

Outline of Matthew

1:1-2:23	Prologue
8:1-11:1	Proper Interpretation of the Law
3:1-7:29	Jesus' Miracle and Commission
11:2-13:53	Jesus' Confrontation Religiosity
13:54-19:1	Jesus Identity Manifested
19:2-26:1	Jesus and Final Judgment
26:2-28:20	Crucifixion, Resurrection, Commission

Author

Technically the book is anonymous, yet the church fathers were unanimous that Matthew, one of the 12 apostles was the author. Matthew's name means "gift of the Lord." He was a tax collector who left this work to follow Jesus (Mt.9:9-13). As a tax collector, Matthew possessed the skill of shorthand. This meant that what he wrote from someone speaking was very accurate. For example, the Sermon on the Mount (Mt.5-7) was likely a perfect recording of Jesus' words. Of course, since the Holy Spirit inspired the Bible, it contains the exact words God intended. Mark and Luke call him by his other name, Levi. Instead of writing the book in chronological order, Matthew arranges the Gospel in 5 discussions. This logical outline style make sit easy to locate discussions on various topics.

Jewish Emphasis

Matthew quotes or alludes to more OT passages than any other NT author. Matthew did not explain Jewish customs (contrast with Mark), expecting his readers to understand. He would use Jewish terminology such as "kingdom of heaven" because the Jews were reluctant to use the name

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Jesus, as the Messiah, fulfills the prophecies, promises, and types of the Old Testament (16:16-19; 28:18-20). Matthew identifies the King (chs.1-15), reveals opposition of the King (chs.16-27), and shows us the triumph of the King (ch.28).

of God (3:2). He emphasized that Jesus was the son of David (1:1; 9:27; 12:23; 15:22; 20:30-31; 21:9,15; 22:41-45). He did not restrict it to Jews only because Jesus' statement like the "field is the world" (13:38) clearly is universal. And of course the Great Commission (Mt.28:18-20) is to the world.

Summary

Matthew's Gospel is focused on Israel's Kingly theme. He traces Jesus' ancestors

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that Jesus fulfills the Old Testament predictions of the coming Messiah. Key to this is to show Jesus' Davidic lineage (1:1). He quotes more than 60 Old Testament prophetic passages to prove Jesus fulfilled them. Thus, we often see Matthew referring to "the prophets". Matthew wrote about Jesus' confrontation with the Pharisees and Sadducees. They stubbornly refused to accept Jesus as their Messiah. Jesus rebuked them for their

MATTHEW: 5 SECTION OUTLINE

PROLOGUE	SECTION 1	SECTION 2	SECTION 3	SECTION 4	SECTION 5	CLIMAX
1:1-2:23	3:1—7:29	8:1—11:1	11:2—13:53	13:54—19:1	19:2—26:1	26:2-28:20
Genealogy & Introduction	Jesus' proper interpretation of the Law — Sermon on the Mount	Jesus' miracles and commission of the disciples	Jesus' confrontation with religious leaders — Kingdom parables	Jesus' identity manifested — childlike character	Jesus' last days, and final judgment	Crucifixion, Resurrection, Commission
	καὶ ἐγένετο ὅτε ἐτέλεσεν ...And it came to pass, (7:28)	...And it came to pass, (11:1)	...And it came to pass (13:53)	...And it came to pass (19:1)	...And it came to pass (26:1)	

back to the patriarch Abraham, the father of the Israelite people. Matthew is strongly connected to the Old Testament. He points out that Jesus' teachings are compatible with Biblical Judaism. He also points out that Jesus' life fulfills Old Testament Prophecies. Matthew's purpose is to prove to his Jewish readers that Jesus is their Messiah. Matthew includes nine proof texts unique to him (1:22-23; 2:15; 2:17-18; 4:14-16; 8:17; 12:17-21; 13:35; 27:9-10) to demonstrate

hard hearts, and refusal to recognize the One they were supposedly waiting for. They wanted Messiah to come on their own terms, and what they wanted Him to do.



CHRIST IN MATTHEW

- It was written to reveal that Jesus was the long-awaited Messiah, the King of the Jews, from the line of David (1:1; 9:27; 12:23; 15:22; 20:3-31; 21:9,15; 22:41-45).