

Jesus' displays of anger: There several instances where Jesus gets angry (Mark 3:5; Matt. 21:12&13; Matt. 23:13-36). In New Testament, Ephesians 4:26 instructs us “in your anger do not sin” and not to let the sun go down on our anger. The command is not to “avoid anger” (or suppress it or ignore it) but to deal with it properly, in a timely manner. Contrast these legitimate displays of anger with you own.

- 1) His anger had the proper motivation. In other words, He was angry for the right reasons. Jesus' anger did not arise from petty arguments or personal slights against Him. There was no selfishness involved.
- 2) His anger had the proper focus. His anger targeted sinful behavior that was accompanied by a proud, unrepentant heart and true injustice.
- 3) Mark 3:5 says that His anger was attended by grief over the Pharisees' lack of faith. Jesus' anger stemmed from love for the Pharisees and concern for their spiritual condition. It had nothing to do with hatred or reacting to a personal slight.
- 4) His anger had the proper control. Jesus was never out of control, even in His wrath. The temple leaders did not like His cleansing of the temple (Luke 19:47), but He had done nothing sinful. He had a serious but controlled response.
- 5) His anger had the proper duration and he was not angry with people who acted in ignorance (“Father, forgive them, for they do not know what they are doing.” Luke 23:34). He did not allow His anger to turn into bitterness; He did not hold grudges. He dealt with each situation properly, and He handled anger with expediency.

Adapted from: www.gotquestions.org/Jesus-angry.html

Notes:

Anger Management

Matthew 5:21-26

“The King’s Speech” Part #4 Noah Largent 4/3/16

Matthew 5:21-26 ²¹ “You have heard that it was said to our ancestors, Do not murder, and whoever murders will be subject to judgment. ²² But I tell you, everyone who is angry with his brother will be subject to judgment. And whoever says to his brother, ‘Fool!’ will be subject to the Sanhedrin. But whoever says, ‘You moron!’ will be subject to hellfire. ²³ So if you are offering your gift on the altar, and there you remember that your brother has something against you, ²⁴ leave your gift there in front of the altar. First go and be reconciled with your brother, and then come and offer your gift. ²⁵ Reach a settlement quickly with your adversary while you’re on the way with him, or your adversary will hand you over to the judge, the judge to the officer, and you will be thrown into prison. ²⁶ I assure you: You will never get out of there until you have paid the last penny!

Key: In the same way physically hurting someone can have a judicial penalty, inward feelings of contempt and hostility towards others puts you in danger of God’s judgment. Seeking peace and forgiveness with others is foundational to having a healthy relationship with God.

The law of God and all these ethical instructions of the Bible, must never be regarded as an end in themselves. The ultimate objective of all this teaching, is that you and I might come to know God.

-**Studies in the Sermon on the Mount**, Martyn Lloyd-Jones, pg. 192



Anger Management

Matthew 5:21-26

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Background: In Matthew 5:21, Jesus begins a 6 part teaching dealing with issues from murder to adultery. You'll find these subjects are just as relevant today as when they were given. He begins each of the 6 teachings with the phrase, "You have heard it said... but I tell you,". These statements demonstrate He is not a casual commentator but teaching as one who had supreme authority to explain the underlying meaning of each of the Old Testament laws.

Background #1

"You have heard it said... but I tell you," is used to introduce the following 6 teachings:

1. Murder
2. Adultery
3. Divorce
4. Oaths
5. Retribution
6. Dealing with your Enemies

Background #2

"but I tell you"

Jesus isn't offering an opinion, he is teaching with bold authority.

He is saying something like this: 'I who am speaking to you am the very One who was responsible for the law Moses; it was I who gave it to Moses, and it is I alone, therefore, who can truly interpret it.'

-Studies in the Sermon on the Mount, Martyn Lloyd-Jones, pg. 187

Background #3

"Do not murder"

Murder: The unlawful premeditated killing of one human being by another

Kill: Resulting in the death of a person or animal, not necessarily involving any malice.

The Teaching #1

Who is, "subject to judgment"?

vs. 21 - whoever murders = vs. 22 But I tell you, everyone who is angry with his brother.

The Teaching #2

"so if... you remember that your brother has something against you..."

You act!

vs.23 "go and be reconciled with your brother".

The Teaching #3

Seeking peace and forgiveness with others is foundational to having a healthy relationship with God.

But God demonstrates his own love for us in this: While we were still sinners, Christ died for us. *-Romans 5:8*

¹⁶So from now on we regard no one from a worldly point of view. Though we once regarded Christ in this way, we do so no longer. ¹⁷ Therefore, if anyone is in Christ, the new creation has come: The old has gone, the new is here! ¹⁸ All this is from God, who reconciled us to himself through Christ and gave us the ministry of reconciliation: ¹⁹ that God was reconciling the world to himself in Christ, not counting people's sins against them. And he has committed to us the message of reconciliation. ²⁰ We are therefore Christ's ambassadors, as though God were making his appeal through us. *-2nd Corinthians 5:16-20*