



Palm Sunday

Luke 19

Another Way to Worship

168 BC - Antiochus IV Epiphanes bans the practice of Judaism, erects a statue of Zeus in the temple, and sacrifices a pig on the altar.

Judas Maccabeus leads a rebellion and overthrows the Greeks.

In 141 BC Judas's (Simon) brother declares himself king and the Hasmonaeans rule until about 37 BC.

In 63 BC the Pharisees led a rebellion and then ruled until about 37 BC.

About this time the Essenes broke off from the Pharisees and the Pharisees appealed to Rome for protection against the Greeks.

The Pharisees ruled until about 37 BC when Herod convinced the Caesar to put him in charge.

1 Maccabees 13:51 And Simon entered unto the three and twentieth day of the second month in the 171st year with thanksgiving and branches of palm trees and with harps and symbols and veils and hymns and songs, because there was destroyed a great enemy out of Israel.

2 Maccabees 10:6 . . . Remembering that not long before they had held the Feast of Tabernacles when, as they wandered in the mountains and the dens like beast, therefore they bare branches and fair bows and palms also, and they sang Psalms unto him that had given them good success in cleansing his place. . .



In 26 AD Pontius Pilate is appointed ruler of Judea. He places a statue of a Roman Eagle in the temple and the Jews get him to take it out.

Palm fronds appear to be much more of a symbol of Jewish zeal for political independence than a recognition of who Jesus is.

Luke 19:28-45

Jesus arrives in Jerusalem:

At the right _____ . Sixty-nine weeks of years from the decree to build the temple to messiah.

Daniel 9:25-26 (Sir Robert

Anderson, *The Coming Prince*, London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1909) (Luke 19:28)

At the right _____ . The Mount of Olives (where the sacrifice was chosen). (Luke 19:29)

In the right _____. Rejoice greatly, O Daughter of Zion! Shout, Daughter of Jerusalem! See, your king comes to you, righteous and having salvation, gentle and riding on a donkey, on a colt, the foal of a donkey. (Zechariah 9:9) (Luke 19:30-35)

He enters as a _____. (Luke 19:36)

He is proclaimed _____. (Luke 19:37, 1 Kings 1:48, Psalm 28:6, Psalm 118:26)

He was rejected as _____. (Luke 19:38)

He calls out his detractors. (Luke 19:39, Habakkuk 2:9-12)

Jesus wept over _____. (Luke 19:41)

Jesus wants _____. (Luke 19:42)

There are consequences to rejecting _____. (Luke 19:43-44)

Jesus drives out the _____. (Luke 19:45-48)

Jesus's arrival was significant for its timing, location, symbolism, majesty, authority, and message.

7:14 Prayer

Join Zoom Meeting 7:14 pm Sunday Nights

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88500152286?pwd=c1UxeVB0eDIrbyt3NnZGeVhTTUcvUT09>

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