

APOSTOLIC
PENTECOSTAL
PREACHER
PREACHING THE
PARABLES *of the* LORD
JESUS CHRIST



Acts 2:38 Preaching the Parables of Jesus

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PARABLES OF JESUS*

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In Jewish tradition, a parable (Hebrew: מָשָׁל, mashal) is a succinct and often metaphorical story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson. Rabbis and sages have long utilized parables as a teaching tool, drawing upon everyday experiences and familiar situations to convey deeper truths about God, human nature, and ethical conduct. Here are some key points regarding parables according to Jewish thought:

1. Teaching Tool:

Parables are primarily used as pedagogical devices. They serve to engage listeners, provoke thought, and encourage reflection on spiritual and moral issues. By presenting complex ideas in relatable terms, parables make profound truths accessible to a broader audience.

2. Metaphorical Language:

Parables often use metaphorical language and imagery. This allows for multiple layers of meaning and interpretation. The use of everyday life

scenarios—such as farming, family dynamics, or business dealings—helps to ground the spiritual lessons in reality.

3. Moral and Ethical Lessons:

The primary purpose of a parable is to impart moral and ethical lessons. They often challenge listeners to reflect on their behavior, attitudes, and relationships with God and others. For example, a parable might illustrate the importance of compassion, humility, or repentance.

4. Engagement of the Listener:

Parables invite listeners to engage actively with the narrative. They encourage individuals to think critically about the message and draw personal applications. This engagement is often seen as a path to deeper understanding and spiritual growth.

5. Tradition and Interpretation:

In Jewish tradition, parables are not just stories; they are part of a larger interpretive tradition. Sages and rabbis often provide commentary on parables, offering insights that enrich their meanings and applications. This interpretive process can vary widely, allowing for diverse understandings of the

same parable.

6. Examples in Texts:

Many parables can be found in Jewish texts, including the Talmud and Midrash. These parables often reflect the values and teachings of the Torah and serve to illustrate key concepts in Jewish law and ethics.

7. Connection to Jesus' Teachings:

The parables of Jesus in the New Testament reflect this Jewish tradition. Jesus, as a rabbi, employed parables to communicate the principles of the Kingdom of God, drawing upon the rich tradition of storytelling that was prevalent among Jewish sages.

Conclusion

In summary, parables according to the rabbis and sages are powerful teaching tools that convey moral and spiritual lessons through relatable stories. They engage listeners, provoke thought, and encourage personal reflection, making them a vital part of Jewish educational and spiritual life.

Chapter 1: The Sower

Scripture Reference: Matthew 13:1-23; Mark 4:1-20;
Luke 8:4-15

Summary: In this parable, a sower scatters seeds on different types of soil, representing various responses to the Word of God.

Hebrew Insight: The act of sowing is a common theme in Jewish agrarian life, symbolizing the spreading of God's teachings. The different soils represent the hearts of individuals—some receptive, others hardened.

Poetic Meaning: The sower's act is a dance of faith, casting hope into the soil of humanity, awaiting the harvest of souls. The parable encourages believers to persist in sowing the seeds of faith, trusting in God's timing for the harvest.

Prophetic Insight: In the Apostolic age, this parable speaks to the mission of the Church—spreading the Gospel and nurturing the spiritual growth of believers, regardless of the immediate response.

Chapter 2: The Weeds

Scripture Reference: Matthew 13:24-30, 36-43

Summary: This parable tells of a farmer who sows good seed, but an enemy sows weeds among the wheat. Both grow together until the harvest.

Hebrew Insight: The concept of “weeds” (tares) is significant in Jewish thought, symbolizing evil among the righteous. The harvest represents the final judgment, a theme prevalent in Jewish eschatology.

Poetic Meaning: The intertwining of wheat and weeds illustrates the struggle between good and evil, a reminder that God’s justice will ultimately prevail.

Prophetic Insight: This parable serves as a warning to the Apostolic Church to remain vigilant against false teachings and to trust in God’s ultimate justice during times of trial.

Chapter 3: The Mustard Seed

Scripture Reference: Matthew 13:31-32; Mark 4:30-32;
Luke 13:18-19

Summary: The mustard seed, though small, grows into a large tree, symbolizing the Kingdom of God.

Hebrew Insight: The mustard seed is a metaphor for faith and the potential for growth. In Jewish tradition, small beginnings can lead to significant outcomes, reflecting God's ability to work through humble means.

Poetic Meaning: From a minuscule seed springs forth a mighty tree, sheltering the weary and providing refuge—a testament to God's power to transform lives.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church, starting small, is called to grow and expand, influencing the world with the message of Christ.

Chapter 4: The Yeast

Scripture Reference: Matthew 13:33; Luke 13:20-21

Summary: A woman mixes yeast into flour, causing the dough to rise, symbolizing the pervasive nature of the Kingdom of God.

Hebrew Insight: Yeast (*chametz*) in Jewish tradition can symbolize both sin and transformation. Here, it represents the transformative power of God's

Kingdom.

Poetic Meaning: Like yeast in dough, the Kingdom permeates hearts and lives, rising to fulfill God's purpose, expanding beyond human understanding.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church is called to be a catalyst for change, influencing society and culture through the love and grace of Christ.

Chapter 5: The Hidden Treasure

Scripture Reference: Matthew 13:44

Summary: A man discovers treasure hidden in a field and sells all he has to buy the field.

Hebrew Insight: The act of finding treasure signifies the value of the Kingdom of God, which surpasses all earthly possessions. In Jewish thought, the search for wisdom and understanding is paramount.

Poetic Meaning: In the soil of sacrifice lies the treasure of eternal life, urging seekers to abandon all for the sake of the Kingdom.

Prophetic Insight: The parable challenges the Apostolic Church to recognize the immeasurable

worth of the Gospel and to pursue it wholeheartedly.

Chapter 6: The Pearl of Great Price

Scripture Reference: Matthew 13:45-46

Summary: A merchant seeks fine pearls and finds one of great value, selling everything to acquire it.

Hebrew Insight: Pearls symbolize wisdom and beauty in Jewish literature. The pursuit of the ultimate truth and relationship with God is reflected in this parable.

Poetic Meaning: The merchant's quest mirrors the soul's longing for divine connection, where the search for truth leads to the discovery of priceless grace.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church is called to discern and value the truth of the Gospel, prioritizing it above all worldly pursuits.

Chapter 7: The Net

Scripture Reference: Matthew 13:47-50

Summary: A net gathers fish of every kind, separating the good from the bad at the end of the age.

Hebrew Insight: The imagery of fishing is significant in Jewish culture, often associated with calling and discipleship. The separation signifies God's judgment.

Poetic Meaning: The net casts wide, gathering the multitude, yet at the end, the discerning hand separates the worthy from the unworthy, echoing the call for holiness.

Prophetic Insight: This parable emphasizes the urgency of evangelism and the importance of living righteously as the Church prepares for Christ's return.

Chapter 8: The Lost Sheep

Scripture Reference: Matthew 18:10-14; Luke 15:3-7

Summary: A shepherd leaves ninety-nine sheep to find one lost sheep, illustrating God's love for the lost.

Hebrew Insight: The shepherd's care reflects the Jewish understanding of God's relationship with Israel. The parable emphasizes God's relentless love and pursuit of each individual.

Poetic Meaning: In the wilderness of despair, the

shepherd seeks the lost, a symbol of hope and redemption that resonates with every wandering soul.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church is called to actively seek the lost, embodying God's love and compassion in outreach efforts.

Chapter 9: The Unforgiving Servant

Scripture Reference: Matthew 18:21-35

Summary: A servant forgiven a great debt refuses to forgive a fellow servant, illustrating the importance of mercy.

Hebrew Insight: Forgiveness is a central theme in Jewish teaching. The parable underscores the expectation of extending the grace we have received to others.

Poetic Meaning: The debt of grace, freely given, must flow like a river; to withhold it is to choke the very wellspring of mercy.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church must embody forgiveness, reflecting God's grace in a world desperate for reconciliation.

Chapter 10: The Workers in the Vineyard

Scripture Reference: Matthew 20:1-16

Summary: Workers are hired at different times but receive the same wage, emphasizing God's grace.

Hebrew Insight: This parable challenges notions of fairness and merit, reflecting God's sovereignty and generosity in His Kingdom.

Poetic Meaning: In the vineyard of grace, time is but a shadow; all who labor are rewarded, for the Master's heart knows no bounds.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church is reminded that God's grace is available to all, regardless of their past, and that every soul is valuable in His sight.

Chapter 11: The Two Sons

Scripture Reference: Matthew 21:28-32

Summary: One son says he will go to work but does not, while the other initially refuses but later repents and goes.

Hebrew Insight: The emphasis on action over words

resonates with Jewish teachings about the importance of fulfilling one's commitments.

Poetic Meaning: Words may falter, yet the heart's journey can turn; the son who repents embodies the spirit of true obedience.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church is called to prioritize actions that reflect faith, demonstrating true discipleship through obedience and repentance.

Chapter 12: The Wicked Tenants

Scripture Reference: Matthew 21:33-46; Mark 12:1-12; Luke 20:9-19

Summary: Tenants in a vineyard mistreat the owner's servants and kill his son, symbolizing Israel's rejection of the prophets and Christ.

Hebrew Insight: This parable reflects the Jewish understanding of stewardship and accountability to God. It serves as a warning against rebellion and disobedience.

Poetic Meaning: The vineyard cries for justice, as the stone rejected becomes the cornerstone, heralding a new era of grace.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church must heed the call to stewardship, recognizing the responsibility to bear fruit for the Kingdom.

Chapter 13: The Wedding Banquet

Scripture Reference: Matthew 22:1-14

Summary: A king invites guests to a wedding feast, but many refuse to come, illustrating God's invitation to His Kingdom.

Hebrew Insight: The imagery of a wedding banquet is rich in Jewish tradition, symbolizing joy, celebration, and the coming of the Messiah.

Poetic Meaning: The banquet table is set, adorned with grace; yet many turn away, missing the feast of eternal joy.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church is called to invite all to partake in the joy of salvation, emphasizing the urgency of the Gospel message.

Chapter 14: The Wise and Foolish Virgins

Scripture Reference: Matthew 25:1-13

Summary: Ten virgins await the bridegroom; only five are prepared with oil for their lamps, symbolizing readiness for Christ's return.

Hebrew Insight: The imagery of light and preparation reflects Jewish wedding customs, emphasizing the importance of being spiritually prepared.

Poetic Meaning: In the night of waiting, the wise keep their lamps aglow; the foolish falter, unprepared for the coming dawn.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church is called to remain vigilant and prepared for the return of Christ, living in a state of readiness.

Chapter 15: The Talents

Scripture Reference: Matthew 25:14-30

Summary: A master entrusts his servants with talents, rewarding those who invest wisely and punishing the one who hides his talent.

Hebrew Insight: The concept of stewardship is central in Jewish thought. Each individual is responsible for using their gifts for God's glory.

Poetic Meaning: The talents bestowed are seeds of potential, waiting to blossom in the garden of faith; to bury them is to deny the Creator's dream.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church is called to actively use and cultivate the gifts given by God, ensuring they are invested in the work of the Kingdom.

Chapter 16: The Sheep and the Goats

Scripture Reference: Matthew 25:31-46

Summary: The separation of the righteous from the unrighteous is depicted through the metaphor of sheep and goats, emphasizing acts of kindness.

Hebrew Insight: The themes of mercy and justice are deeply rooted in Jewish law, reflecting God's concern for the marginalized and needy.

Poetic Meaning: In the great divide, the heart reveals its truth; the sheep, adorned in compassion, enter the fold of eternal rest.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church is reminded of the importance of social justice and serving those in need, living out the Gospel in practical ways.

Chapter 17: The Good Samaritan

Scripture Reference: Luke 10:25-37

Summary: A Samaritan helps a wounded traveler, illustrating love and mercy beyond cultural boundaries.

Hebrew Insight: The parable challenges societal norms and prejudices, emphasizing the call to love one's neighbor, regardless of background.

Poetic Meaning: In the dust of the road, compassion flows; the heart that loves transcends all borders, finding kinship in the wounded.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church is called to break down barriers and extend love and service to all people, reflecting Christ's love.

Chapter 18: The Rich Fool

Scripture Reference: Luke 12:13-21

Summary: A wealthy man hoards his possessions, only to face his mortality, highlighting the futility of greed.

Hebrew Insight: The parable speaks to the Jewish value of community over individualism, warning against the dangers of materialism.

Poetic Meaning: The fool builds his towers high, yet the sands of time slip through; true wealth lies not in what we keep, but in what we share.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church is called to prioritize eternal treasures over earthly wealth, investing in the lives of others.

Chapter 19: The Lost Coin

Scripture Reference: Luke 15:8-10

Summary: A woman searches diligently for a lost coin, symbolizing God's relentless pursuit of the lost.

Hebrew Insight: The act of searching reflects the Jewish understanding of God's desire for every soul to be found and restored.

Poetic Meaning: In the shadows of the home, a glimmer of hope lies; the seeker's heart beats with love, illuminating the path to redemption.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church is called to actively seek the lost, embodying God's love and

compassion in outreach efforts.

Chapter 20: The Prodigal Son

Scripture Reference: Luke 15:11-32

Summary: A wayward son squanders his inheritance but is welcomed back by his father, symbolizing grace and forgiveness.

Hebrew Insight: The themes of repentance and reconciliation are central to Jewish thought, illustrating the depth of God's love for His children.

Poetic Meaning: In the distance, a figure waits, arms open wide; the journey home is paved with grace, where love conquers all.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church is called to embrace those who return, celebrating redemption and the joy of reconciliation.

Chapter 21: The Pharisee and the Tax Collector

Scripture Reference: Luke 18:9-14

Summary: A Pharisee boasts of his righteousness,

while a tax collector humbly seeks mercy, illustrating the heart of true repentance.

Hebrew Insight: The contrast between the two figures highlights the importance of humility and sincerity in approaching God.

Poetic Meaning: The temple echoes with prayers, yet only one heart finds grace; the humble cry pierces the heavens, a testament to true faith.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church is reminded that humility and repentance are essential for spiritual growth and relationship with God.

Chapter 22: The Rich Man and Lazarus

Scripture Reference: Luke 16:19-31

Summary: A rich man ignores the plight of a poor beggar, leading to their contrasting fates after death.

Hebrew Insight: The parable serves as a stark reminder of the consequences of neglecting those in need and the importance of compassion.

Poetic Meaning: In the chasm of eternity, the cries of the lost echo; the rich man's eyes are opened too late

to the suffering he ignored.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church is called to engage with the marginalized and to be advocates for justice, reflecting Christ's heart for the needy.

Chapter 23: The Two Debtors

Scripture Reference: Luke 7:41-43

Summary: Two men owe different debts, but both are forgiven, illustrating the depth of God's mercy.

Hebrew Insight: The parable emphasizes the importance of recognizing one's own need for forgiveness, a central theme in Jewish thought.

Poetic Meaning: In the ledger of grace, all debts are canceled; the heart that knows mercy is free to love without measure.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church must embrace the transformative power of forgiveness, extending grace to all.

Chapter 24: The Great Banquet

Scripture Reference: Luke 14:15-24

Summary: A master invites guests to a banquet, but many refuse, leading him to invite the poor and marginalized.

Hebrew Insight: The imagery of a banquet reflects the joy of fellowship with God, emphasizing inclusivity and the call to community.

Poetic Meaning: The table is set, yet many turn away; the feast of grace awaits all who will come, transcending every barrier.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church is called to invite all to partake in the joy of salvation, emphasizing the urgency of the Gospel message.

Chapter 25: The Good Shepherd

Scripture Reference: John 10:1-18

Summary: Jesus describes Himself as the Good Shepherd who lays down His life for the sheep, illustrating His sacrificial love.

Hebrew Insight: The shepherd motif is deeply rooted in Jewish tradition, symbolizing care, protection, and leadership.

Poetic Meaning: In the fold of safety, the Shepherd's voice calls; love lays down its life, guiding the lost to the heart of the Father.

Prophetic Insight: The Apostolic Church is reminded of its calling to shepherd the flock, reflecting Christ's love and guidance in a world in need.

Chapter 26: The Lessons in Parables (Matthew 13:34-35)

Scripture Reference: Matthew 13:34-35

Summary: Jesus spoke all these things to the crowd in parables; He did not say anything to them without using a parable. This fulfilled what was spoken through the prophet.

Hebrew Insight: In Jewish tradition, parables were a common teaching method used by rabbis to convey profound truths through relatable stories. Parables engage the listener's imagination and invite deeper reflection.

Lessons in Parables:

- **Relatability:** Parables often draw on everyday life experiences, making spiritual truths accessible.
- **Mystery:** They often contain layers of meaning, inviting listeners to ponder their implications.
- **Call to Action:** Many parables challenge the audience to reflect on their lives and respond to God's call.

Prophetic Insight: The use of parables by Jesus highlights the importance of teaching in ways that resonate with people's experiences. For the Apostolic Church, this serves as a reminder to communicate the Gospel in relatable and engaging ways, ensuring that the message of Christ reaches the hearts of all.

Metaphoric Meaning: Parables serve as windows into the Kingdom of God, revealing truths that are often hidden from the proud but understood by the humble. They encourage believers to seek wisdom and understanding, embodying the heart of God's message.

Conclusion

The parables of Jesus serve as timeless teachings that resonate with believers across ages and cultures. They provide profound insights into the nature

of God, the Kingdom, and the call to discipleship. Understanding these parables from a Jewish perspective, along with their prophetic implications for the Apostolic Pentecostal Church, enriches our appreciation of their depth and relevance today. As we reflect on these teachings, may we be inspired to live out their truths in our daily lives and witness to the grace and love of Jesus Christ.

My booklet serves as a resource for deeper understanding and reflection on the parables of Jesus, inviting readers to engage with the rich tapestry of meaning woven throughout these teachings. May it inspire and challenge the Apostolic Pentecostal Church to fulfill its mission in the world today.