True Cleansing

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I baptize you with water for repentance. But after me comes one who is more powerful than I, whose sandals I am not worthy to carry. He will baptize you with the Holy Spirit and fire.

I f we're honest, at first glance
John the Baptist is about the
worst hype man you could imagine. He's dressed in a belted hair shirt
and eats locusts. As he comes into
the wilderness of Judea, he begins to
preach. We could certainly imagine
a proclamation of the coming Messiah that would tickle the ears a bit
more. He could remind people of the
great promises associated with the
Messiah—that the Messiah will bring
justice, provide healing, offer stability.
He could tell them the good news.

John, however, does something quite different. He says, "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven has come near," and through Matthew's use of the quotation from Isaiah 40:3, we see that John tells the people with familiar and authoritative words to "make straight their paths"—or "straighten up" (see also John 1:23). John starts with what might be considered the bad news, really; he tells them that they need to change.



And many of them listen. How is this strange man so successful in ministry? Matthew gives us hints. He offers a selective description of John, and each detail is loaded with significance. His hair shirt with a leather belt? The attire of Elijah. His locusts and honey? The meal of the poor. Matthew presents this man in the style of the prophets of old, as an authoritative man of God who declares the word of the Lord.

The people approach John for cleansing—ritual washing that symbolizes their repentance—but he promises that more effective cleansing is coming. This cleansing from the Lord will come via "the Holy Spirit and fire."

As John continues to explain the ministry of the coming one, his metaphors help us understand what it means to be baptized in Spirit and fire. It is purification (in part) through separating out what is good from what is bad. John uses the agricultural

metaphor we see in places like Psalm I, a process well known to his audience. Farmers would use a winnowing fork to throw grain in the air. The heavy, edible parts would fall to the ground, but the chaff was lighter and generally would blow away. If any extra chaff was left over after this, the farmer would separate it out and burn it.

This is a more permanent cleansing than a washing, and I think that's precisely the point. The people's baptism by John is significant, but without the accompanying work of the Spirit, its effects are temporary. With just the baptism of John, they will need to wash again, but the work of Jesus through the Spirit is effective for all time.

Reflect on Matthew 3:1-12.

How would you describe John's message? Why is it good news? In prayer, consider what John's words emphasize about Jesus' power and purpose.