



Matthew

Lesson 18

As was stated in the Introduction to Matthew (see lesson One), Matthew, Mark and Luke are called the Synoptic Gospels. Synoptic means “to view together.” This means that when the three gospel accounts are viewed together, they make a more complete picture of Christ’s life and teaching. Matthew 18:1-10, Mark 9:33-48, and Luke 9:46-48 are perfect examples of the

necessity to look at all three accounts to come to a complete understanding of the truths presented there. It is clear from the context of each gospel that the same event is being related, but in this case it appears that Matthew gives a more detailed explanation of the events as they take place.

READ CHAPTER 18

1. *How do Matthew, Mark, and Luke each paint varied pictures of the discussion about who was the greatest in the Kingdom? See Matthew 18:1-6, Mark 9:33-48, and Luke 9:46-48.*



In order to make His point more vivid, Jesus brings a child from the crowd to illustrate as He answers the question about who is the greatest in the kingdom of Heaven. He makes a correlation between the qualities of a child and the attitude of one who is greatest in heaven.

2. *According to Matthew 18:4, what quality of a child is necessary for a person to become great, and what does that mean?*

6. *From verses 16-20, what is the purpose of having two witnesses? See also Deuteronomy 19:15.*
7. *How does the statement in vs. 20 relate back to verse 16?*
8. *In verses 21-35, what question is Jesus responding to, and how does the parable explain His answer?*

Prayer requests:

Group time notes:
