

Fighting Spiritual Battles with Fleshly Weapons (Matt. 26:51-54)

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Introduction

Review notes:

Prior to Jesus' arrest, Peter had _____ too loudly, _____ too little, _____ too much, and now he would _____ too fast.

Responding in the Flesh

Notes on the Gospel writers identifying Peter as the one who drew the sword:

Peter's first reaction to a threat was to reach for a _____ weapon.

Matthew is indicating that Peter intended to _____ this man, to _____ him down.

Reasons why Peter may have done this:

At the root, Peter's action was based on a _____-centered view of Jesus. It was still a _____ on his own strength to solve his _____.

Responding in the Spirit

The sword represented a common means of _____ in the ancient world.

Jesus' point was that those who commit acts of _____ to achieve personal ends will face punishment by _____ authorities.

Notes on the rights God gives to government:

Scripture does not approve of _____ violent action against even an unjust governing body.

Appeal =

Disposal =

Twelve legions of angels =

How little we think of the _____ God has at His disposal, and how little we recognize or appreciate His _____ to use them for us!

Jesus was not going to allow His disciples—or even His own _____—to interfere with the way God had declared through _____ that His _____ must be carried out.

Jesus did not need to be _____. He was arrested not because the _____ was overpowering, but because He was _____ to be arrested.

2 Cor. 10:3-4 – For though we walk in the flesh, we do not war according to the flesh, for the weapons of our warfare are not of the flesh, but divinely powerful for the destruction of fortresses.

The _____—either corporately, or as individuals—has never made advances by _____ warfare. Notes on this in history:

Final thoughts on physical vs. spiritual tests: