JESUS' PUBLIC MINISTRY

In this study we consider the ministry of our Lord from the time of His baptism to the beginning of Holy Week. The events prior to this period and the events of Holy Week and after are not in this study. We study our Lord's ministry to learn better how to conduct our own. His ministry is recorded by the four Gospel writers. While there is the possibility that He had over three years in His ministry, we are considering the chronological order assuming a three year ministry. The way we define these years is by the references in John 2:12, 5:1, 6:4, 11:55 to the passover. In 5:1 it is an unnamed feast that is assumed to be the passover.

All the events recorded in the Gospels are given in the recognized order in time. You see by one attached pictorial listing that the years are listed as generally the Years of: Inauguration, Popularity, Opposition. In the copied order from Fehling there is the more detailed arrangement according to areas of His work and the preaching tours He made. It is condensed as follows. The year dates could vary.

In Luke 3:23 we learn that Jesus began His ministry when He was about 30 so that does leave room for some variation in time and dates. He was born in 5BC. The beginning of the ministry could have been in late 26.

Beginning of the Ministry - Early Winter 27 or Late 26
-Baptism, Three Temptations, John's Testimony, First Five Disciples Called, First Miracle at Cana, Brief Visit to Capernaum.
The Early Judean Ministry - Passover 27 to Winter 28
-This begins with the cleansing of the Temple and continues to the Unnamed Feast.
The Great Galilean Ministry - End of April 28 to Late Summer 29
-Beginning Events, 1st Circuit, Choosing the 12 and Sermon on the Mt. 2nd Preaching Tour, Gadarene Journey, 3rd Preaching Tour, Death of John the Baptist, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Periods of Retreats and Special Training, Transfiguration, Close of the Galilean Ministry, Feast of Tabernacles in Jerusalem.

There was the Withdrawal from Gal, the end of Oct, and the Later Judean Ministry to mid-December 29 - The Feast of Dedication is at the end of this period in Dec. 29.
The Later Perea Ministry - Jan. - Feb. 30
-This covers from the Feast of Dedication to the Raising of Lazarus.
The Final Journey to Jerusalem - Shortly before the Passover of 30.
Overview of the Three Year Ministry

A description of Jesus’ Ministry is given in Mt. 9:35-36

“

And Jesus went about all the cities and villages, teaching in their synagogues and preaching the Gospel of the kingdom, and healing every disease and every infirmity. When He saw the crowds, He had compassion for them, because they were harassed and helpless, like sheep without a shepherd.”

Beginning on this page we Have the first (1) of four Different formats outlining The Lord’s ministry. This Period is from His baptism to Just before He enters Jerusalem for Holy Week.

We know His ministry was For three years at least from References in the Gospel of John as to the Passovers. A Little outline of this is below.

- First Passover – Jn. 2:13-23
- 2nd Passover (“four months to harvest”) Jn. 4:35 (Jan.-Feb. 28) Jn. 5:1 Tabernacles (Sept.-Oct.)
- 3rd Passover – Jn. 6:4 6 mos. Later in Jerusalem – at Tabernacles Jn. 7:1, 14 2 mos. Later in Jerusalem at Dedication-Jn. 10:22

Outline I Lists Jesus’ Ministry with the references From Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John as all the four do.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Matthew</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Luke</th>
<th>John</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.D. 27</td>
<td>(1) Jesus Baptized</td>
<td>Jordan River</td>
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<td>3:21-23</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(2) Jesus Temporarily</td>
<td>Wilderness, Beyond Jordan;</td>
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<td>(3) Calls First Disciples</td>
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<td>(4) The First Miracle</td>
<td>Capernaum (Galilee)</td>
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<td>(5) First Blessing in</td>
<td>Capernaum (Galilee)</td>
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<td>2:10-22</td>
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<td>(6) First Cleansing in the</td>
<td>Capernaum (Galilee)</td>
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<td>(7) Risen at</td>
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<td>(8) Risen with</td>
<td>Capernaum (Galilee)</td>
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<td>4:43-45</td>
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<td>(9) DisciplesDeparted</td>
<td>Capernaum (Galilee)</td>
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<td>(10) Return to</td>
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<td>(11) Return to</td>
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THE GALLEINE MINISTRY OF JESUS

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Matthew</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Luke</th>
<th>John</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.D. 27</td>
<td>(1) Hearing of the Nobleman’s Son</td>
<td>Nazareth</td>
<td>4:6-20</td>
<td>4:46-64</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(2) Feeding at Nazerent</td>
<td>Capernaum (Galilee)</td>
<td>4:13-17</td>
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<td>(3) Moved to Capernaum</td>
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<td>(4) Feasts Becomes Fishers of Men</td>
<td>Capernaum (Galilee)</td>
<td>4:30-40</td>
<td>5:1-1</td>
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<td>(5) Dupontic Hosted on</td>
<td>Capernaum (Galilee)</td>
<td>4:30-40</td>
<td>5:1-1</td>
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<td>(6) Peter’s Mother on</td>
<td>Capernaum (Galilee)</td>
<td>4:30-40</td>
<td>5:1-1</td>
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<td>(7) Feasting with</td>
<td>Capernaum (Galilee)</td>
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<td>(8) Lazarus Healed and</td>
<td>Capernaum (Galilee)</td>
<td>8:1-4</td>
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<td>(9) Resurrection Held</td>
<td>Capernaum (Galilee)</td>
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<td>(10) Matthew’s Call and</td>
<td>Capernaum (Galilee)</td>
<td>9:9-13</td>
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<td>(11) Sealed and</td>
<td>Capernaum (Galilee)</td>
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<td>(13) Yoked up to</td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>12:1-8</td>
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<td>(14) Withers Hosted</td>
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<td>(15) Widow’s Healed</td>
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<td>(16) Twelve Apostles</td>
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<td>(17) Simon on the Mount</td>
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<td>(18) Centurion’s Servant</td>
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<td>(19) Feasts of the Dead</td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>12:5-14</td>
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<td>(20) Jesus Anointing the Doubles</td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>12:5-14</td>
<td>12:5-14</td>
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<td>(21) Words Upon the</td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>12:5-14</td>
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<td>(22) The Widow’s Healed</td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>12:5-14</td>
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<td>(23) Mother of</td>
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<td>(24) Jesus Anointed the</td>
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<td>(25) Jesus’ Answer to a</td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>12:5-14</td>
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<td>(26) Another Son of</td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>12:5-14</td>
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2:13-23
There will be some minor differences in estimates of the exact time of what Jesus did and said, but generally they are close.

The second (II) arrangement by Fauling has some aspects of His ministry in more detail. He breaks down the years into: Beginning, Early Judean, Great Galilean, Later Judean, Later Peraean, and Final Journey. He also breaks down the Great Galilean into three preaching tours and four retirements. Or times when Jesus held back from public view as His time had not yet come. To be sacrificed and the opposition grew violent.

The third (III) arrangement is in the form of a timeline that shows the three years titled: Inauguration, popularity, opposition.

The fourth (IV) setting is a pictorial one which traces the Lord's work leading to the different places. In this one, you can see clearly where He went as He carried on His work. This is from a Thompson Chain Reference Bible.

Each of these four different formats has its advantages. To see what the four Gospels narrate. They all cover the same time, but present the information.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VI. The Beginning of Christ's Public Ministry and Corresponding Ministry of Peter and John.</th>
<th>Matthew</th>
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<tr>
<td>31. The First Three Disciples—John, Andrew, Peter</td>
<td>1:12-14</td>
<td>1:12-15</td>
<td>1:16-19</td>
<td>1:19-26</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**VII. The Early Jewish Ministry.**

| 33. The Ministry of Jesus and John                                                     | 14:12-14:17| 14:12-14:17| 14:12-14:17| 14:12-14:17 |

**VIII. The Unmarried Penis.**


**IX. The Beginning of the Great Galilean Ministry.**

| 52. The Last Supper of Jesus                                                           | 14:18-23| 14:18-23| 14:18-23| 14:18-23 |
| 53. A New Home at Capernaum                                                           | 8:14-16| 8:14-16| 8:14-16| 8:14-16 |
XII. The Chastisement of the Ten and the Mercy on the Mount.

10. A Night of Prayer.  
11. The Opening of the Twelve.  
12. The Sermon on the Mount.  

Here follow the stories of St. Matthew:  
[Offered in the order of St. Matthew:  
1. A Man Sinned and Was Forgiven.  
2. The Man and His Leave.  
3. The Woman at the Well.  
4. The Parable of the Unforgiving Servant.  
5. The Pharisee and the Publican.  
7. The Parable of the Sower.  
8. The Parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins.  
10. The Parable of the Good Samaritan.  
11. The Widow's Offering.  
12. The Bolier of Wheat and of Tares.  
15. The Parable of the Great Banquet.  
16. The Prodigal Son.  
17. The Marriage at Cana.  
19. The Prayer of John the Baptist.  
20. The Parable of the mustard seed.  
21. The Lord's Prayer.  
22. The Sermon on the Mount.  
23. The Prodigal Son.  
25. The Parable of the Sower and of the Thieves.  
26. The Parable of the Sower and of the Tares.  
27. The Prodigal Son.  
28. The Marriage at Cana.  
30. The Prayer of John the Baptist.  
31. The Lord's Prayer.  
32. The Sermon on the Mount.  
33. The Prodigal Son.  
34. The Man Who Believed.  
35. The Parable of the Sower and of the Thieves.  
36. The Parable of the Sower and of the Tares.  
37. The Prodigal Son.  
38. The Marriage at Cana.  
40. The Prayer of John the Baptist.  
41. The Lord's Prayer.  
42. The Sermon on the Mount.  
43. The Prodigal Son.  
44. The Man Who Believed.  
45. The Parable of the Sower and of the Thieves.  
46. The Parable of the Sower and of the Tares.  
47. The Prodigal Son.  
48. The Marriage at Cana.  
49. The Man Who Loved Two Wives.  
50. The Prayer of John the Baptist.  
51. The Lord's Prayer.  
52. The Sermon on the Mount.  
53. The Prodigal Son.  
54. The Man Who Believed.  
55. The Parable of the Sower and of the Thieves.  
56. The Parable of the Sower and of the Tares.  
57. The Prodigal Son.  
58. The Marriage at Cana.  
60. The Prayer of John the Baptist.  
61. The Lord's Prayer.  
62. The Sermon on the Mount.  
63. The Prodigal Son.  
64. The Man Who Believed.  
65. The Parable of the Sower and of the Thieves.  
66. The Parable of the Sower and of the Tares.  
67. The Prodigal Son.  
68. The Marriage at Cana.  
70. The Prayer of John the Baptist.  
71. The Lord's Prayer.  
72. The Sermon on the Mount.  
73. The Prodigal Son.  
74. The Man Who Believed.  
75. The Parable of the Sower and of the Thieves.  
76. The Parable of the Sower and of the Tares.  
77. The Prodigal Son.  
78. The Marriage at Cana.  
80. The Prayer of John the Baptist.  
81. The Lord's Prayer.  
82. The Sermon on the Mount.  
83. The Prodigal Son.  
84. The Man Who Believed.  
85. The Parable of the Sower and of the Thieves.  
86. The Parable of the Sower and of the Tares.  
87. The Prodigal Son.  
88. The Marriage at Cana.  
89. The Man Who Loved Two Wives.  
90. The Prayer of John the Baptist.  
91. The Lord's Prayer.  
92. The Sermon on the Mount.  
93. The Prodigal Son.  
94. The Man Who Believed.  
95. The Parable of the Sower and of the Thieves.  
96. The Parable of the Sower and of the Tares.  
97. The Prodigal Son.  
98. The Marriage at Cana.  
100. The Prayer of John the Baptist.  
101. The Lord's Prayer.  
102. The Sermon on the Mount.  
103. The Prodigal Son.  
104. The Man Who Believed.  
105. The Parable of the Sower and of the Thieves.  
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121. The Lord's Prayer.  
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137. The Prodigal Son.  
138. The Marriage at Cana.  
139. The Man Who Loved Two Wives.  
140. The Prayer of John the Baptist.  
141. The Lord's Prayer.  
142. The Sermon on the Mount.  
]
The Miracles

In considering the various aspects of our Lord’s work on earth, His miracles of Course stand out. In the side column we Have one man’s idea of how to classify Them. Following that we have all the Recorded miracles simply listed with Their references.

That our Jesus is God as well as man Is demonstrated by His miracles. And We have to remember that more was Done miraculously than just these That are listed. As John said, “But There are also many other things Which Jesus did; were every one of Them to be written, I suppose that the World itself could not contain the Books that would be written.”

Jn. 21:25 Demons, illnesses, body Impairments, nature, food and death Were all touched by His power. No Man can save his brother, so our big Brother, the God/man, had to come To live our life perfectly and then Bear the punishment for our sins and Rise again for the proof of our Justification.

He is so great that we go beyond Even the generally recorded list to Remember His power. He could Read minds and hearts. “He knew Their thoughts,” Mt. 12:25, Mt. 9:4 (Mk. 2:8). He was aware of things before He was approached, Mk. 8:17, (Mt. 16:8), Jn. 16:19. When Jesus Spoke at times it was evident He Knew what no normal, mortal man Could know, Jn. 6:64. When the Scriptures record that, “He knew Their thoughts” those of His enemies, Lk. 6:8, 11:17, we want to remember How He also knew what was coming

A CLASSIFICATION OF THE GOSPEL MIRACLES.

HAVING examined elsewhere the general relations of the Gospel Miracles as a Revelation—a whole in themselves of supremely harmony and completeness, at present it will be sufficient to give an outline of the results obtained, by presenting a classification of the Miracles, which will exhibit their natural connections.

1. Miracles on Nature.

(a) Miracles of creative power.

(i) The power of healing: John 5, 1-12.


(c) The power of resurrection: John 11, 1-44.

(d) The power of creation: John 1, 1-3.

2. Miracles of Providence.

(a) Miracles of healing.

(i) The power of healing: John 5, 1-12.


(c) The power of resurrection: John 11, 1-44.

(d) The power of creation: John 1, 1-3.

3. Miracles of personal faith.

(a) Miracles of persuasion: 2 Cor. 11, 1-5.

(b) Miracles of education: Mark 4, 1-8.

(c) Miracles of miracles: Mark 5, 21-43.

(d) Miracles of possession: Mark 8, 22-26.

II. MIRACLES ON MANKIND.

(a) Miracles of personal faith.

(i) Miracles of persuasion: 2 Cor. 11, 1-5.


(iii) Miracles of miracles: Mark 5, 21-43.

(iv) Miracles of possession: Mark 8, 22-26.
To Him in all its sodid details. Yet He proceeded on to His death on the cross.

When in the Nazareth synagogue People took Him to a brow of the hill to throw Him over, He used His divine power, “But passing through the midst of them He went away.” Lk. 4:30. His time had not yet come to sacrifice Himself. There was more work to do before the end.

While our Lord grew as a child And “increased in wisdom and in stature, and in favor with God and man” Lk. 2:52, when He entered on His ministry there was no question of the miraculous about Him. “The Jews marveled at it (when Jesus taught in the temple), saying, ‘How is it that this man has learning, when He has never studied?’” Jn. 7:15

Jesus’ miracles were also clear demonstrations of His great love. Yes He loved His own, those who followed Him, but it was more than that and we see it in His healings of any and all, believer and unbeliever. Listen to Matthew’s record: “He healed them all” 12:15, “as many as touched it (His garment) were made well” 14:36, “great crowds... He healed them” 15:30-31, “large crowds followed... He healed them” 19:2.

The volume and variety of His miracles are positive proof that He is God and He is love. His miracles were done throughout His three year ministry. The first one was at the wedding in Cana. On His final journey to Jerusalem He heals ten lepers and Bartimaeus and a companion at Jericho are given their sight. As we see the list of 37 referenced miracles, we want to remember that there were more, just not recorded. Just as His love is unbounded so His power on earth was unlimited. And this in the face of the fact that He did not always use His divine power. He lowered Himself to be in our form. Phil. 2:5-8 Indeed what a great God and Savior He is. Titus 3:4 His goodness and living kindness was backed by His power. It was during His earthly ministry and it is today as He deals with this sinful world.

(7) Miracles of Laymen.
   (1) Organized defect.
      The blind man healed; John ix.
   (2) Disease.
      (a) The fever healed; Matt. viii. 14, 15; Mark i.
      (b) The droopy healed; Luke xi. 14-32.
      (c) The withered hand restored; Matt. vii. 9-13.
      (d) The sick man healed; Luke vii. 6-17.
      (e) The woman with a spirit of infirmity set free; Luke xii. 1-12.
   (3) Death.
      (a) The Death-shadower.
      A girl raised; Matt. iv. 38, 39; Mark v.
      (b) The boy.
      A young man raised; Luke vii. 11-12.
      (c) The dead.
      A dead man raised; John xi.

III. Miracles of the Spirit-World.
   (4) Miracles of Intercession.
      (a) Simple intercession.
         (a) A dumb man healed by a devil; Matt. ix.
         (b) A blind and dumb man; Mark xii. 21-23; Luke xi. 14.
      (b) Intercession based on natural law.
         (a) The Sodomites’ daughter healed; Matt.
         (b) The leper’s boy healed; Matt. vii. 14-15.
         (c) The spirit-healed; Mark i. 14-15; Luke iv. 37.
   (5) Miracles of Antagonism.
      (a) In the Synagogue.
         The unclean spirit cast out; Mark i. 21-28.
      (b) In the Temple.
         The Legion cast out; Matt. viii. 28-34; Mark.
      (c) In the Miracles.
         The Jews cast out; Matt. viii. 28-44; Mark.

   (1) Simple intercession.
      (a) A dumb man healed by a devil; Matt. ix.
      (b) A blind and dumb man; Mark xii. 21-23; Luke xi. 14.
      (c) Intercession based on natural law.
         (a) The Sodomites’ daughter healed; Matt.
         (b) The leper’s boy healed; Matt. vii. 14-15.
         (c) The spirit-healed; Mark i. 14-15; Luke iv. 37.
   (5) Miracles of Antagonism.
      (a) In the Synagogue.
         The unclean spirit cast out; Mark i. 21-28.
      (b) In the Temple.
         The Legion cast out; Matt. viii. 28-34; Mark.
      (c) In the Miracles.
         The Jews cast out; Matt. viii. 28-44; Mark.
## The Miracles of Jesus Christ

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What is the application for our ministry when we study His miracles? We obviously cannot exercise the power He did. But we can show love as He did to any and all. And we can point to these proofs that He is God.

The Great Rabbi (Teacher)

Herman Horne in his book "Teaching Techniques of Jesus" points out essential qualifications for a great teacher and how Jesus is it. A great teacher has:

1. A vision that encompasses the world.
2. Knowledge of the heart of man.
3. Mastery of the subject taught.
4. Aptness in teaching.
5. A life that embodies the teaching.

No doubt about it this is our Lord.

1. Jesus had a vision of what He was about on earth and He stuck to it. His vision was of more than just Israel. "I have other sheep, them also I must bring." He knew His end and its fulfillment as the beginning of the worldwide kingdom outreach. "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men to Me." In His parables as well as in other teaching instruments He taught what the kingdom of God is. He not only commanded that His Gospel should go into all the world, but prophesied that it would. Before He ascends He prophesies, "You shall be My witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria and to the end of the earth." Quite a vision and it is still in effect and being fulfilled today.

2. Jesus knew what was in man's heart as He was God. We cannot look into man's heart but we know what Scripture says, "The imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth." While Jesus personally "needed not that any should tell Him, for He Himself knew what was in man," we know from what our Lord and His Word says. Jesus could say before seeing a man, "Behold an Israelite indeed in whom is no guile." And to a woman He had only just met He could say, "You have had five husbands and he whom you now have is not your husband." This power we don't have. A diligent study of Scripture will enable us to "test the spirits" to see if what we behold is truth or error, sincerity or hypocrisy.

3. Jesus was THE Master at what He taught. He learned in humiliation, learning by what He suffered. And the people said, "Never did a man speak as this man." "He taught them as one having authority and not as their scribes." There were times when "no one was able to answer Him a word, nor did any man from that day forth ask Him any more questions." He so ably answered. We do not have the nature of God that we may draw upon the infinite wisdom and knowledge that God alone possesses. But we can walk with Jesus and learn. Ordinary men became apostles who people could tell had walked with Jesus. There was a marked change in them and will be in us as He walks with us and talks with us through His Word.

4. The proof of Jesus being the apt teacher is in those "unlearned and ignorant men" who became the rabbi's students and then went forth. Or consider Jesus teaching in the two lengthy accounts in John 3 with Nicodemus and in John 4 with the woman at Jacob's well. 'Apt' is an understatement of how our Lord taught as He moved them from ignorance to understanding and from sin to grace.
Our Lord lived what He taught. And what a contrast that was to the scribes and Pharisees! He could pose to them the question, “Which one of you convicts me of sin?” Of Jesus it was said “This man has done nothing wrong,” “I find no fault in Him,” “Truly this was the Son of God.” Jesus taught that “He who loses his life will find it.” He died and rose again. If our life is blatantly different from what we teach people will go by what they see and not what we say. This is part of the sinful flesh’s continuous inclination and we would contribute to it. For us different from Jesus, when we sin we must repent and say we are sorry. This corrects then the life picture that contradicts what is taught. With Jesus we have the life to ponder on as our example, even though we fail so often and so utterly.

In addition to the content of our Lord’s teaching there was the style by which He sought to catch people and hold them for His gracious rule in their heart. Think of His use of the following figures of speech that gave images to retain in the mind to learn from.

- Simile – This says one thing is like another. “How often would I have gathered your children together, even as a hen gathers her chicks under her wings, and your would not.” Mt. 23:37
- Metaphor – This makes a comparison by saying the one thing ‘is’ the other. “Go and tell that fox(Herod)” Lk. 13:32
- Synecdoche – This figure puts a part for the whole or a whole for the part. “I have meat to eat that you know not.” Jn. 4:32
- Metonymy – This figure names a thing by one of its attributes. “I must preach the good tidings of the kingdom of God to the other cities also(that is to their inhabitants)” Lk. 4:43
- Personification – This makes something like a person or possessing a personality. “The wind blows where it wills” Jn. 3:8
- Allusion – This is an indirect reference. “Destroy this temple and in three days I will raise it up” Jn. 2:19 Jesus meant His body.
- Hyperbole – This is an exaggeration or overstatement. “You blind guides, that strain out a gnat, but swallow a camel!” Mt. 23:24

And there are many more that He used, to make His teaching a picture to be kept in mind. But consider above all His use of the parable. Amazed, the people would exclaim “No man ever taught like this man.” The thrust of so many of the parables was the kingdom of God, or the gracious rule of our loving Savior in the heart. As we read His parables it is clear as Paul says that the “kingdom of God does not mean food and drink but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Spirit.” Rom. 14:17 Jesus taught in parables throughout His ministry in its various phases in Judea, Galilee, and Perea.

Do we try to do all we can to convey to our hearers the truths of His Word? We do not have the wisdom of God in our minds but as we study the Word it comes to us through His Spirit. Do we try to use stories as Jesus did to convey the simple truths of the Word? We are not THE Master, but we can learn from Him.
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Law and Gospel

As we consider our Lord’s ministry, naturally we see Him presenting those two great teachings of Law and Gospel. Shortly after the beginning of His ministry with His baptism in the Jordan and the temptation in the wilderness, the first recorded act in His Early Judean Ministry segment was the cleansing of the Temple. Jn. 2:14-17 He not only spoke the Law, “Take these things away...”, but visualized it for the people by His actions. Our Lord combines in Himself the holiness of God with the love of God. Here we see His horror at sin and in such a special place as the Temple grounds.

In our catechism teaching we remind people that the Law has three uses: mirror, curb, rule. The Law always accuses and condemns due to the sin in man. By Law is the knowledge of sin. So in our Lord’s work we see Him employing the mirror use. When the lawyer asks, “Teacher, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?”, Jesus gives him the summary of the Law. Working with the man, whose heart Jesus was reading, the Lord teaches the parable of the Good Samaritan. Jesus leaves the man with the reminder of the failure of the priest and Levite and with the words referring back to the Samaritan, “Go and do likewise.”

In Mt. 19:16-30 the rich young ruler also on the wrong track of salvation by self hears in the end the exposing of his inner problem of the worship of wealth, “... go, sell what you possess and give to the poor...” He goes away sorrowing not because he worshipped wealth contrary to God’s Word but that he could not give up this treasure for “treasure in heaven.” The Law is to produce sorrow over sin, not over what one will lose to follow Jesus.

Very clearly the curb use is seen in ‘woe’s Jesus pronounced to those who would not believe. “Then He began to upbraid the cities where most of His mighty works had been done, because they did not repent...” Mt. 11:20-24 These ‘woe’s He also spoke against groups such as the Pharisees because in doing little things in obedience to God’s Law they neglected “justice and the love of God.” Lk. 11:42-54 The reaction here again was impenitence, as they “began to press Him hard, and to provoke Him to speak of many things, lying in wait for Him, to catch at something He might say.” The curb use is to mainly the unbelievers warning them of the impending judgment.

The rule use is to those who believe and seek God’s will. In the narrative in Jn. 4:1-26 of Jesus with the woman at Jacob’s well, we see Him explaining to her the sin she has committed with men. Jn. 4:16-18 Her reaction is not like that of the Pharisees. In Jn. 8:1-11 Jesus ends the encounter with the woman caught in adultery with the rule use, “go and do not sin again.”

The Lord’s use of Law as well as Gospel was clear cut, “He who is not with Me is against Me, and he who does not gather with Me scatters.” Lk. 11:23 Looking through the references divided into the years and regional ministries of our Lord, you can see that He spoke the Law whether He was popular or opposed and from one end to the other of His travels.
Of course above all we remember the Lord’s great words of love and forgiveness, the Gospel. Whether to the sinful woman in the proud Pharisee’s house (Lk. 7:48), or to a yearning paralytic (Mt. 9:2), or to us the words, “Your sins are forgiven you,” cause exultation and lasting rejoicing. This was our Lord’s purpose. The Law can be heard from various sources, but grace and truth in the Gospel come through Jesus Christ. He taught distinctly that this forgiveness is complete and lasting when he taught Peter on forgiveness, “I do not say to you seven times, but seventy times seven.” Mt. 18:22 In Jesus it is complete, total, unending and lasting.

His Gospel appeal breathes the love of God, “Come to Me, all who labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn from Me; for I am gentle and lowly in heart, and you will find rest for your souls. For My yoke is easy, and My burden is light.” Mt. 11:28-29 Who of us has not resorted over and over again to His Good News words, “I am the resurrection and the life; he who believes in Me, though he die, yet shall he live, and whoever lives and believes in Me shall never die.” Jn. 11:25-26

His words and His actions spoke LOVE. And so the Scripture records and the people commented.

- Mk. 2:12 “…so that they were all amazed and glorified God, saying, ‘We never saw anything like this!”
- Luke (5:26) adds to this scene, “...filled with awe...’ We have seen strange things today.”
- John reminds us that His enemies even marveled, (7:46) “The officers answered, ‘No man ever spoke like this man.’”
- Lk. 4:15 “And He taught in their synagogues, being glorified by all.”
- Lk. 4:22 “And all spoke well of Him, and wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of His mouth...”
- Lk. 9:43 “And all were astonished at the majesty of God. But while they were all marveling at everything He did...”
- Lk. 13:17 “…and all the people rejoiced at all the glorious things that were done by Him.”

At the same time we remember that during His earthly ministry more than once the opposition sought to get rid of Him.

- After the temptation and His return to Galilee at the first rejection in Nazareth “...filled with wrath. And they rose up and put Him out of the city, and led Him to the brow of the hill...that they might throw Him down headlong. But He passing through the midst of them went away.” Lk. 4:29-30
- At the Feast of Tabernacles in Jerusalem after the close of His Great Galilean ministry the people knew, “Is not this the man whom they seek to kill?...so (the authorities)sought to arrest Him; but no one laid hands on Him, because His hour had not yet come.” Jn. 7:25-29
- His enemies became emboldened, “So they took up stones to throw at Him; but Jesus hid Himself, and went out of the Temple.” Jn. 8:59
At the Feast of Dedication in Jerusalem in His Later Judean ministry after He healed a man born blind and before the raising of Lazarus, “The Jews took up stones again to stone Him... Again they tried to arrest Him, but He escaped from their hands.” Jn. 10:31-39

The disciples warned Jesus, “Rabbi, the Jews were but now seeking to stone you...” Jesus proceeds nonetheless to Lazarus’ tomb and the raising. The Jews were unmoved by this great love, “So from that day on they took counsel how to put Him to death.” Jn. 11:8,53

The Lord proceeded in His earthly mission of love, despite those and even for those who sought repeatedly to kill Him. His work of atonement meant He must die but when it was God’s will, when all had been accomplished. In the face of the above we see the Gospel incarnate in Jesus.

Humility, Hypocrisy, Hypocrisy

The contrast between Christ and His earthly adversaries is stark. Christ lived and taught perfect humility. He lowered Himself to be the servant of all. “... whoever would be great among you must be your servant, and whoever would be first among you must be your slave; even as the Son of man came not to be served but to serve, and to give His life as a ransom for many.” Mt. 20:26-27 His words and His actions matched.

The disciples asked who is greatest in the kingdom. Jesus had a child put in their midst and said, “Truly, I say to you, unless you turn and become like children, you will never enter the kingdom of heaven. Whoever humbles himself like this child...” Mt. 18:1-4 It is a hard lesson to learn for disciples at any time as we have that proud old flesh that reminds us how great, and noble, and better we are. Even on the night when He would be betrayed and He was strengthening them with His words and the sacrament of the altar, they were interested in who would be the greatest! Lk. 22:24 Even the greatest preacher is not the greatest. “Truly, I say to you, among those born of women there has risen no one greater than John the Baptist, yet he who is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he.” Mt. 11:11 Oh to learn the lesson and retain it. Look at a child and understand, and look at Jesus and see it – humility. “...every one who exalts himself will be humbled and he who humbles himself will be exalted.” Lk. 14:13

The scribes and Pharisees and the Jewish council did not learn this and would be humbled by the Roman armies in 70 AD. The Jewish leaders were the epitome of hypocrisy, while Jesus unbodied humility. The leaven of the Pharisees was hypocrisy which like leaven in a loaf would affect all around it. Jesus warned unmistakably about hypocrisy.

- It involves being seen by men to get the praise of men. It does not concern itself with truth, but what others can see of ME. Mt. 6:16
- It involves being heard by men to receive their adoration and admiration. Many words become empty phrases by this. Mt. 6:7
- It involves a corruption of the Law by even adding to it to violate it. Think of the example of saying the word “corban” and not obeying the 4th Command. Mt. 15:3-9
In our Lord's Sermon on the Mount He at times would combat hypocrisy with hyperbole or overstatement for effect. He would go to an extreme to draw people away from the extreme hypocrisy. In Matthew

- 5:29 – If your eye causes you to sin, pluck it out.
- 5:39 – If one hits you on the right cheek, turn the other also.
- 5:40 – If one demands your coat, give him your cloak also.
- 7:4 – See the log in your own eye before you help to remove the speck in another’s.

Our Lord Himself was so far removed from hypocrisy as if to be a hyperbole. But He was for real and authentic in every way. Our Lord was the humble, suffering servant who went uncomplaining forth to pay for the hypocrisies of men.

Jesus' Prophecies

Before we consider the Old Testament prophecies fulfilled by our Lord, remember that He also prophesied. And the fulfillment of prophecy is a sure sign of a true prophet. We look at these in five categories: 1) His death and resurrection, 2) The final judgment and His second coming, 3) Immediate fulfilled ones among the apostles, 4) That which pointed to 70 AD judgment, 5) New Testament era.

1) It is inescapable that Jesus foretold His death and resurrection. His repeated references are amply fulfilled on Calvary and at the empty tomb. The Lord early on told His disciples of the fact of His sacrifice and resurrection.

- In His early Judean ministry at the cleansing of the temple He told, “destroy... and in three days.” Jn. 2:19 Later his disciples remembered this.
- To Nicodemus He said the Son of man must be lifted up. Jn. 3:14-15. Early Judean
- In His Great Galilean ministry as He and His disciples were coming down from the mount of Transfiguration, He said the Son of man must suffer at His enemies’ hands. Mt. 17:12
- In Mt. 17:22-23 He states, “The Son of man is to be delivered into the hands of men, and they will kill Him, and He will be raised on the third day.” Great Galilean
- Between His Galilean and Later Judean ministries He states, “For this reason the Father loves Me, because I lay down My life, that I may take it again. No one takes it from Me, but I lay it down of My own accord. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again...” Jn. 10:17-18
- Jesus words in Mt. 16:21 indicate that He repeatedly told of what would happen. “From that time Jesus began to show His disciples that He must go to Jerusalem and suffer many things from the elders and chief priests and scribes, and be killed, and on the third day be raised.” These specifics in fulfillment should remind any and all of the surety that Jesus is the true God and Savior.

- On His final journey to Jerusalem He is so specific that there could be no doubt when fulfilled that God had visited and redeemed man. Only God could know these things. Matthew reports Jesus adding to the previous, “...they(chief priests
and scribes) will condemn Him to death, and deliver Him to the Gentiles(Pilate) to be mocked and scourged and crucified..." Mt. 20:17-19 Mark records that Jesus also said they would "spit upon Him." Mk. 10:32

2) On the final judgment and the second coming Jesus was also clear. Sometimes this was combined with prophecies on the destruction of Jerusalem in 70AD. The last things have not happened yet of course, but as all else was fulfilled, so will these.
   * In Jn. 5:25-29 our Lord taught that on judgment day the dead will rise.
   * This glorious last day will witness sadly the judgment on the former "sons of the kingdom" who rejected the Messiah. Mt. 8:12
   * The unrepentant will suffer terribly at the last and forever. Mt. 11:20-24, Lk. 11:31-32
   * But those who followed the Lord will be exalted on the last day. Mt. 19:28-30

3) As Jesus walked on the earth there was immediate fulfillment of what He prophesied as well as among the apostles after He ascended.
   * What Jesus told Nathanael he would see, he did. Jn. 1:51
   * No one would snatch the disciples out of His hand. Jn. 10:27-28
   * Jesus did make the disciples fishers of men. Mk. 1:17
   * As the disciples went about preaching, the Holy Spirit did give them utterance. Lk. 12:11-12 Think how those uneducated apostles spoke and people marveled. Think how they acquitted themselves before the Jewish council.
   * The apostles got back a hundred fold and more. Mk. 10:29-30
   * The apostles lost their lives for Christ's sake but were preserved for eternal life. Lk. 17:33
   * "Our friend Lazarus has fallen asleep, but I go to awake him out of sleep" Jn. 11:11 And sure enough out of the sleep of death Lazarus came forth.

4) Jesus knew what the Jews were calling down on themselves by condemning Him, the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 by the Roman armies. "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem..."
   * "...I go away, and you will seek Me and die in your sin..." Jn. 8:21 And the unbelieving Jews did.
   * Mt. 16:28 "Truly, I say to you, there are some standing here who will not taste death before they see the Son of man coming in His kingdom." Sadly, this was spoken to the unbelievers who saw Jesus' rule in 70 against the wicked city of Jerusalem after forty years of grace intervening.
   * Mt. 10:23 "...for truly, I say to you, you will not have gone through all the towns of Israel, before the Son of man comes." This was in judgment in 70.

5) For us in the New Testament era there is much prophesied. Many of those previous passages which applied to the apostles likewise apply to us. We have received a hundred fold. The Spirit has given us utterance. We have been fishing.
   * And we are those who have come from the east and the west to sit at the feast of salvation. Mt. 8:11-12
   * The loving Master has gathered us the "other sheep" so tenderly to His fold. Jn. 10:16
Prophecies Fulfilled

Our Lord was very attentive to this need to fulfill the promises given in connection with His work as Messiah from Old Testament times. We would likely miss many of them, except that the writers of the New Testament refer to actions and words of Jesus as fulfilling what a prophet said. During Holy Week we are overwhelmed with the number of prophecies which were fulfilled. But this study goes only from the outset of His ministry to His final trip to Jerusalem before His entry. While what follows are the ones I have found that He fulfilled, there are likely many more. Of course that was the climax and we would expect so much more. These are the ones I have found with specific wording that points fulfillment out.

- Mt. 4:12-17 At the beginning of His Galilean ministry as He dwelt at Capernaum this was a fulfillment of Is. 9:1-2, 42:7. As He preached the eyes of spiritual blind were opened.
- Mt. 8:17 As He healed and cast out demons this was fulfillment of Is. 53:4.
- Mt. 12:15-21 As Jesus withdrew and told men not to make Him known it was fulfillment of Is. 42:1-4.
- Mt. 13:34-35 His very teaching in parables was fulfillment of Ps. 78:2.
- Mk. 9:11-12 Jesus’ suffering was prophesied as we know so well in Ps. 22:6 and many other places.
- Luke 4:16-21 Speaking in His native Nazareth synagogue was fulfillment of Is. 61:1-2.
- Jn. 2:14-17 The cleansing of the temple fulfilled the prophecy of zeal for the house of God in Ps. 69:9.
- Jn. 7:37-38 On the last day of the Feast of Tabernacles the Lord invites the people to Him for quenching of spiritual thirst fulfilling Is. 12:3.

Besides these there are also all the types of Christ in the Old Testament that He was the end fulfillment of. In addition many aspects of the ceremonial law were shadows of Christ and what He would be and do. All of this points out to us what a completely reliable book we have from God. It is the only self-fulfilling book in the world.

The import of this for us in our ministry is obvious. The whole Word of God centers in Jesus and so should our lives. The certainty of God’s promises being fulfilled is undisputed and here is the evidence before our eyes. This should give us rock hard confidence in the promises in New Testament times that they will also just as surely be fulfilled as the Old Testament ones.

Reaching the Lost

Although Jesus was sent to the lost sheep of the house of Israel to fulfill all that God promised, yet others beyond these were touched by His ministry. Consider the following.
Jn. 10:16 In this tenth chapter John records the glorious words of our Lord that He is "the door of the sheep" and the "good shepherd (who) lays down His life for the sheep." There is also this verse that reminds them at that time even that there are "other sheep." As time would pass the Gentile nations would come to Christ also.

Jn. 4:7-42 We can never forget the encounter of our Lord with the Samaritan woman as He reached out. The Samaritans were half-breeds in religion that knew some truth but not all. Though His disciples wonder at Him talking with her, He takes the time and effort and bestows His love. A harvest then was forthcoming from her village. "Many Samaritans from that city believed in Him because of the woman’s testimony." V. 39 "And many more believed because of His Word." V. 41

Mk. 7:24-30 The Lord tests the Syro-phenician woman and draws her to Himself that she acknowledges Him as "Lord." Jesus had gone up to the region of Tyre and Sidon well beyond the borders of Israel.

Jn. 10:40-41 Jesus also went beyond the Jordan in the south to the area of Perea. There again we see his outreach.

Mt. 8:5-13 Jesus marveling at the faith of the centurion (a Gentile) points out that "many will come from east and west and sit at table with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven." V. 11

Lk. 13:29 In His teaching about the narrow door, He says again, "And men will come from east and west, and from north and south, and sit at table in the kingdom of God." Jesus taught this and lived this in outreach.

Think of His parables on the lost: sheep, coin, son. As He taught so He reached out to despised tax collectors, a woman caught in adultery and so many more.

The implications of this aspect of His ministry are obvious enough. All are fair game for the Gospel. He came to seek and to save the lost. Now He sends us to do the same in our sphere of work.

Conclusion
There is so very much more to study on His ministry. He taught so much more than even we know from the Gospel accounts. Think of Paul’s remark, "Remembering the words of the Lord Jesus, how He said, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

Acts. 20:35 Just as He filled the regions of Galilee, Judea and Perea with His teachings, so we are to spread His words far and wide where we are. The word "ministry" means service. "He came not to be served but to serve, and to give His life as a ransom for the many." Mt. 20:26-27 So we are to serve as His undershepherds. We cannot offer our life as a ransom, as that could only be done by Him. Yet in His sacrifice we see how total should be our service to Him and His people and the "other sheep" not yet in His kingdom. As we look over the overview of His work and travels we see a tireless service and complete disregard for Himself as He reaches out. May God grant each of us to follow in the footsteps of the Master, even as we know we cannot do as He did. Yet in thankful devotion to Him we go His way, which is "the way, the truth, and the life." To Him alone belongs all as the victory chorus sings, "Amen! Blessing, glory, wisdom, thanksgiving, honor, power, might be to our God..."