

10/1/17

### Matthew 4

The baptism of Jesus has taken place and the Spirit drove Him into the wilderness to be tempted by the devil.

#### 4:1-11      The temptation of Jesus.

**4:1**      The preparation for the temptation.

- \* “Then Jesus was led up by the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted by the devil.”
- 1) The declaration, “Then Jesus was led up by the Spirit into the wilderness.”
  - a) Luke tells us Jesus was filled with the Spirit. Lk. 3:22
  - b) Mark says, “Immediately the Spirit drove Him, “ekballo” to throw out into the wilderness.” Mk5 1:12
- 2) The purpose, “To be tempted by the devil.”
  - a) The word tempted “perirazo”, means in order to test or try to show genuineness, in the infinitive aorist passive.
  - b) This denotes the purpose and completeness, tested to the finish.
  - c) The indication being the temptation continued during the entire time Jesus
- 3) The one doing the tempting is the devil.
  - a) Devil “diabolos”, means slanderer, false accuser, as Luke does. Lk. 4:2a

b) Mark uses Satan “Satanas”, means adversary. Mk. 1:13

**4:2**      The time conditions for the temptation.

- 1) Jesus fasted during this time, “And when He had fasted forty days and forty nights.” vs. 2
  - a) Forty in Scripture represents judgment.
  - b) For the flood it rained for 40 days and night.
  - c) Israel journeyed for 40 years in the wilderness.
  - d) Moses and Elijah fasted for 40 days . Ex. 34:28; 1Kings 19:8
  - e) Some of our greatest testing will come after our greatest victories. (Elijah & prophets of Baal, David and Bathsheba)
- 2) Jesus was human, “Afterward He was hungry.” vs. 2b
  - a) Jesus fasted during all the temptation prior to the three main ones.
  - b) At the end of the 40 days He was hungry.
    - \* A person can go about 8 weeks without food, but only 7 days without water.

**4:3**      The first temptation by the devil.

- 1) The devil appears to Jesus in person, “Now when the tempter came to Him.” vs. 3a
- 2) The temptation was addressed to the Son of God, “he said, “If You are the Son of God.” vs. 3b-c

\* The word if is better translated since, in the affirmative.

- 3) The devil commanded Jesus, “command that these stones become bread.” vs. 3d
- a) The first temptation was physical the, lust of the flesh.
    - 1)) Personal relief and comfort.
    - 2)) Meet your need of the moment.
    - 3)) Unbelief and self help for wants.
  - b) Jesus was the Last Adam just like the First Adam prior to the fall. 1Cor. 15:45
    - 1)) Just like Eve, the woman saw that the tree was good for food, appealing to the body senses to captivate. Gen. 3:6a
    - 2)) The perfect man Jesus defeated Satan depending on the prayer, the word and the Holy Spirit.

**4:4** The response of Jesus to the devil.

- 1) The word of God was his defense, “But He answered and said, “It is written.” vs. 4a-b
 

\* Jesus quoted God’s word when He fed them with Manna to test and humble them in the wilderness. Deut. 8:3
- 2) The man Jesus, the Last Adam set the priority of man’s life to be nourished by God’s word and rest on it, not physical bread. ““Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceeds from the mouth of God.”” vs. 4c-d

\* Luke omits the words, “proceeds from the mouth of God”, the origin of authority man’s life is to rely and rest.

**4:5-6** The second temptation by the devil.

- 1) The location was identified, “Then the devil took Him up into the holy city, set Him on the pinnacle of the temple.” vs. 5
  - a) Luke says, “Jerusalem”, versus the “holy city”. Lk. 4:9a
  - b) The pinnacle “pterugion”, means the wing of the temple, the article indicates a specific place at the top of the temple.
  - c) Some say it is the royal porch on the south wall, still other the east wall along Solomon’s Porch, over the Kidron, a 400 to 600 feet drop.
- 2) The solicitation is to tempt God, “and said to Him, “If You are the Son of God, throw Yourself down. For it is written: ‘He shall give His angels charge over you,’ and, ‘In *their* hands they shall bear you up, Lest you dash your foot against a stone.’” vs. 6
  - a) The devil appeal again is to the Son of God, not man, the Last Adam.
  - b) The devil quoted the Psalms to tempt Jesus to be presumptuous to tempt God by casing Himself off to prove God would protect Him, being reckless. Ps. 91:11-12

- c) The devil omitting “To keep you in all thy ways”.
- d) The second temptation dealt with the spirit, “a tree to desirable to make one wise, to exalt oneself or be as God” the pride of life. Gen. 3:6c

**4:7** The response of Jesus to the devil.

- 1) Jesus again depends on the word of God , “Jesus said to him, “It is written again.” vs. 7a-b
  - a) The devil used Scripture in contradiction of Scripture.
  - b) Jesus used Scripture to interpret Scripture, revealing that God’s word does not contradict itself.
- 2) Jesus expose the devil’s intent, ““You shall not tempt the LORD your God.”” vs. 7c
  - a) The quote is from Deuteronomy again for the second time. Deut. 6:16
    - 1) The context is when the people tempted and contended with God to furnish them with water at Massah and Meribah, tempting God, “Is the Lord among us or not?” Ex. 17:7
    - 2) They should have been depending and trusting in God, but did not in the wilderness, but Jesus was

**4:8-9** The third temptation by the devil.

- 1) The location was identified, “Again, the devil took Him up on an exceedingly high mountain, and showed Him all the kingdoms of the world and their glory.” vs. 8
  - a) The purpose as we will see was to show Jesus all the kingdoms and their glory or splendor. vs. 8
  - b) “It was pleasant to the eyes”, to allure, the lust of the eyes. Gen. 3:6b
- 3) The declaration of the devil was false, “And he said to Him, “All these things I will give You if You will fall down and worship me.” vs. 9
  - a) The earth does not belong to the devil, but to God, he is a liar. Jn. 8:44
  - b) The third temptation was the lust of the eye was of the soul, It was pleasant to the eyes”, to allure, the lust of the eyes. Gen. 3:6b
  - c) The three temptations were to try and short-cut and compromise the cross!

**4:10** The response of Jesus to the devil.

- 1) Jesus responded by ordering the devil to depart from Him, “And He said to him, “Away with you, Satan!” vs. 10b-c
  - a) Satan “satanas”, it means adversary, one who opposes.
  - b) Luke has, “And Jesus answered and said to him, “Get behind Me, Satan!” Lk. 4:8a-c

- 2) Jesus quoted the word of God again, “For it is written, ‘You shall worship the LORD your God, and Him only you shall serve.’” vs. 19d-f  
 \* The quotes is from Deuteronomy regarding idolatry, worship leads to serving that belonging only to God. Duet. 6:13

**4:11** The end of the three temptations.

- 1) The tempter departed, “Then the devil left Him.” vs. 11a  
 \* Luke says until a more opportune time. Lk. 4:13; 1Pet. 5:8
- 2) Angel came to Jesus, “and behold, angels came and ministered to Him.” vs. 11b-c  
 a) Angels ministered “diakoneo”, to wait on and serve Jesus, after, not before He defeated Satan. Mk. 1:13  
 b) Angels were created by God to serve His purposes and saints. Heb. 1:14

**4:12-17** The ministry of Jesus in Galilee.

**4:12** The news about John being imprisoned.

- 1) The bad news Jesus received, “Now when Jesus heard that John had been put in prison.” vs. 12a  
 a) There is about one year between the Baptism and temptation of Jesus and John’s imprisonment.

- b) Jesus will defend and honor John. Matt. 11:1-15  
 c) John was imprisoned at the Castle of Machaerus for saying it was no lawful for Herod to have Herodias, the wife of his broth Philip. Matt. 14:3-12
- 3) The decision of Jesus, “He departed to Galilee.” vs. 12b  
 a) Jesus went to Galilee, till He returned to Judea. Matt. 19:1  
 b) Galilee “Galilaia” means circle, called “Galilee of the Gentiles”, was surrounded by the Phoenicians to the west, Syrians to the N.E. and the Samaritans to the south.  
 c) The area given to Naphtali and Asher. Josh. 9  
 d) Josephus said Galilee had 204 villages, none fewer than 15,000 each, totaling 3 1/2 million people.  
 e) Three quarter of the ministry of Jesus took place around the Galilee.

**4:13-16** The move to Capernaum by Jesus.

- 1) The important move, “And leaving Nazareth, He came and dwelt in Capernaum, which is by the sea, in the regions of Zebulun and Naphtali.” vs. 13  
 a) Capernaum was a center of tax collection and on the main highway to Damascus and Egypt.

- b) Right after the preaching at the synagogue at Nazareth. Lk. 4:14-30; Is 9:1-2
  - c) No other area had been ravaged so by foreign invaders, known as “the region and shadow of death”.
    - \* Tiglath-Pileser. 2Kings 15:29; 17:24
  - d) This was the regions of two tribes, Zebulum and Naphtali.
    - \* Jesus came to His own city. Matt. 9:1
- 2) This was prophetic, “that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Isaiah the prophet, saying: The land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali, *By the way of the sea, beyond the Jordan, Galilee of the Gentiles.*” vs. 14-15
    - \* The quote is from Isaiah. Is. 9:1-2
  - 3) The spiritual condition is described, “The people who sat in darkness have seen a great light, And upon those who sat in the region and shadow of death Light has dawned.” vs. 16

**4:17** The message of Jesus was the same as John and Malachi, repent.

- 1) The start of the ministry of Jesus, “From that time Jesus began to preach and to say.” vs. 17a
- 2) The message was identical to that of John, “Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.” vs. 17b-c
  - \* The message of John the Baptist. Matt. 3:2

## **4:18-22      The call of the disciples of Jesus.**

- 4:18** The occasion of the call of the disciples.
- 1) The location, “And Jesus, walking by the Sea of Galilee.” vs. 18a-b
    - a) It is around 15-16 miles long north to south and 7-8 miles across east to west.
    - b) 680 feet below sea level.
    - c) Not a sea but a lake.
    - d) Sea of Tiberius.
    - e) Also called the Lake of Gennesaret.
  - 2) The observation, “saw two brothers, Simon called Peter, and Andrew his brother, casting a net into the sea; for they were fishermen.” vs. 18c-g
    - a) This is not the first time Jesus sees them or calls Peter and Andrew, ,
    - b) John gives us some of this time as Peter and Andrew were disciples of John and later Philip and Nathanael. Jn. 1:35-41m 32-51
    - c) Peter and Andrew were casting their nets into the Sea of Galilee, being fishermen by trade.

**4:19-20** The call of Peter and Andrew.

- 1) The words of Jesus, “Then He said to them, “Follow Me, and I will make you fishers of men.” vs. 19

\* The term “I will make you fishers of men” was the specific call to them, but it was to be His disciples.

2) The response of the men, “They immediately left *their* nets and followed Him.” vs. 20

\* Immediately “*eutheos*”, means right away, they left their nets.

#### **4:21-22** The call of James and John.

1) The observation of Jesus continued, “Going on from there, He saw two other brothers, James *the son* of Zebedee, and John his brother, in the boat with Zebedee their father, mending their nets.” vs. 21a-f

a) James and John, brothers, were sons of Zebedee.

b) They were in the boat mending their nets with their father Zebedee.

2) The words of Jesus, “He called them.” vs. 21g

a) Jesus called them Sons of thunder. Mk. 3:17

b) They had hired servants. Mk. 1:20

3) The response of the men to Jesus, “and immediately they left the boat and their father, and followed Him”. vs. 22

#### **4:23-25** The wholeness of Jesus ministry.

**4:23** The ministry of Jesus in Galilee, the summary statement.

1) The location, “And Jesus went about all Galilee.” vs. 23a

\* Three quarters of the ministry of Jesus took place in the Galilee.

2) The proclamation, “teaching in their synagogues, preaching the gospel of the kingdom.” vs. 23b-c

a) Teaching in their synagogues to the Jews the original intent and prophecies.

b) Preaching the gospel of the Kingdom, the good news, the Messiah had come.

3) The miraculous power, “of and healing all kinds of sickness and all kinds of disease among the people.” vs. 23d

a) Healing all kinds of sickness, long standing disease.

b) And all kinds of disease among the people, temporary disorder.

**4:24** The news of Jesus reputation to heal spread.

1) The people to the north heard, “Then His fame went throughout all Syria.” vs. 24a

2) There was no limitation on the physical illness, “and they brought to Him all sick people who were afflicted with various diseases and torments, and those who were demon-possessed, epileptics, and paralytics; and He healed them.” vs. 24b-f

**4:25** The crowds flocked to Jesus.

\* “Great multitudes followed Him--from Galilee, and *from* Decapolis, Jerusalem, Judea, and beyond the Jordan.”

- 1) The first to benefit, “Great multitudes followed Him—from Galilee”. vs. 25a-b
- 2) The second, “And from Decapolis.” vs. 25c  
\* They were ten cities on Transjordan, the territory given to Ruben, Gad and 1/2 of Manasseh.
- 3) The third, “Jerusalem, Judea, and beyond the Jordan.” vs. 25d-f  
\* Jerusalem and the east side of the Jordan.