

Matthew

The Voice of One in the Wilderness

Joseph Returns from Egypt (Matthew 2:19–23)

An angel of the Lord informs Joseph of Herod's death (Matthew 2:19).

Joseph is instructed to return to the land of Israel (Matthew 2:20–21).

When Joseph arrives in Israel, he hears Archelaus was reigning (Matthew 2:22).

Fearing Archelaus would seek to follow fulfill his father's plan against the Child, he was afraid to go to Judea.

God warned Joseph in a dream.

He turned aside from Judea to the region of Galilee.

Joseph settled in Nazareth (Matthew 2:23).

The term Nazareth comes from the Hebrew word for branch (נֶצֶר).

This fulfilled the prophets concerning Christ being the root of Jesse (Isaiah 11:1).

This is not a quote from a prophet; rather, it is a fulfillment of multiple prophecies.

Nazareth was not considered to be a place of value (John 1:46).

Jesus would be despised of men (Isaiah 53:3).

He would be a reproach of men (Psalm 22:6).

Jesus was not under a Nazirite Vow (Numbers 6:1–21).

A specific vow to separate oneself to God (Numbers 6:2).

Not permitted to drink of the fruit from the vine (Numbers 6:3–4).

Not permitted to use a razor on his head (Numbers 6:5).

Not allowed to go near a dead body (Numbers 6:6–7).

Long hair is a dishonor to a man (1 Corinthians 11:14).

The Voice in the Wilderness Crying Out (Matthew 3:1–12)

John the Baptizer comes heralding with authority the message of the kingdom (Matthew 3:1–3).

Israel is to change their mind concerning the Kingdom of the heavens (Matthew 3:2).

Isaiah prophesied concerning John's ministry (Matthew 3:3).

John's appearance (Matthew 3:4).

Clothed of camel's hair and a leather belt around his waist.

Associates him with Elijah (2 Kings 1:8).

One of the character of Elijah had come to Israel (Matthew 17:12).

He ate locust and honey.

The eating of only locust indicated strict adherence to the dietary requirements of the law (Leviticus 11:21–22).

Honey is symbolic of God's goodness (Psalm 119:103).

All of Judea, and the surrounding regions come out to John to be immersed (Matthew 3:5–6).

Under the Mosaic Law, baptism was used for renewal.

The Priests (Leviticus 8:6).

The doctrines of immersion (Hebrews 6:1–2).

God's promise of cleansing for Israel (Ezekiel 36:25–26).

Confessing their sins identifies this immersion as a cleansing (Matthew 5:6).

The Pharisees and Sadducees are rebuked by John (Matthew 3:7–10)

John calls them out for their wicked conduct (Matthew 3:7).

John instructs them to bear fruit worthy of a change of mind (Matthew 3:8).

They are not to think that they will be saved just because they come from the seed of Abraham (Matthew 3:9).

John's warning; judgment is coming (Matthew 3:10).

John proclaims the one coming after him is greater than he is (Matthew 3:11–12).

John is immersing in water for a change of mind concerning the Kingdom of the heavens (Matthew 3:11).

The one coming after him will immerse you with the Holy Spirit and fire (Matthew 3:11).

Immersion by the Holy Spirit into the body of the Christ for those who believe (1 Corinthians 12:12–13).

Fire upon all those who do not believe (Luke 3:16).

He will purge the unbelievers from Israel (Matthew 3:12).

The Immersion of Jesus (Matthew 3:13–17)

Jesus comes to John to be immersed (Matthew 3:13).

John attempts to prevent Jesus, for he knows that he needs to be immersed by Jesus (Matthew 3:14).

Jesus asks John to do this so they may do all things in a righteous manner (Matthew 3:15).

Jesus is being immersed into His priestly service (Hebrews 7:11).

The age of 30 is the age for entering into service to the Lord (Numbers 4:3).

The witness of God the Father concerning His Son (Matthew 3:16–17).

Jesus is anointed with the Holy Spirit (Matthew 3:16).

God the Father declares He is pleased with the Son (Matthew 3:17).

This fulfilled the promise of God concerning John's immersion of Israel (John 1:32–34).

Jesus is Tempted by the Devil (Matthew 4:1–11)

After His immersion, Jesus is driven into the wilderness by the Holy Spirit (Matthew 4:1–2).

The Holy Spirit causes Jesus to go out into the wilderness (Matthew 4:1).

Jesus is tempted for forty days and nights (Matthew 4:1).

During His temptation, He was fasting (Matthew 4:2).

Satan tempts the Son of God to act independently from the Father (Matthew 4:3–4).

Since Jesus is hungry, Satan tempts Him with turning stones into bread (Matthew 4:3).

Jesus quotes Scripture in response to Satan's temptation (Matthew 4:4; Deuteronomy 8:3).

Satan tempts the Son of God to tempt the Father (Matthew 4:5–7).

Satan questions God's protection (Matthew 4:5–6).

Satan uses Scripture to tempt Jesus (Psalm 91:11–12).

Jesus responds with Scripture (Matthew 4:7; Deuteronomy 6:16).

Satan Tempts Jesus with the Kingdom of the World (Matthew 4:7–10).

Satan knows that God has promised the Son the kingdoms of the world (Psalm 2:8).

Satan is the ruler of the age and has authority over the Gentile nations (Matthew 4:8; Ephesians 2:2).

He tempts Jesus to worship him to receive the kingdoms (Matthew 4:9).

This would be a recognition by God that Lucifer is like Him.

Lucifer's pride blind Him from seeing the truth about who he is (Ezekiel 28:17; Isaiah 14:13–14).

Jesus rebukes the Devil (Matthew 4:10; Deuteronomy 6:13).

The angels minister to Jesus (Matthew 4:11).