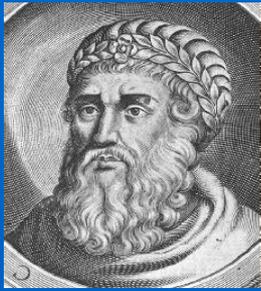


THE GOSPEL OF
LUKE

Rev. Dr. Richard Martinez, D.Min.

Palestine Under the Herods New Testament Era

Geographical Areas and Administrative Districts of Palestine Ruled by the Herods			
Southern	Northern	Northeastern	
Samaria, Judea, and Idumea	Galilee and Perea	Iturea, Trachonitis, Gaulanitis, Auranitis, Batanea	
Herod the Great 37 - 4 BC			
Archaeleus 4 BC - AD 6	Antipas 4 BC - AD 39	Philip 4 BC - AD 34	
Roman Governors AD 6 - 41		Roman Governors 34 - 37	
	Agrippa I 39 - 44	Agrippa I 37 - 44	
Agrippa I 41 - 44			
Roman Governors 44 - 66	Roman Governors 44 - 53		Roman Governors 44 - 56
	Agrippa II 53 - 66	Agrippa II 53 - 66	Governors 56 - 66
Jewish Rebellion Against Rome 66 - 70			
Province of Palaestina 70 - 135			
Colonia Aelia Capitolina after 135			

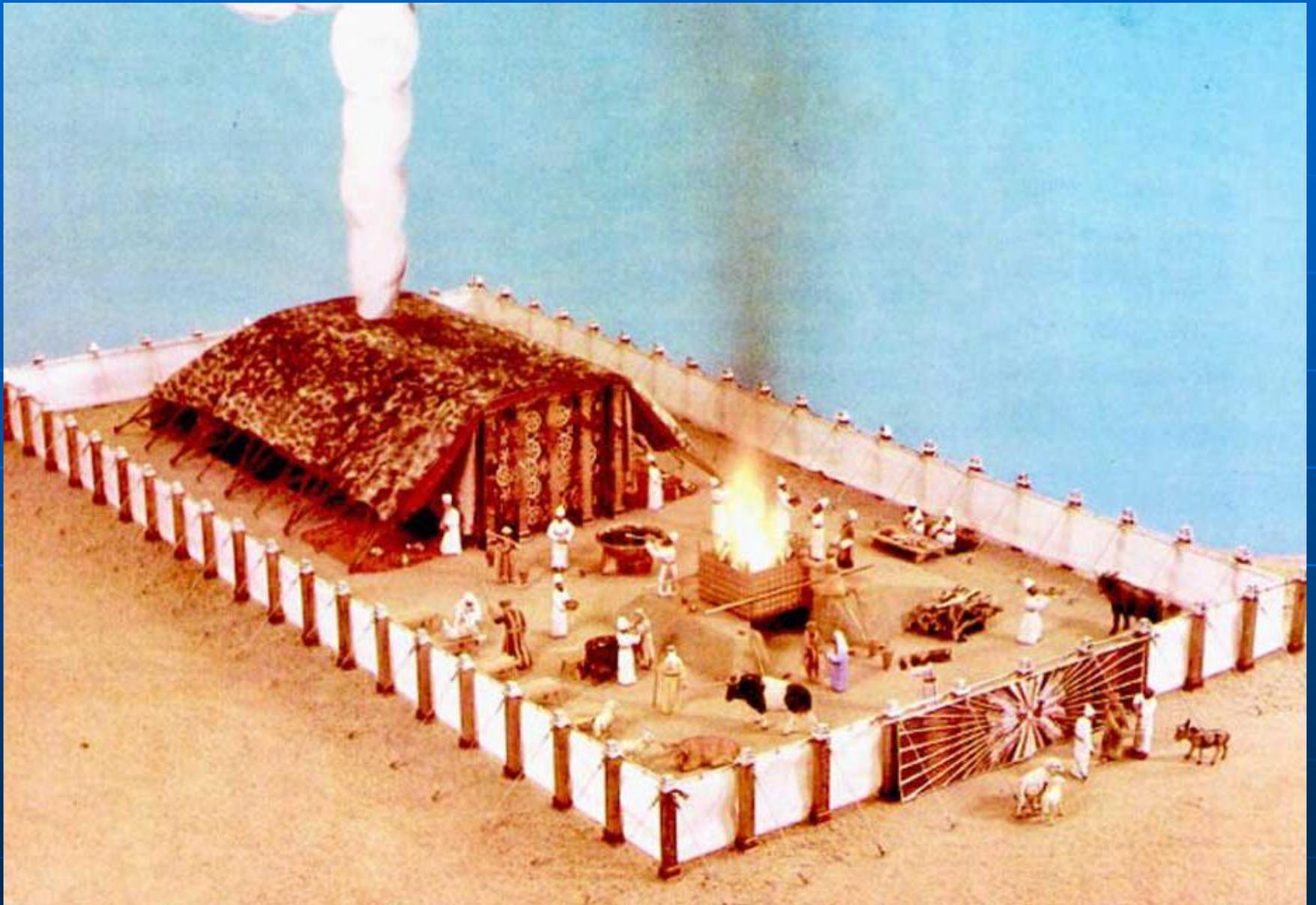


Herod the Great

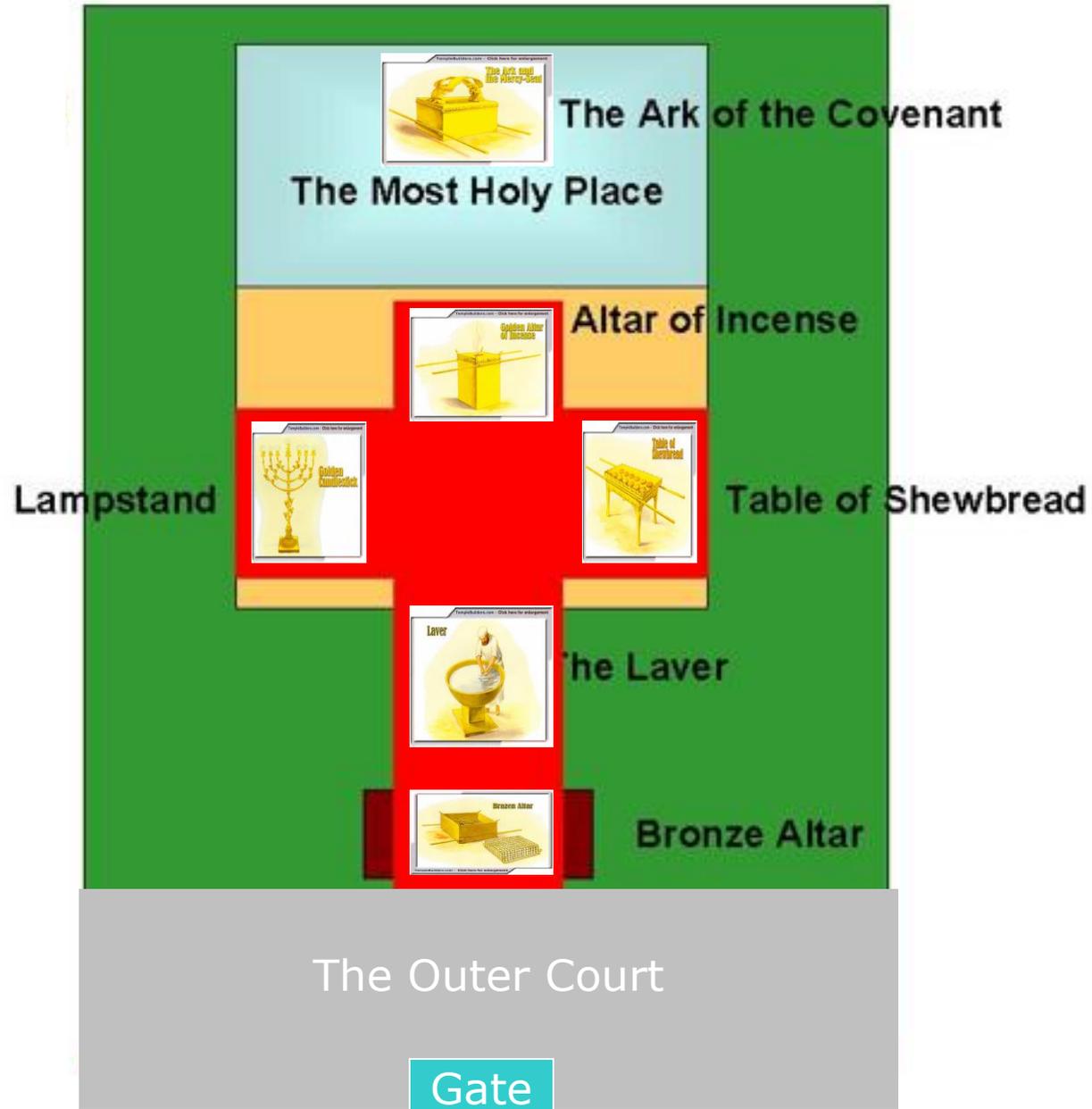


Luke 1:9

Wilderness Tabernacle - *circa* 1450 B.C.



Wilderness Tabernacle - *circa* 1450 B.C.



Wilderness
Tabernacle

circa 1450
B.C.



Reconstruction
of Holy Place

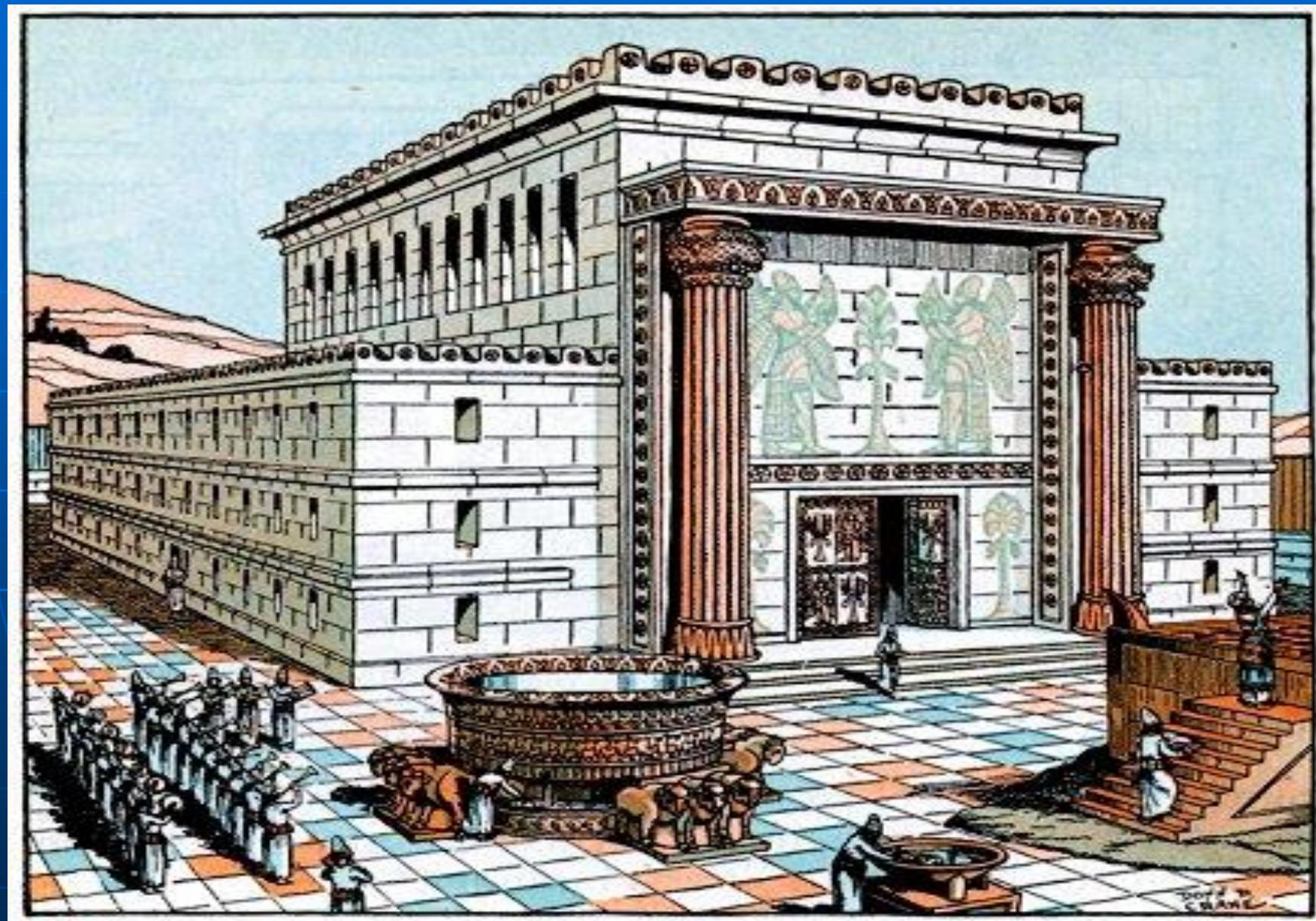
Wilderness Tabernacle

circa 1450 B.C.



Chris Tyler 1999

Solomon's Temple 960-586 B.C.



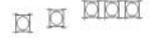
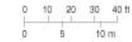
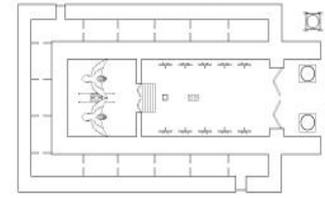
A structure with three levels was built around the walls of the temple. The lower chamber was 7.5 feet (2.3 m) wide, the middle chamber was 9 feet (2.7 m) wide, and the upper chamber was 10.5 feet (3.2 m) wide (1 Kings 6:5–6, 8, 10).

Two ornate wooden doors, overlaid with gold, separated the inner sanctuary from the nave (1 Kings 6:31–32).

The nave had clerestory windows with recessed frames (1 Kings 6:4).

The vestibule was 30 feet (9.1 m) wide and 15 feet (4.6 m) deep (1 Kings 6:3; cf. 2 Chron. 3:4)

Temple Architectural Plan



The hollow bronze pillar on the north was called "Boaz," and the one on the south was called "Jachin" (1 Kings 7:21; cf. 2 Chron. 3:17).

Two ornate wooden, folding doors, overlaid with gold, separated the nave from the vestibule (1 Kings 6:33–35).

The bronze altar for burnt offerings was 15 feet (4.6 m) high and 30 feet (9.1 m) long and wide (cf. 2 Chron. 4:1).

The inner sanctuary (or Most Holy Place) was a 30-foot (9.1-m) cube (1 Kings 6:15–29; 2 Chron. 3:8–14). Such rooms were often elevated in temples of the ancient Near East. Two massive golden cherubim stood on either side of the ark, each 15 feet (4.6 m) tall with 15-foot (4.6-m) wingspans (1 Kings 6:23–28). The ark of the covenant stood between the two cherubim (1 Kings 8:1–11; cf. 2 Chron. 5:2–14).

The nave (or Holy Place) was 60 feet (18 m) long and 30 feet (9.1 m) wide (1 Kings 6:15, 17–18; cf. 2 Chron. 3:5–7). It contained the golden altar of incense; the golden table for the bread of the Presence; and 10 golden lampstands, five on the north and five on the south (1 Kings 7:48–49; cf. 2 Chron. 4:7).

Ten bronze wheeled stands, each holding a large basin, contained water for rinsing off the animal parts that were used for the burnt offerings (1 Kings 7:27–38; cf. 2 Chron. 4:6).

The "sea" was a metal basin 7.5 feet (2.3 m) high and 15 feet (4.6 m) in diameter. It held 12,000 gallons (44,000 liters) of water for the priests to wash in. It was supported by 12 bronze oxen in sets of three, facing in each direction (1 Kings 7:23–26; cf. 2 Chron. 4:2–5).

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

Solomon began to build "the house of the Lord" in Jerusalem on Mount Moriah in the spring of 967 or 966 B.C. (1 Kings 6:1; 2 Chron. 3:1–2) and completed it seven years later, in the fall of 960 or 959 (1 Kings 6:38). The temple itself, not including the surrounding chambers on three sides, was 90 feet (27 m) long, 30 feet (9 m) wide, and 45 feet (14 m) high. It stood in the middle of a court with boundary walls.

Solomon's Temple 960–586 B.C.

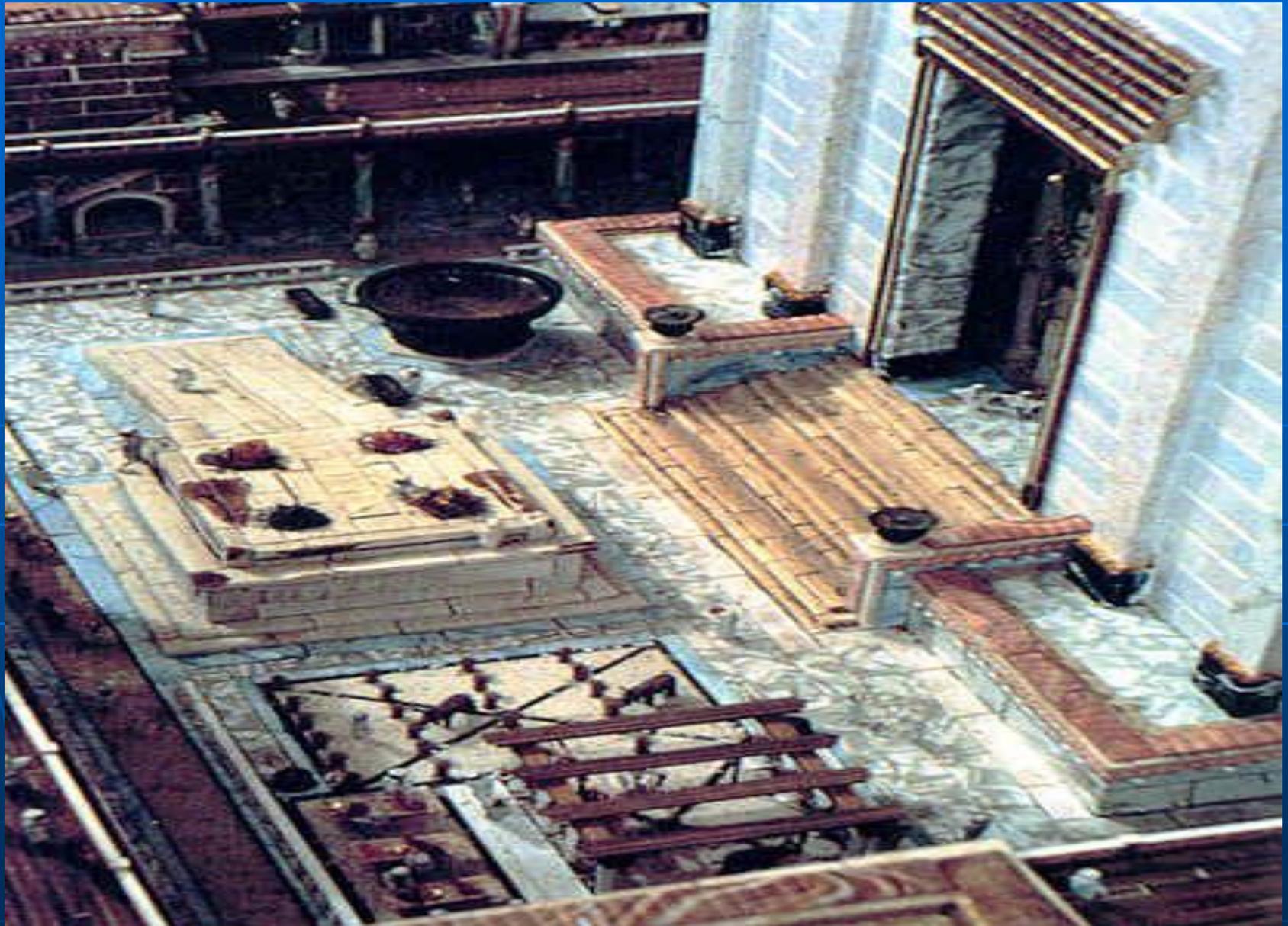


Herod's Temple (Second Temple)
516 B.C.– 70 A.D.



Herod's Temple (Second Temple)
516 B.C.– 70 A.D.

Court of the Priests



Herod's Temple (Second Temple)
516 B.C.– 70 A.D.



Herod's Temple (Second Temple)
516 B.C.– 70 A.D.



John the Baptist

*Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me: and the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in: behold, he shall come, saith the LORD of hosts. —
Malachi 3:1*

1. Occupation: Prophet –

- Possibly a Nazarite (Separated and consecrated to God)
 - a. abstinence from wine and strong drink.
 - b. refrain from cutting hair (during period of the vow)
 - c. avoidance of contact with the dead.

2. Location: Ministered in Judea

3. Message: Theme of Repentance

- Baptism Symbol of Repentance
- Preaching Repentance (Like the OT Prophets he encouraged people to turn away from sin and back to God)
- Announced the coming of the Messiah
 - Isaiah 40:3 (foundation of his Ministry)
 - Jesus' Forerunner: Prepared Judea for the Messiah

John the Baptist

Luke 1:15 – “for he will be great in the Sight of the Lord. He is never to take wine or other fermented drink, **And he will be filled with the Holy Spirit even from birth.**”

Old Testament – Special Occasions of Infilling of the Spirit

1. Prophets / National Leaders / Special Ministries

- e.g., Craftsman, “Bezalel” – who was called to work on the tabernacle was filled with the Spirit of God (Exod. 28:3; 31:3; 35:31).

2. There was no general or widespread outpouring of the Holy Spirit (Joel 2:28-29; Acts 2:4, 16-18). The work and outpouring (i.e., empowerment) of the Spirit in the larger sense did not begin until the Day of Pentecost (See Acts 2)

The Holy Spirit in the Old Testament = RESTED UPON

The Holy Spirit manifest in the Old Testament: While the Holy Spirit did not indwell people in the same way He does the post-Pentecost believer, He did come upon people.

“ I will come down and speak with you there, and I will take of the Spirit that is on you and put the Spirit on them. They will help you carry the burden of the people so that you will not have to carry it alone.”
(Num11:17)

“The Spirit of the LORD came upon him, so that he became Israel’s judge and went to war. The LORD gave Cushan- rishathaim king of Aram into the hands of Othniel, who overpowered him” (Judges 3:10).

The Holy Spirit was poured out and RESTED upon men.

“ ... till the Spirit is poured upon us from on high, and the desert becomes a fertile field, and the fertile field seems like a forest.” ...

“Then the LORD came down in the cloud and spoke with him, and he took of the Spirit that was on him and put the Spirit on the seventy elders. When the Spirit rested on them, they prophesied, but they did not do so again. However, two men, whose names were Eldad and Medad, had remained in the camp. They were listed among the elders, but did not go out to the Tent. Yet the Spirit also rested on them, and they prophesied in the camp” (Isaiah 32:15; Numbers 11:25-26).

The Holy Spirit in the New Testament = FILLS / INDWELLS

The Indwelling of the Holy Spirit in the New Testament: “...In him [Jesus] the whole building is joined together and rises to become a holy temple in the Lord. And in him you too are being built together to become a DWELLING in which God lives by his Spirit.” (Eph. 2:19-22)

“Don’t you know that you yourselves are God’s temple and that God’s Spirit LIVES IN YOU? If anyone destroys God’s temple, God will destroy him; for God’s temple is sacred, and you are that temple” (1 Corinthians 3:16-17).

“ ... the Spirit of truth. The world cannot accept him, because it neither sees him nor knows him. But you know him, for he lives with you and will be IN YOU” (John 14:17)

“ For John baptized with water, but in a few days you will be baptized with the Holy Spirit” (Acts 1:5).

“They were also FILLED with the Spirit.” All of them were filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in other tongues as the Spirit enabled them” (Acts 2:4).

Filled with the Spirit / Indwelling of the Holy Spirit

- **Acts 2:4** All of them were FILLED with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in other tongues as the Spirit enabled them.
- **Acts 4:8** Then Peter, FILLED with the Holy Spirit, said to them: "Rulers and elders of the people!
- **Acts 4:31** After they prayed, the place where they were meeting was shaken. And they were all FILLED with the Holy Spirit and spoke the word of God boldly.
- **Acts 6:3** Brothers, choose seven men from among you who are known to be FULL of the Spirit and wisdom...
- **Acts 6:5** This proposal pleased the whole group. They chose Stephen, a man FULL of faith and of the Holy Spirit; also Philip, Procorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, and Nicolas from Antioch...

- **Acts 7:55** But Stephen, **FULL of the Holy Spirit**, looked up to heaven and saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing at the right hand of God.
- **Acts 9:17** Then Ananias went to the house and entered it. Placing his hands on Saul, he said, "Brother Saul, the Lord-- Jesus, who appeared to you on the road as you were coming here—has sent me so that you may see again and **be FILLED with the Holy Spirit.**"
- **Acts 11:24** He was a good man, **FULL of the Holy Spirit** and faith, and a great number of people were brought to the Lord.
- **Acts 13:9** Then Saul, who was also called Paul, **FILLED with the Holy Spirit**, looked straight at Elymas...
- **Acts 13:52** And the disciples **were FILLED with joy and with the Holy Spirit.**