

Matthew 28. 18-20. Bournemouth. 28 September 2013.

Our subject for this evening is that of 'the Lord's Commission' at the close of Matthew's gospel. And our reading comprises chapter 28, verses 16 to 20.

Yesterday morning, I was still unsure whether to speak to you this evening about this passage – or to cover something completely different. But, in the course of the morning, I read an article by Deryck Jones about his late father, Mr Gordon Jones of the Congo, Zimbabwe and South Africa. I found this article in the latest online version of the 'Africa Believer's Magazine'.¹ After I read Deryck's brief biography of his father, I happened to glance at the last article in that issue, only to find that under the heading 'The End of the Age', it focused on the very passage which I was considering. And so, to Matthew chapter 28, breaking in at verse 16 ...

Then the eleven disciples went away into Galilee, into a mountain where Jesus had appointed them.

And when they saw Him, they worshipped Him: but some doubted.

And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power (*literally, 'all authority'*) is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations (*literally, 'make disciples of all nations'*), baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you always (*literally, 'all the days'*), even unto the end of the world (*literally, 'until the end of the age'*).

If you like alliterations, I guess you could split the Lord's words into three sections, under the headings ... 'His power, His programme, and His pledge'. Or, if you appreciate headings, but don't warm to alliterations, you might settle for 'An infinite resource, a universal mission, and an abiding presence'.

But, for my part, I prefer to simply work through the passage, expression by expression.

And so to the opening words of verse 16 ... '**Then the eleven disciples went to Galilee**'.

This is the first time that Matthew has been compelled to refer to the apostolic band by the sad term, 'the eleven', rather than by the more familiar term 'the twelve' ... compelled, that is, by the treacherous betrayal of Jesus by Judas Iscariot – 'one of the twelve' as he is described no less than seven times in the gospels.² For, as yet, the apostolic number has not been made up by the selection of Matthias to replace Judas.³

'Judas', according to the apostles' prayer in Acts 1, went 'to his own place' – in all likelihood, a reference to Gehenna.⁴ By way of contrast, 'the eleven' now 'went' to their appointed place – to Galilee.

Sometime before, on the way to Gethsemane, Jesus had forewarned His disciples, 'All of you will be caused to stumble because of me this night, for it is written: 'I will strike the Shepherd, and the sheep of the flock will be scattered', then adding, 'But after I have been raised, I will go before you into Galilee',⁵ the word translated 'go before' no doubt intentionally carrying on the picture of the Shepherd, who would 'go before' His sheep.⁶

More recently, He had, as related in our chapter, repeated the same appointment to His disciples through the ladies who had visited His now-empty tomb. These ladies had been instructed twice to inform the disciples that they were to see the Lord again in Galilee – once, in verse 7, by the angel who had rolled away the stone from the entrance to the tomb, and once, in verse 10, by the Risen Lord Himself. The words of the angel and of the Lord were similar, but not identical. In both cases, the ladies were told not to fear (the words 'Fear not' being, as you probably know, the most frequently repeated instruction in scripture), and to tell the disciples that 'there', in Galilee, they would 'see' the Lord. But we cannot miss the lovely distinguishing touch in *our Lord's* words, when He said, not 'tell my disciples', but 'tell my brethren' – consistent, of course, with His words to Mary Magdalene probably spoken just a short time before.⁷

Given that this meeting between the Lord and His disciples was announced in advance no less than three times, He (the Lord) clearly regarded it as of great importance ... and why soon became clear.

To the mountain which Jesus appointed them ... the mountain to which, at some time – whether in chapter 26 or here in chapter 28 we know not – Jesus had specifically directed them.

It is perhaps fitting that Matthew should end his book on a mountain. It was on a mountain, he has told us, that Jesus proclaimed the principles of His Kingdom (the so-called Sermon on the Mount).⁸ It was up into a mountain, Matthew has told us, that Jesus went to pray alone.⁹ It was on a mountain, he has told us, that Jesus taught, healed and fed four thousand men, beside women and children.¹⁰ It was on a mountain, he has told us, Jesus was transfigured, His majesty and glory then providing the basis for the expectation of His coming manifested

Kingdom.¹¹ It was on a mountain, he has told us, that Jesus delivered His great prophetic discourse about the events surrounding His second advent.¹² It was to a mountain, Matthew has told us, that Jesus took His disciples after they left the Upper Room the evening before His death. No, Matthew, we can think of nowhere more fitting for you to close your book than on a mountain.

According to Mark 3, it had been on a mountain that Jesus had first appointed the twelve to be apostles and from which He had sent them out to preach.¹³ What better place then from which to re-commission the remaining eleven – albeit now with a much wider (and far more daunting) ministry?

when they saw Him, they worshipped Him

In fulfilment of the promise relayed to them by the ladies from both the angel and the Lord Himself,¹⁴ the disciples now ‘saw’ the Lord Jesus in Galilee. And, when they did, they ‘worshipped Him’.

Previously many others had worshipped Him – from the wise men from the East back in chapter 2,¹⁵ through to the ladies whom He recently met when on their way to inform His disciples of the message given them by the angel at the empty tomb here in chapter 28.¹⁶ As far as the record goes, they themselves (the apostles) had worshipped Him at least once before: following the night storm on the lake, recorded for us by Matthew at the close of chapter 14,

This particular resurrection appearance of the Saviour was unique in that this was the only meeting between the Risen Lord and any of His disciples which took place by prior appointment. All His other appearances had been – and would continue to be – sudden and unexpected.

but some doubted

It is at least possible that the doubts arose, not in the minds of the Eleven, but in the minds of others who witnessed our Lord’s manifestation on the mountain. We cannot be certain but it may well be that this appearance of our Lord to the Eleven coincides with His appearance to, and I quote, ‘over five hundred brethren at once’, of which the apostle Paul wrote to the Corinthians – the majority of whom were still alive when Paul wrote.¹⁷ Certainly, we can assume that our Lord’s appearance to the five hundred was located in Galilee, for even after the ascension we know of only about 120 disciples in Jerusalem.¹⁸

But I suspect that, in any case, the doubt was not whether the Lord had actually risen from the dead – He had already given, in the language of the King James Version, many *infallible* proofs of that.¹⁹ But rather whether the One whom they now saw ... and saw it seems from no little distance – hence His subsequently drawing near ... whether this was in fact the Lord Jesus. And we recall that there were several other occasions when disciples failed at first to recognise the Risen Lord.²⁰

And Jesus came near and spoke to them, saying, ‘All authority has been given to me in heaven and on earth.’

Having approached His disciples – whether only the Eleven or a company well in excess of five hundred – before issuing what we might call His ‘marching orders’, Jesus made the astounding claim that ‘all authority’(whether in heaven or on earth) had been given to Him.

And I say ‘outstanding claim’ deliberately. For He speaks as One who has, not only all resources on earth at His disposal and command, but all the resources of heaven also.

In earlier chapters, Matthew has stressed the authority which our Lord exercised during His public ministry. This authority extended, not only to His teaching,²¹ and His healing-miracles,²² but even to the forgiveness of sins,²³ and, through the authority which He delegated to His disciples, to casting out unclean spirits and healing all kinds of disease and infirmity.²⁴ And I note in particular His words in connection with His authority to forgive sins, ‘the Son of man has authority *on earth* to forgive sins’.²⁵

But such examples of His authority clearly fall short of what our Lord claims here at the close – of that all-encompassing authority, not only on earth but in heaven, with which, presumably, He was endowed following His passion and victorious resurrection.

Previously, following His cleansing of the temple, the Jewish rulers had asked Him, ‘By what authority are you doing these things, and *who* gave you this authority?’²⁶ Well, although Jesus does not say it now in so many words, clearly the authority now given Him in heaven and on earth was bestowed upon Him by the same One who, according to chapter 11, had previously ‘delivered’ ‘all things’ to Him during His public ministry, in particular, as He said, the authority while on earth to reveal the Father to whoever He chose.²⁷

That authority was, as He claimed, uniquely His. As one American preacher put it, 'He has a monopoly on revelation. Jesus has cornered the market'.²⁸

That is, universal authority has now been vested in Him by *the Father*. And we cannot help but recall the audacious offer once made on another mountain by the one styled by Matthew as 'the tempter',²⁹ when he 'showed Him all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time, and said to Him, "To you I will give all this authority and their glory; for it has been delivered to me, and I give it to whom I will".³⁰

'Audacious' did I say? Can you imagine it? The usurper offering to sell the kingdoms of earth to their rightful heir.

And the Tempter's claim that the authority over the world's kingdoms had been 'delivered' to him was certainly stretching the point.

But, having then rejected Satan's offer, and by pursuing His path of obedience to the will of God – even though that path led by the way of the cross – our Lord has now received far more than Satan ever offered.

And we can hardly miss our Lord's repetition of the word 'all' ... tying together as it does verse 18 to verses 19 and 20 ... if 'all authority', then 'all nations', 'all things', and 'all the days'. In particular, we note that the universal authority of Jesus³¹ is the basis for the universal mission of His disciples. If I can put it this way, that is what the 'therefore' is there for – to make that connection!

Go therefore and make disciples

As we saw just now, Jesus had once said that all was delivered to Him ... and we read that He went on immediately to invite men therefore to *come to Him* that they might 'learn' from Him – that they might, that is, become His disciples, the word 'learn' being very closely related to that translated 'disciple'.³²

But now He says that all is given to Him, and goes on immediately to command His disciples to *go for Him* – and in going to make disciples of others.³³

And the pedant in me notes in passing that '*to make disciples*' is the correct translation. In English, the word 'disciple' is a noun, and only a noun. It is not a verb. So, if you hear a preacher or teacher refer to 'discipling' somebody, you know that, whatever the man's knowledge of his Bible – and of the Greek language, his knowledge of the English language leaves something to be desired!³⁴

But what does it mean 'to make disciples'?³⁵

First, we must note that the title 'disciple' is used in the New Testament with a wide range of meanings, stretching from, on the one hand, those who only followed Jesus outwardly – and for altogether wrong motives – who were not genuine believers at all and who had no real commitment to Him,³⁶ right through, on the other hand, to those who, in our Lord's own words, were 'truly' His disciples – those who 'abode' in His word,³⁷ who were wholeheartedly committed to Him, who were willing to surrender up their allegiance both to family and to themselves ... who were willing to renounce all that they possessed ... and who were willing to identify themselves with Jesus even if that meant losing their very lives.³⁸

Personally, I understand the making of disciples here as being the equivalent to making converts – or Christians, if you like.

From what I can see, the description 'disciples' is used throughout the book of Acts (24 times, to be precise) to identify those who were what we would call 'believers'.³⁹ ... for example at Antioch in the latter section of chapter 11.

And I note that the only place where the word translated 'make disciples' is used outside of the gospel according to Matthew is in Acts chapter 14, concerning the visit paid by Paul and Barnabas to Derbe. 'When they had preached the gospel to that city and *made many disciples*', we read, 'they returned to Lystra, Iconium, and Antioch',⁴⁰ which I understand to mean that many at Derbe were made disciples by their response to the preaching of the gospel.⁴¹ That is, that our Lord's command as recorded in Matthew 28 to 'Go ... and make disciples of all nations' amounted to much the same as His command as recorded in Mark 16 to 'Go into all the world and proclaim the gospel to all creation'.⁴²

Which brings us to the sweeping scope of the assignment which the Lord gave them ... to '**make disciples_of all nations**'

This universal commission stands in obvious contrast to that which He had earlier given to the same men back in the first part of chapter 10. Then He had 'commanded them, saying, "Go not into the way of the nations, and into a city of Samaritans enter not; but go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel".⁴³ Now, in sharp contrast.

over against that earlier '*Go not* into the way of the nations', He commands. '*Go* ... and make disciples of all nations' – thereby extending their earlier mission which had been limited to their fellow Jews to that which embraced every nation on the earth. From now on, their parish was to be the whole world.

If I may digress just for a moment, we must be careful not to confuse the Lord's unchangeableness (His immutability, if you like technical, theological words) with His way of working at any particular time. For, although He Himself does not change, His way of working sometimes does. And the very different commissions of chapter 10 and chapter 28 simply mark distinct stages in the outworking of the plan and purpose of the unchangeable Lord.⁴⁴ And for some in our day to claim that the supernatural sign gifts of the apostolic days must continue at the moment because 'Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, today, and forever' (as I have seen argued) is simply to confuse things which differ. By the same line of reasoning, we should still be offering animal sacrifices – and, in accordance with Matthew 10, restricting gospel preaching to 'the house of Israel'! It is not a question of what God *can do*, but a question of what He *is doing* in the age in which we live.

Still thinking of the two commissions of chapters 10 and 28, I am interested to note how Matthew opened his book ... 'The book of the generation (or 'genealogy') of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham'. And if, in chapter 10, 'the son of David' confined His disciples preaching – as, by and large, He confined His own⁴⁵ – to 'the lost sheep of the house of Israel', here in chapter 28, 'the son of Abraham' (Abraham being the man to whom God had promised in Genesis 22 verse 18 that in his seed 'all nations of the earth shall be blessed'⁴⁶) ... the son of Abraham now extends their mission to 'all nations' – using the very same expression as is used in the Greek Old Testament of Genesis 22 verse 18!

And what better place to expand His disciples' mission to embrace 'the nations' – embrace the Gentiles, that is – than on a mountain somewhere in that land of which both our Testaments speak as 'Galilee of the Gentiles (or 'of the nations')'.⁴⁷

baptizing them into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit

That baptism is not necessary for salvation is proved by the experience of the repentant malefactor ... that baptism alone does not bring salvation is proved by the case of Simon the Sorcerer in Acts 8. But in our passage, the Lord made it clear that all true disciples should be baptised.

First, I guess, we must understand what Jesus meant by 'the name'. A Jew did not regard a name as a mere label or means of identification – to such, a person's name expressed not so much *who* the person was as *what* he was. And the Being of God likewise found expression in His Name, pre-eminently, in the Old Testament, that of 'Jehovah'. And so we read, for example, of 'this glorious and awesome name, Jehovah your God'.⁴⁸

There is then no mistaking the implication of our Lord's words. He must be understood, if I can put it that way, as expanding the name 'Jehovah' into that of 'the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit'.

He does not say, 'the names of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit'. Nor does He say, 'the name of the Father, the name of the Son, and the name of the Holy Spirit'. That is, the one single Name embraces the three Persons. There are not three separate Beings.⁴⁹ God is One.

And yet the Lord emphasizes that there are three distinct Persons – the Father is not the Son, the Son is not the Spirit, nor is the Spirit the Father.⁵⁰

By being baptised into the name of the Triune God, Christian converts expressed in symbol their decision to abandon their old way of life, their decision to lead a new and different kind of life, and their decision to submit themselves thereafter to the authority of the three Persons of the Holy Trinity.

teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you.

Consistent with our Lord's command, the practice of Paul and Barnabas in Acts 14, to which I referred earlier, makes it clear that fulfilling the Great Commission consists not only in making disciples and baptising them, but also in nurturing and confirming disciples in their new-found faith.⁵¹ And this confirming of the disciples and of the early churches formed part and parcel of the apostolic pattern.⁵²

'Teaching them', Jesus said. And that is exactly what the apostle Paul was most careful to do – whether, as we read, at Antioch, Corinth or Ephesus.⁵³

For Paul knew, as did the Eleven, that critical to the spiritual growth of those who had become disciples was on-going instruction in the authoritative teachings of Jesus. Nor did the Eleven have any reason to fear that they might have forgotten that which He (the Risen Lord) had commanded them – whether during His public ministry or during the forty days between His resurrection and His ascension⁵⁴ – for He had promised them earlier that 'the

Comforter (the Counsellor), the Holy Spirit, whom the Father would send' in His name ... that He (the Holy Spirit) would not only teach them, but would bring to their remembrance all that He (the Lord Jesus) had said to them.⁵⁵

And we note that the Eleven were to teach the new disciples not only what Jesus had commanded, but were to teach them to observe (to keep) all that He had commanded. That is, they were to instruct the new disciples in their responsibility to obey His commands – just as He had once taught these very men ... 'If you know these things, blessed are you if you do them'.⁵⁶

And we note again that Jesus doesn't give us the luxury of selecting those portions of His teachings which please us, and of neglecting the rest.⁵⁷

And I suggest that, immediately following Pentecost, we discover these very men fulfilling the commission they had been given, in that when they witnessed about 3,000 of their nation respond to the apostle Peter's message, they saw to it that they (the new converts) were *baptised*, and thereafter continued steadfastly in their (the apostles') *teaching* and fellowship, along with (as the Lord Himself had commanded) the breaking of bread and with prayers.⁵⁸

And behold, I am with you all the days

Just as our Lord's great claim led on to His great commission, so His great commission is followed by His great commitment.

Before He added these words, it must have seemed to the disciples that they, a mere handful of men – not one of whom was of any great account in the eyes of the world – and facing an overwhelming task – facing a humanly impossible task – that they were to be left alone, like orphan children in a cold, unkind world.

But no! The Risen Lord promised ... they would not be left on their own. True, when, some three years before, Jesus had sent them out to preach, though they had been assured of many things, they were given no promise of His personal presence with them. Then He had chosen them that *they* might be *with Him*.⁵⁹ But now He undertakes to be with them ... guaranteeing them His abiding presence. For, although His rapidly approaching ascension would take Him out of their sight, it would not remove them out of His.

And when He said, 'I am with you', He emphasised the word 'I' – as if He said, 'No one less than I myself am with you'.

'I who have the authority', He says in effect, 'am with you who have the task'.⁶⁰

And He would be with them, He promised, not intermittently, but continuously – 'all the days'. 'I am with you day in and day out – through the darkest days of trial and affliction – and the whole of every day'.⁶¹

This short promise 'I am with you' must rank as one of the most treasured of the Lord's 'exceeding great and precious promises'⁶² – as well as one of the most repeated in scripture. For the words, 'I am with you' echo from as far back as the Lord's word to Isaac at Beersheba in Genesis 26,⁶³ and extend right through to the words of our Lord Jesus to the apostle Paul at Corinth in Acts 18.⁶⁴

We cannot miss the fact that the Lord's promise (or perhaps better 'the Lord's commitment') follows – indeed rests on – His command – for it is His presence which will empower and enable His disciples to fulfill the commission He has given them.

And a countless company of God's servants have fallen back – and done so regularly – on our Lord's words, 'I am with you'.⁶⁵

Let me remind you of two missionaries – both from Scotland, and both having served God in the nineteenth century ...

I speak first of a famous pioneer medical missionary and explorer in Africa – almost certainly the first European to view the Victoria Falls and who gave them their name in honour of his Queen. Yes, you may well say – in words supposedly uttered by Sir Henry Stanley at their famous meeting – 'Dr Livingstone, I presume?'⁶⁶

I said that David Livingstone was a medical missionary ... and so he was. Some time ago, I came across something which he wrote to his father when he (David Livingstone) was in his thirties.⁶⁷ In writing about a proposal made by his brother Charles that he (David) should go and settle in America, he penned the words, 'I am a missionary, heart and soul. God had an only Son, and He was a missionary and a physician ... In this service I hope to live, in it I wish to die.'⁶⁸ And many were the times he nearly *did* die.

In the first volume of his autobiography,⁶⁹ David Livingstone tells of one such occasion. He records how, on the evening of 14th January 1856, he was on the bank of the Zambesi River, surrounded by savages who were acting most suspiciously.⁷⁰ At any moment spears might come hurtling through the darkness. Or, for all he knew, the attack might come at dawn.

Let him tell his own story ... 'I felt some turmoil of spirit in the evening at the prospect of having all my efforts for the welfare of this great region and its teeming population knocked on the head by savages tomorrow, who might be said to 'know not what they do' ... But I read that Jesus said, "All power is given unto me in heaven and on earth : go ye therefore, and teach all nations ... and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world". I took this as His word of honour, and then went out to take observations of latitude and longitude, which, I think, were very successful'.

And, praise His name, the same Lord who stood alongside David Livingstone in the wilds of Africa is honour bound to be with us too! And I note that, in the good Doctor's journal, the words, 'I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world' were written in italics for emphasis.⁷¹

My second Scottish missionary is John Paton, who lived just a little later than David Livingstone.⁷² John Gibson Paton took the gospel to the New Hebrides Islands of the South Pacific. There, facing untold dangers and constantly under threat of death, Paton preached God's word faithfully.

In his autobiography, he wrote of one occasion when a wild Chief followed him about for four hours with a loaded musket. In John Paton's own words, 'Looking up in unceasing prayer to our ... Lord Jesus, I left all in His hands, and felt immortal till my work was done ... Without that abiding consciousness of the presence and power of my dear Lord and Saviour, nothing else in all the world could have preserved me from losing my reason and perishing miserably. His words, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world," became to me so real that it would not have startled me to behold Him, as Stephen did, gazing down upon the scene'.⁷³

But, thank God, the promise 'I am (or 'I will be') with you' is not only for courageous and life-threatened missionaries ... not only for a Jacob,⁷⁴ a Moses, a Joshua,⁷⁵ a Gideon,⁷⁶ a Jeremiah,⁷⁷ nor only for the remnant of Haggai's day. It is for every believer engaged in any way – by front-line service, practical support or prayer – in helping fulfil 'the Great Commission'. And, surely, whatever our circumstances, trials and fears, we are entitled to apply to ourselves the assurance which the Lord speaks to Israel in Isaiah 43 ... 'When you pass through the waters, I will be with you; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow you'.⁷⁸ Yes, He still speaks to His people today above the noise of the rushing waters, saying, in the words of our reading this evening, 'I am with you all the days'. And not only so, but '**until the end of the age**'.^{79 80}

Outside of Matthew's gospel,⁸¹ that word 'end' (or 'consummation') occurs in only one other place in the New Testament – in verse 26 of Hebrews 9 – where the writer says of our Lord Jesus that, 'now, once at the end ('at the consummation') of the ages, He has appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself'. Just then, as *the ages before Christ* found their consummation in His *first* appearing, so *the present age* will find its consummation in His *second* appearing, when there will be nothing for Him to do by way of 'putting away' sin – for that He did 'once' by His single sacrifice at His first appearing – but when He will provide us with the full and final instalment of our salvation, delivering us from the very presence of sin. *From that moment, 'we will always be with the Lord'*.⁸² And, in our passage, He has pledged that, *until* that moment, *He will always be with us*'.

And so a book which commenced by introducing its readers to Him who is 'Emmanuel', which name is, as Matthew pointed out at the time, 'being interpreted, "God *with us*" ... this book concludes with His true and faithful words,⁸³ 'I am *with you*' ... although we can hardly ignore the fact that, in its context here, the Saviour's undertaking to be with us is not intended so much to give us warm and cosy feelings of reassurance as it is to encourage us in all our labours for Him as we attempt to play our part in fulfilling the charge He has given us.

And I say 'play our part' deliberately. Because it was clearly impossible for eleven men – or even for something over 500 men – albeit supported and empowered by the never-failing presence of the Living Lord ... it was clearly impossible for them to fulfil personally a commission which involved making disciples of all nations. And our Lord's mention of 'the end of the age' serves to confirm that He was speaking through them to their successors in future centuries, and, indeed, up to and including our own day.

It was almost exactly 221 years ago, on 2nd of October 1792, that a group of fourteen men, including Mr William Carey, formed what later became known as the Baptist Missionary Society.⁸⁴

While on a journey with a friend, speaking of one of their early meetings,⁸⁵ a member of the Society's Committee, Dr Andrew Fuller, remarked, 'Our undertaking to India really appeared to me, on its commencement, to be somewhat like a few men, who were deliberating about the importance of penetrating into a deep mine, which had never before been explored. We had no one to guide us, and while we were thus deliberating, (Mr) Carey, as it were, said, "Well, I will go down if you will hold the rope". But before he went down, he, as it seemed to me, took

an oath from each of us ... to this effect, that “while we lived, we should *never* let go the rope” ... There was great responsibility attached to us’.

And the four men then present rose to that responsibility. They prayed constantly for William Carey, and did all in their power to raise funds to maintain the work in India. History records that each man ‘held the rope’ until he died.⁸⁶

Which leaves each of us to answer the question, if I am not actually venturing down the mine, am *I* faithfully holding the rope for those who are ... whether they are working elsewhere here in the UK or in any other land?

And so, with words charged with much-needed encouragement, Matthew brings his book to a somewhat *abrupt* conclusion – confronting each of us with the authoritative words of the Risen Lord ... leaving each of us to face for ourselves the practical implications of our Lord’s Great Commission’.

Footnotes

¹ See ... <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/71193306/Africa-Believers-Magazine>

² Mt 26:14 Then one of the twelve, called Judas Iscariot, went unto the chief priests,

Mt 26:47 And while he yet spake, lo, Judas, one of the twelve, came, and with him a great multitude with swords and staves, from the chief priests and elders of the people.

Mr 14:10 And Judas Iscariot, one of the twelve, went unto the chief priests, to betray him unto them.

Mr 14:20 And he answered and said unto them, It is one of the twelve, that dipped with me in the dish.

Mr 14:43 And immediately, while he yet spake, cometh Judas, one of the twelve, and with him a great multitude with swords and staves, from the chief priests and the scribes and the elders.

Lu 22:47 And while he yet spake, behold a multitude, and he that was called Judas, one of the twelve, went before them, and drew near unto Jesus to kiss him.

Joh 6:71 He spake of Judas Iscariot the son of Simon: for he it was that should betray him, being one of the twelve.

³ Acts 1. 15-26.

⁴ Acts 1. 25. See The Expositor's Bible Commentary on Acts 1. 25. Also Lenski. Compare *Baal Haturim* on Num. 24. 25.

⁵ Matt. 26. 31-32.

⁶ The disciple had been told that, after Jesus had been raised, he would go before them to Galilee. Following His resurrection, they made no move to return from Jerusalem to Galilee. But, initially, they needed to be convinced that He had risen from the dead, and only His resurrection appearances at Jerusalem would do that. It was, therefore, only after His appearance to the apostles, including Thomas, that the disciples could be expected to make the journey north.

After the narrative of the guards comes the statement, 'Then the disciples went away into Galilee'. If we possessed Matthew's narrative only, we should probably infer that these events followed in close succession. But the narrative does not require that inference. The narrative contains four sections. The first, the appearance of the angel; the second, the appearance of Christ; the third, the story of the guards; the fourth, the appearance in Galilee. Whereas the first of these sections is closely connected with the second by the words 'and as they went', and the second closely connected with the third by the words 'when they were going', no similar connection is given between the third section and the fourth. It is possible, then, to place an interval of time after the account of the guards and before the departure for Galilee. In which case, room is found for a whole series of manifestations in Jerusalem. The 'forty days', Acts 1. 3, gave ample time for the double series of appearances in Jerusalem and in Galilee.

⁷ John 20. 17. See W. G. Scroggie, 'A Guide to the Gospels', pages 609, 611.

⁸ Matt. 5-7.

⁹ Matt. 14. 23.

¹⁰ Matt. 15. 29-38.

¹¹ Matt. 16. 28 to 17.8; 2 Pet. 1. 16-18.

¹² Matt. 24-25.

¹³ Mark 3. 13-19; Matt. 10. 1-6.

¹⁴ Matt. 28. 7, 10.

¹⁵ Matt 2. 1, 11.

¹⁶ Matt 28. 9.

¹⁷ 1 Cor. 15. 6.

¹⁸ Acts 1. 15.

¹⁹ Acts 1. 3.

²⁰ Luke 24. 16; John 20. 14; 21. 4.

²¹ Matt. 7. 29.

²² Matt. 9. 8.

²³ Matt. 9. 6.

²⁴ Matt. 10. 1.

²⁵ Matt. 9. 6.

²⁶ Matt. 21. 23.

²⁷ Matt. 11. 27.

²⁸ Adrian Rogers. <http://www.sermoncentral.com/sermons/jesus8212the-one-and-only-adrian-rogers-sermon-on-jesus-christ-157606.asp?Page=3>

²⁹ Matt. 4. 3.

³⁰ Luke 4. 5-6.

³¹ Contrast the angel with 'great authority', Rev. 18. 1.

³² Matt. 11. 27-29.

³³ And the pedant in me notes that 'to make disciples' is the correct translation. In *English*, the word 'disciple' is a noun, and only a noun. It is *not a verb*. So, if you hear a preacher refer to 'disciplining' somebody, you know that,

however great his knowledge of his Bible, his knowledge of English leaves a little to be desired. (But *Greek* does use 'disciple' as a verb; see note 36 below.)

Yet I note that even William MacDonald uses the word 'discipling' twice in 'True Discipleship' ... under the heading 'World Dominion'. And that even JND employs 'disciple' as a verb! ... Letters, Volume III, page 333 ('Here Jerusalem is gone, and Christ is associated with the remnant in Galilee already around Him, and they were to *disciple* the nations', and page 418, 'The only commission to baptise was to the twelve to baptise Gentiles (not Jews), and it went from resurrection not ascension; they were (to) *disciple* nations and baptise them'.

³⁴ But see even JND! ... Letters, Volume III, page 333 ('Here Jerusalem is gone, and Christ is associated with the remnant in Galilee already around Him, and they were to disciple the nations', and page 418, 'The only commission to baptise was to the twelve to baptise Gentiles (not Jews), and it went from resurrection not ascension; they were (to) disciple nations and baptise them'.

³⁵ Interestingly, this term does not really show up in the NT outside of the Gospels and Acts, and in Acts the usage seems to be Luke's own, by which I mean it does not seem to come from Luke's sources, but from his extending the usage from his first volume into his second one. Paul, for instance, never uses the word at all. Furthermore, the term is almost entirely absent from the literature of early Judaism (a few uses in Josephus, and even fewer in Philo, and not really elsewhere). By contrast it's all over the Gospels. Of the 261 times it is used in the NT, all of them are found in the Gospels and Acts. And yet the term is not found in the LXX at all. It's use in the Gospels cannot be attributed to the use of the LXX in the Gospels and Acts, not even in the case of Luke who uses the LXX and this term frequently. The term 'disciples' is found almost only in the plural in the Synoptics, and mainly in the singular of a particular person in John. Yes the singular form is found in Mt. 10.24,25,42 and Lk. 6.40;14.26,27,33 but in these texts the discussion is of the nature of discipleship as an abstract subject. In the Synoptics then, being a disciple is something you do with a group of people, it is a collective enterprise. Yes, Jesus calls people as individuals, but they are formed into a group—the disciples of Jesus. Jesus, uniquely among his peers called people to be his disciples and set a cost of discipleship higher than anything else known in that period so far as a relationship between a teacher and his students is concerned. (See ... <http://www.patheos.com/blogs/bibleandculture/2012/11/10/jesus-and-his-disciples-whats-in-a-word/>)

³⁶ 'Jesus answered them and said, "Verily, verily, I say to you, you seek me, not because you saw the signs, but because you ate of the loaves and were filled" ... This He said in the synagogue, as he taught at Capernaum. Many of His disciples, when they heard it, said, "This is a hard saying; who can hear it?" But Jesus, knowing in Himself that His disciples murmured concerning this, said to them, "Does this offend you?... there are some of you who do not believe". For Jesus knew from the first who those were that did not believe After this many of His disciples went back and walked no more with Him', John 6. 59-66.

³⁷ John 8. 31.

³⁸ Luke 14. 26-33.

³⁹ See, for example, Acts 11. 21, 26. Also Acts 6. 1-2, 7; 14. 20, 22, 28; 15. 10; 19. 1; 20. 1, 30; 21. 4, 16.

⁴⁰ Acts 14. 21. Verse 22 adds, 'strengthening the souls of the disciples, exhorting them to continue in the faith', clearly distinguishing this from the initial 'making of disciples'.

⁴¹ The verb (μαθητεύω) is used in a 'transitive sense in the active voice in Matt. 28:19 and Acts 14:21', W E Vine's *Complete Expository Dictionary of Old and New Testament Words*. Cf. Matt. 13. 52; 27. 57, in both of which the verb is used in the passive voice – that is, who had been made a disciple'.

⁴² Mark 16. 15.

⁴³ Matt. 10. 5-6. 'Jesus forbade the Twelve (v. 5b) from taking "the road to the Gentiles"—presumably toward Tyre and Sidon in the north or the Decapolis in the east—and from visiting Samaritan towns in the south. They were to remain in Galilee, ministering to the people of Israel (v. 6)'. D A Carson in the *Expositor's Bible Commentary*. He deals there also with the structure of the whole chapter, which covers much later than the early preaching of the Twelve.

⁴⁴ Matthew 1. 1 ... Son of David before of Abraham ... in the gospel He appears first in and to Israel as Son of David; 10. 5, 6; 15. 24 etc. But after death and resurrection comes salvation for nations of the world, 28. 18-20 (see too Acts 13. 46; Rom. 11. 35 – i.e. blessing of covenant with Abraham, Gal. 3. 8-9, 14.) I.e. Matthew 10 = not the nations; Matt. 28 = to all nations.

⁴⁵ Matt. 15. 24.

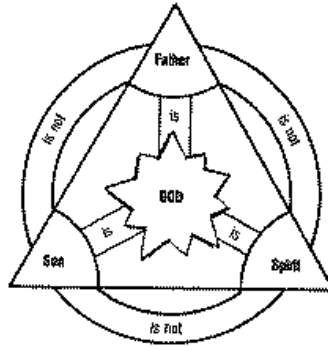
⁴⁶ Gen. 22. 18; cf. Gen. 12. 3; 18. 18. The reference to 'all families of the earth' in Gen. 12. 3 follows on directly, of course, from the division of the nations at the Tower of Babel in chapter 11; cf. 10. 5, 18, 20, 31-32.

⁴⁷ Isa. 9. 1; Matt. 4. 15. See Matt. 28. 16.

⁴⁸ Deut. 28. 58.

⁴⁹ 'The common name ... expresses the unity of being', *Theological Dictionary of the New Testament*, Volume V, page 274.

⁵⁰ We read therefore of the three Persons of the Godhead speaking to one another; e.g. Mark 1. 11; Heb. 1. 8; Matt. 11. 25-26; Rom. 8. 26; and acting towards each other – for example, in sending or being sent, Gal. 4. 4, 6, or in glorifying one another, John 16. 14; 17. 1. These truths are well illustrated by an ancient diagram.



⁵¹ Acts 14. 22.

⁵² 'Judas and Silas, who were themselves prophets, exhorted and confirmed the brethren with many words', Acts 15. 32.

'Paul chose Silas and departed, having been commended by the brethren to the grace of the Lord. And he went through Syria and Cilicia, confirming the churches', Acts 15. 41.

'After spending some time there, he departed and went from one place to the next through the region of Galatia and Phrygia, confirming all the disciples', Acts 18. 23.

⁵³ At Antioch ... 'Barnabas went to Tarsus to look for Saul, and when he had found him, he brought him to Antioch. For a whole year they met with the church and taught a great many people', Acts 11. 25-26.

'Paul and Barnabas remained in Antioch, teaching and preaching the word of the Lord', Acts 15. 35,

At Corinth ... 'He stayed a year and six months, teaching the word of God among them', Acts 18. 11.

At Ephesus ... 'I held back nothing that was profitable ... teaching you publicly and from house to house', Acts 20. 20.

⁵⁴ Acts 1. 2.

⁵⁵ John 14. 26.

⁵⁶ John 13. 17.

⁵⁷ See Acts 20. 27; Psa. 119. 128. That is, not 'a la carte'.

⁵⁸ Acts 2. 41-42.

⁵⁹ Mark 3. 14.

⁶⁰ In the Old Testament, when God commissioned His servants and sent them out with a task to perform, if they hesitate and hold back, He assured them of His sovereignty and of His perpetual and continuing presence with them – Abraham, Moses, Gideon, Jeremiah, Ezekiel etc.

⁶¹ Strictly "the whole of every day" (Moule, Idiom Book, p. 34).

⁶² 2 Pet. 1. 4.

⁶³ Gen. 26. 24.

⁶⁴ Acts 18. 10. Paul could later say: 'At my first defence no one took my part, but all forsook me ... but the Lord stood by me, and strengthened me', 2 Tim. 4. 16,17.

⁶⁵ Today, the 20th of October, is the anniversary of the birth of one George Studd. George was born on 20 October 1859, an older brother of Charles Thomas Studd – better known as C. T. Studd – and, as his older brother, was well known both as a cricketer and as a missionary – in China, India and Africa. George spent the later years of his life working in a notorious and squalid area of Southern Los Angeles in California.

<http://www.espnricinfo.com/wisdenalmanack/content/story/155699.html>;

<http://hayeshereandthere.com/tag/george-studd/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Studd

⁶⁶ David Livingstone (19 March 1813 – 1 May 1873).

⁶⁷ His letter is dated 5th February, 1850.

⁶⁸ Chapter 6 – 1849-1852, 'THE PERSONAL LIFE OF DAVID LIVINGSTONE LL.D., D.C.L - CHIEFLY FROM HIS UNPUBLISHED JOURNALS AND CORRESPONDENCE IN THE POSSESSION OF HIS FAMILY', 1880, BY W. GARDEN BLAIKIE, D.D., LL.D.

⁶⁹ Entitled, 'Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa'. The quotation comes from chapter 29.

⁷⁰ 'Mburuma's people had behaved so suspiciously, that ... we were by no means sure that we should not be attacked in crossing the Loangwa. We saw them here collecting in large numbers'.

⁷¹ See ... <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/1039/1039-h/1039-h.htm#2HCH0029>

⁷² John Gibson Paton (24 May 1824 - 28 January 1907).

⁷³ In full, 'A wild Chief followed me about for four hours with his loaded musket, and, though often directed towards me ... I spoke kindly to him, and attended to my work as if he had not been there, fully persuaded that my God had placed me there, and would protect me till my allotted task was finished. Looking up in unceasing prayer to our dear Lord Jesus, I left all in His hands, and felt immortal till my work was done. Trials and hairbreadth escapes strengthened my faith, and seemed only to nerve me for more to follow; and they did tread swiftly upon each other's heels. Without that abiding consciousness of the presence and power of my dear Lord and Saviour, nothing else in all the world could have preserved me from losing my reason and perishing

miserably. His words, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world," became to me so real that it would not have startled me to behold Him, as Stephen did, gazing down upon the scene'. John G. Paton, 'Missionary to the New Hebrides, An Autobiography', published by Robert Carter and Sons, Chapter VIII – 'Under the Axe', pages 191-192.

⁷⁴ Gen. 28. 15.

⁷⁵ Deut. 31. 23; Josh. 1. 5; 3. 7.

⁷⁶ Judg. 6. 16.

⁷⁷ Jer. 1. 8, 19; 15. 20.

⁷⁸ Isa. 43. 2.

⁷⁹ Some time ago, my wife Linda drew my attention to a page of a devotional publication from America, 'Our Daily Bread'. A regular writer, Bill Crowder, wrote ... *'It was my first day of class at the Moscow Bible Institute where I was teaching Russian pastors. I began by asking the students to give their names and where they served, but one student shocked me as he boldly declared, "Of all the pastors, I am the most faithful to the Great Commission!" I was taken aback momentarily until, smiling, he continued, "The Great Commission says we are to take the gospel to the ends of the earth. I pastor north of the Arctic Circle in a village nicknamed 'The End of the Earth!'" Everyone laughed and we continued with the session.'* Our Daily Bread. 'To The End'. September 27, 2012 — by Bill Crowder.

That brother served the Lord on the Yamal Peninsula, and, in the language of its indigenous inhabitants (the Nenets), 'Yamal' does mean 'End of the Earth'. And it is certainly true that, according to our Lord's words to His disciples immediately before His ascension, His witnesses are to reach out to the remotest parts of the globe ... 'to the end (to the uttermost part) of the earth'. But that is not the point made by our Lord here in Matthew 28, where the issue is not that of space and distance (as it is in Acts 1), but of time ... not for a restricted period only, but until 'the end ('until the consummation') of the age' – a more accurate translation than that of the King James Version, 'the end of the world'.

⁸⁰ Indeed, there is some evidence that, at the time, the expression 'the end ('the extremity', 'the uttermost part') of the earth' referred in particular to the city of Rome. I note that the apocryphal book known as 'the Psalms of Solomon' (which poems certainly do not date back to the days of King Solomon but were penned sometime around the middle of the first century B.C.) speaks of God as having 'brought him from the end of the earth, who strikes mightily; he declared war against Jerusalem ...', Ps. Sol. 8. 15-20.

[<http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/nets/edition/31-pssal-nets.pdf>]. The mighty warrior in view is Pompey, the great Roman general, suggesting strongly that 'the end ('the extremity') of the earth' from which he came was nowhere other than the city of Rome. ('Ps. Sol. 8.15 ... shows that in the Jewish mind-set 'ἑσχάτου τῆς γῆς' ('the ends of the earth') is a reference to Rome, and so Paul is indeed the servant/witness who proclaims the good news to the ends of the earth so those who are there may turn and be saved (Is. 45.22). Hence, Paul is seen at the end of Acts 28 as proclaiming this good news for some two years unhindered, even though most Jews are unconvinced and only gentiles in the main are responding'.

<http://www.patheos.com/blogs/bibleandculture/2013/02/25/paul-and-the-heritage-of-israel-part-five/>

The collection of eighteen Greek poems that comprise the Psalms of Solomon recount one unknown Jewish community's response to a series of military attacks and political persecutions during the first century B.C.E. Psalm of Solomon 8 described Pompey's arrival. Most of this psalm is a hymn of supplication for aid from God to deliver the author's community from the present Gentile invasion (8:23-34). The allusions within this psalm also matches Pompey's siege of Jerusalem. Since the psalmist was distressed at the recent arrival of Gentile forces in Jerusalem, Psalm of Solomon 8 must have been written shortly following Pompey's arrival in 63 B.C.E.)

It may well be no coincidence, therefore, that Luke, who records in his *first* chapter our Lord's stated programme of having witness borne to Him 'to the end of the earth' ... I doubt it is a coincidence that Luke concludes his record of 'witnessing' concerning the kingdom of God and of the spread of the gospel with recording how the message reached that very city – Rome – in his last chapter. (See 'when we came to Rome ... when they had appointed him a day, many came to him at his lodging, to whom he explained and solemnly witnessed concerning the kingdom of God, persuading them concerning Jesus', Acts 28. 16, 23; cf. 'The following night the Lord stood by him and said, "Be of good cheer, Paul; for as you have solemnly witnessed concerning me in Jerusalem, so you must also bear witness at Rome"', Acts 23. 11.)

It is possible that one reason Luke had for ending his second volume with Paul witnessing at Rome was that both he (Luke) and Theophilus (to whom the book is formally addressed) – and indeed all readers of his day – regarded Rome as 'the end of the earth', and therefore as the fulfilment of the programme outlined by the Lord Jesus in his opening chapter. 'You will receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you, and you will be my witnesses in Jerusalem and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the end of the earth', Acts 1. 8.

But see ... http://www.etsjets.org/files/JETS-PDFs/40/40-3/40-3-pp389-399_JETS.pdf.

⁸¹ Matt. 13. 39, 40, 49; 24. 3.

'The end' ... Peter thought that our Lord's trial and death were 'the end', Matt. 26. 58. But he was wrong! 'The end' comes only when Jesus has delivered up a subdued kingdom, 1 Cor. 15. 24.

'Endures to the end', Matt. 24. 13 ... in context, 'the end' refers to the end of the present age, following the Great Tribulation (vv. 15-26), when (following the preaching of 'the gospel of the kingdom', v. 14) the Son of man comes, v. 14. Note 'the end is not yet', v. 6. Verse 13 is sandwiched between v. 6 and v. 14 – so that 'the end' must refer to the same thing in each case. Verse 13 must mean therefore that the one who endures to the close

of the Tribulation (and whose love does not grow cold, v. 12) will 'be saved' ... to enter the manifested kingdom. That is, Matt. 24. 13 has nothing to do with the 'Perseverance of The Saints' in a Christian sense. [Contrast 'the completion/consummation of the age', v. 3 ... this is linked with the Lord's coming/parousia ... compare Matt. 28. 20.]

⁸² 1 Thess. 4. 17 ESV.

⁸³ Rev. 21. 5.

⁸⁴ It was originally known as 'The Particular Baptist Society for Propagating the Gospel Among the Heathen'. See ... <http://www.wmcarey.edu/carey/bms/bms.htm>.

⁸⁵ On 10 January 1793.

⁸⁶ The definitive quote, together with its background, is found in 'The Work of Faith, the Labour of Love and the Patience of Hope, illustrated: in the life and death of the Rev. Andrew Fuller ... chiefly extracted from his own papers, by John Ryland, D.D', page 144 (published 1816 and available freely from Internet Archive). See also ...

<http://jimhamilton.info/2006/06/02/holding-the-rope-the-words-of-andrew-fuller-according-to-john-ryland-jr/>

<http://www.wmcarey.edu/carey/fuller/>

<http://www.everynation.org/africa/holding-the-rope-william-carey-and-financial-teams/>

<http://www.wholesomewords.org/missions/bcarey10.html>

<http://www.baptistworldmission.org/get-involved/pray/1000-holding-the-ropes.html>

http://www.desiringgod.org/resource-library/biographies/holy-faith-worthy-gospel-world-vision#_ftnref7