**Gospels – Ambassador of the King**

# Introduction to the Four Gospels.

# The Introduction of the King.

## Arrival of the King.

## His Birth.

## His Infancy and Childhood.

### His Circumcision, Luke 2:21. The regulations followed by Mary and Joseph are in Lev 12:1-8.

### His Consecration as Firstborn, Luke 2:22-38.

### His Infancy, Matt 2:1-23

### His Boyhood, Luke 2:39-52.

#### At 12, He becomes a “son of the law,” and responsible for his own spiritual life. Therefore, He engages in the festival discussions at the Temple.

#### The mix-up: women travelled together, and men travelled together.

#### He submitted to his parents’ authority, v51.

#### Joseph is no longer mentioned in Jesus’ story.

## Ambassador of the King.

### The Message of the Herald,

#### Luke 3:1-6.

##### Luke mentions seven names to pinpoint when John’s ministry began.

##### Quotation from Isa 40:3-5.

#### Matt 3:1-6.

##### Matt abbreviates the quotation for his Jewish audience.

##### Matt describes the oddities of a Jewish prophet.

#### Mark 1:1-6.

##### In v2, Mark adds a quote from Mal 3:1.

##### Mark has three witnesses:

###### Malachi 3:1 – OT Minor prophets.

###### Isa 40:3 – OT Major prophets.

###### John – the NT prophet.

##### How was the prosperity of the land described when Joshua entered the land, Num 14:8? Compare that with the prophet’s diet?

### The Promise of the Herald,

#### Matt 3:7-12

##### Notice the order of three issues.

###### V2 Repent about the Kingdom = Salvation.

###### V6 Confession of sins.

###### V8 Bear fruit based on your salvation.

##### Two Future Baptisms, vv11-12.

###### Baptism of the Holy Spirit. When did this happen?

###### Baptism of Fire. When will this happen?

###### How will these two baptisms prepare the Kingdom?

#### Luke 3:7-18 – How should the saved live?

##### The “crowd”?

##### The tax collector?

##### The soldier?

#### Mark 1:7-8 –

##### Mark summarizes and mentions only one future baptism.

##### Why would the writers about “the Servant” include bowing and only the Holy Spirit?

## The Approval of the King.

### At His Baptism,

#### Mark 1:9-11.

##### “Immediately” is used by Mark many times. Why is this term important in presenting “the Servant?”

##### The analogy – “like a dove” ~ Peace Offering ~ Reconciliation.

#### Matt 3:13-17.

##### V16, Matt is the only writer who mentions “God” for the Spirit. Why would Matt mention the word “God” with the Spirit, and how would that affect one’s view of Jesus?

##### Why does John initially resist Jesus’ baptism?

##### How were OT kings identified? Therefore, Jesus’ baptism is different than all of the other baptisms John made.

##### NOTE: “David” means “Beloved.” Good double entendre.

##### Fulfillment of Isa 42:1-4.

#### Luke 3:21-23

##### Notice the portrayal by Luke. V21, when was Jesus baptized?

##### How does Luke connect Jesus’ baptism with the people?

##### How does this connect to Luke’s theme of the “Perfect Man?”

##### TIMELINE: Spring/Summer 29 A.D.

### Through His Temptation.

#### Matt 4:1-11

##### What usually happens after a great victory in life?

##### Matt’s presentation is chronological. Luke’s is logical.

###### Matt uses “begone” in v10. Luke does not.

###### Luke’s presentation is more logical than chronological.

##### Matt ends with a temptation of a premature kingdom. Why is that temptation key to Matt’s presentation?

##### What would happen if Jesus chose the Kingdom before the Cross?

#### Luke 4:1-13.

##### Luke adds “Jesus, full of the Holy Spirit,”

##### “Forty days.” Forty is generally a number for testing.

##### The three tests:

###### Test #1 – dependance upon G/HS not His own deity, Deut 8:3.

###### Test #2 – dependance on the Plan of God (timing), Deut 6:13.

###### Test #3 – dependence on the accurate application of the Word of God, Deut 6:16 vs. Psa 91:11-12.

#### Mark 1:12-13. Matt/Luke – the term is “devil” = “lawyer/accuser.” Mark – the term is “Satan” = “enemy.”