

Jesus Calls Peter, Andrew, John and James to Follow Him (Matthew 4:18–22)

- There were fishermen (Matthew 4:18).
 - They had a business, with several boats (Luke 5:7, 10).
 - There were not uneducated; rather, they were not educated in Jerusalem (Acts 4:13).
 - They strictly obeyed the law out of faith (Acts 10:14).
- Jesus calls Peter and Andrew to be fishers of men, and they follow him (Matthew 4:19–20).
- Jesus calls James and John to follow him (Matthew 4:21–22).
- These men were already aware that Jesus was the Messiah.
 - John and Andrew were disciples of John the Baptist (John 1:35–39).
 - Andrew finds Peter, informing him they found the Messiah (John 1:40–42).

Jesus Proclaimed the Gospel of the Kingdom Through Galilee (Matthew 4:23–25)

- As Jesus proclaimed the kingdom, He heals all manner of sickness and disease among the people (Matthew 4:23).
- Jesus' fame went out through Syria, and many brought their sick and demon possessed to Him (Matthew 4:24).
- Great multitudes of Jews followed Him (Matthew 4:25).

Matthew

The Kingdom of the Heavens and The Kingdom of God

The Different between the Kingdom of the Heavens and the Kingdom of God

- The kingdom of the heavens relates to the royal reign from the Heavens.
 - The rule from the heavens over the kingdoms of men (Daniel 4:26).
 - God gives the kingdoms to whomever He chooses (Daniel 4:17).
 - God uses angels, both fallen and unfallen, to implement His rule among the affairs of men.
 - They are referred to as watchers.
 - Some watchers are unfallen angles (Daniel 4:13).
 - Others are fallen (1 Kings 22:19-23).
 - Ahaz is persuaded to go to war by a demon (1 Kings 22:21–22).
 - The spirit that troubled Saul after God took the kingdom from him because of his disobedience (1 Samuel 16:14; 15:23).
- The Kingdom of God is the sphere of authority the God personally wields. Not equivalent with His sovereignty.
 - The kingdom of God during the dispensation of grace (Psalm 103:17-22).
 - The kingdom of God relates to those who are saved, and unfallen spirit beings, in all dispensations.
- Jesus first began proclaiming the Kingdom of God (John 3:1–6).
 - The focus of the gospel of John is on the Kingdom of God (John 3:3).
 - Throughout the book of John, Jesus gives seven signs relating to the Kingdom of the Heavens.
 - Signs are pointers to something.
 - Signs are to Israel (1 Corinthians 1:22).

- The placement of sons was for Israel, not the Gentiles (Romans 9:4–5).
- The first sign in Galilee (John 2:11).
- Jesus turns water into wine (John 2:6–11).
- This sign points to the fact that salvation comes by an utterance from God (Romans 10:17).
- The second sign (John 4:54).
- Jesus heals a nobleman's son without going to him (John 4:49–53).
- This sign point to salvation is through faith (Romans 2:8; 3:21–22).
- Faith is taking God at His Word and is always based on a promise (Hebrews 11:1).
- The third sign (John 5:1–15).
- The man healed at the pool of the Sheep Gate.
- This sign points to salvation by grace.
- The man did not know who healed him (John 5:12–13).
- Jesus is doing the work of the Father (John 5:17–18).
- The fourth sign (John 6:2).
- The feeding of five thousand with two fish and five loaves of bread (John 6:9).
- This sign point to a human instrument is involved in the dispensation of grace to bring salvation.
- Paul was sent to preach the gospel of this dispensation (1 Corinthians 1:17).
- The fifth sign (John 6:16–21).
- The disciples were caught in a storm in the middle of the sea (John 6:18).
- As soon as Jesus entered the boat, they were at the land (John 6:21).
- This sign demonstrates those of the dispensation of grace are kept by the inherent ability of God (1 Peter 1:5).
- The sixth sign (John 9:1–41).
- Jesus heals a blind man, who was blind from birth (John 9:1).
- This sign points to sight that we were not born with.
- The eyes of the heart are opened (Ephesians 1:18).
- The seventh sign (John 11:1–44).
- Lazarus is given life after death.

- This sign points to life given that we are not born with.
- The Christian is born from above (John 3:3; 1 John 3:2).
- After John's imprisonment, Jesus proclaims the Kingdom of the Heavens (Matthew 4:17; cf Matthew 4:12).
- Jesus' proclamation of the Kingdom of the Heavens was restricted to the Jews (Matthew 15:24).
- Jesus's ministry related to the Kingdom of the Heavens was not restricted to Israel (Mark 6:6–11; Luke 9:1–6).
- During Christ's earthly ministry He proclaimed two distinct messages (Acts 2:22).
 - His power and authority to reign as king, seen by his miracles and wonders.
 - His Deity, displayed by signs.
- The Purposes for Christ's Ministry Display the Differences between the Kingdom Messages.
 - To reveal God to man (John 1:18; Hebrews 1:1–2).
 - To display His love for the Father (John 10:17–18).
 - To bring the Mosaic Law to completion, nailing it to His cross (Matthew 5:17–18; Ephesians 2:15).
 - To judge the meaningless traditions in religious practices of the Pharisees (John 9:39–41).
 - To divide disciples from their families (Matthew 10:34–37).
 - To learn obedience (Hebrews 5:8; Philippians 2:7–8).
 - To be an understanding High Priest (Hebrews 2:18; 4:14–16).
 - To prove that He is worthy to be a Savior (Hebrews 2:10).
 - To witness the truth—freedom from the sin nature (John 18:37; cf. John 8:32–36; 14:6).
 - To offer the Kingdom to Israel (Matthew 4:17).
 - To speak the words of the Father (John 12:47–49).
 - To prove His Deity by sign miracles (John 2:11; 20:30–31; Acts 2:22).
 - To offer His life as a ransom to release (Matthew 20:28; Mark 10:45).
 - To fulfill the Father's commandments (John 10:17–18).
 - To seek the lost (Luke 19:10).
 - To bring eternal life (John 3:16–17).
 - To destroy the work of the Devil (1 John 3:8).