Matthew

The Beatitudes | Poor in Spirit and Mourning

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).

They were not uneducated; rather, they were not educated in Jerusalem (Acts 4:13).

They strictly obeyed the law (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).

The Sermon on the Mount.

In response to the multitude of Jews, Jesus taught them about the Kingdom of the Heavens (Matthew 5:1–2).

The Church has not been revealed at this time; therefore, this is not applicable for Christians today (1 Corinthians 2:6–8).

The Tribulation is still coming, even if Israel accepts the kingdom (Daniel 9:26).

Daniel prophesied of the coming fourth beast.

The beatitudes relate to Israel's time in the wilderness (Revelation 12:6; Matthew 24:15–18).

Israel is under the Mosaic Law at this time (Matthew 24:20).

Israel is under judgment; purging the unbelievers (Ezekiel 20:35–37).

At this time, Jesus is followed by four disciples, not all twelve (Matthew 5:1).

The Beatitude: Happy are the Poor in Spirit (Matthew 5:3)

Happy are the poor in spirit because theirs is the kingdom of the heavens (Matthew 5:3).

The concept of poverty is not restricted to financial poverty; it expresses a lack.

Poor is defined by lacking in spirit, which relates to a person's rational center (1 Corinthians 2:11).

During Israel's time in the wilderness in the last half of the Tribulation Period.

Before the Messiah's return, the man of lawlessness will make a covenant for seven years, which he will break after three and a half years (Daniel 9:27).

The beast will turn on Israel and desecrate the Temple, setting himself up as a god (2 Thessalonians 2:4).

Israel flees at the site of the abomination of desolation (Matthew 24:15).

Daniel foretold of this coming abomination.

Antiochus Epiphanes violates the house of God—the historical event (Daniel 11:31).

The future temple, and future abomination—the same type of abomination (Daniel 12:11).

When the sacrifices will cease (Daniel 9:27).

The future event (Daniel 12:11–12).

The second beast of Revelation will raise up a statue to the first Beast (Revelation 13:14–16).

Happy are those who lack a rational understanding of what the man of lawlessness is doing in Jerusalem while the Jews are in the wilderness.

The Christian is instructed to not be poor in spirit (Colossians 1:9).

The Christian's spirit is connected to God (1 Corinthians 6:17).

The Christian is able to discern Spiritual things (1 Corinthians 2:16).

What causes happiness in the Christian

When Christians know what is coming, they can be happy concerning the coming time of Tribulation (Revelation 1:1).

The happy hope of the appearing of the Lord (Titus 2:13).

Overcoming a temptation (James 1:12).

The Beatitude: Happy are those who mourn (Matthew 5:4)

Happy are those who mourn because they will be comforted (Matthew 5:4).

Among the Jews, mourning comes from loss (Mark 16:10).

The man of lawlessness will break his covenant, turning their laughter into mourning (Luke 6:25).

Jesus came to bring a sword, causing division among family members (Matthew 10:34–38).

Those who mourn as a result of this, are the ones who accept the kingdom of the heavens.

Their cross was to be rejected by their family and kinsmen who did not believe.

The one's who mourn, wait for salvation from the Lord (Micah 7:6–7).

In direct contrast, the grace believer is comforted in his tribulations by God (1 Corinthians 1:3–4).

The Church is to mourn when there is the presence of sin within her ranks (1 Corinthians 5:2; James 4:9).

Otherwise, the Church is to be joyous (Romans 15:13).

The fruit of the Spirit is peace and joy (Galatians 5:22–23).