

Teachings of the Son

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BIG SANDY, Texas—Years ago, I gave a sermon titled "That God May Be All in All." I chose the title of the sermon from the concluding phrase in 1 Corinthians 15:28.

1 Corinthians 15:24, 28—"Then comes the end, when He [Son] delivers the kingdom to God the Father, when He [Son] puts an end to all rule and all authority and power . . . Now when all things are made subject to Him [Son], then the Son Himself will also be subject to Him [Father] who put all things under Him [Son], that God may be all in all."

I also quoted John 5:22-23.

John 5:22-23—"For the Father judges no one, but has committed all judgment to the Son, that all should honor the Son just as they honor the Father. He who does not honor the Son does not honor the Father who sent Him."

I proceeded to give 10 ways we can show honor to the Son. This week we will look at the second concept—the teachings of the Son.

Where did He teach?

Notice a few scriptures that describe where the Son taught.

- Matthew 9:35—He taught in their cities and villages, teaching in their synagogues.
- Matthew 13:1-2—When multitudes followed Him, He would often teach them at that location.
- John 18:20—He taught openly in synagogues and in the temple (where the Jews regularly met).

Words from the Father

One of the hallmarks of the Son is that He faithfully taught the words of the Father.

John 8:28-29—"Then Jesus said to them, 'When you lift up the Son of Man, then you will know that I am He, and that I do nothing of Myself; but as My Father taught Me, I speak these things. And He who sent Me is with Me. The Father has not left Me alone, for I always do those things that please Him.' "

Examples of His teaching

Here are a few examples of what the Son taught.

- Matthew 5:2—He began giving the teachings that have since been called the Sermon on the Mount (which demonstrated His support for the commandments of God).
- Matthew 5:21-26—He taught a deeper approach to the Sixth Commandment.
- Matthew 5:27-32—He taught a deeper approach to the Seventh Commandment.
- Matthew 7:1-5—He taught them the importance of looking at their own mistakes instead of focusing on the mistakes of others.
- Matthew 9:12-13—He taught the phrase “I desire mercy and not sacrifice.”
- Matthew 12:7—He chided the Pharisees for not learning the phrase “I desire mercy and not sacrifice.”
- Matthew 13:10-15—One of His effective teaching tools was the use of parables.
- Matthew 22:16—He taught “the way of God in truth.”
- Mark 7:6-13—While the religious leaders taught the traditions of men, He taught the commandments of God.
- Mark 8:31—He began teaching that He would suffer, be rejected by the religious leaders (elders, chief priests and scribes), be killed and arise again three days later.
- Mark 9:31—He taught that He would be killed and arise on the third day.
- Mark 11:17—He taught that the temple should be a house of prayer and not a den of thieves.
- Mark 12:35-37—He taught in the temple about David’s words in the psalms. (The common people enjoyed hearing Him.)
- Luke 11:1-13—He taught His disciples how to pray.