of worship of God
6. The “norm” for the day, was a great show of personal righteousness, instead of just living righteously – see all the flamboyant giving in the Temple (Mt 21:1-3).
7. An hypocrite was an actor, a fraud, unreal – a reprobate (see 2Cor 13:5)
8. The teaching is clear – if you want your giving to count with God (count for rewards in heaven), then do it the right way:
 - a. Not visibly
 - b. Don't announce your intentions, and your sacrifice being made
 - c. Jesus uses an extreme illustration: don't let your left hand know what your right hand is doing
 - d. So give as secretly as possible
 - e. The idea is to trust God to repay you, not people's response to your actions!

B. Jesus Teaches How to Pray (6:5-15)

1. Notice the “WHEN thou prayest...” – Jesus speaks of it as if it was to be natural
2. The danger was that the “norm” was _____ in their leaders. People picked up the mannerisms, and concepts about prayer from the Pharisees
3. When we pray – the DON'TS
 - a. Enter into our own closet – the smallest room in the house, away from anyone's view
 - b. Pray _____ to your Father – notice the use of the term “Father” in relation to God!!! (Ex 4:22; Isa 63:16; 64:8)
 - c. Pray in _____
 - d. Pray without _____
 - e. Be not like any religion on this planet
 - f. Realize that God already knows perfectly well what you have need of before you ask Him
4. When you pray – Here are the DO's
 - a. Talk to God as your Father, not Creator, Judge, etc.
 - b. Honour Him as God in heaven – the Creator and Ruler over all, even over the devil, and every problem you may be experiencing
 - c. Pray first for God's _____ to come (see Mt 6:33)
 - 1) Kingdom of God – salvation
 - 2) Kingdom of heaven – Millennial Reign

- 3) Most people are only interested in THEIR empire being built
- d. Pray for God's _____ to be done
 - e. Ask God for what you _____ – not for what you want (Phil 4:19)
 - f. Ask for _____
- 1) Be specific (1 John 1:9)
 - 2) Be forgiving yourself (Eph 4:31,32)
 - 3) People OWE you something, yet you are commanded to forgive that DEBT!
- g. Ask God to lead you away from _____
 - h. _____, admit that God is in charge, not you!
5. This is Christ's _____ for prayer, not a specific prayer to pray.
6. Jesus has several prayers recorded:
- a. High priestly prayer in John 17
 - b. Matthew 11:25,26; Luke 10:21
 - c. Prayer at Lazarus' tomb (John 11:41)
 - d. Prayer on Palm Sunday entrance into Jerusalem (John 12:28)
 - e. Jesus promised to pray for the coming of the Holy Spirit (John 14:16)
 - f. Every time we pray in Jesus' name, He agrees to pray with us to the Father (John 16:26)
 - g. Prayer in the Garden of Gethsemane (Mt 26:39,42; Mark 14:36; Luke 22:42)
 - h. Asking God to forgive His murderers (Luke 23:34)
 - i. Giving up His Spirit (Luke 23:46)
7. Prayer is powerless if you have:
- a. An _____ Attitude
 - b. An _____ Spirit (6:14,15)

C. Jesus Teaches on _____ When Praying (6:16-18)

1. "When you fast!" It is _____ for Christians to have to fast. Spiritual warfare is never going to be easy
2. Fasting is best described and explained in Isaiah 58
3. Hypocritical fasting
4. How to fast
 - a. Look your best – outwardly, look normal, work hard
 - b. Do it IN SECRET again, like praying
 - c. Fast toward _____, not to be seen of people!
 - d. God will reward you with the answer to your prayer openly!

D. Teaching About _____ in Heavenly _____ (6:19-24)

1. Treasures on earth
2. Laying them up – storing them away on earth results in: Moths, Rust, Decay/Corruption, Thievery
3. Lay up treasures in Heaven – more real and longer lasting than anything in this world!
4. Also refers to Millennial rewards
5. Jesus now talks about the focus of the attention of two parts of your body:
 - a. Your _____ - Your heart focuses its attention on its treasures
 - b. Your _____ - The focus of your EYE
 - 1) Your eye is an indicator light of the life of a person
 - 2) If it is single focused on good, then the life is wholesome and healthy
 - 3) But if the eye is focused on dark things, then that indicates the life of that person is dark indeed.
6. Serving two masters refers to trying to lay up treasures in BOTH this world, AND in the world to come (_____)
7. Mammon is the _____. Not just *having* money.

E. Teaching on _____ (6:25-33)

1. To "take thought" refers to care, worry, concern, anxiety, _____

2. Things NOT to worry about:
 - a. Your life
 - b. What to eat
 - c. What to drink
 - d. Health
 - e. Clothing
 - f. Life is more than any of that
 3. The rest of Creation is well taken cared of (see Col 1:16,17)
 - a. Birds
 - b. Normal growth
 - c. Lilies
 - d. Grass
 4. Every pagan worries about clothing, marriage, jobs, food, drink, etc
 5. Our heavenly Father knows we have all these needs
 6. Our worry out only to be about
 - a. _____.
 - b. _____.
 - c. _____.
 7. And God will take care of us more and better than he takes care of all of the rest of creation!
 8. Therefore, don't worry about anything else because evil shouldn't surprise you!
- F. Jesus' Authentication of Old Testament Events (6:29)**
1. **Jesus' Use of Old Testament Verses (6:29)**
 - a. Besides the verses of which Jesus says, "It is written," Jesus frequently refers to other passages from the Old Testament. In referring to these other passages, He displays again that the Old Testament is fully accurate and reliable. It is instructive to put together a list of these verses so that one may comprehend "what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height" of Jesus' trust in the Old Testament of His day.
 - b. In Matthew 6:29 Jesus refers to I Kings 10 and 2 Chronicles 9
 - c. In Matthew 8:4 Jesus refers to Leviticus 14
 - d. In Matthew 9:13 Jesus refers to Hosea 6:6
 - e. In Matthew 11:23 Jesus teaches Sodom was a real place which had been destroyed, just as Genesis 19 teaches
 - f. In Matthew 12:3-4 Jesus refers to David eating the shew bread as found in 1 Samuel 21: 1- 7
 - g. In Matthew 12:5 Jesus speaks about the priests working on the Sabbath as related in Num 28:9
 - h. In Matthew 12:7 Jesus refers to Hosea 6:6
 - i. In Matthew 12:40 Jesus refers to Jonah 1:17
 - j. In Matthew 12:41 Jesus refers to Jonah 3:5-10
 - k. In Matthew 12:42 Jesus refers to I Kings 10:1-13 and 2 Chron. 9:1-12
 - l. In Matthew 13:14,15 Jesus refers to Isaiah 6:9,10
 - m. In Matthew 15:4 Jesus refers to Ex. 20:12; 21:17; Lev. 20:9; Dt. 5:16
 - n. In Matthew 15:8,9 Jesus refers to Isaiah 29:13
 - o. In Matthew 17:11 Jesus refers to Malachi 4:5,6
 - p. In Matthew 19:4 Jesus refers to Genesis 1:27
 - q. In Matthew 19:5 Jesus refers to Genesis 2:24
 - r. In Matthew 19:8 Jesus refers to Deuteronomy 24:1
 - s. In Matthew 19:18,19 Jesus refers to Ex 20:12-16; Lev 19:18; and Deut 5:16- 20
 - t. In Matthew 21:16 Jesus refers to Psalm 8:2
 - u. In Matthew 21:42 Jesus refers to Psalm 118:22
 - v. In Matthew 22:32 Jesus refers to Exodus 3:6
 - w. In Matthew 22:37 Jesus refers to Deut 6:5 and 10:12
 - x. In Matthew 22:39 Jesus refers to Leviticus 19:18
 - y. In Matthew 22:44 Jesus refers to Psalm 110: 1
 - z. In Matthew 23:35 Jesus refers to Genesis 4:8,9 and II Chron. 24:20,21

- aa. In Matthew 24:15 Jesus refers to Daniel 9:27 and 12:11
bb. In Matthew 24:37-39 Jesus refers to Genesis 6-9
2. Jesus also authenticates some of the most disputed events of the Old Testament. Although the critics often treat these events as myths, Jesus treats them as factual. These events include:
 - a. Creation (Matthew 19:4 referring to Genesis 1:27);
 - b. Adam and Eve (Matthew 19:4,5 referring to Genesis 1:27 and 2:24);
 - c. The slaying of Abel (Matthew 23:35 referring to Genesis 4:8,9);
 - d. The flood in Noah's day (Matthew 24:37-39 and Luke 17:26-27 referring to Genesis 6-9);
 - e. The existence and destruction of Sodom (Matthew 11:23 and Luke 17:28, 29 referring to Genesis 19);
 - f. The turning of Lot's wife into a pillar of salt (Luke 17:32 referring to Genesis 19:26);
 - g. The burning bush (Mark 12:26 referring to Exodus 3:6);
 - h. The miracle of the manna (John 6:32 referring to Exodus 16);
 - i. The healing wrought by those who looked at the brazen serpent (John 3:14 referring to Numbers 21:8,9);
 - j. The greatness of Solomon (Matthew 6:29 referring to I Kings 10 and II Chronicles 9);
 - k. The historicity of the Queen of Sheba (Matthew 12:42 referring to I Kings 10: 1-13 and II Chronicles 9: 1-12);
 - l. The miraculous supply of meal and oil for the feeding of Elijah by the widow of Sarepta (Luke 4:25-26 referring to I Kings 17:8-24);
 - m. The healing of Naaman the leper (Luke 4:27 referring to II Kings 5);
 - n. The historicity of the account of Jonah and the whale (Matthew 12:40 referring to Jonah 1: 17);
 - o. The repenting of the men of Nineveh (Matthew 12:41 referring to Jonah 3:5-10);
 - p. The authorship of the last chapters of Daniel as being Daniel (Matthew 24:15 referring to Daniel 9:27 and 12:11).
 3. Jesus believed the Old Testament even when it speaks on controversial matters as well as when it speaks of things that go contrary to human reasoning. Jesus does not dispute these things or claim that they are the result of a scribal error, but He receives them, believes them, and hears them. The people of God should follow this example. Gleason Archer wrote:
 4. Nothing could be clearer than that our divine Saviour believed in the literal truthfulness of the entire Old Testament record, whether those accounts dealt with doctrinal matters, matters of science, or history. He who refuses to go along with the Lord in this judgment stands guilty of asserting that God can err (since Jesus is God as well as Man) and that the sovereign Creator (John 1:1-3) stands in need of instruction and correction by the finite wisdom of man.