promises of the coming Messiah.
  - This happiness is not based on the works of righteousness they have done, but on the promises from God (Jeremiah 31:13–34).
- Mercy is not gained in any dispensation
  - Mercy is not obtained by the works or desires of men (Romans 9:16).
  - It is God who chooses to show mercy upon whom He desires (Romans 9:18).
- The Christians have already been shown mercy.
  - Through the washing and regeneration from the Holy Spirit (Titus 3:5).
  - Mercy, peace, and love are multiplied to the grace believer (Jude 2).
  - The Gentiles, who are now of the Church, were not a people but are now the people of God, having been shown mercy (1 Peter 2:9–10).
  - The Christian shows mercy because he was shown mercy.
    - Mercy is shown among believers, not unbelievers (Romans 12:8).
    - We have a ministry of reconciliation, not mercy (2 Corinthians 5:18–20; Romans 5:10).
    - The Christian renounces the hidden things of shame (2 Corinthians 4:1–2).

Matthew

The Sermon on the Mount: Objectively Minded, Thirst After Righteousness, Mercy

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.
  - πραϋς (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).

The Beatitude: Happy are the Merciful, for They will be Shown Mercy (Matthew 5:7).

- Mercy is giving relief from the effects of sin
    - Erroneous definitions like "Not getting what you deserve."
    - Used in Christendom to impose a work based system.
    - Mercy relates to pity on someone because of the effects of their sins.
- This is not a Jew who decided to show mercy a few times to gain something.
    - This one is characterized by showing mercy; he is a merciful man.
    - His willingness to be merciful comes from his belief in God's promises.
    - It will be shown among those who accept the kingdom of the heavens.
        - They will face difficulties from those who do not accept the kingdom of the heavens.
        - This mercy is directed at others who follow Christ as the Messiah.
- Mercy is not earned.
    - The concept of "obtain" does not exist in the original verse.
    - The Jews during the tribulation who show mercy are happy because they believe the