

The Gospel of Matthew

Booklet 29 – Six Lessons

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International ESL/Bible Lessons Intermediate to Advanced Level

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Much of the material in these lessons come from *The Gospel of Matthew, Vol. I*, by William Barclay. Daily Study Bible Series. Other content comes from Bible Commentaries, Dictionaries and on-line sources. All pictures are from Google Images.

The Gospel Of Matthew

Lesson 81 - Matthew 27: 1-26 Judas Hangs Himself

27 Early in the morning, / all the chief priests / and the elders of the people / made their plans / how to have Jesus executed. ² So they bound him, / led him away / and handed him over to Pilate the governor.

³ When Judas, / who had betrayed him, / saw that Jesus was condemned, / he was seized with remorse / and returned the thirty pieces of silver / to the chief priests and the elders. ⁴ “I have sinned,” / he said, / “for I have betrayed innocent blood.”

“What is that to us?” / they replied.
/ “That’s your responsibility.”

⁵ So Judas threw the money into the temple / and left. / Then he went away / and hanged himself.

⁶ The chief priests picked up the coins / and said, / “It is against the law to put this into the treasury, / since it is blood money.” / ⁷ So they decided to use the money / to buy the potter’s field / as a burial place for foreigners. ⁸ That is why / it has been called the Field of Blood to this day. / ⁹ Then / what was spoken / by Jeremiah the



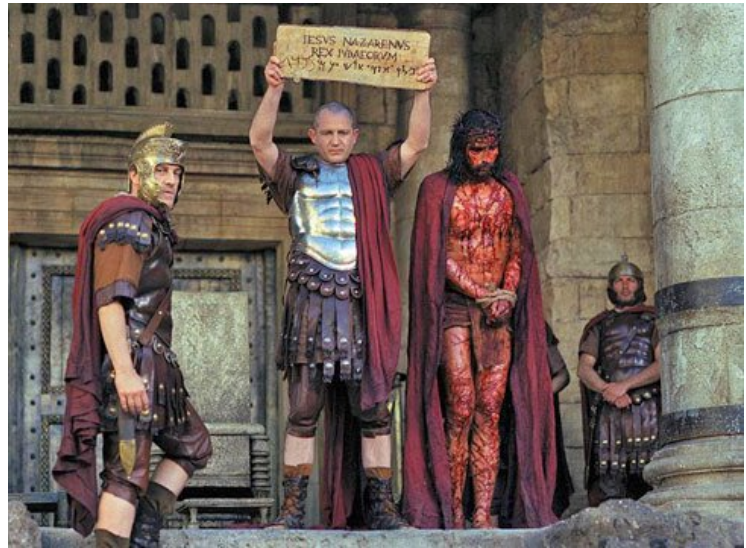
prophet / was fulfilled: / “They took the thirty pieces of silver, / the price set on him by the people of Israel, / ¹⁰ and they used them to buy the potter’s field, / as the Lord commanded me.”

Jesus Before Pilate

¹¹ Meanwhile / Jesus stood before the governor, / and the governor asked him, / “Are you the king of the Jews?”

“You have said so,” / Jesus replied.

¹² When he was accused



by the chief priests / and the elders, / he gave no answer. / ¹³ Then Pilate asked him, / “Don’t you hear the testimony / they are bringing against you?” / ¹⁴ But Jesus made no reply, / not even to a single charge— / to the great amazement of the governor.

¹⁵ Now it was the governor’s custom / at the festival / to release a prisoner chosen by the crowd. / ¹⁶ At that time / they had a well-known prisoner / whose name was Jesus Barabbas. / ¹⁷ So / when the crowd had gathered, / Pilate asked them, / “Which one / do you want me / to release to you: / Jesus Barabbas, / or Jesus / who is

called the Messiah?" / ¹⁸ For he knew / it was out of self-interest / that they had handed Jesus over to him.

¹⁹ While Pilate was sitting on the judge's seat, / his wife sent him this message: / "Don't have anything to do with that innocent man, / for I have suffered a great deal today / in a dream / because of him."

²⁰ But the chief priests and the elders / persuaded the crowd / to ask for Barabbas / and to have Jesus executed.

²¹ "Which of the two / do you want me / to release to you?" asked the governor.

"Barabbas," / they answered.

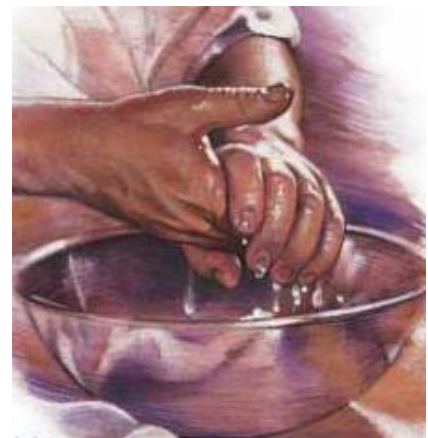
²² "What shall I do, / then, / with Jesus / who is called the Messiah?" / Pilate asked.

They all answered, / "Crucify him!"

²³ "Why? / What crime has he committed?" / asked Pilate.

But they shouted all the louder, / "Crucify him!"

²⁴ When Pilate saw / that he was getting nowhere, / but that instead an uproar was starting, / he took water / and washed his hands in front of the crowd. / "I am innocent of this man's blood," / he said. / "It is your responsibility!"

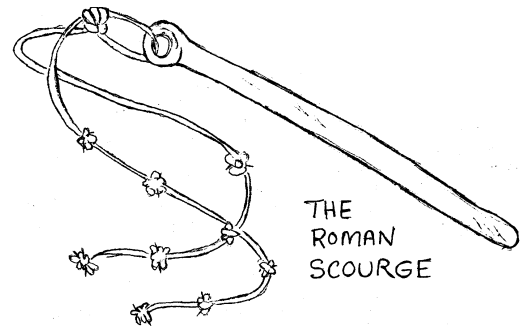


²⁵ All the people answered, / “His blood is on us / and on our children!”

²⁶ Then he released Barabbas to them. / But he had Jesus flogged, / and handed him over to be crucified.

Vocabulary

1. Execute: a.) to carry out a plan or order. B.) to kill as a political act; to carry out a sentence of death.
2. Remorse: Deep regret or guilt for a wrong committed.
3. To flog: Beat someone with a whip or stick for punishment. To scourge.



Questions

1. How long do you think the chief priests and elders met before they handed them over to Pilate, the Roman Governor or Procurator?
2. How do you feel about Judas, the betrayer of Jesus?
3. How did Judas die according to the writer, Matthew?
4. What does the phrase “You have said so” really mean?
5. How do you think the religious Jews persuaded the people to vote for Barabbas instead of Jesus?
6. Where do you think the followers of Jesus were?
7. Can anyone really “wash their hands” of responsibility?

Notes

1. The Potter's Field comes from the Bible. Pottery was made from clay that was not good for agriculture, but was good for pottery or burial areas.
2. Judas betrayed Jesus, but he repented and felt great remorse. Judas took the money, blood money, and returned it to the priest. The word used in Greek is not the word for the outer courts, *hieron*, but for the actual temple itself, *naos*. So Judas walked through the courts, and as far as he could go, then threw the money into the Priest's area and went and hanged himself. This money was not just left in the outside repositories for people to give money.
3. From Judas, the scene shifts to Pilate and the Roman Court. Matthew does not tell us the actual charge against Jesus, but Luke does. He tells us that there was a three-fold charge—all deliberate lies:
 - a. Jesus was a Revolutionary
 - b. Inciting the people not to pay their taxes
 - c. Claiming to be a king. (Luke 23:2)
4. Pontius Pilate's date of birth is unknown. He is believed to have hailed from the Samnium region of central Italy. Pontius Pilate served as the prefect of Judaea from 26 to 36 A.D. He convicted

Jesus of treason and declared that Jesus thought himself King of the Jews, and had Jesus crucified.

5. Pilate died 39 A.D. The cause of his death remains a mystery. An artifact found in 1961 proved his existence. During a 1961 dig in Caesarea Maritima, Italian archeologist Dr. Antonio Frova uncovered a piece of limestone inscribed with Pontius Pilate's name in Latin, linking Pilate to Emperor Tiberius's reign.

—Bio.com

6. Pilate referred to the two criminals: Jesus the Christ and Jesus Barabbas. Jesus was a common name and is the same name as Joshua.
7. Definition of the idiom: To wash one's hands of someone or something means to end one's association with someone or something. For example: on the notion of getting rid of a problem by removing it as if it were dirt on the hands. *I washed my hands of Tom. I wanted no more to do with him. That car was a real headache. I washed my hands of it long ago.*

—Free dictionary on the web

8. Barclay says: “ Later Christian legend was sympathetic to Pilate and tended to place all the blame for the death of Jesus on the Jews. Not unnaturally, legend came to hold that Pilate's wife, who it is said was a Jewish proselyte, and was called Claudia Procula, became a Christian. It was even held that Pilate himself became a

Christian; and to this day the Coptic Church ranks both Pilate and his wife as saints. (p. 359)

9. Pilate had Jesus flogged, and had him handed over to the Roman soldiers. A flogging was a terrible punishment, for it stripped the skin from the back and arms. It was cruel and sometimes deadly.



The Gospel Of Matthew

Lesson 82 - Matthew 27: 27-44 The Soldiers Mock Jesus

²⁷ Then the governor's soldiers took Jesus into the Praetorium / and gathered the whole company of soldiers around him. / ²⁸ They stripped him / and put a scarlet robe on him, / ²⁹ and then twisted together a crown of thorns / and set it on his head. / They put a staff in his right hand. / Then they knelt in front of him / and mocked him. / "Hail, king of the Jews!" / they said. / ³⁰ They spit on him, / and took the staff / and struck him on the head again and again. / ³¹ After they had mocked him, / they took off the robe / and put his own clothes on him. / Then they led him away / to crucify him.

The Crucifixion of Jesus

³² As they were going out, / they met a man from Cyrene, / named Simon, / and they forced him to carry the cross. / ³³ They came to a place called Golgotha / (which means



"the place of the skull"). / ³⁴ There / they offered Jesus wine to drink, / mixed with gall; / but after tasting it, / he refused to drink it. / ³⁵ When they had crucified him, / they divided up his clothes by

casting lots. / ³⁶ And sitting down, / they kept watch over him there.

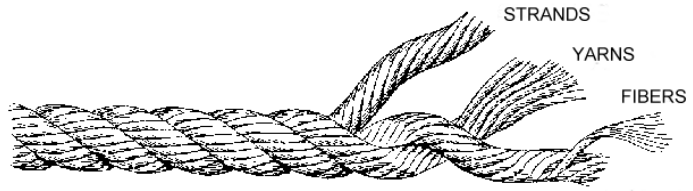
³⁷ Above his head / they placed the written charge against him: /
this is Jesus, the king of the Jews.

³⁸ Two rebels were crucified with him, / one on his right / and one
on his left. / ³⁹ Those / who passed by / hurled insults at him, /
shaking their heads / ⁴⁰ and saying, / “You / who are going to
destroy the temple and build it in three days, / save yourself! /
Come down from the cross, / if you are the Son of God!” / ⁴¹ In the
same way the chief priests, / the teachers of the law / and the elders
mocked him. / ⁴² “He saved others,” / they said, / “but he can’t save
himself! / He’s the king of Israel! / Let him come down now from the
cross, / and we will believe in him. / ⁴³ He trusts in God. / Let God
rescue him now if he wants him, / for he said, / ‘I am the Son of
God.’” / ⁴⁴ In the same way / the rebels who were crucified with him
also heaped insults on him.

Vocabulary

1. To mock: To tease or laugh at in a contemptuous manner.
2. Praetorium: Probably the quarters of the Roman Guard.
3. Scarlet: A brilliant red color.
4. Staff: A long stick. A rod or scepter held as a symbol of office or authority.

5. To twist: Holding both ends and turning.



6. Gall: Bitter or cruel. For

Jesus it was like vinegar or a bitter substance. (We use this in many way and with many idioms. *He had the gall to complain about my food.*

Questions

1. How did the guards treat Jesus before they led him to be crucified?
2. Can you describe what they did to Him?
3. Do you think the guards knew anything about Jesus or they were just doing their job? Why
4. How do you think the Roman guards felt about the people of Judea?
5. How did the people feel about the Roman soldiers being in their land?
6. Simon of Cyrene was told to help Jesus. Did he have any choice? How did the Romans force him?
7. Jesus was not crucified alone. Can you describe the scene?
8. How did the crowd mock Jesus?

Notes

1. The Roman soldiers were most probably a part of the Roman Governor's guards. They knew little or nothing about Jesus or the Jews. They were soldiers from far lands who were obedient to their orders. They "indulged in their rough horse-play," but were not personally involved.
2. Crucifixion originated in Persia. Barclay tells us, p. 364, that "the earth was considered to be sacred by Ormuzd the god, and the criminal was lifted up from it that he might not defile the earth, which was god's property. From Persia, crucifixion passed to Cartage in North Africa, and from there, to Rome. " No Roman could be crucified, only rebels, runaway slaves and the lowest of criminals.
3. It was the custom that the criminal should carry the cross beam of his own cross; the upright was already waiting at the execution area. The charge for the crime was to be written on a board, carried by an officer or soldier in front of the criminal and hung or nailed to the cross.
4. The board condemning Jesus said, King of the Jews. The Romans wanted all to see the charge and take a deep warning from it. Jesus had been scourged, mocked, and spat upon. He had had no sleep, for he was up all night. He was exhausted and bleeding.

5. Palestine was an occupied country. All a Roman had to do was tap the shoulder with the flat of his spear or sword and the person tapped was required to obey. Simon of Cyrene was tapped and he was forced to help Jesus carry the cross bar.
6. Jesus was crucified on a hill outside Jerusalem called Golgotha. When the crowd with Jesus and the thieves reached Golgotha, their hands were nailed to the cross bar, and feet were loosely tied to the upright.
7. Jesus refused the drugged wine, or gall, that was offered to him. The clothing of the criminals was distributed among the soldiers. For the outside coat, or cloak, the soldiers drew lots, and the winner got the cloak.
8. Even on the cross and dying, the observers mocked Jesus. The last words he heard from the crowd were taunts and ugly statements. Jesus was told to come on down from the cross, and then they would believe him. How sad.

The Gospel Of Matthew

Lesson 83 - Matthew 27: 45-56 The Death of Jesus

⁴⁵ From noon until three in the afternoon / darkness came over all the land. / ⁴⁶ About three in the afternoon / Jesus cried out in a loud voice, / “*Eli, Eli, lema sabachthani?*” / (Which means “My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?”).

⁴⁷ When some of those standing there heard this, / they said, / “He’s calling Elijah.”

⁴⁸ Immediately / one of them ran and got a sponge. / He filled it with wine vinegar, / put it on a staff, / and offered it to Jesus to drink. /

⁴⁹ The rest said, / “Now leave him alone. / Let’s see if Elijah comes to save him.” /

⁵⁰ And when Jesus had cried out again in a loud voice, / he gave up his spirit.

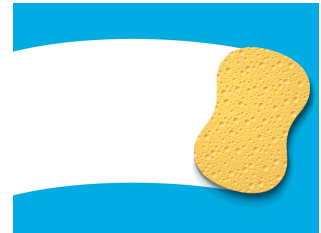
⁵¹ At that moment / the curtain of the temple was torn in two / from top to bottom. / The earth shook, / the rocks split / ⁵² and the tombs broke open. / The bodies of many holy people / who had died / were raised to life. / ⁵³ They came out of the tombs / after Jesus’ resurrection / and went into the holy city / and appeared to many people.

⁵⁴ When the centurion / and those with him / who were guarding Jesus / saw the earthquake / and all that had happened, / they were terrified, / and exclaimed, / “Surely / he was the Son of God!”

⁵⁵ Many women were there, / watching from a distance. / They had followed Jesus from Galilee / to care for his needs. ⁵⁶ Among them were Mary Magdalene, / Mary the mother of James and Joseph, / and the mother of Zebedee’s sons.

Vocabulary

1. Sponge: A light porous material usually used for wiping up and washing.
2. Centurion: An officer in charge of 100 men in the ancient Roman Army.
3. Curtain: Cloth covering for a window or a doorway.



Questions

1. How long did Jesus hang on the cross?
2. Where do you think the disciples of Jesus were at this time?
3. Why would the listeners mistake the words, “Eli, Eli,” for Elijah?
What was Jesus really saying?
4. What physical phenomenon was happening in Jerusalem?
5. How do people react in an earthquake?



6. Some of the women from Galilee were witnesses to the death of Jesus. Why weren't they afraid for their lives?
7. What was the last sound Jesus made before he died?

Notes

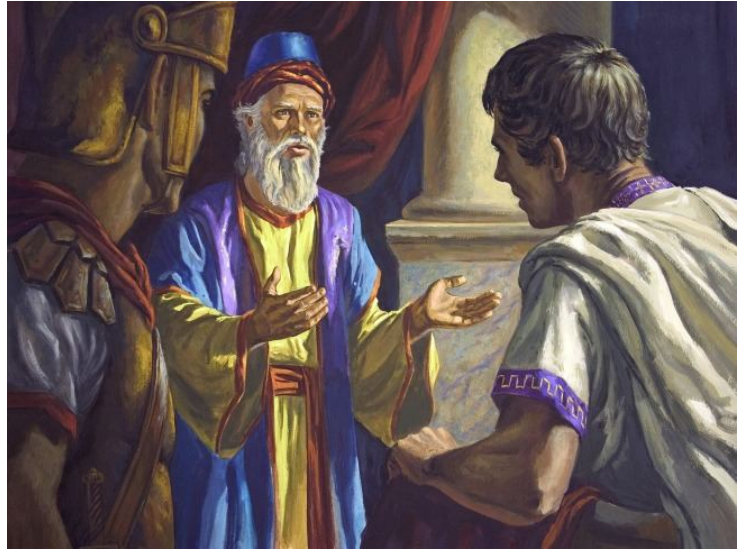
1. Jesus was put on the cross at around 9:00 am and he died around 3:00 pm. Usually, the arms and legs of the condemned were broken, but in the case of Jesus, a spear was thrust into his side. The Sabbath was approaching, and the Jewish tradition was to get the dead off put away before the Holy day began.
2. Psalm 22 has 3 verses that seem to be within this narrative portion:
Psalm 22:1 My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?
Psalm 22:7 All who see me mock at me; they make mouths at me, and they shake their heads.
Psalm 22: 18 they divide my clothes among themselves, and for my clothing they cast lots.
3. Jesus knew the scriptures. Could he possibly have been repeating this Psalm to himself? Seems strange that a dying man would be doing that.
4. Elijah was the great prophet from the Old Testament. It was said that he would come or return before the Messiah came. Christians believe the forerunner of Christ was John the Baptist.

5. There is great symbolism in the darkness, the earthquake and the tearing of the curtain across the Holy of Holies in the Temple. After the darkness of death, there is light.
6. The earthquake got everyone's attention. The opening of the Tombs showed that Jesus conquered death.
7. The tearing of the Temple cover says that God is not hidden from one seeking HIM.

The Gospel Of Matthew

Lesson 84 - Matthew 27: 57-65 The Burial of Jesus

⁵⁷ As evening approached,
/ there came a rich man
from Arimathea, / named
Joseph, / who had himself
become a disciple of Jesus.
/ ⁵⁸ Going to Pilate, / he
asked for Jesus' body, /
and Pilate ordered / that it



be given to him. / ⁵⁹ Joseph took the body, / wrapped it in a clean
linen cloth, / ⁶⁰ and placed it in his own new tomb / that he had cut
out of the rock. / He rolled a big stone / in front of the entrance to
the tomb / and went away. ⁶¹ Mary Magdalene / and the other Mary
/ were sitting there opposite the tomb.

The Guard at the Tomb

⁶² The next day, / the one after Preparation Day, / the chief priests
and the Pharisees went to Pilate. / ⁶³ "Sir," / they said, / "we
remember that while he was still alive / that deceiver said, / 'After
three days I will rise again.' / ⁶⁴ So / give the order for the tomb to be
made secure / until the third day. / Otherwise, / his disciples may
come and steal the body / and tell the people / that he has been

raised from the dead. / This last deception will be worse than the first.”

⁶⁵ “Take a guard,” / Pilate answered. / “Go, / make the tomb as secure as you know how.” / ⁶⁶ So they went / and made the tomb secure / by putting a seal on the stone / and posting the guard.



Vocabulary

1. Tomb: An enclosure for a corpse, usually cut in the earth or in rock.
2. Words around burial or cremation:

Burial ceremony: Funeral, Memorial Service, and Celebration of Life

- Tomb: Grave, gravesite, tomb, sepulcher, vault, burial chamber, crypt, mausoleum, Last resting place.
- Place: Graveyard, Cemetery, Burial ground, Necropolis, Columbarium, Memorial park.
- Idioms: Quiet as a tomb.
On the graveyard shift.

Questions

1. Why was Jesus removed from the cross after his death?
2. What do we really know about Joseph of Arimathaea?
3. Describe a tomb or burial site in your country.
4. How is a funeral conducted in your country?

Notes

1. In Deuteronomy 21:22-23, we find the Jewish law: *His body shall not remain all night on the tree, but you shall bury him the same day.* So the Jewish Law guaranteed that Jesus would not stay on the cross if a relative or a friend claimed the body.
2. Many legends have grown up around Joseph of Arimathaea, and some are connected to England. It is said that after the death and resurrection of Jesus, Joseph went to England, carried the chalice that was used at the Last Supper, and that became the Holy Grail.
3. Also said, is that Joseph came to Glastonbury Hill and stuck his staff in the ground and it grew into the Glastonbury Thorn. It is true that for years, Glastonbury was the most holy place in England, and it is still a place of Pilgrimage.
4. Joseph of Arimathaea showed great courage when he came out publicly and claimed the body of Jesus before Pilate, the Roman Governor.

5. The Jews called the hours before Sabbath, Friday evening, the Preparation. The new Sabbath began at 6:00 pm, so the hours from 3 to 6:00pm were the times people prepared for Saturday, the Holy Day of the week.
6. This means that the Chief priests and Pharisees came to Pilate on Saturday, the Sabbath. If so, they clearly broke the Sabbath Law that they so diligently protected.
7. The delegation told Pilate of their fear that Jesus would rise again on the third day or that the disciples would steal the body. So Pilate gave them permission to seal the tomb, “as securely as you know how.”
8. The Shroud of Turin is the famous cloth said to be the burial cloth of Jesus. It is forever argued over, and many TV shows and documentaries are made about the Shroud.

(The picture below is an enhanced negative image.)



The Gospel Of Matthew

(Written by Barbara Martin, with contributions by Glenda Reece)

Lesson 85 - Matthew 28:1-15 *A Look In The Tomb*

¹ After the Sabbath, / at dawn on the first day of the week, / Mary Magdalene / and the other Mary / went to look at the tomb.

² There was a violent earthquake, / for an angel of the Lord / came down from heaven / and, going to the tomb, / rolled back the stone and sat on it. / ³ His appearance was like lightning, / and his clothes were white as snow. / ⁴ The guards were so afraid of him / that they shook / and became like dead men.

⁵ The angel said to the women, / “Do not be afraid, / for I know / that you are looking for Jesus, / who was crucified. / ⁶ He is not here; / he has risen, / just as he said. / Come / and see the place / where he lay. / ⁷ Then go quickly / and tell his disciples: / ‘He has risen from the dead / and is going / ahead of you / into Galilee. / There you will see him.’ / Now I have told you.”

⁸ So the women hurried away from the tomb, / afraid / yet filled with joy, / and ran to tell his disciples. / ⁹ Suddenly Jesus met them. / “Greetings,” / he said. / They came to him, / clasped his feet / and worshiped him. / ¹⁰ Then Jesus said to them, / “Do not be afraid. / Go and tell my brothers to go to Galilee; / there they will see me.”

¹¹ While the women were on their way, / some of the guards went

into the city / and reported to the chief priests everything / that had happened. / ¹² When the chief priests / had met with the elders / and devised a plan, / they gave the soldiers a large sum of money, / ¹³ telling them, / “You are to say, / ‘His disciples came during the night / and stole him away / while we were asleep.’ / ¹⁴ If this report gets to the governor, / we will satisfy him / and keep you out of trouble.” / ¹⁵ So the soldiers took the money / and did as they were instructed. / And this story has been widely circulated / among the Jews to this very day.

Vocabulary

1. Sabbath – the seventh day of the week, sacred to the Jewish faith, to observe as a day of worship.
2. Tomb –a hole dug in the ground or in the side of a hill for a dead body, especially one with a stone monument or any large stone over it
3. Grave –a hole dug in the ground for a dead body
Grave – adjective –Describes a situation needing careful attention; a serious situation. Example: *Beach homes have a grave risk of flooding.*
4. Secular – not concerned with spiritual or religious affairs; worldly. Civic or governmental affairs.
5. Sacred –connected or dedicated to God

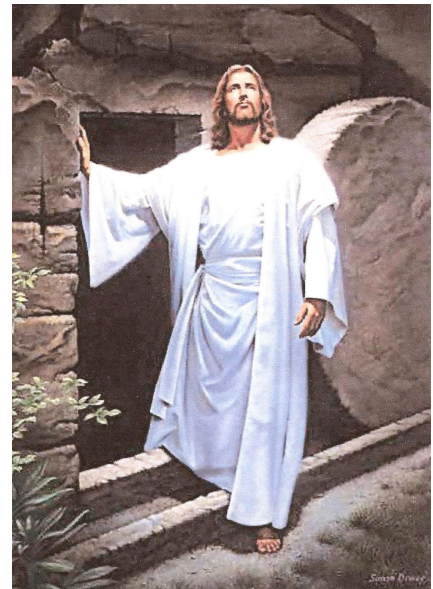
Questions

1. When is the Sabbath? (Is it the first, second, etc., day of the week?)
2. Why is the Sabbath special for the Jewish faith?
3. Why did the women wait until Sunday morning to visit the tomb?
4. Who does Matthew say the women were?
5. What happened to the door of the tomb?
6. Who did the women see sitting on the stone just outside the entrance to the tomb?
7. Describe the angel's appearance.
8. Describe the reaction of the guards when they saw the angel.
9. What had happened to Jesus? What did the angel say to the women?
10. Describe what happened when Jesus appeared to the women, what Jesus said and what the women did when they saw Jesus.
11. Where did the guards go? What did they tell the chief priests?
12. What did the chief priests and the elders decide to do?

Notes

1. Early on Sunday morning, Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of James and Joseph went back to Jesus' tomb. According to Mark's and Luke's Gospels, they were bringing spices to anoint Jesus' body.

2. The women were greeted by a sight very different from anything they had expected. Either just before or at the time of their arrival at the tomb, “there was a great earthquake”. (v. 2) An angel came down out of heaven, rolled the stone away from the tomb’s entrance and, in triumph, sat on the stone.
3. The angel’s dazzling appearance was a shock to the Roman guards, who trembled and fell unconscious. The two Marys must have also been astonished. But the angel gave them a message of comfort. Jesus, he told them, had risen from the dead, as he had predicted. His former burial place was now empty, and they could easily verify this fact for themselves. His resurrection had been a bodily one.
4. The angel then sent the women on a mission to tell Jesus’ disciples the wonderful news of the resurrection. They quickly left the tomb to carry out the angel’s instructions. Fear mingled with the joy they felt as they ran to tell the eleven remaining disciples the news of the resurrection.
6. Three imperatives come from this story: They were urged to believe, to share, and to rejoice. Perhaps we should do the same things.



The Gospel Of Matthew

Lesson 86 - Matthew 28:16-20 *The Great Commission*

¹⁶ Then the eleven disciples went to Galilee, / to the mountain where Jesus had told them to go. / ¹⁷ When they saw him, / they worshiped him; / but some doubted. ¹⁸ Then Jesus came to them / and said, / “All authority in heaven / and on earth / has been given to me. / ¹⁹ Therefore / go and make disciples of all nations, / baptizing them / in the name of the Father / and of the Son / and of the Holy Spirit, / ²⁰ and teaching them / to obey everything I have commanded you. / And surely / I am with you always, / to the very end of the age.”

Vocabulary:

1. To worship: To treat with awe, reverence and perhaps joy.
2. To doubt: To feel uncertain about something.
3. Authority: The power to give orders, make decision and enforce obedience. The power to influence others. *Jesus spoke with authority.*
4. Disciples: A personal follower of Jesus. A follower of a student or teacher.

Questions

1. How did the disciples know where to meet Jesus?
2. How could Jesus assure the disciples, and us, that he is with us always?
3. Where did Jesus say he got his power or authority?
4. How do you think the disciples felt when Jesus appeared to them?
5. What are the disciples commissioned to do?

Notes

1. Jesus told his disciples that he would meet them in Galilee.
Matthew 28:7 And now, go quickly and tell his disciples that he has risen from the dead, and he is ... In fact, He is going ahead of you to Galilee; you will see Him there.
2. Jesus is given his authority and power by God.
3. “*Make disciples of all nations*” means that God wants all people to know about Him. This is not restricted to any one group. It is not exclusive, but inclusive.
4. Baptize them: Baptists baptize by total immersion in water. Others baptize by sprinkling water on the person. It does not mean you are a Christian if you are baptized; it means you have become a Christian and want then to be baptized.

5. *Teach them to obey my commands:*

Fifty Commands of Jesus

1. Repent—Matthew 4:17, Luke 13:3
2. Let not your heart be troubled—John 14:27, John 16:33, Matthew 6:25-26, Philippians 4:6-7
3. Follow me—Matthew 4:19
4. Rejoice—Matthew 5:12, (Also 2 Corinthians 6:10, 12:10, James 1:2-4)
5. Let your light shine—Matthew 5:16
6. Honor God's law—Matthew 5:17-19
7. Be reconciled—Matthew 5:24-25
8. Do not commit adultery—Matthew 5:27-30
9. Keep your word—Matthew 5:33-37
10. Go the second mile—Matthew 5:38-42
11. Love your enemies—Matthew 5:44
12. Be perfect—Matthew 5:48
13. Practice secret disciplines (giving, praying, fasting)—Matthew 6:1-18
14. Lay up treasures in heaven—Matthew 6:19-21
15. Seek first the kingdom of God—Matthew 6:33
16. Judge not—Matthew 7:1-2
17. Do not throw your pearls to pigs—Matthew 7:6

18. Ask, seek, and knock—Matthew 7:7-8
19. Do unto others—Matthew 7:12
20. Choose the narrow way—Matthew 7:13-14
21. Beware of false prophets—Matthew 7:15
22. Pray for those who spread the word—Matthew 9:37-38
23. Be as shrewd as serpents—Matthew 10:16. (Also Romans 16:19)
24. Fear God. Do not fear man—Matthew 10:28 (Also Luke 12:4-5)
25. Listen to God's voice—Matthew 11:15, 13:9, 13:43, Mark 4:23,
Luke 14:35, 1 Kings 19:11-13
26. Take my yoke—Matthew 11:29
27. Honor your parents—Matthew 15:4
28. Beware of false teaching—Matthew 16:6, 11-12
29. Deny yourself—Luke 9:23 (Also Matthew 10:38 and Mark 8:34)
30. Do not despise little ones—Matthew 18:10
31. Go to Christians who offend you—Matthew 18:15 (Also Galatians
6:1)
32. Forgive offenders—Matthew 18:21-22 (Also Proverbs 19:11)
33. Beware of covetousness—Luke 12:15
34. Honor marriage—Matthew 19:6, 19:9
35. Lead by being a servant—Matthew 20:26-28
36. Make the church a house of prayer for all nations—Mark 11:17
37. Pray in faith—Matthew 21:21-22, John 15:7
38. Bring in the poor—Luke 14:12-14

- 39. Render unto Caesar—Matthew 22:19-21
- 40. Love the Lord—Matthew 22:37-38
- 41. Love your neighbor—Matthew 22:39
- 42. Be born again—John 3:7
- 43. Await my return—Matthew 24:42-44
- 44. Celebrate the Lord's supper—Matthew 26:26- 27
- 45. Watch and pray—Matthew 26:41
- 46. Keep my commandments—John 14:15
- 47. Feed my sheep—John 21:15-16
- 48. Make and baptize disciples—Matthew 28:19
- 49. Teach disciples to obey—Matthew 28:20
- 50. Receive God's power—Luke 24:49

—swapmeetdave.com (Fifty Commands of Jesus)

Who is the Holy Spirit?

The Holy Spirit was given to live inside those who believe in Jesus, in order to produce God's character in the life of a believer. In a way that we cannot do on our own, the Holy Spirit will build into our lives love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self-control (Gal. 5:22-23). Rather than trying to be loving, patient, kind, God asks us to rely on Him to produce these qualities in our lives. Thus Christians are told to walk in the Spirit (Gal. 5:25) and be filled with the Spirit (Eph. 5:18). And the Holy Spirit empowers Christians to perform ministerial duties that promote spiritual growth among Christians (Rom. 12; 1Cor. 12; Eph.-4).

—(everystudent.com)

