Jesus in the Temple Luke 19:45-48

- I. Respecting the Temple
 - A. The Temple's meaning
 - B. The Temple's structure
 - C. The Temple's history
 - i. the Tabernacle, ca. 1400 BC
 - ii. Solomon's Temple, ca. 950 BC (destroyed 586 BC)
 - iii. the Second Temple, ca. 520 BC
 - iv. expansion under Herod, 20 BC 64 AD
 - D. Jesus in the Temple (Luke 24:53; Acts 3:1; 22:17)

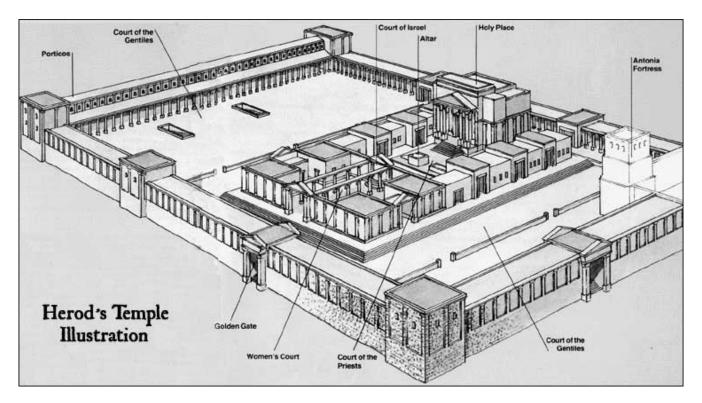
II. Restoring the Temple

- A. What the Temple was supposed to convey: the presence of God with his people
- B. Corruption in the Temple
 - i. high priestly families
 - ii. extortion, racketeering in sales of sacrificial animals
 - iii. crowding the Court of the Gentiles
- C. Cleansing the Temple (Isaiah 56:1-7; Luke 1:10,13; 2:29-32,37; 18:9-14; Jeremiah 7:1-14; Matthew 21:12-13; Mark 11:15-17; John 2:13-17)
- D. The restoration of the Temple (Malachi 3:1-4)
- III. Replacing the Temple

A. Jesus came to *fulfill* the Old Testament (Matthew 5:17; 26:56; Mark 1:15; 14:49; Luke 4:21; 22:37; 24:44; Acts 3:18; 13:33)

- B. Types of Christ
 - i. people: Adam, Moses, David, etc.
 - ii. offices: prophet, priest, king
 - iii. the sacrifices, as atonement for sin and bond between God and mankind
 - iv. the law, as the embodiment of God's righteousness
 - v. the nation of Israel, as God's special chosen child and light to the nations
 - vi. and the Temple, as the earthly presence of God
 - a) Jesus spoke of himself as the true Temple (John 2:18-21)
 - b) Jesus was God "tabernacling" among us (John 1:14)
- C. Jesus' attitude toward the Jerusalem Temple was:
 - i. it was good
 - ii. it had become deeply corrupt
 - iii. but even at its best it pointed beyond itself to Jesus Christ himself
- D. Jesus is the true Temple

Herod's Temple, completed AD 64



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