

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO MATTHEW

INTRODUCTION:

Of the four “Gospels” (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John), the first three are called the Synoptics, and present the details of Jesus’ birth, ministry and message (repentance and baptism for the remission of sins), being thus called because these three take the **same**, or common, **view** of the subject at hand. On the other hand, the gospel according to John is not so much a biography of Jesus’ life as it is a selection of his signs, work and teaching, together with the testimony of many persons that confirms that he is the Son of God (God the Son). The earliest manuscripts bore the titles of “According To Matthew”, “According to Mark”, “According to Luke”, “According to John”. Of course, there is only *one* gospel (Lk. 2:10; Gal. 1:6-10), but there are *four* accounts of it.

The evidence from the earliest of times attributes to Matthew the apostle the authorship of this gospel account, the first one in the present order of New Testament books. He was the son of Alphaeus, a Jewish tax collector (publican) in the employ of the Romans, and also was called Levi (Mark 2:14). His secular work trained him to be a good record-keeper. Except for his call to the apostleship of Jesus, and his name in the several lists of the apostles, no other mention is made of him in the Scriptures.

The publicans were generally hated, because as a rule they abused their power and extorted from the people. But Matthew was different. Luke tells us that when Jesus called him to follow him, that “he forsook all, and rose up and followed him” (5:28). (Note the modesty of Matthew in the matter, Matt. 9:9). This is the last thing the average tax collector would have done.

Note: We don’t have to be like those who might characterize our profession. Consider Zaccheus, Lk. 19:1-10.

The contents point to the conclusion that he wrote principally for Jewish readers. He knows that his readers do not need explanations of Jewish terms and Old Testament references, so he gives none. The theme: Jesus, the royal Messiah, the Savior and King. He is set forth from beginning to end as the King of the Jews. Throughout the book the phrase “kingdom of heaven” is frequently used.

The kingdom of Christ was prophesied in the Old Testament, so Matthew appeals to the prophets and points to the fulfillment of their prophecies, as he sets forth this King and his spiritual kingdom. The keyword in the book: “fulfilled”.

The genealogy here is through Joseph, the legal father of Jesus (but who did not beget him – see ver. 16!). (Luke gives the genealogy through Mary, the daughter of Heli).

All the evidence points to Matthew’s being the first of the other three to write a “gospel”. He was one of the twelve apostles of Christ, and wrote by inspiration. Although he was an eyewitness, he did not have to depend upon memory to recall the facts in the life of Christ which he narrated. The Holy Spirit brought to his remembrance the things that were

to be recorded, and kept him from any error (Jn. 14:26; 16:13).

Matthew does not follow strict chronological order, but only general. He groups his material by subjects. Three matters which are dealt with in detail are the Sermon On The Mount, the Destruction Of Jerusalem, and the Final Judgment. The book cannot be dated with certainty, but about 50 A.D. is a safe assumption. The Gospel According To Matthew is one of the most widely read books in the world.

MATTHEW -- Chapter 1

1. Matthew had been a _____; that is, a collector of taxes (9:9-11). He was the son of _____. He was also called _____ (Mar. 2:14). What else was Matthew (Matt. 10:2-4)?
2. The first half of chapter 1 contains the _____ of _____. Why was it important that this genealogy be given here? (See 2 Sam. 7:12-17; Matt. 22:41-46).
3. Judah was a _____ of Abraham. The grandfather of David was _____, whose mother was called _____.
4. Which women are referred to or mentioned in this genealogy?
Which of them were Gentiles?
5. Which one was a Moabitess? Which one committed incest? Which one had been a prostitute? Which one miraculously became a mother?
6. What can be deduced from the fact that such women should be found in this genealogy?
7. How many generations are there in the list between Abraham and the deportation to Babylon?
8. Who were deported to Babylon?
9. Matthew omits the narration of Luke (1:26-56) about the _____, whose name was Mary, who was visited by an _____, and who told her of the supernatural conception that she would experience. Luke also narrates the visit to _____ house who was then in the _____ month of her pregnancy, and who had been called _____.
10. _____ and _____ still had not consummated their marriage.
11. How did the husband learn that what was conceived in her was of the Holy Spirit?
12. Before he had understood the matter, what was he thinking about doing?
13. What kind of a man was Joseph?
14. The message of the dream confirmed what _____ already knew, because it had been revealed to her (Luke 1:____).
15. What does the name "Jesus" mean?
16. What was the purpose of this whole matter, according to ver. 22,23?
17. Which passage does Matthew cite as having its fulfillment in the virginal birth of Jesus?
18. _____ means, "God with us".
19. What Joseph was told to do was to _____. Did he do it?
20. Which verse of this chapter gives the lie to the doctrine of the "Perpetual Virginity of Mary"?
21. What does all that is narrated in this chapter prove with reference to the person of Jesus?

MATTHEW -- Chapter 2

1. When did the Wise-men make their trip to Jerusalem?
2. From where were they? How many were there?
3. Were they Jews or Gentiles?
4. The Wise-men were looking for the "King of the Jews". The Jews were waiting for the Messiah (the Christ). Ver. 4 reveals that it was deduced that the one whom the Wise-men were looking for would be the long-awaited _____.
5. What guided the Wise-men to Jerusalem?
How did they learn that the one they were seeking would be born in _____?

How did they know in which house they would find the child?

6. It is a necessary inference that the Wise-men learned by _____ the meaning of the star that they had seen in the east. (Compare ver. 12).

7. Why is the inference, that the referred-to star was not a common star, a necessary inference?

8. Why was Herod and all Jerusalem troubled?

9. Who sent the Wise-men to Bethlehem?

What did he say that he desired to do once the child was discovered?

10. Once the Wise-men were on their way to Bethlehem, the star _____ again, which thing caused them great _____.

11. The presents, _____, _____, and _____, made the subsequent flight to _____ financially possible.

12. The Wise-men learned by _____ in a _____ that they should not return to Herod.

13. Just after what event did an _____ command Joseph to take his wife and child and flee into Egypt?

14. What occasioned the flight to Egypt?

15. The stay in Egypt gave occasion for the fulfillment of _____ 11:1.

16. What caused such great anger in Herod?

As a consequence of this, what did he command to be done?

17. What determined that those slain were to be less than two years old?

18. That which _____ said in his prophecy (31:15) had its fulfillment in the slaying of the _____ of B_____.

19. How did Joseph learn when he was to return to the land of Israel?

20. After King Herod, who succeeded to the throne?

21. Which verse indicates that Joseph was thinking about returning to Bethlehem of Judaea to live?

22. Instead of that, he decided to go into the parts of _____ because of a _____ in a dream.

23. In which city of Galilee did they establish themselves?

24. As a summary, name the interventions of God in this chapter's narration that prove that Jesus of Nazareth was the Christ.

MATTHEW -- Chapter 3

1. Name three persons in the New Testament whose names were John. Does 3:1 say that John was a Baptist?
2. Why was this particular John called in that manner?
3. What was the theme of John's preaching?
4. Whose was the voice mentioned in ver. 3? Who made this prophecy?
5. John was preaching in the _____ of Judaea. People were coming from _____, from all _____, and from all the region round about the _____.
6. According to ver. 3, the object of the mission of John was to _____ the Jewish people for Jesus and for the subsequent preaching of the apostles.
7. Which verse speaks of the austere and self-denying lifestyle of John?
8. Ver. 5 twice says "all", but was every Jew who learned about John baptized? (21:23-27; Luke 7:30).
9. Before being baptized, those among the Jews who were believers _____ (ver. 2) and _____ their sins (ver. 6).
10. Among the Jews there were in the time of Christ two principal sects: the _____ ("separatists", who emphasized the traditions of the elders), and the _____ (who were liberals, denying the resurrection of the dead and the existence of angels and _____, Acts 23:8).
11. How did John refer to these people?
12. Did this imply that their motive in coming to the baptism of John was good or was bad?
13. What did they need to do?
14. For their salvation they trusted in their being descendants of _____.
15. If God is able of stones to raise up children unto Abraham, to be citizens of the kingdom of heaven, it is implied that everyone can be saved, and not only the _____ according to the flesh.
16. Verse 10 speaks of "tree" and "fruit". In which verse did John already make use of that figure?
17. Which word does John use to indicate judgment of God against every impenitent person?
18. The phrase "_____ _____" (ver. 10) points to the responsibility of each individual (apart from any physical descent or literal heritage) to do the will of God.
19. In verses 11 and 12, _____ is contrasted with _____.
20. The baptism of the first one was in _____; that of the second one would be in the _____ and in _____.
21. In verses 10-12 three times the word _____ appears. If it is literal in ver. 10 and ver. 12. Is it literal also in ver. 11?
22. Which modern-day denomination identifies the "fire" of ver. 11 with the "fire" of Acts 2:3?
23. _____ went to be baptized of John, but John opposed it. Finally, however, John _____ it.
24. Which phrase in ver. 16 proves that Jesus was actually in the Jordan river to be baptized?
25. Who saw the Spirit of God descend as a dove and come upon him?
26. At the baptism of Jesus what did those who were present hear?

MATTHEW -- Chapter 4

1. Do ver. 1, and Mark 1:12, indicate that the temptation of Jesus was a thing of his will only, or that it was also of another's?
2. In the Old Testament there are two cases of a fast of 40 days and nights. They are those of _____ and of _____ (Exod. 34:28; 1 Kings 19:8).
3. The strength of the first temptation lay in the fact that Jesus was very _____. However, in order to get bread, Jesus, like Israel (Deut. 8:3), had to depend upon God and upon obedience to his _____.
4. From the second temptation we learn that we are not to _____ of God's promises.
5. Did the devil quote the Scriptures?
Did they apply to Jesus?
Nevertheless, Jesus answered him, citing another _____, showing the devil's misapplication. The Scriptures do not contradict themselves.
6. Where did the third temptation take place?
7. Jesus refused to _____ the devil, citing a _____ which says that we are to _____ and _____ only the Lord our God.
8. After the three temptations, what did the devil do?
In contrast, the _____ came and _____ (unto) him.
9. Between verses 11 and 12, the events of the first three chapters of John occurred. Jesus retired to _____ when he heard of the imprisonment of _____. The one referred to here is (the apostle, the baptist, Mark).
10. Capernaum was a city by the _____ which was called the _____ of _____.
11. In the time of Christ, the region of Zebulun and of Naphtali were known as _____ of the _____ (ver. 15).
12. The prophesy of Isaiah, mentioned in ver. 15,16, was fulfilled in the _____.
13. The principal point of the message of Jesus to the Jews was the same as that of John the baptist; which was _____.
14. What does ver. 17 say that gives the lie to the false doctrine of the Premillennialists, that the kingdom still hasn't been established today?
15. Simon and his brother, _____, were _____. What did Jesus call them to be?
16. How did they respond to the commandment of Jesus?
17. Who else were called on this occasion? _____ Upon being called, was their attitude the same?
18. Name the three things in which Jesus occupied himself as he went about in all Galilee.
19. Where was Syria located in reference to Galilee?
20. Ver. 25 mentions a city, _____, two provinces of Palestine, _____ and _____, Decapolis, and the other side of the river _____.

MATTHEW -- Chapter 5

1. Which chapters of Matthew enclose the "Sermon on the Mount"?
2. When Jesus preached this sermon he was (standing, seated, behind a pulpit).
3. According to ver. 2, this "sermon" was (teaching, preaching). <Note 7:28,29>
4. What does "blessed" mean?
5. It is a blessing to be _____ for righteousness' sake, to be _____ in heart, to _____ and _____ after righteousness, and to be _____ in spirit.
6. The disciples of Christ have a specific mission in this world. According to ver. 13-16 it is to be _____ and _____.
7. There was no competition between Jesus and the Law of Moses. Christ came to _____ the law.
8. The Jew had to _____ and _____ the commandments in order to be _____ in the _____ of heaven.
9. According to Jesus, who did not have much righteousness?
10. It is evil not only to kill but also to get _____ with one and speak evil of him, saying such words as _____ (meaning "senseless, empty-headed") and _____ (that is, "morally worthless").
11. Put within the parentheses the numbers which indicate the correct order of the following steps: then offer the gift at the altar (), remember that the brother has aught against you (), first be reconciled to the brother (), go your way (), to be offering the gift at the altar (), leave the gift before the altar ().
12. Ver. ____ and ____ teach that God does not accept our _____ while we refuse to properly arrange the evil that we might have done to another.
13. The Law of Moses condemned adultery, but Christ condemns the look of _____, which thing constitutes adultery committed in the _____.
14. According to Christ, what is the only cause that justifies divorce? _____ The two consequences of divorcing a wife, not for the cause of _____, are: (1) the wife is made an _____, and the one marrying her commits _____.
15. The Law of Moses did not forbid swearing, but rather _____ (ver. 33). Christ condemned the practice of _____ by things over which man has no power nor control. (Jesus swore, Matt. 26:63,64; Mk.9:1; God swore, Heb. 6:13,14; an angel swore, Rev. 10:5,6; other examples – Rom. 9:1; 2 Cor. 1:23; Gal. 1:20; Phil. 1:8). Jesus (and James, 5:12) condemn the use of swearing which profanes holy things.
16. Instead of using oaths on every occasion, in conversation it is enough to simply say, _____, _____, or a simple negation, _____, _____.
17. In ver. ____ - ____ Jesus prohibits vengeance. Instead of avenging himself, the disciple of Christ shows perseverance and benevolence. He does not _____ _____ from him that would borrow of him.
18. Instead of hating his enemy, the disciple of Christ _____ him and _____ for him.
19. In doing this he is like his _____ in heaven, and is therefore a _____ of His.
20. As respects this law of love, if we do not do this, we are no better than the _____.
21. If we greet only our brethren we do no more than do the _____.
22. In his actions the Christian identifies with his _____ Father.

MATTHEW -- Chapter 6

1. Righteousness done before _____ receives no _____ from God.
2. In ver. 2, the phrase "sound a trumpet" signifies to call the attention of people in order for one to have _____ from them.
3. The phrase "let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth" signifies the opposite of the phrase, "_____".
4. According to Christ, he that prays to be seen of men is a _____.
5. Correct prayer receives _____ from God the Father.
6. Jesus calls "much speaking" in prayer _____, and says that such is the manner of prayer of the _____.
7. Verses 9-13 record (a model prayer, an actual prayer of Jesus).
8. Receiving pardon from God depends upon man's _____ others.
9. What does Jesus call the person who fasts to receive recompense from men, instead of recompense from the Father?
10. The _____ made on this earth do not endure. Those laid up in heaven do endure because there there is no _____, _____, nor _____.
11. The eye represents the manner of viewing matters. If the eye is _____ (that is, does not see double, the person having principal interests on the earth and at the same time trying to be spiritual), all of one's life is led with light. But if the _____ is evil, not much light enters in the life of the person, and he does not walk properly. Such a person fixes his "sight" principally on things upon the _____ (see ver. 19).
12. _____ and _____ (riches) are both Masters. If we hate the one, we also _____ him. If we love the one, we also _____ him.
13. In ver. 25, Christ condemns _____. Life and one's body consist of more than _____ and _____.
14. What does the question of ver. 26 imply?
15. _____ never was arrayed like one of the _____ of the field. What does this imply?
16. According to ver. 30, wherein lies the problem when a person is anxious about having enough to eat, drink, and clothe himself?
17. After which things do the Gentiles seek?
18. The sons of _____ are not anxious over such things as are the Gentiles who do not trust him. Being the _____, does he not know what we need?
19. Memorize verse 33.
20. Each day brings its own _____. If we are _____, we simply add more problems to the day.

MATTHEW -- Chapter 7

1. We are not to judge in the way in which the _____ do, who having great faults judge others who have relatively small ones. The word "judge" is used here in the sense of _____.
2. According to John 7:24, we should not judge according to _____. Does this passage command us to judge? _____ Is there a contradiction between this passage and Matt. 7:1?
3. Christ calls no man a "dog", nor does he call people "swine". However he does teach that there are persons who do not duly appreciate that which is _____. We are not to waste time with those who refuse to appreciate truth. Can _____ appreciate pearls?
4. Ver. 8 explains why the disciple of Christ ought to _____, _____, and _____, making use of prayer to God.
5. In this matter Christ compares us who are _____ with God, who is our heavenly Father. If then he who is _____ knows how to give good gifts to his sons, how much more does _____ know how.
6. Memorize verse 12. This rule is according to the _____ and the _____, as respects our duties toward our neighbor.
7. Connect with lines the following thoughts which constitute contrasts:

few	destruction
narrow gate	straitened way
life	wide gate
broad way	many
8. We are commanded to _____ of false prophets. If one is deceived, then, it is his own fault. What figure is employed by Jesus to indicate the inoffensive or harmless appearance which the false teacher gives? _____ He is called a _____ because in reality his work of falsehood and deceit is evil.
9. How is the false teacher to be recognized? _____ In order to carry out the instructions of ver. 15 to 20 it is necessary to (ignore, pray, judge, read, preach).
10. In ver. 21, Jesus contrasts _____ with _____ (two verbal nouns) . See also Luke 6:46.
11. Were the people, of whom Christ will say in the Final Day, "I never knew you", religious or not?
12. Of what will they be accused in the Final Judgment? _____ The reason for this accusation is that their works will not have been according to the authority of Christ.
13. Which word in ver. 23 is used in the sense of "approve of"?
14. In verses 24-29 Jesus contrasts _____ and _____ with _____ and _____.
15. To hear Christ and do his will is to be likened unto a _____. The (prudence, foolishness) of the first man mentioned is compared to the (prudence, foolishness) of the second one.
16. _____ taught with authority, but the _____ did not. This caused _____ on the part of the multitude which heard Jesus.

MATTHEW -- Chapter 8

1. What is there in ver. 1 that indicates the popularity of Jesus at that time?
2. What proves that the leper believed that Jesus could heal him?
3. Which word or phrase in the narration of this healing expresses a characteristic of true miracle that is not seen in the supposed modern healings?
4. Of what nationality was the military man who had a servant that was very sick? In a word, what did he recognize in Jesus (ver. 9)?
5. Jesus _____ at this man's statement which constituted a great contrast between the faith of this _____ and that of the Jews (Israelites).
6. Which phrase in ver. 11 refers to the Gentiles, and which in ver. 12 to the Jews?
7. Which phrase in ver. 13 indicates the veracity of this miracle?
8. The Roman Pope has to be an unmarried man. Peter was a _____ man, because according to ver. 14 he had a _____-____-_____.
9. Which Bible passage was fulfilled by the healings of Jesus?
10. In ver. 18, to what does the phrase "unto the other side" refer?
(to the other side of what?)
11. From verse 5 through 17 the activities of Jesus took place in the city of _____. Where was this city located?
12. What did Jesus imply to that scribe with his words recorded in ver.20?
13. In ver. 22 Jesus makes a play on the word "_____". Which word in ver. 21 is key to the relative importance between following Christ and attending to a social obligation?
14. Jesus reproved his disciples because they were afraid during the storm. This proves that they had _____. The presence of Jesus in the boat gave no reason for their _____, given the many and varied miracles which they had witnessed.
15. After Jesus calmed the raging sea, the disciples _____, thus demonstrating still their little faith in Jesus.
16. The Gadarenes were people of the city, or region, of _____, a part of the (eastern, western) side of the Sea of Galilee.
17. Why were the two men who met Jesus so exceedingly fierce?
18. What did those evil spirits request that indicated that they did not want to be outside of bodies?
19. How was this miracle noised about?
20. The people besought Jesus to leave their borders. What does this imply?
21. _____ gives even more details about this miracle in his book, chapter 5.

MATTHEW -- Chapter 9

1. According to Mark 2:1, which was Jesus' "own city" (ver. 1)?
2. What did Jesus do that the scribes should accuse him of blasphemy?
3. For God it is as easy to say _____, _____ as it is to say _____.
4. Apart from the paralytic, who else had faith in that Jesus could heal him?
5. What was Matthew's occupation?
6. What was Jesus' purpose in eating with Matthew, and with other publicans and sinners on this occasion? How do you know that?
7. According to the figure which Jesus employs in ver. 12, who is the physician and who are the sick?
8. What God wants more than _____ is _____. Does he want both?
9. In ver.14, the pronoun "we" refers to the _____, and the pronoun "thy" refers to _____. They questioned about the matter of _____.
10. In the figure of a wedding group, to whom does the phrase "sons of the bride-chamber" (that is, companions of the bridegroom) refer, and to whom the phrase "bridegroom"?
11. Verses 16 and 17 speak of things that are not appropriate, given the circumstances. To what does Jesus apply it?
12. Of what was the man of ver. 18 a "ruler"?
What was his name? (See Mark 5:22)
13. Jesus healed a _____ while on his way to _____ house (give his name).
14. He healed her on the basis of her _____. Did she actually touch his garment? (See Mark 5:27).
15. Was the daughter of that ruler actually dead? For Jesus she was as if she had been _____. Why?
16. Whom did Jesus heal after he left Jairus' house and entered into another house?
They were healed according to their _____.
17. He gave them a commandment. Did they obey it?
18. Did their great joy justify their disobedience? (Compare Mark 1:45).
19. What effect did the demon have on the one of ver. 32 which he possessed?
20. What thing was never so seen in Israel, per ver. 33?
21. As Jesus went about all the cities and villages he not only healed but also _____ and _____.
22. Upon seeing humanity lost, for what should the Christian pray that God do?

MATTHEW -- Chapter 10

1. The list of the apostles is found in this chapter, as also in Mark 3:13-19; Luke 6:12-16; and Acts 1:13. From these lists we conclude that Thaddaeus is also called _____. (See Jn. 14:22). Simon the Zealot is also called Simon the _____.
2. Why is the commission of ver. 5 to 42 called "the limited commission?"
How is the commission called that is given in 28:19,20?
3. What was the message that the apostles were to preach on this commission?
4. Why were they not to charge for their miracles?
5. Who were to sustain them during their ministry?
6. What were the houses who would receive the apostles to expect?
7. According to the figures of ver. 16, of the four animals mentioned how many would represent the apostles?
8. Who would direct the word in their mouth?
9. Why would they be hated by virtually all men?
10. The _____ of the Son of man, referred to in ver. _____, probably refers to the destruction of Jerusalem in the year 70 A.D.
11. The disciple of Christ has to expect _____, because they persecuted his Master. Nevertheless, he should not _____ his persecutors.
12. Who can kill only the body? Who can destroy both the body and the soul in hell?
13. Ver. 28 clearly exposes the falsity of the doctrine of the Jehovah's Witnesses who affirm that man does not have a _____.
14. What Jesus says about the sparrows and the hair of the head proves that God cares for his own, and that therefore the Christian should not _____.
15. The apostles, in the face of persecution, were to _____ Jesus before men, and not to _____ him.
16. Jesus came to this earth to bring a _____, and not _____. His word preached divides families.
17. In the conflict between truth and error, to be worthy of Christ, one has to _____ him more than relatives, to take his _____ daily, and _____ him.
18. In ver. 39, the word "life" is used in two different senses. What are they?
19. To receive the apostles would be equal to receiving _____ and _____.
20. What does one receive who receives a righteous man because he is a righteous man? In this way he would be identifying himself with him.
21. There is a recompense or reward for one who serves a _____ of Christ because he knows that he is serving one who is just that, a _____.

MATTHEW -- Chapter 11

1. Which John is the one mentioned in ver. 2?
2. His question had to do with the coming M_____, or Christ.
3. What did Jesus' answer (ver. 4,5) imply in reference to that question?
4. Which verse is a quotation from Isa. 35:5; 61:1?
5. Jesus praised _____, saying (ver. 9) the he was much _____.
6. Verse ___ fulfilled the prophecy of Mal. 3:1, and verse ___ that of Mal. 4:5.
7. Which verse proves that in the time in which Jesus was speaking the kingdom of heaven had not yet been established?
8. Which verse refers to materialistic ideas which the Jews in general had respecting the kingdom, and as a result they used tactics of force?
9. Since God created man with hearing, what should we deduce from this fact?
10. The rejection on the part of the unbelievers of John the baptist, as also of Jesus, is set forth as similar to the rejection of the _____ of the _____ seated in the marketplaces.
11. Divine wisdom was justified by the works, or children - Luke 7:35, which it produced. That is, God sent both J_____ and J_____, in their different roles, but the unbelieving Jews rejected both.
12. Of the cities mentioned in ver. 21, which had had more opportunity to know Christ?
Which other city is associated with these in their impenitence?
13. The Bible teaches that with opportunity there comes more r_____.
14. Truth is something hidden from those who consider themselves _____ and _____. On the other hand, the "_____" represent the humble and sincere people who accept the truth. Truth comes to us by r_____.
15. Complete knowledge of God comes to us by means of the _____.
16. Who among men have this complete knowledge? Which word in ver. 25 represent these people?
17. The invitation of Jesus (ver. 28-30) is based on the full authority described in the words "_____" (ver. 27).
18. Which words in ver. 28 refer to the effect of sin in the life of man?
19. To what did Jesus promise rest?
20. How is Jesus described according to ver. 29?
21. That which the truth of God imposes on man is presented as being an _____ and a _____.

MATTHEW -- Chapter 12

1. According to ver. 2, the _____ condemned what the disciples of Jesus did, but according to ver. ____, Jesus affirms that his disciples were guiltless in the matter.
2. Jesus mentions two particular occasions to illustrate the error of the Pharisees: that involving _____, and that involving the _____.
3. The Son of man, being the _____, would not permit his disciples to violate the Sabbath.
4. The man with a withered hand was healed by Jesus in a _____, and it was done on a _____ day.
5. On a Sabbath day the Pharisees would save the life of a _____. Certainly a _____ is of more value than it.
6. Was the prophecy of Isaiah, cited in ver. 18-21, fulfilled in ver. 15, or in ver. 16?
7. Jesus healed a man (ver. 22). According to verses 27,28, why was it that that particular man could not speak nor see?
8. Did the Pharisees admit that Jesus could cast out demons?
9. Jesus, in ver. ____, exposes the falsity of the logic, or argument, of the Pharisees expressed in ver. ____, as to casting out demons.
10. _____ would not give power to anyone to cast out demons.
11. To whom does the phrase "strong man", ver. 29, refer, this phrase being used in a figurative sense?
12. According to verses 31,32, what is the unpardonable sin?
13. Out of what does the mouth speak?
14. Of what kind of a word shall man give an account in the Judgment Day?
15. In demanding a sign of Jesus, the scribes and Pharisees proved that they were an _____ and _____ generation.
16. As what happened to Jonah was a sign to those of _____, so would the death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus be a sign to the _____ to which Jesus was speaking.
17. In ver. 41, which phrase refers to Jesus?
18. In ver. 42, with whom is Jesus compared?
19. Who are contrasted with the queen of the south (ver. 42)?
20. According to the lesson of ver. 43-45, that generation of unbelievers at that time was bad, but their last state would be even _____.
21. Which verse proves that the brothers of Jesus, mentioned in the last paragraph, were not the disciples of Jesus?
22. It is more important to _____ the will of God than to be the _____ or a _____ of Jesus.

MATTHEW -- Chapter 13

1. When Jesus on this occasion spoke in parables, the people were on the _____, and he was in a _____.
2. How many parables does Matthew narrate in chapter 13?
3. Having ears to hear makes us all r_____ for hearing, with the purpose of understanding.
4. In ver. 11, to whom does the pronoun "you" refer, and to whom the pronoun "them"?

The "mysteries" of the kingdom are not things impossible to be understood, but rather things which still had not been _____.

5. "For whosoever hath (profit from past teaching, money, intelligence), to him it shall be given, and he shall have abundance (of time, of opportunities to learn, of friends); but whosoever hath not (time, desires, fruit from past learning experiences), from him shall be taken away even that which he hath (of possessions, of opportunities, of education).

6. Christ gives two reasons for speaking in parables: (1) ver. 12, "For ...", and (2) ver. ___, "because ...". This second reason fulfilled the _____ respecting the matter (v. 14).
7. According to ver. 15, the unbelievers did not understand. Whose fault was it?

8. Ver. 16 contrasts the _____ of the disciples with the _____ heart of the unbelievers, described in ver. 15.

9. Jesus explained the parable of the sower to the _____ (ver. 10, 18). They had, therefore they would now have _____ (ver. 12).

10. According to ver. 19, there is one who does not understand the word; according to ver. ____, there is one who does understand. Each case depends, not upon "unconditional predestination" on the part of God, nor upon some "_____ depravity" of man, but upon the heart of each individual.

11. The parable of the wheat and the tares (ver. __-__) is explained by Jesus in ver. __-__. According to the explanation, the field is _____. The judgment of each evil man is not executed right now, but it will be in the _____.

12. In ver. 41, the "kingdom" (the government and control of God) is the world of now, but in ver.____ the "kingdom" refers his government and control of throughout eternity.

13. Which statement in ver. 43 is found earlier in this chapter?

14. The parable of ver. 44, as well as that of ver. 45,46, teach that the kingdom of heaven is worth whatever (sacrifice, approval, recognition). The difference consists in that in the first parable the man _____, or discovered, whereas in the second one the man was _____ for something in particular.

15. According to the parable of the net, who will separate the wicked from the righteous?

When will they do it?

16. To whom is the question of ver. 51 directed?

17. The one who u_____ the things of the kingdom of heaven is thereby able

to teach others these things, even as the householder is able to bring out of his treasure things new and old in order to entertain and serve his visitors.

18. Why did the people of Jesus' own country find it difficult to understand that Jesus could have such wisdom and do such miracles?

19. How many natural brothers did Jesus have? Apart from brothers, he also had _____. As to occupation, his _____ was a carpenter.

20. In ver. ____, we see that the people were "offended" in Jesus. This means that they were caused to stumble at him, not being able to see his Deity or Divinity since they were seeing only his _____.

21. Why did Jesus do so few miracles there?

MATTHEW -- Chapter 14

1. The "report" of Jesus (ver. 1) refers to " _____ " (ver. 2); that is, to " _____ " (Luke 9:7).
2. From where did Herod get the idea that Jesus might be John the baptist raised from the dead?
3. Herod was the _____ (ver. 1) and Herodias was the _____ of Philip (ver. 3).
4. The imprisonment of John was already mentioned in chapter 4, ver. _____. Why was he put in prison?
5. Herod knew that John was a _____ and _____ man (Mar. 6:20).
6. Who danced at Herod's birthday party?
Who counseled her to ask for the head of John the baptist?
7. Did Jesus' disciples bury the body of John?
8. When Jesus saw the great multitude that had followed him from the cities, what motivated him to heal their sick?
9. Why was there no need for the multitude to go away to buy something to eat?
10. Before giving out the bread to the people, Jesus _____ (ver. 19), or, according to Jn 6:11, he gave _____. Here is our example of _____ before eating our food.
11. What was done with the great amount of pieces that was left over?
12. After Jesus had dismissed the disciples and the multitude, what did he do?
13. What time of the night is the "fourth watch"?
14. How did Jesus arrive to his disciples that night?
15. What did the disciples think that they saw when he appeared to them?
16. _____ asked that he also might walk on the sea, but when he began to do it, what happened to him?
17. Jesus accused him of having _____. Peter should not have _____ (ver. 31).
18. When did the storm, beating upon the boat, cease?
19. This series of miracles convinced them that _____ that Jesus indeed was the Son of God.
20. What did they immediately do?
21. The crossing of the sea terminated at land, at _____. This tells us that they had traveled from (east to west, north to south, west to east, south to north).
22. What occasioned the arrival there of so many sick people?
23. To be healed, the sick touched the _____ of his _____.

MATTHEW -- Chapter 15

1. The _____ were Jews educated in the Law of Moses who made copies of manuscripts. The _____ were a sect of separatists among the Jews. (See ver.1).
2. These came from _____, and accused Jesus' disciples of _____ elders.
3. Was it true that at times Jesus and his disciples ate without first washing their hands?
4. Jesus proved that the _____ itself had no validity because it was transgressing the _____ of _____.
5. Jesus, as proof of his accusation, first cited the commandment of God found in Exodus 20:_____, and then their tradition which _____ that commandment.
*Note: There is nothing wrong with a tradition per se (See: 1 Cor. 11:2; 2 Thess. 2:15; 3:6). What is important is the **source** of it (from men or from God), and whether or not it transgresses a commandment of God.*
6. What did Jesus call those scribes?
7. Because in general they were avaricious (Mk. 12:40), in reality they did not honor God, although by their tradition they claimed to give to _____ that which could have sustained their needy _____.
8. Human tradition is not the norm in matters of God. Rather they _____ God's word.
9. For example, the tradition of infant baptism makes void, or invalidates, the commandment of God that penitent _____ be baptized (Mk. 16:16; Acts 2:38). If that tradition became universal, the only baptism commanded by God would terminate!
10. To whom were the words of ver. 11 directed?
11. Who felt the offense that the Pharisees took at the answer of Jesus and his teaching?
12. Jesus commanded them to _____, because in reality those Pharisees were _____ guides.
13. In requesting an explanation of the parable (ver. 15), the disciples proved that they were without _____. They were without excuse.
14. The soul of man is not contaminated by what enters the _____ but by what _____ heart.
15. Possible physical contamination, as a consequence of one's not washing his hands before eating, does not contaminate _____ (that is, the inward one). The prohibitions of the Old Testament, in reference to "unclean" things, typified those things that today contaminate the soul. Name three of these things.
16. The woman, whose daughter Jesus healed, as to race was not a _____, but rather was _____.
17. In ver. 26, to whom does the word "children's" refer, and to whom does the word "dogs" (little dogs) refer?
18. The multitude of people, upon seeing the sick miraculously healed, not only _____, but also _____ God.
19. The reaction of Jesus, upon seeing the people fasting by necessity, was one of _____.
20. Before multiplying the loaves and fishes, Jesus first _____, and then he brake, gave to the disciples, and they to the multitudes.
21. On this occasion, how many ate of this miraculously provided food?

MATTHEW -- Chapter 16

1. The Pharisees and the Sadducees were not in accord on many matters, but they joined together to deny the miracles of Jesus. Therefore, in order to _____ him, they asked of him a _____.
2. They had before asked of him this petition. It is recorded in 12:_____.
3. Their h_____ consisted of their being able to discern the face of the heaven, yet they were unwilling to see the connection between the signs of Jesus and the times in reference to the coming of the Messiah, called here "the _____" (ver. 3).
4. As to them, what did their demand of Jesus to produce a sign prove?
5. The word "_____" in ver. 6 corresponds to the word "doctrine" in ver. 12.
6. The disciples had not brought bread with them. When Jesus spoke to them about leaven, they demonstrated l_____ by thinking about literal bread, because _____ times they had been witnesses of the miraculous multiplication of bread on the part of Jesus.
7. Caesarea Philippi was the farthest place to the (north, east, south, west) to which Jesus went in his personal ministry.
8. The general concept of the people, as respects the person of Jesus of Nazareth, indicated that for them Jesus was only a _____ being. The answer which Peter gave to the question of ver. 15 affirmed that in reality Jesus was a _____ being. He is the _____.
9. How did Peter know this?
This _____ was not direct, but by means of the claims and miracles of Jesus.
10. The name "Peter" comes from the Greek word, PETROS, but the word "_____" in ver. 18 comes from the word PETRA; that is, a large foundation rock. This second word makes reference to the _____ which Peter had just made. Without using the word "church" in your statement, complete the following sentence: "The phrase 'upon this rock I will build my church' means _____."
11. Which phrase in ver. 18 refers to the power of death?
12. The word "_____" (ver. 19) symbolizes authority to open. Peter made use of them on the day of _____, when he opened the kingdom to the Jews, and in the house of _____ when he opened the kingdom to the Gentiles.
13. Which word (a verb) in ver. 19 refers to pronouncing a person unworthy of the kingdom, and which pronounces a person free of condemnation?
14. Which word in ver. 21 corresponds to "teach" in Mk. 8:31? (This proves that the gospel is not only "preached", but also "taught"! The Gospel/Doctrine distinction is false!)
15. Name the 4 verbs in ver. 21, future actions on the part of Jesus referring to the gospel.
16. Peter thought that the termination of the life of Jesus would prove that he would not be the Christ. Therefore Peter began to _____ him.
17. "Satan" means "adversary". Jesus called _____ "adversary", because he put his sights on things _____.
18. Following Christ requires three things. What are they?
19. Carnal man wants to save his temporal _____; he thinks nothing of _____ life.
20. Which verse refers to the second coming of Christ in the last day?
21. The death of Christ would not hinder the establishment of the kingdom. To the contrary, some of those present would not see _____ till they first saw the kingdom come.

MATTHEW -- Chapter 17

1. ____ days after the conversation of 16:24-28, Jesus was _____ (ver.2). Matthew gives the exact lapse of time, whereas Luke, generalizing, says _____ eight days (9:28).
2. The Jehovah witnesses claim that Christ came in his kingdom (16:28; Mar. 9:1) when he was transfigured, adding that no apostle died during those six days. But Jesus, upon saying "you", referred to the _____, and upon saying "them", referred to the _____ present who stood by (see Mark 8:34). Some of those _____ were not going to die until they had seen the kingdom come (which things happened on the Day of Pentecost).
3. Who were witnesses of the transfiguration?
4. Evidently, the transfiguration happened at night (Luc. 9:28,32,37). If it was thus, with greater contrast did the face of Jesus _____ and a _____ cloud overshadowed them.
5. The three apostles knew that the two who appeared with Jesus were Moses and Elijah (by recognizing their person, by the conversation they had with him, by the way they were dressed).
6. According to Luke 9:31, the three were talking about the _____ of Jesus.
7. According to Mar. 9:6, Peter proposed the three tabernacles or booths because the disciples were _____ and Peter did not know what to _____.
8. What the voice said out of the cloud is recorded also in 3:____, only that here are recorded these additional words: _____.
9. Moses represented the _____ of the Old Testament, and Elijah the _____. Today we are not to hear them, but _____.
10. The three had not referred to the transfiguration until after the _____ of Jesus. Peter refers to the event in his _____ epistle (1:16-18).
11. The question of the disciples in ver. 10 was based on Mal. 4:____,____. Who fulfilled that prophecy about Elijah being sent? _____ Christ had already taught about this (11:____-____).
12. Christ had imparted to his apostles power over the demons. Why could they not heal the epileptic boy?
13. Were there at that time in the demons different kinds of strength of will? Which verse in this chapter (per some versions) or in Mark 9 so indicate?
14. Jesus again announced his death (ver. 22,23). He had already done this in ____:21.
15. This time there was a different reaction in the disciples. First there was resistance; now, _____.
16. Connect with lines the following phrases according to application of the teaching:

kings of the earth	Christ and his disciples
their sons	God
strangers	unbelievers
17. Which phrase in ver. 27 points to the fact that Jesus acted out of convenience and not out of obligation, in reference to paying the tax?
18. Peter saw in the miracle of ver. 27 proof that _____ indeed is a Son of the King, that he has foreknowledge (for he knows ahead of time which _____ has the coin), and that he has p_____ (for he it is who put the coin in the _____ of the fish).
19. The shekel, or stator, would be sufficient for paying the taxes of _____ persons.

MATTHEW -- Chapter 18

1. What does the question of the disciples (ver. 1) imply as respects their character? (Consider ver. 4).
2. Instead of having selfish interests, Christ's disciples should convert themselves from that and become _____, because such are (spoiled, arrogant, humble, quiet).
3. Was Jesus speaking of receiving literal little children, or persons with the humility of little children?
4. In ver. 6, does the phrase "little ones that believe on me" refer to small children or to humble believers?
5. In ver. 6, Jesus says that such an event is "profitable" because the punishment which God will bring upon those who cause _____ will be worse.
6. By the use of the phrase "cut it off" in ver. 8, it is seen that a person without a hand is considered " _____", and he is so called in this verse.
7. Which three bodily members does Jesus use in these verses as symbols of the desires by which man causes to stumble, or stumbles himself?
8. In ver. 10, upon saying "little ones", he speaks of _____ believers. Jesus is not saying that children have particular _____, but that the _____ have to do with service in favor of the saved (Heb. 1:_____).
9. What reason does Jesus give in ver. 12-14 to show that one should not despise a believer in him?
10. As the shepherd of even a _____ sheep does not want the one lost sheep to perish, so _____ does not want a single one of these "little ones" to be lost.
11. Ver. 15 continues the line of thought from ver. 14. The purpose for one's going to the person who has sinned against him, and for reproving him, is that the person might be _____. God does not want anyone to perish.
12. In ver. 17, Jesus mentions the church. Did the church exist at the time Jesus said this? (Christ is giving rules for the dispensation of the gospel).
13. That which the apostles of Christ _____ on earth remains _____ in heaven. That which they _____ here, remains _____ in heaven.
14. In ver. 22, the expression " _____", as respects pardoning, means always, or repeatedly.
15. Which word in ver. 23 binds the following with what was previously being taught?
16. The servant of the king owed him _____ shillings. That servant's fellow-servant owed him a _____ shillings. The _____ showed mercy and pardon toward his _____, but this one did not want to do likewise toward his _____.
17. In this parable, whom does the king represent?
18. Which word in ver. 35 represents the children of God who do not want to pardon others?
19. True pardon is not simply a matter of pronouncing certain words. True pardon proceeds from the _____.

MATTHEW -- Chapter 19

1. According to the information in ver. 1, in which direction did Jesus travel?
2. Who came to Jesus, and with what motive did they ask him a question?
3. Their question is presented in ver. _____. Jesus' answer is recorded in ver. _____ to _____. Is the answer "yes", or "no"?
4. Which verse proves that the Pharisees well understood Jesus' answer?
5. They said that Moses commanded to give a bill of divorcement and to put away the wife, but Moses did not command the divorce. Jesus said that Moses _____ it.
6. Ver. 9 affirms how is the case with the husband who puts away his wife, and marries again, and how is the case with the man who should marry her. If he puts her away, not for the cause of fornication, and marries again, he _____, and the one who marries the _____ commits adultery.
7. Those only ones who cannot receive this saying of Jesus on divorce and remarriage are the _____; everyone else can.
8. In order for ver. 13 to be Biblical authorization for infant baptism, it would have to say "baptize" instead of _____.
9. Does this passage say that the kingdom of heaven is composed of children?
10. The one who came to Jesus (ver. 16) was _____ (ver. 20) and _____ (ver.22,23).
11. If there is only one who is good, and God is good, then admittedly Jesus is _____. (See Mark 10:18; Luke 18:19).
12. Of the Ten Commandments (Exodus 20), does Jesus mention the first six or the last six?
13. The rich young ruler had kept those commandments. Jesus made him see that there was something that he yet _____.
14. Why was the man sorrowful upon hearing Jesus' command?
15. Does Jesus teach that a rich man cannot be saved? Does he teach that in order to be saved one has to impoverish himself?
16. According to Mark 10:23,24 it is not having riches that makes it difficult for the rich to enter heaven, but it is _____ in riches that makes it difficult.
17. Jesus answers the question of ver. 25 by stating that with God nothing is _____.
18. Which phrase in ver. 28 refers to the time of the gospel dispensation?
19. The apostles of Christ are now judging everyone by means of their (writings, successors, own persons).
20. Leaving all for Christ makes a person _____ much more now, and makes him _____ eternal life.
21. Making application of ver. 30, did that rich young ruler represent the "last" or the "first"?

MATTHEW -- Chapter 20

1. In ver. 1, the word “ _____ ” unites ver. 1-16 with 19:30.
2. The Jews numbered the hours of the day beginning with 6:00 a.m. Which hours, then, were the third, the sixth, the ninth, and the eleventh?
3. The first ones contracted agreed to work one day for one _____. At the end of the day, how much did they receive?
Was the householder just with them?
Was there some injustice in the treatment?
4. The agreement between the householder and the other workers was to be what is _____ (ver. 4).
5. The other workers did not enter into the work from the first hour because (they hoped to receive more for less work, they didn't have the opportunity, they were lazy, they avoided the burden of the day and scorching heat).
6. Who paid the workers, and when?
7. Who were the last to receive their salary?
8. Was it natural for the first ones to think that they would receive more than the last ones?
Was their complaint against the householder justified? Why?
9. Is it lawful for each one to do with his own what he wants to do? Is he obligated to do according to the thinking or desires of others?
10. The first ones were envious, and therefore the householder says that they looked at things in an _____ way, whereas he was _____ toward others.
11. It is certain that the first bore the burden and heat of the day, but the other _____ bore the mental burden of not having work with which to sustain themselves and their loved ones.
12. Jesus says that the _____ shall be last, and the last, _____, in the sense that those who appear to have the best perspective will not receive in the judgment day more than those who seem to have less hope. No one merits eternal life. It will not be rewarded on the basis of human merit, but on that of the kindness of God (Titus 3:4,5).
13. For the third time, according to the narrations of Matthew, Jesus announces his death to his _____. The other two times appear in 16:____ and in 17:____, ____.
Was this announcement private or public?
14. What were the names of the two sons of Zebedee? (Mar. 10:35).
15. Was the petition made by the mother only, or by all three?
16. In ver. 22, the word _____ is symbolic of death, and the word _____ of immersion in suffering (Mark 10:38).
17. True greatness does not consist of being _____, but of _____. The example of this par excellence is _____ (name the person).
18. Where did the miracle occur that was done in benefit of the two blind men?
19. What did the two do after they received their sight?

MATTHEW -- Chapter 21

1. In his triumphal entry into Jerusalem, on what was he riding? Upon using this kind of an animal Jesus showed (humility, royalty, wisdom, practicality).
2. With what phrase does Matthew describe the number of people who preceded and who followed Jesus into Jerusalem?
3. All Jerusalem was stirred. The question: " _____ ?" was answered by the _____ who said that it was Jesus the _____ from Nazareth.
4. The sellers and money-changers had turned the temple into a _____. It should rather have been a _____.
5. Jesus backed up his authority to cleanse the temple with the _____ of healing the _____ and the _____ who had come to him in the temple.
6. How many different things did the chief priests and the scribes see that caused them to be moved to _____?
7. To answer their question, Jesus directed their minds to the _____. He asked them: " _____ "?
8. Those particular fig trees gave their fruit before the leaves. Upon having leaves, that fig tree promised something that in reality it did not have; that is, it promised _____. Therefore, _____ cursed it. The disciples had never seen a _____ of Jesus performed on a tree.
9. Being again in the temple, Jesus was asked of the chief priests and the elders of the people concerning his _____ by which he acted. Jesus answered their question with another _____. They refused to answer because they had not believed _____. Neither did _____ answer them.
10. To whom was the parable of the two sons directed?

11. Connect with continuous lines the corresponding phrases:

A man	The kingdom of God
First son	Said yes, but did not obey
Second son	At the beginning professed no obedience to God, but afterwards believed John
The vineyard	God
The publicans and the harlots	Said no, but afterwards obeyed
The priests and the elders	Professed obedience to God but did not believe John

12. Connect with continuous lines the corresponding phrases:

The husbandmen	Jesus Christ
A householder	The kingdom of God
The vineyard	The prophets from Samuel to John
The sent servants	The wicked ones miserably destroyed
The son	The Jews
Other husbandmen	The Gentiles
The builders	God
The stone, head of the corner	Jesus Christ

13. Which word in ver. 45 signifies the same thing as "infer?"

MATTHEW -- Chapter 22

1. With _____ Jesus “answered” (ver. 1) their plans of violence (21:46), revealing to them the destiny to which their plans were carrying them.
2. Why did the invited ones not come to the wedding feast prepared by the king for his son?
3. _____ servants were sent to call the invited ones to the feast, but these insulted the king by making _____. Furthermore, the rest shamefully treated the _____ and killed them.
4. The king commanded the destruction of those _____ and of their _____.
5. From where were some brought to attend the wedding feast?

6. One of the invited ones showed up without the _____-_____.
7. From all of the called not all are _____.
8. Connect with continuous lines the corresponding phrases:
The man without a wedding-garment The destruction of Jerusalem, 70 AD
The first ones invited The Gentiles
The bad and good of the highways The Jews
The entrance of the king to behold the guests The final judgment
“burned their city” Christians lacking in righteousness
9. This chapter narrates three confrontations which the adversaries had with Jesus (ver. 15, 23, 34). Who provoked them?
10. What they said about Jesus (ver. 16) was certainly true, but they were _____ because they spoke with _____ (ver. 18).
11. It is lawful to pay _____ to those who govern us (Rom. 13:6), but also we ought to give to _____ what belongs to him.
12. The purpose of the Sadducees, upon presenting to Jesus the hypothetical case, and the question of ver. 24-28, was _____.
13. Their question was based upon the supposition that marriage will exist after the _____. Therefore Jesus said that they _____. Furthermore they were ignorant of the _____ which speak of the future life of man, and they were ignorant of the _____ that can resurrect man without the necessity of the marriage relationship.
14. The answer Jesus gave them was heard by the _____.
15. Who asked the question recorded in ver. 36?
16. The “first commandment” is found, not in Deut. 5 (The Ten Commandments), but in Deut. ____:____. The “second” one is found in Lev. 19:_____.

17. As the _____ had put questions to Jesus, now in ver. ____ he puts one to them.

18. Which phrase in ver. 43 alludes to inspiration?

19. The question of Jesus, in ver. 45, cannot be answered without admitting the divinity or deity of Jesus. The Christ was to come in the flesh as a descendent of _____. He would be his son. But since he is God (deity) come in the flesh, he would be David’s _____.
20. The Modernists today, also Unitarians as were the Pharisees, in like manner cannot answer Jesus’ question. For them Jesus of Nazareth was only a man, a descendant of David; he was not the _____ of David.

MATTHEW -- Chapter 23

1. The word "cathedral" (where the Catholic bishop resides) comes from the Greek word meaning "seat" (of authority), and appears here in ver. 2. Who in the time of Jesus represented the Law of Moses to the people? These _____ but did not ____ (ver. 3).
2. Which phrase in ver. 4 refers to the traditions which they imposed on others, but which they themselves were not bearing?
3. What was their motive in doing their works?
4. From ver. 8 it can be deduced that Rabbi means _____.
5. The New Testament calls certain brethren "teachers" (Acts 13:1), and Paul said he was the Corinthians "father"; that is, he had taught and converted them (Acts 18:1-8). What Jesus here condemns is the use of ecclesiastical titles of salutation for the vain praise of certain men (today called "clergymen"). Accepting religious titles, such as "Father", "Reverend", "Rabbi", etc. evidences that the person is _____ himself, instead of _____ himself.
6. According to ver. 11, greatness consists of _____.
7. The scribes and the Pharisees did not accept the teaching of Jesus ("ye _____ not in yourselves"), and impeded ("neither _____ them") others who might desire to accept it.
8. From hypocrisy Jesus passes to accuse them of being _____ (ver. 16), and _____ (ver. 17).
9. Ver. 23 is often cited by the modernist to affirm that it is not necessary to follow the commandments of God so specifically, that it is enough to be only just and merciful toward man in general. Did Jesus say, "This is necessary but that is not"?
10. It does no good to strain out the _____ if one is going to _____ the camel.
11. These hypocrites were occupying themselves with ceremonial cleanness (e.g., not eating with unwashed hands) and not with the cleanness of the inner man. They appeared _____ unto men, but actually they were full of _____ and _____.
12. By their actions and words, in reference to the sepulchers and tombs of the prophets and other righteous men, they appeared before others as good men, but in reality they were _____ of them that _____ the prophets.
13. The phrase "fill ye up then the measure" (ver. 32) refers to the wickedness of their fathers who killed the prophets, and to the wickedness of the "sons". Compare Gen. 15:16. In their evil work they were likened by Jesus to _____ and offspring of _____. Who else also called them after this fashion (3:7,8)?
14. Which verse refers to the persecution that would come upon the apostles and their companions? Acts 8:____; 11:____; and 2 Cor. ____:23-25 are fulfillments of this prophecy.
15. Which phrase in ver. 36 refers to the Jews of Jesus' day as a nation?
16. In ver. 37, the city of Jerusalem represents _____.
17. Jesus had tried to protect and save the Jewish people from destruction, but he could not do it because they _____. So, they were left desolate.
18. This was Jesus' last public discourse. The Jews would not " _____" him again until they saw him come in his kingdom, the church, A.D. 33.

MATTHEW -- Chapter 24

1. The subject of this chapter is the destruction of Jerusalem (A.D. 70), ver. 2 to 34, and the second coming of Christ at the end of the world, ver. 35 to 51. That which Jesus said in ver. 2 was fulfilled, then, in the year _____.
2. The disciples thought that such could not happen except at the end of the world, when Christ would return. Therefore they asked a couple of questions, that for them was only one question, ver. ____.
3. Jesus did not answer them according to their question arrangement. First, he answered the question: When shall these things be? (the things of the destruction of _____), and then the question: What shall be the sign of thy coming, and of the end of the _____? (his second coming at the end of the world).
4. To answer the first question, Jesus gave some signs that would serve as warnings:
 - wars, famines, earthquakes, ver. ____ - _____. See Acts 11:_____.
 - persecution, false prophets, apostasy, ver. ____-____. Ver. 13 speaks of physical salvation, not spiritual.
 - the gospel would be preached in all the (then known) world before the _____, ver. ____.See Col. 1:23.
5. Jesus gave additional warnings respecting the time of the destruction of the temple:
 - seeing Jerusalem surrounded by _____ (Lk. 21:20), flee to the _____.
 - do not delay in fleeing (ver. _____,_____).
 - the plight of women with child, or with infants to nurse (ver. _____).
 - pray that the flight not be in the _____, nor on a _____, because of the difficulty in fleeing.
6. Verses 23-26 speak of the false hope offered by some false _____, and false _____.
7. Ver. ____ signifies that the coming of Christ against the Jewish nation would be very evident.
8. In ver. 28, which word refers to the Jewish nation, and which to the Roman armies?
9. Ver. 29 employs very symbolic language of the elimination of the _____ nation. See Isa. 13:10; 24:23; Jer. 15:7-9.
10. Ver. 30 speaks about the rule of _____ from heaven and over matters on the earth, as demonstrated and magnified in a glorious and powerful manner. The coming referred to in this verse is the coming in judgment against the Jews (26:64). Compare Isa. 19:1. It is a spiritual presence (as in Jn. 14:18; Jesus "came" in sending the Holy Spirit). The _____ of heaven symbolize glory. See Isa. 19:1; Ps. 104:3.
11. Ver. 31 speaks about the preaching of the gospel by messengers (angel = messenger; see 11:10, _____ _____ is called an angel, per the Greek text), and about universal conversion. The word "trumpet" symbolizes great liberation. Compare Isa. 27:13.
12. All of the events (and ALL of the signs of this chapter) mentioned up to here were to be fulfilled during the life of that _____ (ver. 34).
13. Now Jesus directs himself to their question, "What shall be the _____ of thy coming, and of the end of the world?" His answer: There will be none, ver. 36 (note: "know" here used in the sense of "reveal", as in 1 Cor. 2:2); rather, his second coming and the end of the world will be without warning and without the world expecting it, ver. 37-41.
14. Then, Jesus speaks of the necessity of _____, ver. 42-44. The one who does not watch will be punished, ver. 45-51. The w_____ _____ is not the Jehovah's Witnesses, but any faithful s_____ at any time.
15. According to ver. 51, punishment in hell will be (light, short lived, severe).

MATTHEW --- Chapter 25

1. Put the corresponding numbers in the parentheses of the second column:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Ten virgins | Not to be approved () |
| 2. Five wise virgins | Daily preparation () |
| 3. bridegroom | Second coming of Christ () |
| 4. Five foolish virgins | Went in to the marriage feast () |
| 5. "Behold, the bridegroom!" | Christ () |
| 6. "Watch" | Too late to be saved () |
| 7. "I know you not" | Took oil with them for their lamps. () |
| 8. "the door was shut" | Christians that look (wait) for Christ () |
| 9. They that were ready | Did not take oil with them for their lamps () |

2. The conclusion learned from the parable of the ten virgins is that the Christian should _____, because he knows not the _____ nor the _____ of the second coming of the _____.

3. The parable of _____ (ver. 14-30) shows how the necessary preparation is to be made.

4. On the basis of what did the man deliver to his servants different amounts of money?

5. As to percentages, the _____ servant gained as much as the _____ one. Both gained a hundred percent above what they received.

6. Their lord, praising them, said the same thing to the second servant (ver. _____) that he did to the first one (ver. _____).

7. The third servant perceived the lord as a _____ (because he ignored his obligations to cause his lord's goods to increase).

8. The lord called this last servant _____ and _____.

9. The Christian is responsible for augmenting that which God has given him, ver. _____.

10. In the following blanks put either the phrase "blessings and opportunities" or the phrase "augment and profit":

"For whosoever hath _____ to him shall be given, and he shall have abundance (of) _____; but whosoever hath not _____, from him shall be taken away even that which he hath (of) _____".

11. Ver. 31 does not refer to the same matter as 19:28. Of these two texts, _____:_____ refers to the actual Christian dispensation, and _____:_____ to the end of the world.

12. Which phrase in ver. 32 indicates the universality of the final judgment?

See Lk. 11:31,32; Jn. 5:28,29.

13. Which phrase in ver. 34 points to "the "eternal purpose" (Eph. 3:11) of God to save the believers?

14. To do, or not to do, benevolence to the needy is equivalent to doing it, or not, to the _____.

15. For whom has the eternal fire been prepared?

16. According to ver. 46 the punishment of the wicked is going to last as long as the _____ of the righteous. The word " _____ " describes the two destinies.

MATTHEW -- Chapter 26

1. The Passover that year fell on Friday. The words of ver. 2 therefore were spoken on (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday).
2. What was the high priests' name? _____ The enemy did not seek openly to capture Jesus, but rather they tried to do it _____.
3. According to the parallel passage (Jn. 12:1-8), what was the woman's name who anointed Jesus?
4. She did it with the view in mind of the _____ of Jesus.
5. The simple fact that we at this moment are commenting on her deed fulfills the prophecy of Jesus which he made in ver. ____.
6. The _____ assigned _____ pieces of _____ to _____ that he might deliver Jesus to them.
7. In which city did Jesus eat the Passover with his disciples?
8. What news did Jesus give his disciples that caused them much sorrow?
9. Jesus indicated that the traitor would be he that would dip his _____ with him in the _____.
10. Jesus instituted that night the Lord's Supper. The bread represents his body, and the _____ his blood. For what purpose would his blood be shed?
11. After the Passover supper, what did they all do before leaving the place?
12. Which verse relates the prophecy found in Zech. 13:7?
13. To whom did Jesus speak the prophetic words of ver. 34?
14. Which verses in this chapter relate the fulfillment of this prophecy?
15. At what place did Jesus say the words of ver. 41?
16. Instead of _____ with Jesus, rather the disciples were _____.
17. What sign did Judas give the people to point out to them the person of Jesus?
18. In ver. 51, to whom does the word "one" refer?
19. What was the name of the high priest's servant whose ear was struck off? (See John 18).
20. The cowardliness of the enemy is seen in their manner of taking Jesus. While he was teaching _____ they did not dare capture him.
21. From Gethsemane, to where was Jesus taken?
22. In order to deliver Jesus to death, the enemy sought _____ against him.
23. In ver. 64, we see the Hebraism for saying, "That's right". The phrase is: "_____".
24. Finally, they accused Jesus of _____.
25. In order to mock him, they beat on him and then said, "_____ us".
26. Peter denied Jesus _____, and then the cock crowed. Remembering the prophecy of Jesus, Peter went out and _____ bitterly.

MATTHEW -- Chapter 27

1. The council condemned Jesus to death, but since it was not lawful for the Jews to execute the death sentence (Jn. 18:____), they led him bound to _____.
2. Judas felt remorse (repentance), admitted his guilt, and declared that Jesus was _____.
3. The money that Judas loved so much now became an object of disgust. He _____ in the sanctuary.
4. It was a tradition of the Jews not to allow blood money to be deposited in the temple. They showed hypocrisy by giving more importance to their _____ than to justice for the innocent.
5. Ver. 9 says "Jeremiah the prophet", but the reference is from _____ 11:12,13. (This error is probably due to a transcriber of manuscripts)
6. Which phrase in ver. 11 expresses the same idea as saying "yes"?
7. With Jesus before him, what caused Pilate to marvel greatly?
8. Name the three crimes of which Barabbas was guilty. See Mar. 15:7; Jn. 18:40.
9. According to the testimony of Pilate's wife, Jesus was a _____ man.
10. The multitude that before sympathized with Jesus (26:4,5), now asked that Barabbas be released to them. To what was this change of mind due?
11. What question did Pilate ask that implied the innocence of Jesus?
12. Judas declared that Jesus was innocent, Pilate's wife also did, and now Pilate himself declares the righteousness of Jesus, ver. ____.
13. Which act of Pilate before the people showed his hypocrisy, or lack of valor?
14. Before Pilate had Jesus crucified, he _____ him.
15. _____, a man of _____ (northern Africa), was obligated to carry the cross of Jesus. Years later there were Christians there (Acts 2:10; 11:20; 13:1).
16. What was the name of the place of the crucifixion?
17. What was offered Jesus, to help him endure the pain, but which he refused?
18. That which was written and placed on the _____ above Jesus' head represented his cause.
19. Who else were crucified along with Jesus?
20. That which was said, according to ver. 40 (and also 26:6), represents slander. What Jesus said is recorded in Jn. 2:19. What was it that Jesus did not say?
21. Ver. ____ shows that many people want to put conditions on God in order for them to believe, but man cannot do this to God.
22. From ____ p.m. to ____ p.m. there was darkness over the earth.
23. The depth of pain in spirit which Jesus suffered in his death is expressed in the words of ver. ____.
24. Which phrase in ver. 50 means "died"? (See also Lk. 23:46)
25. When Jesus died, the _____ was torn in two. See Heb. 9:7,8. The Most Holy Place represented heaven. Now that Christ has died, man has access _____.

26. When Jesus expired, there was an earthquake, ver. _____. When did the bodies of many of the saints come from the graves and appear in Jerusalem?

27. The centurion was convinced that Jesus was the _____.

28. Who (according to Matthew) buried Jesus?

He had been a _____ of Jesus, and was a _____ man.

29. In ver. 65, in the phrase "make it as sure as ye can", to what does the word "it" refer?

MATTHEW -- Chapter 28'

1. On which day of the week did two _____ come to see the sepulcher?
2. Who removed the great stone that sealed the tomb?
What phenomenon accompanied this event?
3. What caused the guards to tremble and become as dead men?
4. An angel told the women not to _____. The Lord was not found in the tomb for he had _____.
5. The women had come s_____ _____. Now the angel shows them the exact place within the tomb where he had _____.
6. Who gave the order recorded in ver. 7?
7. To whom was given the order to announce to the disciples the resurrection of Jesus?
8. Where, per this announcement, were the disciples to see the resurrected Lord?
9. Did the disciples already know that the place of Jesus' manifestation would be there?
If yes, give the passage.
See also ver. 16.
10. With what two emotions did the Mary's leave the tomb to go give the news?
11. Which phrase shows that they obeyed with promptness?
12. Was the first appearance of Jesus after his resurrection made to men or to women?
Where did it take place?
13. Which phrase in ver. 9 shows that those women fell to the ground to worship Jesus?
14. When did some of the guards go into the city to notify the chief priests?
15. Did they tell the truth to the priests?
16. Who gave money to the guards?
17. The soldiers (guards) were instructed to (lie, be quiet, tell the truth, leave quietly), and affirm that they had gone to _____ on the job! This was to account for the missing body, purportedly stolen by the _____.
18. The ridiculousness of this fabrication is seen in that they offered to persuade the _____ in case he would think of punishing the guards. It was a Roman law that the life of the guard would be taken if his prisoner escaped.
19. The guards took the money, thereby proving that they would go out and _____.
20. Were the Jews of ver. 15 believers in Christ, or unbelievers?
21. Which "day" is the one mentioned in ver. 15?
22. How did the disciples know to which mountain they should go to wait for Jesus?
23. What has been given to Christ in heaven and on earth?

24. Which word in ver. 19 connects the authority of Christ (ver. 18) and the Great Commission?

25. Christ gave to the eleven apostles, not four commands, but two, which are: (1) _____, and (2) _____ (ver. 19). These two were to be carried out by means of two processes, namely: (1) _____, and _____ (ver. 19,20). Teaching is part of the process of making disciples.

26. Baptism is not "in the name" but "into the name". The Greek preposition, EIS = into, unto, appears here as in 26:28; Acts 2:38. Baptism puts one into, and thereby unites one to, the _____, the _____, and the _____, who are deity.

27. A Christian should keep only which things?

28. Christ promised to be with his apostles (by means of their teachings) unto the _____ _____.