

The Sermon on The Mount Bible Study Session 5 Matthew 5:21-26

Study By Lorin L Cranford

Greek NT

5.21 Ἡκούσατε ὅτι ἐρρέθη τοῖς ἀρχαίοις, Οὐ φονευ-΄σεις: ος δ' ἄν φονεύση, *ἔνοχος ἔσται τῆ κρίσει. 5.22* έγω δὲ λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι πᾶς ὁ όργιζόμενος τῷ ἀδελφῷ αὐτοῦ ἔνοχος ἔσται τῆ κρίσει: ος δ' ἀν εἴπη τῷ ἀδελφῷ αὐτοῦ, Ῥακά, ἔνοχος ἔσται τῷ συνεδρίῳ: ος δ' ἀν εἴπη, Μωρέ, ἔνοχος ἔσται είς τὴν γέενναν τοῦ πυρός. 5.23 ἐὰν οὖν προσφέρης τὸ δῶρόν σου έπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον κάκει μνησθης ὅτι ὁ άδελφός σου ἔχει τι κατὰ σοῦ, 5.24 ἄφες ἐκεῖ τὸ δῶρόν σου ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ θυσιαστηρι-΄ου καὶ ὕπαγε πρῶτον διαλλάγηθι τῷ ἀδελφῷ σου, καὶ τότε έλθων πρόσφερε τὸ δῶρόν σου. 5.25 ἴσθι εὐνοῶν τῷ ἀντιδίκω σου ταχὺ, ἔως ότου εἶ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐν τῆ όδφ, μήποτέ σε παραδφ ό ἀντίδικος τῷ κριτῆ καὶ ὁ κριτής τῷ ὑπηρέτη καὶ εἰς φυλακὴν βληθήση: 5.26 ἀμὴν λέγω σοι, οὐ μὴ ἐξέλθης έκειθεν, ἕως ἄν ἀποδώς τὸν ἔσχατον κοδράντην.

La Biblia de las Américas

21 Habéis oído que se dijo a los antepasados: "NO MA-TARAS" y: "Cualquiera que cometa homicidio será culpable ante la corte." 22 Pero yo os digo que todo aquel que esté enojado con su hermano será culpable ante la corte; y cualquiera que diga: "Raca " a su hermano, será culpable delante de la corte suprema ; y cualquiera que diga: "Idiota", será reo del infierno de fuego. 23 Por tanto, si estás presentando tu ofrenda en el altar, y allí te acuerdas que tu hermano tiene algo contra ti, 24 deja tu ofrenda allí delante del altar, y ve, reconcíliate primero con tu hermano, y entonces ven y presenta tu ofrenda. 25 Reconcíliate pronto con tu adversario mientras vas con él por el camino, no sea que tu adversario te entregue al juez, y el juez al alguacil, y seas echado en la cárcel. 26 En verdad te digo que no saldrás de allí hasta que hayas pagado el último centavo.

NRS\

21 "You have heard that it was said to those of ancient times, "You shall not murder'; and "whoever murders shall be liable to judgment.' 22 But I say to you that if you are angry with a brother or sister, you will be liable to judgment; and if you insult a brother or sister, you will be liable to the council; and if you say, "You fool,' you will be liable to the hell of fire. 23 So when you are offering your gift at the altar, if you remember that your brother or sister has something against you, 24 leave your gift there before the altar and go; first be reconciled to your brother or sister, and then come and offer your gift. 25 Come to terms quickly with your accuser while you are on the way to court with him, or your accuser may hand you over to the judge, and the judge to the guard, and you will be thrown into prison. 26 Truly I tell you, you will never get out until you have paid the last penny.

NLT

21 "You have heard that the law of Moses says, 'Do not murder. If you commit murder, you are subject to judgment.' 22 But I say, if you are angry with someone, you are subject to judgment! If you call someone an idiot. you are in danger of being brought before the high council. And if you curse someone, you are in danger of the fires of hell. 23 "So if you are standing before the altar in the Temple, offering a sacrifice to God, and you suddenly remember that someone has something against you, 24 leave your sacrifice there beside the altar. Go and be reconciled to that person. Then come and offer your sacrifice to God. 25 Come to terms quickly with your enemy before it is too late and you are dragged into court, handed over to an officer, and thrown in jail. 26 I assure you that you won't be free again until you have paid the last penny.

The Outline of the Text:

I. Thesis: Murder is forbidden, v. 21

Based on Exodus 20:13 / Deut. 5:17: "Do not murder."

Important difference between killing and murdering.

Legal codes of the Old Testament often prescribe the execution of criminals.

II. Antithesis: Anger is forbidden, vv. 22-26 Jesus' threefold response, vv. 22

Attitude; speech; speech.

Judgment; council; fire of hell

Two illustrations in application, vv. 23-26

a. Worshiping in the temple, vv. 23-24 (|)

Religious thrust: can't worship God with broken human relationships; cf. Rom. 12:16-18

b. Avoiding debtor's prison, vv. 25-26 (--)

Practical thrust: reconciliation is far better than suffering the consequences of broken relationships. Here: Jesus extends the meaning of the Old Testament commandment.

You have heard it said...

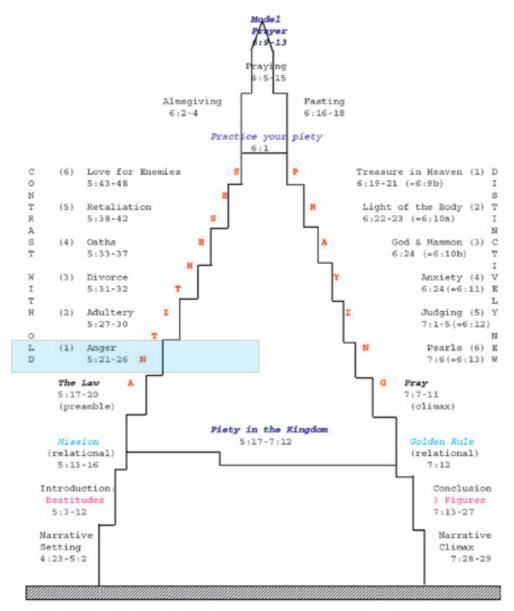
But I say to you...

Diagram of the Sermon on the Mount Mt. 5:21-26

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30 5:21 You have heard
                      that it was said
                                to the ancient ones,
                                        "You shall not commit murder,"
                                             and
                                        "whoever commits murder
                                                                will be liable
                                                                    to the court."
  5:22
          But
31
      I say to you,
                    that whoever is angry with his brother
                                                            will be liable
                                                               to the court,
                              and
                         whoever says to his brother, 'Raka'
                                                            will be liable
                                                               to the assembly,
                              and
                         whoever may say, "Moron,"
                                                    will be liable
                                                       to the fires of Gehenna.
          Therefore
          if you lay your offering
                   upon the altar,
                  and
                    there
             you remember
                          that your brother has something
                                             against you,
32 5:24 leave your gift
         upon the altar,
           and
33
      depart,
34
      be reconciled to your brother,
           and
         then
         coming
35
      offer up your gift.
36 ^{5:25} Come to terms
         with your accuser
          quickly
          while you are
                      with him
                      on your way,
                      lest your accuser hand you over to the judge,
                                and
                           the judge hands you over to the guard
                                and
                           you will be thrown into prison.
37 5:26 Solemnly I tell you,
                           you will not get out of there
                                  until you have paid the last penney.
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The foundational structure is the premise statement (#30) with the antithesis statement (#31). This is followed by the two expansion illustrations of the antithesis statement: a) the gift on the altar (#s 32-35) and b) the debtor court (#s 36-37). Notice the vertical / horizontal relationships in the two illustrations: individual to God; individual to others.

The Literary Structure of the Sermon on the Mount Matthew 4:23-7:29



Source: Lorin L. Cranford, Study Manual of the Sermon on the Mount: Greek Text (Fort Worth: Scripta Publishing Inc., 1988), 320. Adapted from Gunter Bomkamm, "Der Aufbau der Pergpredigt," New Testament Studies 24 (1977-78): 419-432.