

# The Parable of the Householder



**Matthew 13:51-53**

○ **Review Lessons Taught:**

- **In Matthew 13:10, Jesus began using parables to teach about the kingdom of heaven. His disciples noticed the change in His method of teaching, and asked Him the question, “Why do You speak to them in parables?”**
- **According to Mark 4:34, “Jesus did not say anything to them without using a parable and when He was alone with His disciples He would explain what He meant.”**
- **Purpose: to assist us in growing in our understanding by exploring these divine truths found in Christ’s teaching. To teach us what they mean and how they relate to our present and future life in Christ Jesus.**
- **Goal: to allow the Holy Spirit speak to our hearts and draw us closer to Jesus Christ.**

**1. What is a parable?**

- **It is a simple yet powerful story that Jesus used to illustrate a great truth. Jesus used parables to help His followers understand spiritual truths.**
- **The word “parable” is taken from the Greek word that literally means to cast or throw alongside.**
- **Parables were stories that were “cast or thrown” alongside a truth in order to illustrate a divine truth.**

**2. The Parable of the Sower. (Matthew 13:3-9, 18-23)**

**3. The Parable of the Wheat and The Weeds (Matthew 13:24-30)**

**4. The Parable of the Mustard Seed. (Matthew 13:31-32)**

**5. The Parable of the Leaven (Matthew 13:33, Luke 13:20-21)**

**6. The Parable of the Hidden Treasure (Matthew 13:44)**

**7. The Parable of the Pearl of Great Price” (Matthew 13:45-46)**

**8. The Parable of the Dragnet**

## The Parable of the Householder

### Matthew 13:51-53

- Jesus had just finished teaching His disciples seven different parables. He asked them a very specific question, “Have you understood all these things?” They said to Him, “Yes, Lord.” (vs. 51)
- A. Jesus taught in parables to simplify His teaching so His disciples could understand and apply it to their lives.
- The statement is true, “Teaching is not complete until learning takes place.”
1. Jesus uses another parable to further elaborate on everything He had previously taught as it relates to the Kingdom of heaven.
  2. What was Jesus Christ’s great concern?
    - Had the disciples fully understood His teaching about the Kingdom of heaven?
    - Had the disciples focused on just the messenger but not His message?
    - Had the disciples become disinterested in His teaching and unwilling to embrace the gospel of the Kingdom?
  3. Jesus questioning His disciples if they understood wasn’t to demean or disgrace them.
    - Jesus wanted them to fully understand His teaching about the Kingdom of Heaven and how it relates to their lives and the life of every true believer.
    - Jesus wanted them to grow in their knowledge and understanding about the Kingdom of heaven and the gospel of the Kingdom.
    - Jesus reveals both His love and patience for His disciples by not questioning their depth of understanding.
  4. Notice it wasn’t until the disciples said, “Yes Lord.” Then Jesus moved on and began to teach them the parable of the Householder. (vs. 51-52)
    - a. Jesus Christ knew they had replied truthfully to His question. The disciples were very sincere in their response to Jesus’ question.

- The disciples didn't respond in a prideful and arrogant manner.
- The disciples didn't respond out of fear and intimidation.
- b. Jesus Christ knew that His disciples still had much to learn. (Matthew 15:16)
  - Bishop Thomas made this statement: "God is always more interested in our development than He is our arrival."
  - They become unteachable and unusable by God because of their arrogant attitude. (2 Peter 3:18, 2 Timothy 3:1-7)
  - Be careful not allow your knowledge of somethings cause you to think that you know everything.
  - This type of attitude can cause you to think more highly of yourselves to where you begin to operate independently of God and the body of Christ. (Romans 12:1-5)
  
- B. Jesus compares the disciples to the Jewish Scribes who were known teachers of the Law and the prophets of the Old Testament. (vs. 52-53)
  1. In ancient Israel, scribes were sometimes called lawyers which identified them as experts of the Law. (Matthew 22:35, Luke 7:30)
    - They were responsible for both teaching and interpreting the law.
    - They were responsible for preserving and enforcing the law.
    - They were very devoted to their role, religious practices, and study of the Law.
  2. Jesus' disciples were known fishermen, tax collectors, physicians, and one was a thief. Jesus now identified them as "scribes – teachers of the law" (vs. 52).
    - There are Three Things that Jesus expects from all His disciples.
    - 1. The disciple must have an unwavering love and devotion to Jesus Christ.
      - The disciple is to be devoted to Jesus Christ, not to religion, not to religious practices, not to a social club (fraternity, sorority, mason, eastern stars).
      - The disciple is to be a "living sacrifice." (Romans 12:1-2)
      - The disciple is to be "crucified with Christ." (Galatians 2:20)

- The disciple is to “love God” with all their heart, soul and mind. (Matthew 10:37-38, 22:37)
2. The disciple must be devoted to the study of the Word. (2 Timothy 2:15, Romans 10:17, James 1:22)
    - Jesus’ subject was the Kingdom of God and the gospel of the Kingdom, not religion, not philosophy, not psychology, not astrology (zodiac sign, horoscope). (Colossians 2:8)
    - Jesus’ objective was to teach them simplistically, so they could apply the knowledge they learned.
      - a. Knowledge that is obtained and unused is knowledge that is wasteful and unbeneficial.
      - Jesus’ expectation was for every disciple to remain devoted to His Kingdom, His Kingdom message, and His Word. (Ephesians 2:10, Colossians 3:16-17)
      - b. The Word of God (The Bible) must become our number #1 source of Biblical Truth.
      - c. The highest authority for every believer is the Word of God.
      - d. The Spiritual Principle of Authority – “God’s plan to protect our lives.”
  3. The disciples must be devoted to teaching others. (Matthew 28:19-20, Hebrews 5:12-14)
    - The disciples had been taught how to live and practice the Mosaic Law under the Old Covenant.
    - The disciples were now blessed to be taught the Word by the Messiah Himself, Jesus Christ, and given a New Covenant with better promises. (John 1:1-4,14-17, John 14:12-17, 23, 26-27, Romans 10:9-10, 13, John 10:10, 27-30, 1John 5:11-13)
- C. Jesus compares “every disciple teacher” to the Householder or Owner of the House. (vs. 52-53)
- Notice Jesus says, “every scribe or teacher of the Law” who has been instructed about the kingdom of heaven is like a householder or owner of a house... (vs. 52)

- What did Jesus mean by “every scribe or every teacher” of the Law?
- 1. Jesus left open the possibility of scribes or teachers of the law whether members of the Pharisees, Sadducees, or those who were priests, merchants, carpenters, tentmakers and every day laborers who may become one of His disciples.
  - Nicodemus a member of the Pharisees. (John 3:1-17)
  - Saul of Tarsus a member of the Pharisees. (Acts 9:1-22, 23:1-11, 26:1-21, 27-32, Philippians 3:1-14)
- 2. Jesus was also addressing every mature believer who is a disciple. (Matthew 28:19-20, Luke 19:10, John 20:21, Acts 1:8, 2 Corinthians 5:19-20)
- Jesus’ charge His disciples to do Three Things:
  - To teach others about the Kingdom of Heaven.
  - To share with others the glorious truth - The gospel of the Kingdom.
  - To obey all of God’s Word.
- 3. Jesus says, “like a householder” who brings out his treasure things new and old.” (vs. 52)
  - Jesus compares “everyone” of His teachers (true disciples) like a rich owner of a house, who goes down into his storehouse and brings new treasures as well as old. (vs. 52)
- a. Jesus is reminding all His disciples of how rich our lives become when the Holy Spirit is working in our lives and we are growing in the Word of God. (Acts 1:8, 2 Corinthians 4:7, 2 Timothy 2:15, Zechariah 4:6)
- b. Jesus is teaching all His disciples the responsibility we been given to teach and continue growing in our understanding of both the Old Testament and New Testament Scriptures. (2 Timothy 3:16-17, 4:2-5, 2 Peter 3:14-18, 2 Corinthians 4:1-6)
  - The scribes in Jesus’ day were considered to be experts of the Law (both teachers and interpreters). They became close-minded, arrogant, and unteachable.
- a. The disciples of Jesus Christ must become both teachers and students of the entire counsel of the Word of God.
- b. The disciple of Jesus Christ must remain humble and teachable. (Luke 14:11, James 4:9-10, 1Peter 5:5-6, Proverbs 16:18-19)

- c. The disciple of Jesus Christ must never add or take away from God's Holy Word. (Galatians 1:6-12, Revelation 22:18-19)
- The scribes in Jesus' day were only open to what was written according to the Law of Moses. To them the law was already fulfilled, even though the law was designed to point us to Jesus Christ.
  - a. Jesus didn't come to diminish or to destroy the Law or the Prophets, but to fulfill it. (Matthew 5:17)
  - b. Jesus Christ is our Chief High Priest who now sits at the right hand of the throne of God in heaven. He's the Mediator of a better covenant which was established on better promises. (Hebrews 8:1-13, 9:14-15, 10:1-7)
- The scribes hated and rejected the True Messiah Jesus Christ. They refused to receive, believe and honor Him. (vs. 53-58).
  - a. They were not open to Him or His teaching.
  - b. He taught in their synagogues – they were amazed by His wisdom and understanding of Scripture.
  - c. They witnessed the miracles that were done through Him – Yet in their eyes He was nothing more than a carpenter's son.
  - d. They refused to believe and receive Him and His eternal promises in His new agreement or "New Covenant."