

7th Grade New Testament (Gospels)
Miracles (Introduction)

Miracles were central to Jesus' Ministry:

- Every gospel tradition connects _____ with the large _____
 Jesus attracted (Matthew 4:25, Mark 1:45, Luke 7:11; John 6:2)
- Jesus was known as a _____ and his name was used by other
 healers (Mark 9:38)
- Jesus' miracles were sufficient enough to call for _____ (Matthew 11:21)
- Jesus' miracles gave rise to his _____ with _____.

Definition of Miracle:
Purpose of Miracles:

1. _____ (gave evidence of who he was - the Messiah)
 - Many of the Messianic expectations centered around miracles
 - Example: Jesus' first sermon in Luke (4:16-30) - "recovery of sight to the blind"
 - Also demonstrated that he was divine (one with God)
2. _____ (proclaiming the Gospel - Good News)
 - Not just talk of the Gospel, but demonstration of the Gospel.
 - See also 1 Thessalonians 1:5
3. _____
 - Jesus had "compassion" on the crowds (*splanchnizomai* - to be moved in the guts)
 - Jesus seemed to connect and attract the sick, poor, hurting (why are many of these same people repelled from the church today?)
4. _____ (Announcing the End Times/Kingdom)
 - What is the kingdom like? no pain, death, illness, tears, hunger
 - Miracles are an example of bringing the Kingdom of Heaven into the present
 - Jesus is not only announcing the Kingdom, he is embodying the Kingdom (Incarnation)
 - The miracles of Jesus were not signs of the coming of God's reign; they were the kingdom expressed in the lives of those healed.

The mark of a true miracle:

1. Jesus never works a miracle to benefit _____
2. He never uses a miracle in order to to simply show the _____ (refuses to give a sign when the people ask for it)
3. He uses no _____ formula, saying, or object

In his miracles, Jesus shows authority over:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.