

<b>troduction:</b> Jesus wants to have a word with us aboundn't you agree?	out We live in a very violent world,
Have you noticed that people have a	even mentality? We hear people say things like,
I also discovered that there is a huge resource of bo	ooks on the market with the following titles:
Here are some stories about retaliation:	

- The Hatfield and McCoy Feud
- Hot Tub and Manure
- Wife Angry with Husband
- See How You Like It
- Korean Boy and American Soldiers

How does a Kingdom Citizen \_\_\_\_\_ in a world of retaliation?

So, what does Jesus have to teach us in fifth section of Matthew 5? He teaches us the Kingdom way to deal with problems we have with others. Jesus is going to tell us that we only have two options. They are:

I. Option 1 – \_\_\_\_\_ – 5:38

38 "You have heard that it was said, 'An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.'

These words come from several sources:

• Exodus 21:24-25 – 24 eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, 25 burn for burn, wound for wound, stripe for stripe.

- Leviticus 24:19-20 19 'If a man causes disfigurement of his neighbor, as he has done, so shall it be done to him— 20 fracture for fracture, eye for eye, tooth for tooth; as he has caused disfigurement of a man, so shall it be done to him.
- Deuteronomy 19:21 21 Your eye shall not pity: life shall be for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot.

These verses are called	d the	, the law of retaliation.
The trouble is that for vir	-	mit retaliation and punish fairly could be appealed to as
the <i>lex talionis</i> was in	stituted to curb regulation as a dam	, enacted because of the hardness of men's hearts (19:3–12), because of the hardness of men's hearts. "God gives a against the river of violence which flows from man's evil
One article I read st whole world		lways the answer. An eye for an eye makes the
	•	is a better way. We must listen to the words of Jesus Christ. sus that are before us in this text.
II. Option 2 –	and	– 5:39-42
to him also. 40 If any	one wants to sue yo s you to go one mile	son. But whoever slaps you on your right cheek, turn the other u and take away your tunic, let him have your cloak also. 41 r, go with him two. 42 Give to him who asks you, and from him rn away.
The antonym for re	taliation is	or forgiveness.
A. Turn the other		<b>- 5:39</b>
39 But I tell you not to him also.	o resist an evil perso	on. But whoever slaps you on your right cheek, turn the other to
What is the	impulse if someone	would slap you? To strike, right?
Overcome evil with go	ood. (Romans 12:21	)
	en being slapped, ar	k mean? Notice that Jesus uses the word "slaps" – there is a nd having your threatened. Someone slaps you; you

I also found it interesting that in the, a slap on the cheek was the greatest form of insult, it's equivalent in the would be having someone spit in your face. How would you respond to being slapped, or spit upon?
Will Smith & Chris Rock
Pastor Gets Punched
Remember there is a difference between a and injury. Or even possible harm to your family.
B. Give away your 5:40
40 If anyone wants to sue you and take away your tunic, let him have your cloak also.
See the word ""? Have you ever been sued? Taken to court? According to the Apostle Paul God's people are not to sue one another (1 Corinthians 6:1-8). Here Jesus taught that if someone wants to sue you and take away your tunic. What is a tunic? The tunic would be your  Jesus says we are to let them have them. But he doesn't stop there, next Jesus says, "let him have your cloak also." What is your cloak? The cloak is your garment. It is the more expensive garment worn over the tunic.
You see what we wear is not as important as our witness. The temporal is not as important as the eternal. Our testimony is the only thing that people will really SEE!
C. Go the extra 5:41
41 And whoever compels you to go one mile, go with him two.
Roman soldiers coming into your village carrying their packs could that you carry their packs for one mile – 5,280 feet. It was the law.
Think about this concept in the terms of, or even in Christian Do we only do what is expected of us, or will we do even more than what is expected? Will we go the extra mile?
And think about what could happen if we went the mile. All the possible conversations that could develop. Do you think that perhaps those who compel you to go a mile might have some questions about your willingness, or even possibly your attitude when you are willing to go the extra mile? Sure, they would.
Kingdom Citizens don't – they bear the load with a smile.
D and – 5:42

42 Give to him who asks you, and from him who wants to borrow from you do not turn away.

If you have it, it, and if you	can loan it, it o	ut.	
But remember – NEVER expect to to come back broken. Isn't that tru			oan out, always expect
One guy penned, "A loan should be	e looked upon as a poten	tial"	
I recently was the recipient of a g has blessed us in order to bless		erson, they respond	ded by texting me, "Goo
Many people never give and are mind they believe that they have we people who, in their mind, are unwe these people want someone for no	vorked hard for everythir villing to work as hard as	ng they have, so why them. In their minds	should they give to they are thinking,
You see, the whole point in Jesus' s differently than the rest of the wor and Kingdom Citizens. And according	rld. <b>Who are we?</b> We are	, believers,	, Christian
Conclusion: Will it be an "choose to follow the teachings of Joremember:			
<ol> <li>Retaliation is not the</li> <li>Don't resist an</li> <li>that resistance often makes</li> </ol>	person – turn t		
3. If someone wants to not live for temporal, but for	you, and r the eternal.		
4. Go the	_ mile – do more than w	hat is expected of yo	)U.
<ol> <li>Retaliation is not the</li> <li>Don't resist an</li> <li>that resistance often makes</li> <li>If someone wants to</li> </ol>	person – turn t a person receptive. you, and r the eternal. _ mile – do more than w	he other cheek. I bel take your tunic, give hat is expected of yo	lieve the idea here is him your coat also. ou.
[1] Carson, D. A. (1984). Matthew. <i>Mark, Luke</i> (Vol. 8, p. 155). Zonder	van Publishing House.		•
<ul><li>[2] Weber, S. K. (2000). <i>Matthew</i> (\square)</li><li>[3] Carson, D. A. (1984). Matthew. <i>Mark, Luke</i> (Vol. 8, p. 155). Zonders</li></ul>	In F. E. Gaebelein (Ed.), 7		