## Matthew 7:15-23: Misunderstood and Misapplied

Five Ways This Instruction Is Misunderstood				
<ul><li>2.</li><li>3.</li><li>4.</li></ul>	The of Jesus' Instruction Who does Jesus actually address in this passage? The of the Phrasing What do these words and phrases actually mean? The of Evaluation What exactly are we supposed to be examining? The of Evaluation Why does Jesus give us this instruction? The of the Application How far should we extend this teaching?			
"Bewa wolves from the healthy bear go Not ev does the we not	e of false prophets, who come to you in sheep's clothing but inwardly are ravenous. You will recognize them by their fruits. Are grapes gathered from thornbushes, or figs istles? So, every healthy tree bears good fruit, but the diseased tree bears bad fruit. A tree cannot bear bad fruit, nor can a diseased tree bear good fruit. Every tree that does not od fruit is cut down and thrown into the fire. Thus you will recognize them by their fruits eryone who says to me, 'Lord, Lord,' will enter the kingdom of heaven, but the one who will of my Father who is in heaven. On that day many will say to me, 'Lord, Lord, did prophesy in your name, and cast out demons in your name, and do many mighty works in me?' And then will I declare to them, 'I never knew you; depart from me, you workers of ness.'"			
Exe	esis vs Eisegesis			
Exege	sis:			
Drawii	g meaning of the text			
The ca	eful, systematic study of Scripture to discover the, intended meaning of the			

Exegesis asks: "What did the author of this passage say and mean to the original audience?"

author.

Eisegesis:				
Reading meaning the text				
The practice of interpreting Scripture by imposing one's own ideas, experiences, or preconceived notions onto the text.				
Eisegesis subtly asks: "How does this passage support what I already believe?"				
The Goal: Let Scripture us what God thinks and cares about.				
Why Do We Unintentionally Misunderstand Scripture?				
When we begin Bible study with our own questions rather than the text's intended message, we create a new interpretive framework.				
<ol> <li>1 + Vector = Destination         Beginning with our concerns rather than the biblical author's purpose shapes every subsequent interpretive decision.     </li> <li>2 Bias in Interpretation         We unconsciously search for evidence that supports our preconceived conclusions rather than allows the text to challenge our assumptions.     </li> <li>3. Cultural Lens Our modern context can obscure the ancient context, and God's correction of that context, leading us to miss the author's understanding and concerns.     </li> <li>4. Proof-Text Isolating verses from their literary and historical context to support predetermined theological positions.</li> </ol>				
The remedy is to begin with careful work, allowing the text to set the agenda for our understanding and application.				
Three Critical Interpretive Mistakes				
1. Mistake the of Biblical Words				
Assuming contemporary definitions for ancient terms, or imposing theological concepts that developed centuries after the text was written. Words carry and cultural baggage that must be carefully examined.				
2. Mistake the of Biblical Statement				

	application, or a contextual response to a particular
3. Mistake the or	f Biblical Statement
	d scope or applying it to situations the original author never applications that miss the heart of the passage.
Each of these mistakes compounds the are fundamentally disconnected from t	others, leading to interpretations that may be sincere but the biblical author's intended message.
The Proper Flow of Bibl	le Study
1	
What does the text say? Careful reads the passage without interpretation.	ing to identify the facts, structure, and literary features of
2	
What does the text mean? Using histounderstand the author's intended messa	orical context, grammar, and literary analysis to age.
3	
	hers in Scripture. Is there a command or an enduring cannot contradict the Scripture or abandon the passage.
4	
<b>How should we respond?</b> Drawing ap based on sound interpretation.	opropriate implications for contemporary faith and practice
These three steps must function in prop the foundation, interpretation builds ur engaging Scripture faithfully.	per sequence and relationship provides inderstanding, and application completes the process of
When we skip observation and interprespiritual lives on unstable hermeneutical	etation to rush toward application, we risk building our al ground.

Misunderstanding the type of literature, the author's intent, or the scope of the statement. Is this a

## The Subject of Jesus' Instruction

The Need to Identify				
"By their fruits ye shall know them" (Matthew 7:16 ASV). This is one of the key points in Jesus's Sermon on the Mount, and in context he is speaking of in the church who come in sheep's clothing "but are inwardly ravenous wolves" (Matt. 7:15), leading disciples astray."				
Kevin VanHoozer, Biblical Authority After Babel, p. 1				
The context of Matthew 7:15-23 is crystal clear: Jesus is warning his disciples about who will infiltrate the community of faith. This is not a general principle about evaluating all Christians, but a specific instruction about discerning those who claim to speak with authority.				
The imagery of "sheep's clothing" and "ravenous wolves" indicates and spiritual danger. These are not merely ineffective leaders, but dangerous counterfeits who pose a serious threat to the flock's spiritual welfare.				
Understanding the subject correctly is foundational to proper application of this passage.				
How to Identify False Prophets The Introduction				
"Beware" Jesus begins with a clear warning about spiritual deception within the community of faith.				
The Response				
"Lord, Lord, did we not?" They claim spiritual authority and divine endorsement of their ministry.				
The Objection				
"We cast out demons, did miracles, and prophesied in your name" They point to supernatural manifestations as evidence of their authenticity.				
The Meaning of the Phrasing				
"" Analysis				

This is not a universal statement applying to all believers. Rather, it's a statement: "Out of everyone who says 'Lord, Lord,' one group does not belong—the false prophets."				
The phrase creates distinction, not condemnation of all who claim Christ.				
"You Will Know Them by Their"				
This specific phrase is used by Jesus only in Matthew to refer to religious leaders (see Matthew 12:33-35).				
The context determines the meaning: this is diagnostic language for spiritual leaders, not general Christian evaluation.				
The Criteria of Evaluation				
Not a of Fruit				
The problem is not that false prophets produce no results. In fact, they may be quite successful by external measures and produce impressive spiritual manifestations.				
Not of Their Fruit				
Jesus doesn't critique the quality of their spiritual activities. They genuinely cast out demons, perform miracles, and prophesy. The issue isn't their spiritual giftedness.				
The Presence of Fruit				
The problem is fundamental: despite their impressive spiritual resume, they practice (anomia). Their ministry contradicts God's revealed will and character.				
<b>Key Insight:</b> False prophets can be supernaturally gifted and outwardly successful while fundamentally opposed to God's purposes. External spiritual manifestations alone are insufficient evidence of divine endorsement.				
The criteria Jesus establishes focuses on with God's revealed character and commands, not merely on visible spiritual effectiveness or charismatic appeal.				
The Purpose of Fruit Evaluation				
<ol> <li>Identify those who are prophets sent by God - Distinguishing authentic from counterfeit spiritual authority</li> <li>Identify who truly for God - Recognizing legitimate spiritual leadership</li> </ol>				

3.	Identify who deserves spiritual in your life - Making wise decisions about spiritual mentorship and guidance
The	Extent of Application
•	Centered on textual meaning - Applications should flow from the passage's original intent Limited to grounded implications - Extensions beyond the text's scope risk eisegesis Consistent with biblical teaching - Applications must never contradict clear scriptural commands and principles
Three	e Tiers of Application
Tier 1	:Application
Direct	textual meaning
Tier 2	:Reference
Implie	d but supported by text (Malachi 3:6)
Tier 3	: Neither, Nor
Specul	ative applications beyond textual warrant
	application builds from Tier 1 foundations, carefully considers Tier 2 implications, and unsupported Tier 3 speculations.
Mat	thew 7:15-23 Correctly Understood and Applied
Subje	ect
Identify Jesus sauthor	repecifically addresses the need to discern those who falsely claim to speak with divine ity within the Christian community.
Mean	ing
Believ	ers must exercise discernment regarding those who claim prophetic authority, as spiritual ion poses a real threat to the church.

Criteria	
Evaluate Message,, and Examine whether their teaching, approach, and overall ministry align with character and commandments, not merely their spiritual effectiveness.	God's revealed
Purpose	
Follow Leaders God Has	believers to receive
Proper Application	
Identify the fruits of a false prophet's ministry by examining whether their practice demonstrate lawlessness (opposition to God's revealed will) despit manifestations. This passage equips the church to make wise decisions about and authority.	

When we interpret Matthew 7:15-23 within its proper context, we discover a powerful tool for church health and spiritual protection, rather than a weapon for general Christian criticism.