

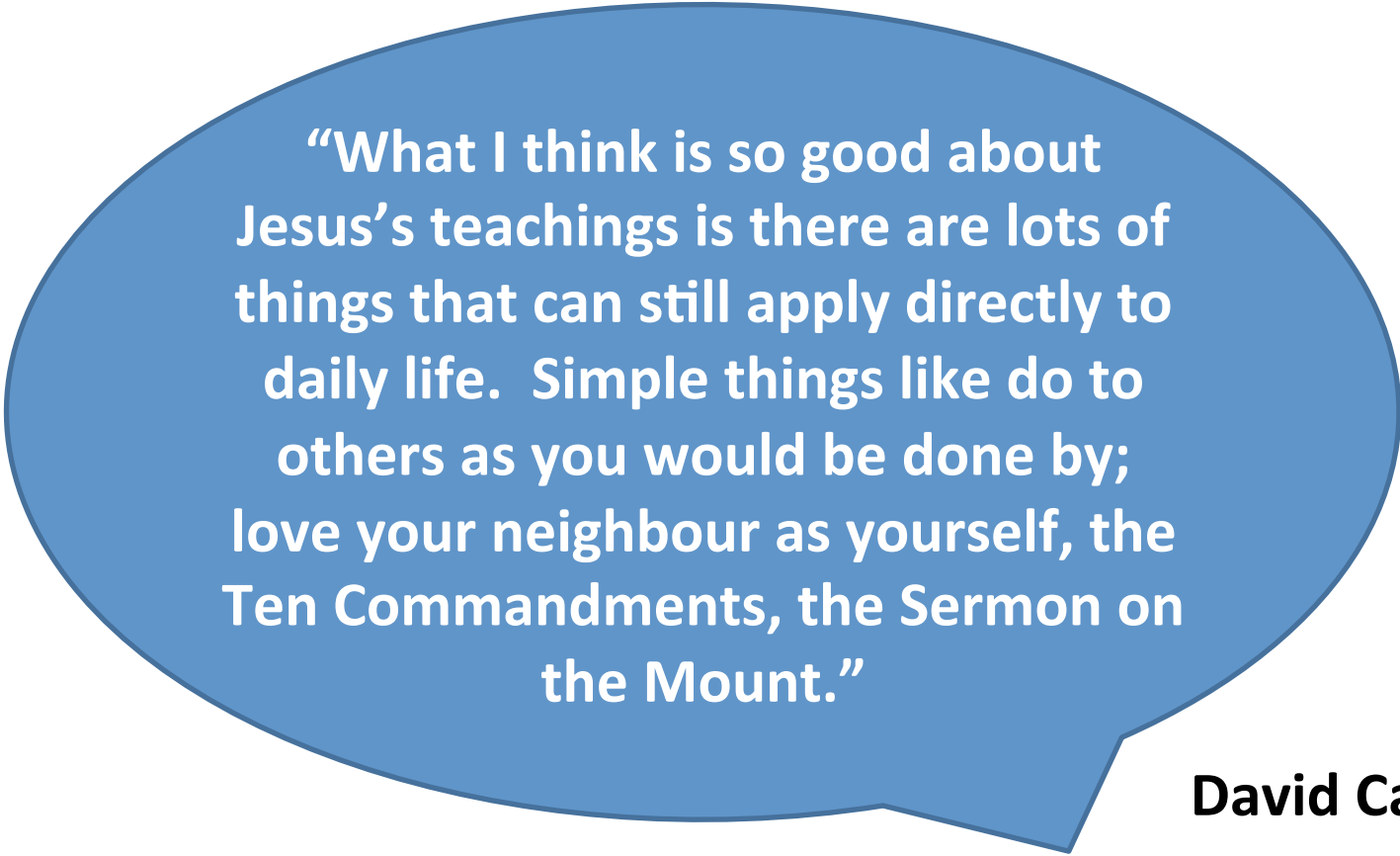


The Sermon on the Mount

Relating to others and to God

Matthew 7: 1-12





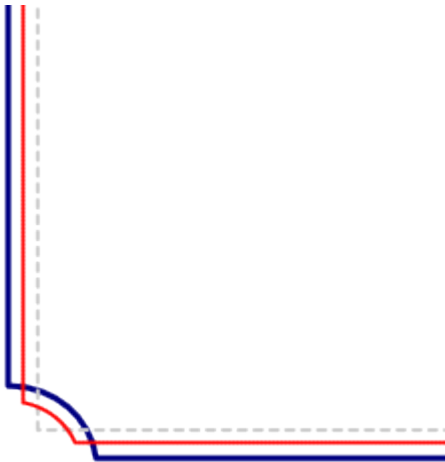
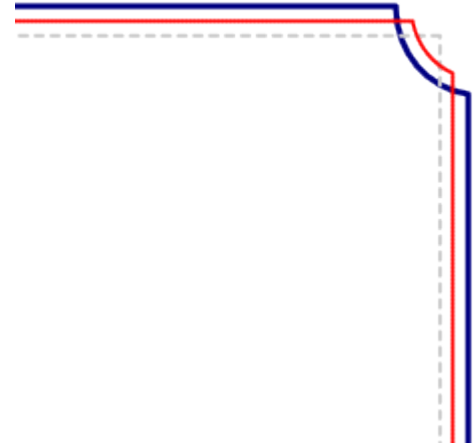
“What I think is so good about Jesus’s teachings is there are lots of things that can still apply directly to daily life. Simple things like do to others as you would be done by; love your neighbour as yourself, the Ten Commandments, the Sermon on the Mount.”

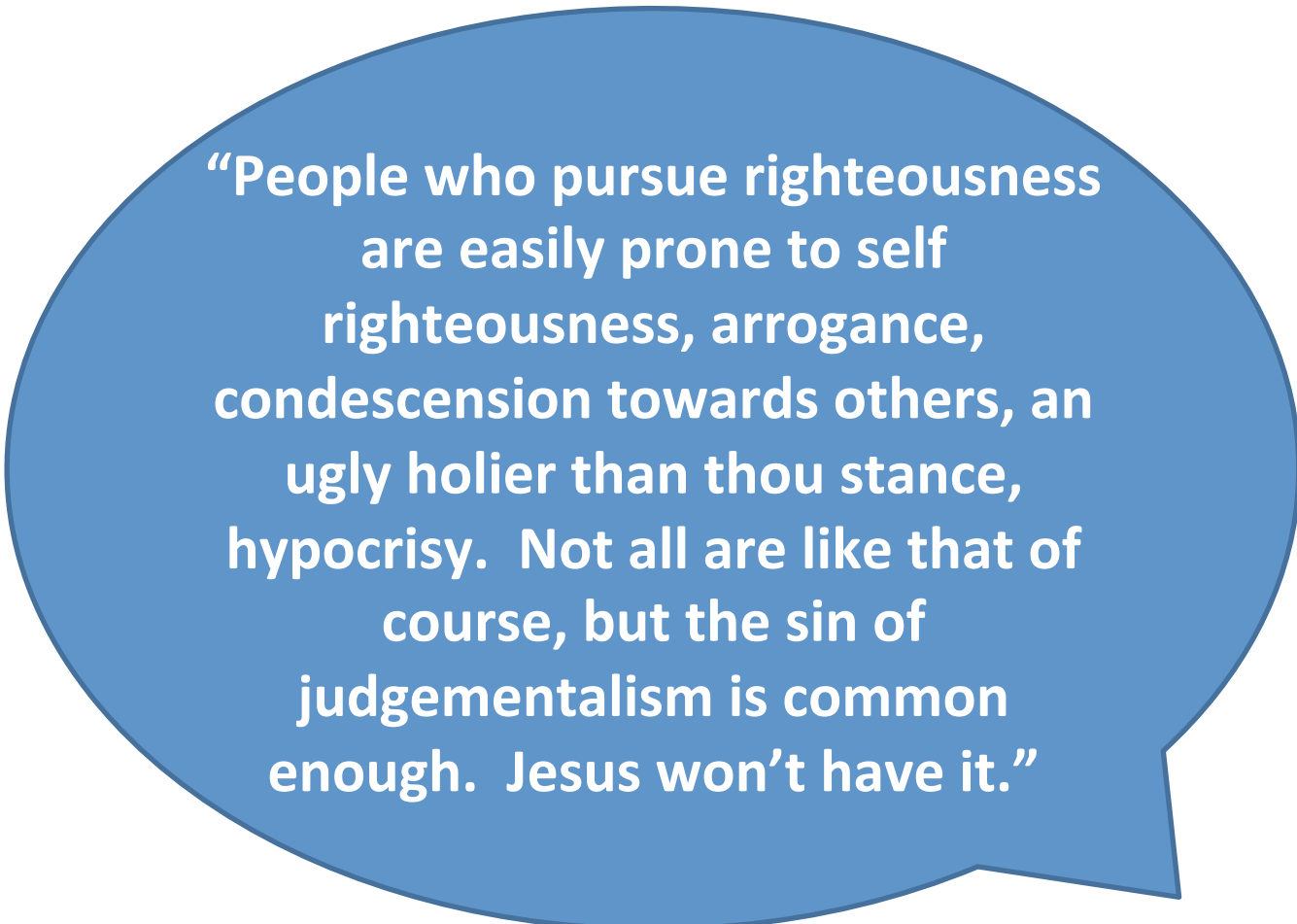
David Cameron

1. Judging others

Matthew 7: 1-6

1. Jesus commands “Don’t judge”





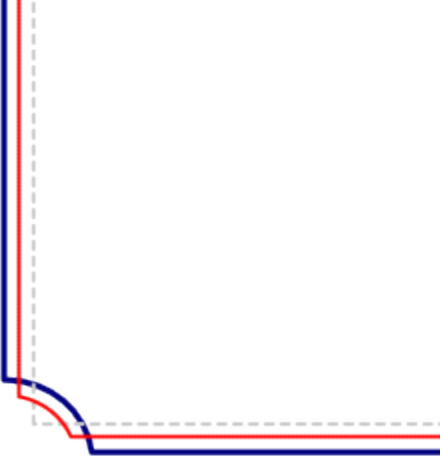
“People who pursue righteousness are easily prone to self righteousness, arrogance, condescension towards others, an ugly holier than thou stance, hypocrisy. Not all are like that of course, but the sin of judgementalism is common enough. Jesus won’t have it.”

Don Carson



1. Judging others

Matthew 7: 1-6

1. Jesus commands “Don’t judge”
 2. God will judge, so be right before Him
 3. Our second priority is to help our brother
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2. Being discerning

Matthew 7: 6



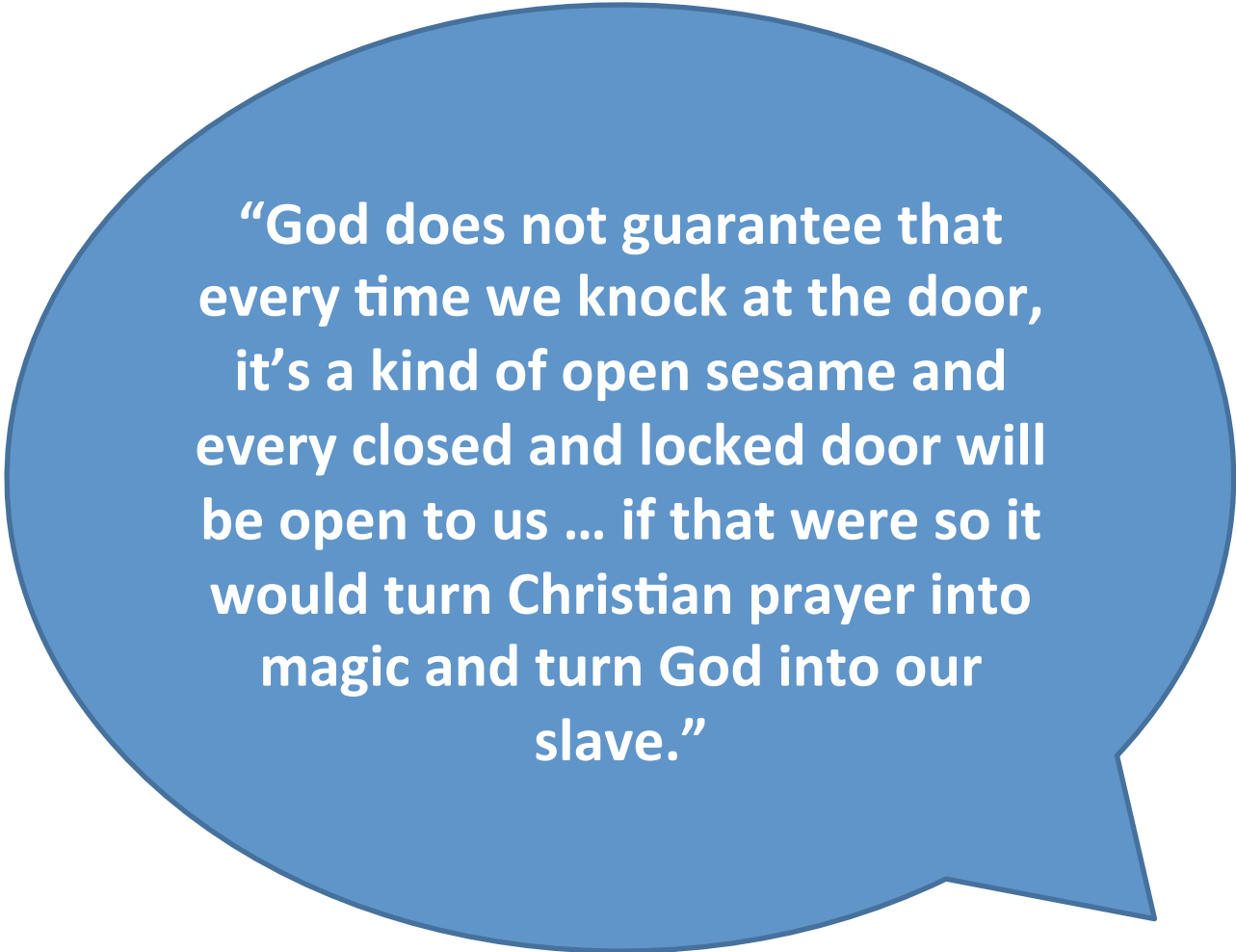
“Do not give dogs what is sacred; do not throw your pearls to pigs. If you do, they may trample them under their feet, and turn and tear you to pieces.”

3. Relating to God

Matthew 7: 7-11

*“Ask and it will be given to you; seek and you will find;
knock and the door will be opened to you.”*

1. A wonderful promise
 - an encouragement to pray
2. What it doesn't mean
 - an open ended promise



“God does not guarantee that every time we knock at the door, it’s a kind of open sesame and every closed and locked door will be open to us ... if that were so it would turn Christian prayer into magic and turn God into our slave.”

John Stott

4. Relating to others

Matthew 7: 12

“So in everything, do to others what you would have them do to you, for this sums up the Law and the Prophets.”

**GOLDEN
RULE**



THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF Human Rights

recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of justice, peace and good will in the world.

Disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people.

It is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law.

It is essential to promote the development of friendly relations among nations.

The peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have

decided to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of the rights and fundamental freedoms.

They have agreed that such rights and freedoms are of the greatest importance to the well-being and to the common interest of mankind.

Whereas the Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of the rights and fundamental freedoms; whereas every individual and every national entity has the right to such rights and freedoms; whereas the promotion and protection of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance to the well-being and to the common interest of mankind; whereas the United Nations have affirmed in the Charter their faith in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have

1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, birth or other status.

3. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether the latter be an independent, trust or non-self-governing territory, or any other status of sovereignty.

4. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

6. Everyone has the right to recognition as a person before the law.

7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal treatment before the courts.

8. Everyone has the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in any case.

9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

11. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of his race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other status, or on account of the death of a family member, or be punished for the same.

12. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his private, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

13. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

14. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

15. Everyone has the right to a fair and public hearing in any criminal prosecution.

16. Everyone has the right to a fair and public hearing in any civil, criminal or administrative proceeding.

17. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

18. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation.

19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without restriction and to receive and impart information and ideas without any interference by public authorities, by direct or indirect means, and by whatever means, electronic, mechanical, printing, photographic, magnetic, optical, or by any other means of communication.

20. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

21. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

22. Everyone has the right to equal participation in the cultural life of the community.

23. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, to protection of employment, to just and favourable remuneration, to equality of opportunity for promotion, to form and to join trade unions, to participate in the activities of the trade union of his choice, to take part in the management of the concerns in which he is employed, to strike, and to other benefits and safeguards of a similar nature.

24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay, and to other benefits and safeguards of a similar nature.

25. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and social services, and to the improvement of living conditions.

26. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and vocational education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

27. Everyone has the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

28. Everyone has the right to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

29. Everyone has the right to such education as is necessary for the full development of his personality and for the promotion of the well-being of himself and of his family, and to participate in the cultural life of the community.

30. No state, group or individual has the right to engage in any activity aimed at destroying any of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, or to take any action which would impede any of these rights and freedoms.

UNITED NATIONS

“Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.”



Relating to others and to God

Matthew 7: 1-12

Are you?

Right by God

Relying on God

Relating well to others

