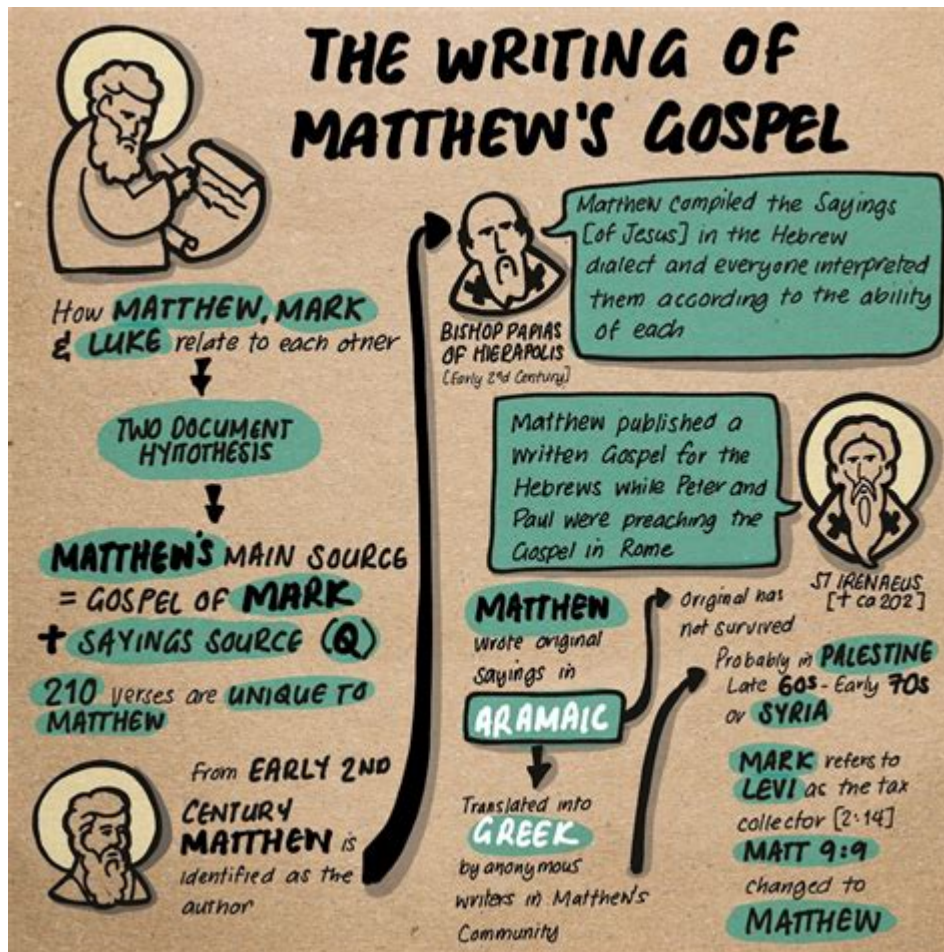


# Commentary On Gospel Of Matthew



## Commentary on the Gospel of Matthew

The Gospel of Matthew, one of the four canonical gospels in the New Testament, holds a unique position in the Christian tradition. Written primarily for a Jewish audience, Matthew emphasizes Jesus as the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy, establishing Him as the Messiah. This commentary seeks to explore the key themes, structures, and theological implications of Matthew's narrative. By delving into the text, we can better understand its significance in the context of early Christianity and its enduring impact on believers today.

## Overview of the Gospel of Matthew

The Gospel of Matthew is traditionally attributed to Matthew, the tax collector and one of Jesus' disciples. Scholars generally date its composition to between AD 70 and 90, a time of significant transition for the early Christian community.

Key characteristics of Matthew's gospel include:

1. Genealogy: Matthew opens with a genealogy tracing Jesus' lineage back to Abraham, emphasizing His Jewish roots.
2. Fulfillment of Prophecy: The text frequently cites the Old Testament to show that Jesus' life and ministry fulfill ancient prophecies.
3. Teaching Emphasis: Matthew contains extensive teachings of Jesus, particularly in the form of parables and the Sermon on the Mount.
4. Community Instruction: The gospel is written with an eye toward instructing the early Christian community in their faith and practice.

## **Structure of the Gospel**

Matthew's gospel is organized into five major sections, mirroring the five books of the Torah, which underscores its Jewish character. Each section concludes with a statement about Jesus' authority.

### **1. The Birth and Early Life of Jesus (Matthew 1-2)**

The opening chapters introduce Jesus' miraculous birth, emphasizing His divine origins through the virgin birth narrative. Matthew highlights the fulfillment of prophecies concerning the Messiah's coming, particularly in the visit of the Magi, the flight to Egypt, and the massacre of the innocents.

Key points:

- The genealogy demonstrates Jesus' Davidic lineage.
- The fulfillment of prophecies establishes His authority.

### **2. The Ministry of Jesus (Matthew 3-10)**

This section covers Jesus' baptism by John the Baptist, His temptation in the wilderness, and the beginning of His public ministry. The Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5-7) serves as a cornerstone of Jesus' teachings, outlining the ethics of the Kingdom of Heaven.

Highlights:

- Beatitudes: The blessings pronounced by Jesus serve as a radical redefinition of happiness and success.
- Teachings on the Law: Jesus clarifies His relationship to the Law, emphasizing internal righteousness over mere external compliance.

### **3. The Miracles and Parables of Jesus (Matthew**

## **11-13)**

Matthew records numerous miracles that demonstrate Jesus' authority over nature, illness, and even death. Parables about the Kingdom of Heaven reveal the nature of God's reign and the call to respond to His message.

Notable features:

- The parable of the sower illustrates different responses to the gospel.
- Miracles serve as signs pointing to Jesus' divine mission.

## **4. The Journey to Jerusalem (Matthew 14-20)**

In this section, Jesus begins His journey toward Jerusalem, where He will face crucifixion. The narrative includes Peter's confession of Jesus as the Christ, highlighting the disciples' growing understanding of Jesus' identity.

Key themes:

- The cost of discipleship is emphasized through Jesus' teachings about self-denial and service.
- The prediction of His death and resurrection foreshadows the climax of the gospel.

## **5. The Passion and Resurrection (Matthew 21-28)**

The final chapters focus on the events leading up to Jesus' crucifixion, His death, and the glorious resurrection. Matthew portrays the trial of Jesus, His suffering, and the fulfillment of scriptural prophecies in His passion.

Significant moments:

- The triumphal entry into Jerusalem signals the beginning of the end of Jesus' earthly ministry.
- The Great Commission in Matthew 28 underscores the call to spread the gospel to all nations.

## **Theological Themes**

The Gospel of Matthew explores several key theological themes that resonate throughout the text.

### **1. Jesus as the Fulfillment of the Law and Prophets**

Matthew explicitly presents Jesus as the fulfillment of the Old Testament,

bridging the gap between the Jewish faith and the emerging Christian belief. This is evident in the numerous quotations from the Hebrew Scriptures that Matthew uses to validate Jesus' identity and mission.

## **2. The Kingdom of Heaven**

The concept of the Kingdom of Heaven is central to Matthew's gospel. Jesus describes this kingdom as both a present reality and a future hope. His parables often illustrate the nature of this kingdom, emphasizing values such as humility, mercy, and justice.

Key aspects:

- The Kingdom is accessible to the poor in spirit and the marginalized.
- The ethical teachings of Jesus reflect the values of this Kingdom.

## **3. Discipleship and Community**

Matthew emphasizes the importance of discipleship and the role of the Christian community. The teachings of Jesus provide a framework for how believers are to live in relation to one another and to the world.

Important teachings:

- The call to love one another as a reflection of Christ's love.
- The necessity of forgiveness and reconciliation within the community.

## **4. The Authority of Jesus**

Throughout the gospel, Jesus' authority is a recurring theme. From His authoritative teachings to His power over demons and nature, Matthew consistently portrays Jesus as the one who has divine authority.

Examples:

- The Sermon on the Mount concludes with the crowd's astonishment at His authority.
- The Great Commission affirms His authority to send disciples into the world.

## **Conclusion**

The Gospel of Matthew is a rich and complex narrative that invites readers into a deeper understanding of Jesus' identity and mission. Its emphasis on Jesus as the fulfillment of the Old Testament, the teachings on the Kingdom of Heaven, and the call to discipleship provide valuable insights for both

historical and contemporary readers. As the early Christian community grappled with its identity in a changing world, Matthew's gospel served as both a theological foundation and a practical guide for living out the faith. Today, it continues to challenge and inspire believers, offering timeless truths about the nature of God and the call to follow Christ.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What are the main themes discussed in the Gospel of Matthew?**

The Gospel of Matthew primarily discusses themes such as the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecies, the nature of the Kingdom of Heaven, discipleship, and the importance of ethical living as taught by Jesus.

### **How does Matthew's genealogy of Jesus differ from that in other Gospels?**

Matthew's genealogy emphasizes Jesus' Jewish heritage by tracing his lineage back to Abraham, highlighting his role as the Messiah. This contrasts with Luke's genealogy, which goes back to Adam and emphasizes Jesus' universal significance.

### **What is the significance of the Sermon on the Mount in Matthew's Gospel?**

The Sermon on the Mount outlines Jesus' core teachings, including the Beatitudes and the Lord's Prayer, offering a radical vision of ethics and spirituality that challenges social norms and emphasizes love, mercy, and righteousness.

### **How does Matthew portray the relationship between Jesus and the Pharisees?**

Matthew portrays a complex relationship, depicting the Pharisees as often in opposition to Jesus. He critiques their legalism and hypocrisy while emphasizing the importance of genuine faith and righteousness over mere adherence to the law.

### **What role do parables play in the Gospel of Matthew?**

Parables in Matthew serve as teaching tools that reveal spiritual truths about the Kingdom of Heaven. They often use everyday scenarios to illustrate deeper moral and theological lessons, engaging listeners in critical reflection.

## **What is the Great Commission as described in Matthew, and why is it important?**

The Great Commission, found in Matthew 28:16-20, is Jesus' command to his disciples to spread the gospel and make disciples of all nations. It is significant as it establishes the mission of the Church and underscores the universal scope of Jesus' message.

## **How does Matthew emphasize the fulfillment of prophecy?**

Matthew frequently references Old Testament prophecies to demonstrate that Jesus is the promised Messiah. He often uses phrases like 'This was to fulfill what was spoken by the prophet...' to connect Jesus' actions and experiences to scripture.

## **What unique elements does Matthew include in the birth narrative of Jesus?**

Matthew's birth narrative includes the visit of the Magi, King Herod's plot to kill Jesus, and the flight into Egypt. These elements highlight Jesus' significance to both Jews and Gentiles and foreshadow the challenges he will face.

## **In what ways does the Gospel of Matthew address the issue of social justice?**

Matthew addresses social justice through Jesus' teachings on caring for the marginalized, such as the poor, the sick, and the oppressed. The parable of the sheep and the goats emphasizes the importance of serving the least among us as a reflection of true faith.

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