

Matthew 5:6: Happy Are the Hungry - Study Guide

May 4, 2025

Quiz

1. According to the sermon, what is the definition of "filled" in the context of Matthew 5:6?
2. Why does the sermon suggest that a true seeker of righteousness is never fully "satisfied," even when filled?
3. The sermon uses the analogy of a favorite meal (sour cream chicken enchiladas) to explain a concept. What concept is being illustrated?
4. How does the sermon contrast physical filling (like being warmed and filled in James 2:16) with the spiritual filling described in Matthew 5:6?
5. What is the Greek word for "filled" used in Matthew 5:6, and what does the sermon say about its meaning?
6. The sermon states that sanctification is the process of God granting your desire to seek his righteousness. How is this process described in relation to salvation?
7. According to the sermon, what is one key indicator of whether someone is hungering and thirsting after righteousness, as presented in the "hunger and thirst test"?
8. The sermon argues that external things cannot truly satisfy a hunger for righteousness. What analogy is used to illustrate this point?
9. Why does the sermon emphasize the importance of having a "great appetite for the word of God" when discussing hungering and thirsting for righteousness?
10. The sermon suggests that for a hungry soul, "every bitter thing is sweet." How does this relate to experiencing difficult times in life from a spiritual perspective?

Essay Questions

1. Analyze the sermon's interpretation of "filled" in Matthew 5:6, contrasting its definition with the idea of being fully satisfied and explaining the significance of this distinction for the Christian walk.
2. Discuss the role of dissatisfaction with oneself, as presented in the sermon's "hunger and thirst test," in indicating a genuine hunger and thirst for righteousness. How does this relate to the concept of glorification versus satisfaction?

3. Evaluate the sermon's argument that external things cannot satisfy a hunger for righteousness. Use the provided analogies and explanations to support your analysis.
4. Explain the connection the sermon makes between having a "great appetite for the word of God" and hungering and thirsting for righteousness. How does the sermon differentiate this from relying on feelings in one's spiritual walk?
5. Discuss the concept of "unconditional hunger" for God as presented in the sermon. Use the example of the rich young ruler to illustrate what conditional hunger looks like and why unconditional hunger is essential for being filled.

Glossary of Key Terms

- **Beatitude:** (likely referring to "Beatitude") A declaration of blessedness, found in the Sermon on the Mount, describing the character and rewards of those who live according to God's kingdom principles. Matthew 5:3-12 contains the Beatitudes.
- **Chartazo (C H O R T A Z O):** The Greek word translated as "filled" in Matthew 5:6. The sermon describes it as a "super word" meaning to feed animals adequately, suggesting a complete, yet perhaps not ultimately satisfied, filling.
- **Dissatisfaction:** In the context of the sermon, a spiritual state of not being content with one's current level of righteousness, indicating a hunger and thirst for more of God.
- **Fodder:** Food for livestock, especially dried hay or straw. Used in the sermon as an analogy for adequately feeding animals, connecting to the meaning of Chartazo.
- **Glorification:** The ultimate state of perfect righteousness and likeness to Christ that believers will achieve in heaven. The sermon contrasts desiring glorification over being satisfied with one's current spiritual state.
- **Hunger and Thirst for Righteousness:** The core concept of Matthew 5:6, interpreted in the sermon as a deep desire and pursuit of God's righteousness in one's life.
- **Righteousness:** Living in accordance with God's will and character. In the sermon, it is the object of the hunger and thirst described in Matthew 5:6.
- **Sanctification:** The ongoing process by which believers are made more like Christ through the work of the Holy Spirit. The sermon links sanctification to seeking and receiving God's righteousness daily after salvation.

- **Sovereignty:** The supreme authority and power of God. The sermon suggests recognizing God's sovereignty in difficult times allows believers to find sweetness even in bitter circumstances.
- **Unconditional Hunger:** A hunger and thirst for God that is not dependent on personal desires, possessions, or worldly attachments. Contrasted with conditional hunger, which seeks God only on one's own terms.