Jesus And Jerusalem


Intro:

A. Jesus loved the city of Jerusalem.
   1. It had not been receptive to God's men.
   2. They had killed the prophets. V.37
   3. They had stoned God's messengers.
   4. Jesus longed to gather them to Himself and feed them and protect them as a hen would her brood.
   5. They stubbornly refused His offer.

B. The city of peace would reject the Prince of Peace and would bring God's wrath upon themselves. V.38
   1. Their house would be left desolate.
   2. desolate = ἔρημος = "deserted," "waste."

C. Christ would not offer Himself to them again until the Millennium.
   1. "Ye shall not see me henceforth..." v.39
   2. "...Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord."

I. The Disciples And The Temple.

A. They were proud of the temple.
   1. "...and his disciples came to him for to show him the buildings of the temple." V.1
   2. shew = εἰποδεικνυμι = to show upon, to exhibit as a specimen, to show off."
   3. Mark 13:1 - "...master, see what manner of stones and what buildings are here!"
   4. Luke 21:5 - "And some spake of the temple how it was adorned with goodly stones and gifts..."

B. Jesus tells them of the buildings destruction.
   1. "See you not all these things"? v.2
   2. Mark 13:2 - "...Seest thou these great buildings?"
   3. "...There shall not be left here one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down."

II. The Disciples Question Jesus.
A. And as he sat upon the Mount of Olives, the disciples came unto him privately, saying...” v.3
1. privately = καταδιαν = “one’s own, by one’s self,” “a part from others.”
2. “...Peter and James and John and Andrew asked him privately...” Mark 13:3

B. “...Tell us, when shall these things be”?
1. tell = εἰπον = “to utter definite words”
2. “to communicate by words.”

C. “...what shall be the sign of thy coming?”
1. sign = σημεῖον = “a signal,” “an ensign,” “a flag,” “a sign by which anything is distinguished.”
2. coming = παρουσία = “presence,” “arrival.”

D. “...and of the end of the world”?
1. end = συνέλεια = “the bringing of many things to one end,” “the completion of a plan”
2. world = αἰών = “the unbounded time, past or future, in which the history of the world is completed”