Book One
Discourse: Sermon on the Mount
Chapters 5-7
September 29th, October 6th, and 13th

We will spend 3 weeks on the Sermon on the Mount. Please ready chapters 5-7 each week.

Read chapters 5-7 and list the main ideas in brief bullet points.

Chapter 5

Fill in the following information from 5:1:

Location:

Jesus's posture:

Who is the audience?

How does this relate to Exodus 19-24? What is Jesus giving the disciples?

What has been the unified theme from Jesus and John the Baptist in 3:2 and 4:17?

Continuing this theme, what kind of poverty, mourning, and meekness does Jesus have in mind (5:2-5)?

How does spiritual poverty differ from material poverty?

What “riches” or attachments do we need to detach from in order to rely entirely on God?

Remembering the theme, how would mourning lead to being comforted?

How does Revelation 7:17 relate?

Look up the definition of meekness?

What will the meek inherit?

How does Psalm 37:11, 28-29 relate?

What land is Jesus referring (Hebrews 11:16)?

What does it mean to hunger and thirst for righteousness (5:6)?

How can this desire be nourished (6:33)?

Who are we imitating when we are merciful (Luke 6:36)?

How does this relate to Leviticus 19:2?

What is the Old Covenant calling followers to seek (Leviticus 19:2)?

What is the New Covenant calling follower to seek (Luke 6:36)?

What does it mean to be “pure in heart”? Use Deuteronomy 6:4-9 and Psalm 24:3-6 to help answer.

What will they see?

How does Exodus 34:29-35 relate?

What is the definition of peacemaker?

How does Hebrews 12:14 relate?

What pronoun change happens in 5:11-12?

Who is Jesus speaking directly to?

How is he preparing them for their mission?

Note the parallels between the Matthew 5-7 (Sermon on the Mount) and Book of James. List the lessons learned.

Part 1

Matthew (Sermon on the Mount)	James	Lesson
5:3	2:5	
5:5	4:10	
5:7	2:13	
5:9	3:18	
5:11-12	1:2	
5:12	5:10	

5:13: You are _____.

5:14: You are _____.

How do the following relate?

Numbers 18:19; 2 Chronicles 13:5; Mark 9:50:

Isaiah 42:6; 49:6; John 1:9; 8:12:

Chapter 5:17-48 begins with a thesis statement. Write Matthew 5:17.

What does Jesus mean by “Law and the Prophets”?

What has Jesus come to do and not to do (5:17)? Why would this statement be important to the original hearers?

Summarize 5:18-20.

What phrase is repeated in 5:19-20 and how does 5:3-12 relate?

Jesus provides the disciples with six illustrations of greater righteousness comparing the old to the new. Fill in the chart.

Verse	Moral Code	“You have heard…..”	“But I say to you…”
5:21-26			
5:27-30			
5:31-32			

Verse	Moral Code	“You have heard…..”	“But I say to you…”
5:33-37			
5:38-42			
5:43-47			

How does Jesus end this portion (5:48)?

Is this a task the disciples can do on their own?

How do you interpret Jesus’s meaning?

Note the parallels between the Matthew 5-7 (Sermon on the Mount) and Book of James. List the lessons learned.

Part 2

Matthew (Sermon on the Mount)	James	Lesson
5:19	2:10	
5:22	1:19-20	
5:34-37	5:12	
5:48	1:4	

Matthew 5 in the Lectionary

Read the following and reflect on how these readings connect. First Reading, Responsorial Psalm and Gospel readings usually have a matching theme. Second Reading is read semi-continuously rather than being tied to the Gospel.

4th Sunday in Ordinary Time (Year A):

Zephaniah 2:3; 3:12-13
Psalm 146:6-10
1 Corinthians 1:26-31
Matthew 5:1-12

November 1:All Saints (All Years):

Revelation 7:2-4, 9-14
Psalm 24:1-6
1 John 3:1-3
Matthew 5:1-12

5th Sunday in Ordinary Time (Year A):

Isaiah 58:7-10
Psalm 112:4-9
1 Corinthians 2:1-5
Matthew 5:13-16

6th Sunday in Ordinary Time (Year A):

Sirach15:16-21 or Deuteronomy30:15-20
Psalm 119:1-2, 4-5, 17-18, 33-34
1 Corinthians 2:6-10
Matthew 5:17-37

7th Sunday in Ordinary Time (Year A):

Leviticus 19:1-2, 17-18
Psalm 103:1-4, 8, 10, 12-13
1 Corinthians 3:16-23
Matthew 5:38-48

Blessed are they (blessed are you) who are persecuted: we take up our crosses and follow Jesus, committing ourselves to everything He has taught us, even enduring persecution for His sake, but doing so joyfully because we know He has promised us eternal life in our Father's Kingdom.

"The only ladder to heaven is the Cross"
-- St. Rose of Lima

Blessed are the peacemakers

With Christ living in us we become conformed to His image of peace and love. In the image of Christ we become divine children of His Father

Blessed are the pure in heart

Our old hearts are replaced with the pure heart of Jesus our Redeemer. We will see God's face in the faces of everyone with whom we share His love.

Blessed are the merciful

When we show our mercy and forgiveness we will be given mercy and forgiveness through Jesus' perfect Sacrifice on the Cross

Blessed are those who hunger & thirst for righteousness

Seek the King of Righteousness to be filled by Christ in the Eucharist

←**Turning Point**

Yield our will to God's will for our lives = renewal → inherit "the Land"; the Church = dominion to bind and loose

Blessed are the meek

Mourn own sins and world sin = purification → comfort & strength, Reconciliation

Blessed are those who mourn

Those who acknowledge their need for God → Kingdom of Heaven = eternal life promised through Baptism and faithfully living the Law of love on a life time journey of faith

Blessed are the poor in spirit

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The Progression of the Beatitudes

Beatitudes contain 7 or 8 (depending on how you count them) successive fundamental spiritual states that every Christian must strive to achieve. The Beatitudes must be lived fully and completely just as the 10 Commandments have to be lived in their entirety. **Gospel of St. Matthew 5:1-11**

Chapter 6

What did Jesus demonstrate in Matthew 4:1-11?

What did is he tell the disciples they needed to be in Matthew 5:48?

Using the answers of the previous two questions, what do you think he will teach the disciples in Matthew chapter 6?

What warning does Jesus give them in 6:1?

What does this warning imply?

List the three traditional Jewish works of mercy.

1. (6:2)
2. (6:5)
3. (6:16)

What word is repeated in all three of the above verses?

What does this imply?

What does Jesus teach the disciples to do (6:3-4, 6, 17-18)?

Write the repeated phrase in 6:4,6,18.

What does this imply?

What does Jesus point out about prayer in 6:8?

What does this lead Him to do in 6:9?

Lord's Prayer Outline

Part One: Glorifying God

1. 6:9b:

   meaning:

   How did Jews view their relationship with God (Deuteronomy 32:6)?

   Jesus uses Abba, an intimate term for Father. How did this impact the Jewish concept of God?

   Why does Jesus teach us to pray to "Our" not "My" Father?

   What does this imply?

   What does hallow mean?

   Since God's name is already holy, what are we petitioning (Use Ezekiel 36:22-27 to help answer)?

2. 6:10a:

meaning:

How does the kingdom of God differ from earthly kingdoms?

How is the kingdom of God described in Daniel 2:31-45?

3. 6:10b:

meaning:

What does imply?

Write <u>one</u> word to summarize the first part of the Lord's prayer:

Thy _____ (6:9)

Thy_____(6:10a)

Thy_____(6:10b)

How does this relate to Matthew 5:3-5?

Part Two: Human Needs

1. 6:11:

   meaning:

   What part of Israelite history does this bring to mind (Exodus 16:4-36)?

   How does this relate to our lives?

2. 6:12:

   meaning:

   What is a trespass?

   What challenge does God give?

   Finish the following math equation: (Use >, <, or = to answer).

   God's mercy for our debts _____ Our mercy shown to our debtors

   Why do you think this petition is highlighted in 6:14-15?

   What does this say about God?

3. 6:13a:

meaning:

Does God “tempt” us (James 1:13)?

Use **biblegateway.com** for the following translations of Matthew 6:13:

Good News Translation (GNT)

New Living Translation (NLT)

New Revised Standard (NRV)

New American Bible (NABRE)

How does Deuteronomy 8:2 and 1 Corinthians 10:13 help with understanding Matthew 6:13a?

What does this say about God?

4. 6:13b:

meaning:

Who are asking to be delivered from?

What are we ultimately relying on?

How do the following verses relate:

Ephesians 6:10-18:

1 Thessalonians 5:23-24:

Write <u>one</u> word to summarize the second part of the Lord's prayer:

_____ us (6:11)

_____ us (6:12)

_____ us (6:13a)

_____ us (6:13b)

Combine these 7 points into a short prayer:

Thy_____	_____ us
Thy_____	_____ us
Thy_____	_____ us
	_____ us

Doxology Addition to Lord's Prayer

Old Testament Roots: Ancient Jewish prayers routinely concluded with short, hymn like verses exalting God's glory.

> Example: 1 Chronicles 29: 10-13
>
> **10** Then David blessed the Lord in the presence of all the assembly; David said:
> 'Blessed are you, O Lord, the God of our ancestor Israel, for ever and
> ever. **11** Yours, O Lord, are the greatness, the power, the glory, the victory, and
> the majesty; for all that is in the heavens and on the earth is yours; yours is the
> kingdom, O Lord, and you are exalted as head above all. **12** Riches and honour
> come from you, and you rule over all. In your hand are power and might; and it is
> in your hand to make great and to give strength to all. **13** And now, our God, we
> give thanks to you and praise your glorious name.

Late 1st/Early 2nd Century (Didache): For Thine is the power and the glory forever.

Addition King James Version (1611): For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen. (cemented the phrase in English speaking Protestant traditions)

Contemporary Practice:

Protestant: For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

Eastern Orthodox: For Thine is the kingdom and the power, and the glory, of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, now and ever, and unto ages of ages. Amen.

Catholic: ……deliver us from evil (congregation silent)

> (Priest prays alone with hands extended)
> Deliver us, Lord, we pray, from every evil, graciously grant peace in our days, that by the help of your mercy, we may be always free from sin and safe from all distress, as we await the blessed hope and the coming of our Savior, Jesus Christ.
>
> (Congregation recites doxology)
> For the kingdom, the power, and the glory are yours, now and for ever. Amen.

List the 3 examples of contrasting pairs:

two _____ (6:19-21)

two_____(6:22-23)

two_____(6:24)

Do not_____(6:19).

But lay up for yourself_____(6:20).

For where you treasure is, there your _____(6:21) will be also.

The Heart (in Matthew)

Negatives:

15:18:

15:19:

Positives:

5:8:

11:29:

13:19:

18:35:

22:37:

How do these verses frame your understanding of 6:19-21?

How do these verses relate to Jeremiah 31:31-34?

Contrast the two kinds of eyes (6:22-23).

Contrast the two masters (6:24).

Write 6:24b:

How do you think Jesus connecting the pair of storing treasures, eyes and masters?

What connection is Jesus making between treasure (6:19-24) and anxiety (6:25-34)?

Summary:

Therefore do not be anxious, saying _____

_____(6:31).

For the Gentiles seek_____

_____(6:32).

But seek _____

_____(6:33).

Therefore _____

_____(6:34).

How does 6:11 reinforce the message of 6:34?

Note the parallels between the Matthew 5-7 (Sermon on the Mount) and Book of James. List the lessons learned.

Part 3

Matthew (Sermon on the Mount)	James	Lesson
6:20-21	5:2-3	
6:24	4:4	

Matthew 6 in the Lectionary

Read the following and reflect on how these readings connect. First Reading, Responsorial Psalm and Gospel readings usually have a matching theme. Second Reading is read semi-continuously rather than being tied to the Gospel.

Ash Wednesday (All Years):

Joel 2:12-18
Psalm 51:3-6, 12-14, 17
2 Corinthians 5:20 - 6:2
Matthew 6:1-6, 16-18

8th Sunday in Ordinary Time (Year A)

Isaiah 49:14-15
Psalm 62:2-3, 6-7, 8-9
1 Corinthians 4:1-5
Matthew 6:24-34

Chapter 7

What principle does Jesus address in 7:1-6?

What definition of judging is Jesus speaking about in 7:1-5?

How does 7:3-5 relate to Proverb 21:2?

How does this expand understanding of early mentions of the heart in the Sermon on the Mount?

Will we be judged and by whom (7:2)?

Dogs were undomesticated, stray scavengers. How were pigs, swine, viewed (Levictus 11:7-8)

What is the Jewish definition of “holy” (Leviticus 22:10-16)?

Is Jesus asking us to judge in 7:6?

How is this definition of judging different than in 7:1-5?

How do you interpret the meaning of 7:6 (Use Philippians 3:2-3 and Revelation 22:15 to help answer)?

List the progressive actions Jesus calls for in 7:7.

_____ → _____ → _____

Using the above drawing, what is the meaning of 7:7-11?

Does 7:7-11 mean God grants whatever we ask (Use James 4:1-3 and Proverbs 28:9 to help answer)?

What good things do 6:11-13 indicate God will grant?

What does 7:12 have to do with persevering prayer?

How does 7:12 summarize of the Law and Prophets (Use Romans 13:8-10 to help answer)?

Jesus concludes His sermon with 4 contrasting images and a warning.

Verses	Two Kinds of	Differences	Jesus's Warning
7:13-14			
7:15-18			
7:21-23			
7:24-27			

How does 7:14 reinforce 5:10-12?

How are we to recognize false prophets's fruit in 7:16-20 (Use 5:19 to help answer)?

Is Jesus asking us to judge in the above situations? If so, how is this different than 7:1-6?

Compare 7:24 and 7:26. What distinguishes the wise man from the foolish man?

What is the significance of both houses needing to endure weather conditions? What does this illustrate?

How do these comparisons summarize the entire message of the Sermon on the Mount?

How did the crowd react?

Note the parallels between the Matthew 5-7 (Sermon on the Mount) and Book of James. List the lessons learned.

Part 4

Matthew (Sermon on the Mount)	James	Lesson
7:1	5:9	
7:7	1:5	
7:16	3:12	
7:24	1:22	

Matthew 7 in the Lectionary

Read the following and reflect on how these readings connect. First Reading, Responsorial Psalm and Gospel readings usually have a matching theme. Second Reading is read semi-continuously rather than being tied to the Gospel.

<u>9th Sunday in Ordinary Time (Year A)</u>:

Deuteronomy 11:18, 26-28,32
Psalm 31:2-4, 17, 25
Romans 3:21-25, 28
Matthew 7:21-27