Matthew

Sermon on the Mount: The Beatitudes | Poor in Spirit, Those Who Mourn, Objectivity of Mind, Hunger and Thirst for Righteousness

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).

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).

The Beatitude: Happy are the Objectivity Minded because they will inherent the earth (Matthew 5:4).

The concept of "meek" in English does not convey the meaning of the Greek word translated in this passage.

"Meek" in English means to be patient, mild, and gentle in temperament; enduring injury or provocation with forbearance and without resentment.

πραΰς (praüs) refers to objectivity of mind.

The English concept of meekness is expressed by a different Greek word found in Ephesians 4:2 alongside praüs.

Since they are used in the same sentence, connected by the conjunction "and", we know they are not synonymous with each other.

Jesus is not instructing the Jews to be mild or gentle in temperament.

They are to have an objective frame of mind concerning the coming of the Messiah.

Their objectivity relates to the Kingdom of the Heavens.

Meekness and the Christian

Christians are not promised the kingdom of the heavens, their residence will be in the heavens (Philippians 3:20).

The objectivity of mind within a Christian is of more value than the outward appearance (1 Peter 3:2).

Objectivity of mind in the Christian's life

Relates to their position in Christ (Colossians 3:1–3).

Is an aspect of the fruit of the Spirit (Galatians 5:23).

Is to be used in teaching (2 Timothy 2:25).

Involved in how we relate to other Christians (Ephesians 4:2).

Must be used when restoring a brother caught in a trespass (Galatians 6:1).

Used while dealing with those outside of the Church (Titus 3:1–2).

The Beatitude: Happy are Those who Hunger and Thirst for the Righteousness because they will be satisfied (Matthew 5:6)

The righteousness the Jews are hungering and thirsting for is the Kingdom of God, in which Israel will possess righteousness (Matthew 6:33; Isaiah 58:8).

This is a personal righteousness before God.

They know they are not righteous: this applied both during Christ's earthly ministry and will apply in the Tribulation Period.

The Christian and righteousness.

The Christian possesses the righteousness of Christ (1 Corinthians 1:30).

Christ is an end of the law unto righteousness for all who believe (Romans 10:4).

This is righteousness out from faith, not works of the law (Romans 10:6).

Through the gospel of the Christ—Christ died on behalf of our sins, was buried, and rose again on the third day according to the Scriptures—God's righteousness is revealed to us today (Romans 1:17).

The Christian is to seek to be found in Christ, not having his own righteousness, but the righteousness that comes out from faith (Philippians 3:9).

Knowing the inherent ability of His resurrection: immersed into Christ to walk in newness of life (Romans 6:4–5).

Knowing the fellowship of His suffering: suffering for righteousness (1 Peter 3:14; Philippians 1:29).

Conforming to His death: Living a life that is dead to sin and the world because it is alive to God (Romans 6:6; Galatians 2:20; 5:24).