

Study Guide: Matthew Lesson 59-Christ and the Law

March 1, 2026

This study guide provides a comprehensive review of the teachings and administrative activities of New Life Family Worship as presented in the discourse "Christ and the Law: Lesson 59." It explores the authority of Scripture, the nature of Kingdom righteousness, and the historical figures who shaped Christian worship and doctrine.

Part I: Short-Answer Quiz

1. According to the teachings of Martin Luther, what is the significance of music in the life of a Christian?
 2. Science identifies four basic needs for human survival: water, air, food, and light. How did Jesus Christ identify Himself in relation to these four elements?
 3. If one assumes that the Bible contains errors, what are the three logical possibilities regarding the character of Jesus Christ?
 4. How does the "genuine internal righteousness" of a Kingdom citizen differ from the righteousness practiced by the Pharisees?
 5. What is the significance of the phrase "the mouth of the Lord has spoken" as used in Isaiah 1:20?
 6. In the context of 2 Timothy 2:15, what does it mean to be a worker who is "rightly dividing the word of truth"?
 7. Why did Charles Spurgeon believe it would be "better to break stones on a road" than to be a preacher without the sustainment of the Holy Spirit?
 8. What is the specific responsibility of a Christian "watchman" regarding the proclamation of the Gospel to others?
 9. According to Matthew 5:18, what is the longevity and permanence of the Law as defined by Jesus Christ?
 10. Define the term "boulder dash" as it was used in the discourse to describe modern attempts to moderate the Word of God.
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Part II: Answer Key

1. Martin Luther believed that next to the Word of God, the art of music is the greatest treasure in the world. He taught that music has the power to control the thoughts, minds, hearts, and spirits of believers.
 2. Jesus Christ stated that He is the living water (water), the breath of life (air), the bread of life (food), and the light of the world (light). He is presented as the only source necessary for spiritual survival.
 3. The three possibilities are that He was ignorant (unaware of the errors), dishonest (aware but lied about the Word being perfect), or a hypocrite (aware but chose to hide the truth). Any of these would negate His divinity.
 4. Genuine internal righteousness is based on the unchanging Law of God and the work of the Holy Spirit within a person. In contrast, Pharisaic righteousness is a "phony" external system based on the traditions of men and outward appearances.
 5. This phrase confirms the absolute authority of the message. It implies that if God has spoken, the Word is final and carries the weight of His majesty; to refuse or rebel against it results in judgment.
 6. The term "dividing" refers to the Greek concept of "cutting a straight line." It signifies teaching the truth exactly as it is, without deviation, which requires diligent study to present oneself approved before God.
 7. Spurgeon felt the weight of responsibility for the souls of men was so heavy that a man could not endure the ministry on his own. He believed the heart of a man speaking for God would never know ease because of the warning that the blood of those not warned would be required at the watchman's hand.
 8. A Christian is responsible for proclaiming the Good News whenever the opportunity arises. While God is sovereign over election, the believer is commanded to speak the words of life so that they are not held responsible for another's lack of knowledge.
 9. Jesus Christ taught that not one "jot" or "tittle" (the smallest marks in the Hebrew script) will pass from the Law until heaven and earth pass away and all things are fulfilled. The standards of God's Word remain as appropriate today as they have ever been.
 10. In this context, "boulder dash" refers to ideas that are insignificant, trivial, or only suitable for the trash. It is used to dismiss the practice of toning down or shaping the Word of God to fit the fashions of modern culture.
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Part III: Essay Questions

1. **The Authority of Scripture:** Analyze the argument presented regarding the inerrancy of the Bible. Why does the speaker insist that the Bible must be "literally true" for it to be a valid foundation for faith, and how does this relate to the character of Jesus Christ?
2. **The Five-Fold Response to the Word:** Describe the five specific actions a believer should take in response to the Word of God (Receive, Honor, Study, Defend, Proclaim). How does each action contribute to a "Kingdom character"?
3. **Historical Perspectives on Ministry:** Compare the experiences of Martin Luther and Charles Spurgeon as described in the text. How did their reverence for the Word of God manifest in their physical reactions and their approach to church leadership?
4. **Internal vs. External Righteousness:** Discuss the critique of the Pharisees provided in the discourse. Why is basing righteousness on "external systems" or church attendance considered a "phony" approach compared to the "internal righteousness" sought by God?
5. **The Nature of Christian Vulnerability:** During the opening prayer and the discussion of worship, the importance of being "vulnerable" and "honest" was emphasized. Explain how this vulnerability relates to confronting "blockage" or sin in the life of a believer.

Part IV: Glossary of Key Terms

- **A Mighty Fortress is Our God:** A 500-year-old hymn written by Martin Luther, described as his most famous musical work.
- **Apostolic Missionary:** A specific ministry commission given to departing church members to continue spreading the Gospel in the tradition of the apostles.
- **Baby Bottle Drive:** A local church outreach or fundraising activity mentioned in the administrative announcements.
- **Covenant:** A solemn agreement; specifically, the "New Covenant" represented by the wine during the Lord's Supper, signifying the sacrifice of Jesus Christ.
- **Jot:** The smallest letter in the Hebrew alphabet; used by Jesus Christ to illustrate the total permanence of the Law.
- **Lord's Supper (Communion):** A Christian ordinance involving bread and grape juice, representing the body and blood of Jesus Christ, taken in remembrance of His sacrifice.
- **NKJV:** The New King James Version of the Bible, the specific translation used for Scripture references in this study.

- **Pharisees:** A group in the New Testament known for basing their righteousness on external systems and the traditions of men rather than internal faith.
- **Scribes:** Scholarly record-keepers and teachers of the Law, often grouped with the Pharisees in the Gospel of Matthew.
- **Sermon on the Mount:** The first major discourse in the Gospel of Matthew (Chapters 5-7), where Jesus Christ outlines the character and requirements of the Kingdom of Heaven.
- **Shepherd's Conference:** An upcoming event attended by church leadership for training and fellowship.
- **Title:** A small stroke or point in Hebrew writing; used alongside "jot" to emphasize that even the smallest details of the Law are binding.
- **Turning Point:** A ministry program featuring multiple speakers scheduled to visit the New Life Family Worship Center.

Part V: Greek Terminology [¹]

Term: *Apagonizomai* (transliterated from the transcript as *apagoni apagonomi*) **Phonetic Pronunciation:** [ah-pah-go-nee-zo-my] **Definition:** To contend or struggle earnestly. In the context of Jude 3, it refers to the necessity of "agonizing" to defend the integrity, purity, and authority of the Word of God against those who would undermine it.

[¹]: This term is derived from the speaker's reference to the Greek text of Jude 3 to emphasize the intensity required in defending the faith.