And It Came To Pass


Intro. A. There are many ways to introduce a subject.
1. Here it is, "And it came to pass..."
2. Lincoln said, "In the course of human events."
3. Children's stories, "Once upon a time."

B. In this chapter this statement occurs twice.
1. Vs. 37 and verse 50. - 14 verse 8.
2. There are three different events recounted.
3. "The Disciples who could not," "The failure of
Vs. 43, the Amazing And Wondrous" and "Arguing questions
that deserve no answer."

I. The Disciples Who Could Not.

A. The challenge of tragedy.
Vs. 28, 37
1. They came down from the mountain.
2. A great crowd met Him.
Vs. 38a
3. A cry came from the crowd.
Vs. 38b–39
4. The tragedy... His son was epileptic, or autistic.
The man screamed at Jesus, "My son goes into convulsions and
foams at the mouth and as they subside he is left shakened."
Vs. 40
5. "And I begged your disciples to get rid of it,
and they could not."

B. The exasperation of Jesus.
Vs. 41
1. "faithless" = ἄπιστος = "distrustful."
2. "pervasive" = διαστρέφω = "to turn or twist
throughout," "distorted," "turn away," "to prevent!"
3. "generation" = γενεά = "race, descent, age
4. Remember those are the 7 who did not
go up on the mountain. They too should have been praying
They may have been filled with Jealousy."
A. "Then there arose a reasoning among them, which of them should be greatest."


B. 2. "greatest" = μεγαλός = great in every way

B. 3. Perhaps they are perplexed by Jesus taking Peter, James, and John to the mountain top. They reasoned that a king can distribute power and favor. This was an unspoken expectation.


C. Jesus Answered their question.

C. 1. "And Jesus, perceiving the thought of their heart, took a child, and set him by him."

C. 2. "perceiving" = εἰδὼν = not seeing only, but the actual perception of an object.

C. 3. "child" = μαθιαίος = "a little or young child."

C. The illustration of the child.

C. 1. "Whosoever shall receive this child in my name receiveth me."

C. 2. "Receive" = δέχων = to take to one's self what is presented or brought by another, "to accept," "to embrace," "receive hospitably." It implies a subjective reception, showing that a decision of the will has taken place with respect to the object presented, and the acceptance manifests it.

D. The interpretation of the illustration.

D. 1. "... and whosoever shall receive me receiveth him that sent me."

D. 2. In the same way, if you receive me
The Work of God, Both Spiritual and Sacrificial

Intro. A. History is filled with the names of those who believed that God’s work can be done in the flesh.

John 3:6 1. Jesus forever settled this issue. “That which is born of the flesh, and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit”.

1. flesh " 2. The Kingdom of God is _spiritual_, not carnal.

3. Spiritual methods must be used.

B. Also if we would do God’s work we must be willing to sacrifice.

1. Those who would live without sacrifice will live in the flesh. Jesus made the supreme spiritual sacrifice. 2. Jesus set the record straight. Vs.59-60.


A. The great sacrifice of Jesus.

Luke 9:22 11. It would be in Jerusalem. Vs.51,

Luke 9:30 12. Received up” = ἐλαττώσατε” of the Baring.

Vs.51 3. The count down had begun.

Vs.52 4. “And he sent messengers before his face ...”

Vs.53 5. “And they did not receive him ...”

6. Why? His face was set toward Jerusalem.

B. His disciples, James and John, were hurt and angry.

11. They suggested the realm of the flesh. 

Vs.54 12. “If we can’t do it one way, we will do it another.”

3. They quoted scripture! 2 Kings 1:9-16.