

Luke 1:5-25

Why does Luke start here? Malachi 2:1-9; 3:1; 4:1-6

- 400 years since the last prophet (Malachi) spoke.
- 500 years since the last angel appeared (fiery furnace)
- 500 years since the last miracle
- 800 years since a miracle was followed by another miracle
- God had been silent for a long time

Luke 1:5a. - Herod the Great – a power hungry politician

The Good

- Got rid of much of the local terrorism
- Roman senate declared him “King of the Jews” for driving out the invading Parthians
- He was not Jewish, so he married into a noble Jewish family to gain favor of the Jews
- Gave back the surplus of taxes in tough times
- During a great famine in 25 BC, he melted down precious objects in his palace to buy food for the poor
- Built theaters, racetracks, entertainment areas
- Built most of the port of Caesarea, enhanced the cities of Beirut, Damascus, Tyre, and Sidon
- Built the fortress of Masada
- **Most notably to the Jews, he greatly upgraded the Temple**

Luke 1:5a. - Herod the Great – a power hungry politician

The Bad

- He was paranoid that someone might steal his power
- He had his wife's brother, who was High Priest, drowned
- Then he killed his wife and his mother-in-law
- Eventually he murdered 3 of his sons
- Knowing he was dying, he imprisoned many noble citizens, and ordered that they be executed upon his death, so that there would be mourning in Jerusalem
- When Herod heard someone was born "King of the Jews" in Bethlehem, he ordered that all male babies in the area under age 2 be slaughtered

Luke 1:5b.-7

v. 5b.

- Zechariah – priest
- Elizabeth – all of her male relatives were priests (Aaron was of the tribe of Levi)

v. 6

- As opposed to the priests described in Malachi and the next 400 years of priests



v. 7

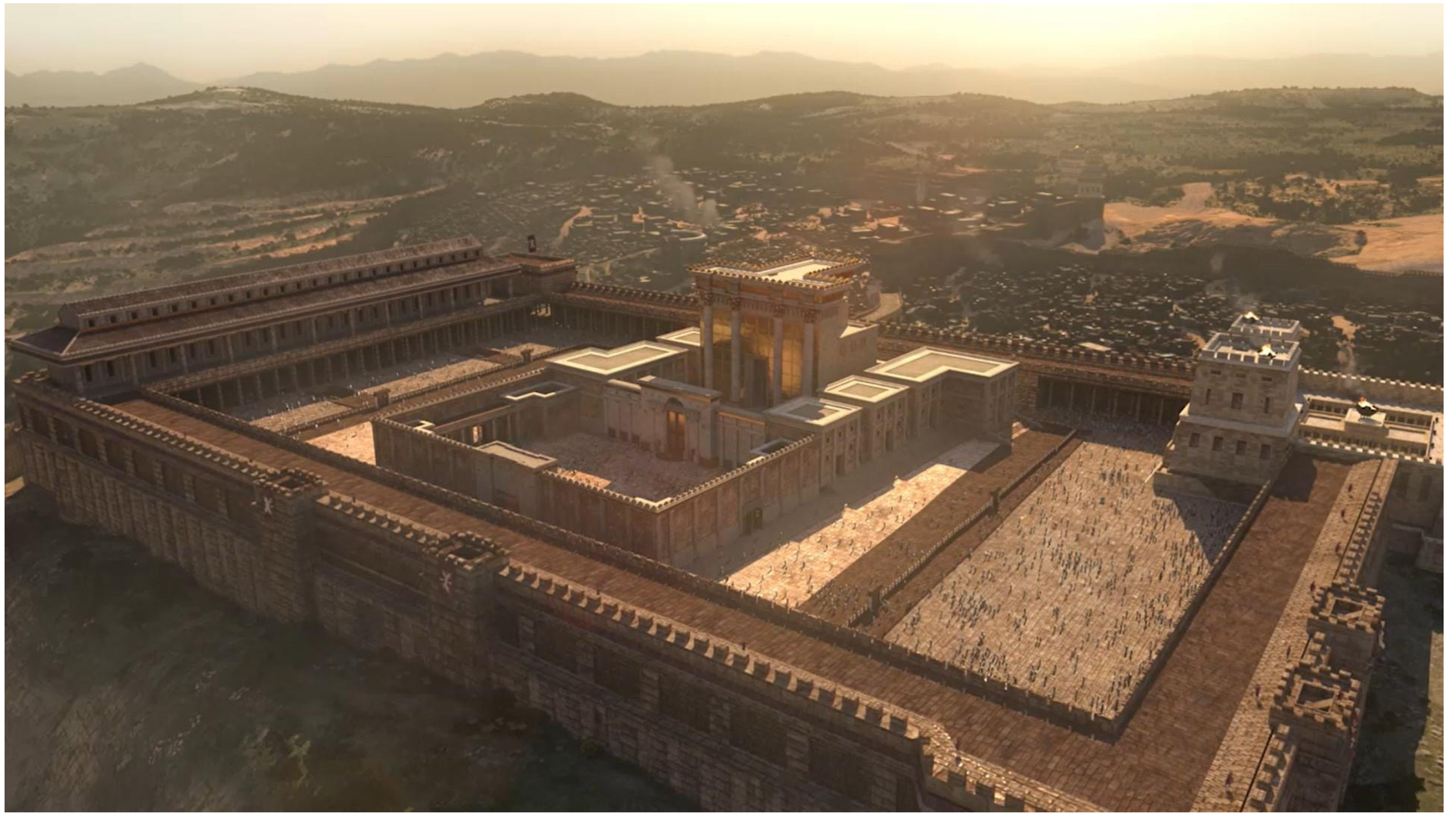
- Old and barren v. 25
- Humiliating, allowed to divorce, people assumed they had secret sin John 9:1-3

Luke 1:8-10

1 Chronicles 22:14-16; 23:1-6; 24:1-10

The Importance of Visual Communication

- Visual images are processed 60,000 times faster than text
- The attention span of a gold fish is 9 seconds
- As of 2015, the attention span of a human is 8 seconds
- Engagement on  is 58 times greater than 
- Consumers are 85% more likely to purchase an item after watching a video



INSIDE THE TEMPLE

(Cutaway view)

1. Holy of Holies
2. Ark
3. Veil
4. Altar of Incense
5. Lampstand (Menorah)
6. Holy Place
7. Table of Shewbread
8. Outer Veil

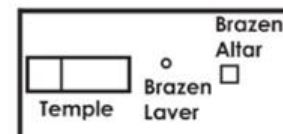
Pillar of
Smoke

The
Temple

Pillar

American
Football Field

Size comparison
(approximate):



Court of the
Tabernacle

TEMPLE COVERINGS AND CURTAINS

9. Outer covering of badger skins
10. Covering of Ram's skin dyed red
11. Curtain of goat's hair
12. Curtain of fine linen

Curtain
enclosure

Court of the
Tabernacle

Brazen
Laver

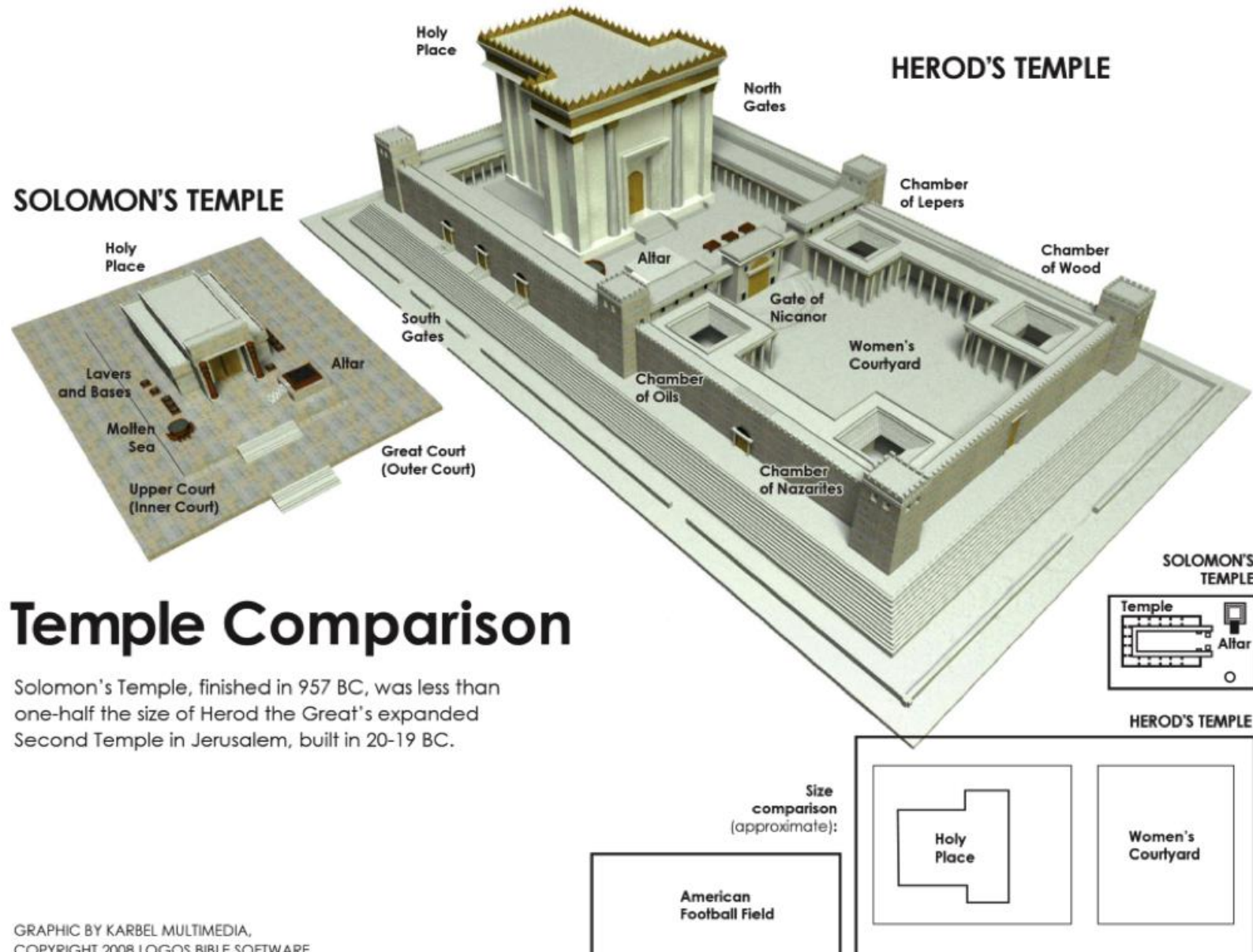
Brazen
Altar

Slaughter
Tables

Entrance
Curtain

The Tabernacle

This portable temple was built in the wilderness by the Israelites circa 1450 BC after they were freed from Egyptian slavery. The Tabernacle was the first temple dedicated to God and the first resting place of the Ark of the Covenant. It served as a place of worship and sacrifices during the Israelites' 40 years in the desert while conquering the land of Canaan.



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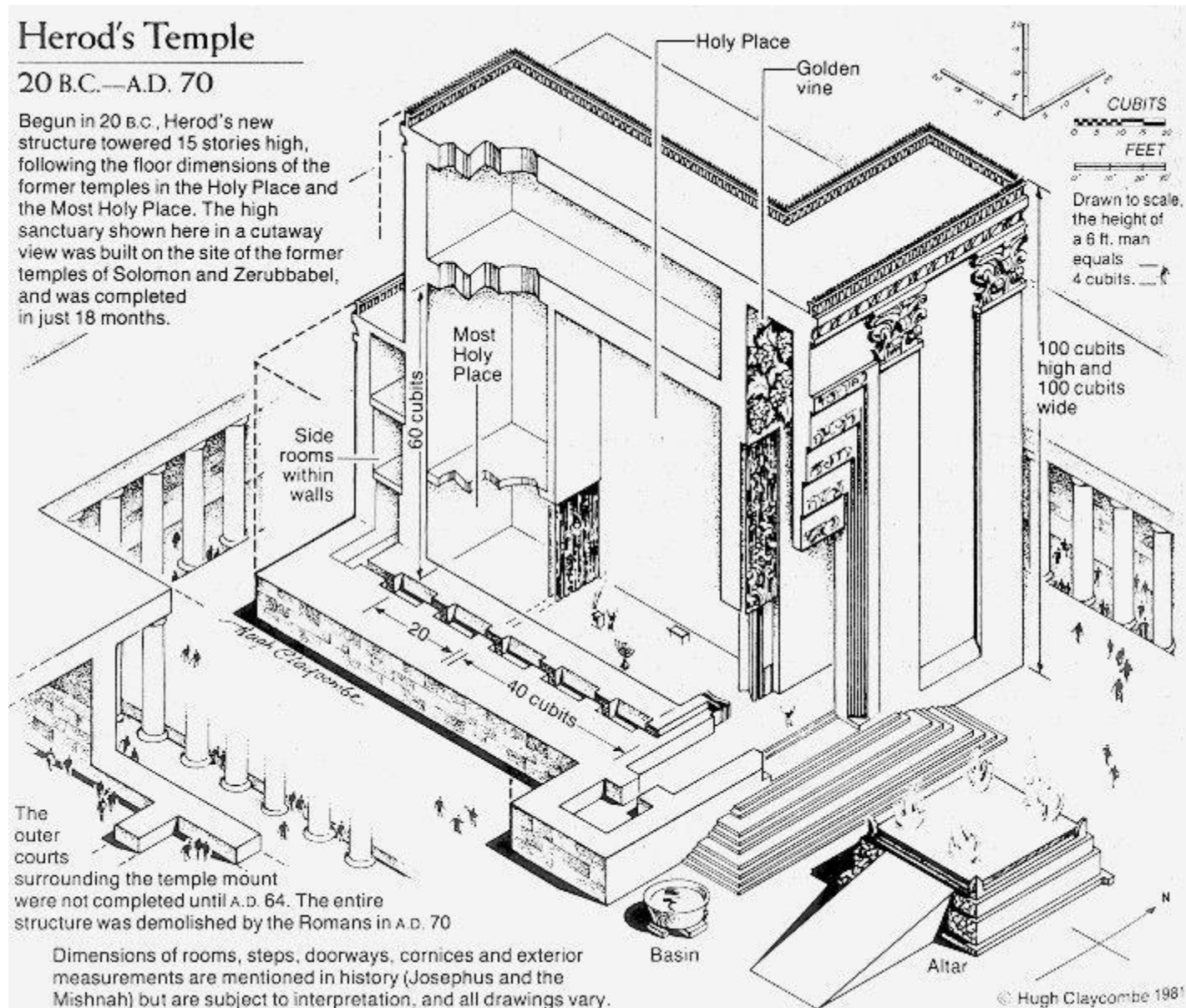
Herod's Temple

20 B.C.—A.D. 70

Begun in 20 B.C., Herod's new structure towered 15 stories high, following the floor dimensions of the former temples in the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place. The high sanctuary shown here in a cutaway view was built on the site of the former temples of Solomon and Zerubbabel, and was completed in just 18 months.

The outer courts surrounding the temple mount were not completed until A.D. 64. The entire structure was demolished by the Romans in A.D. 70

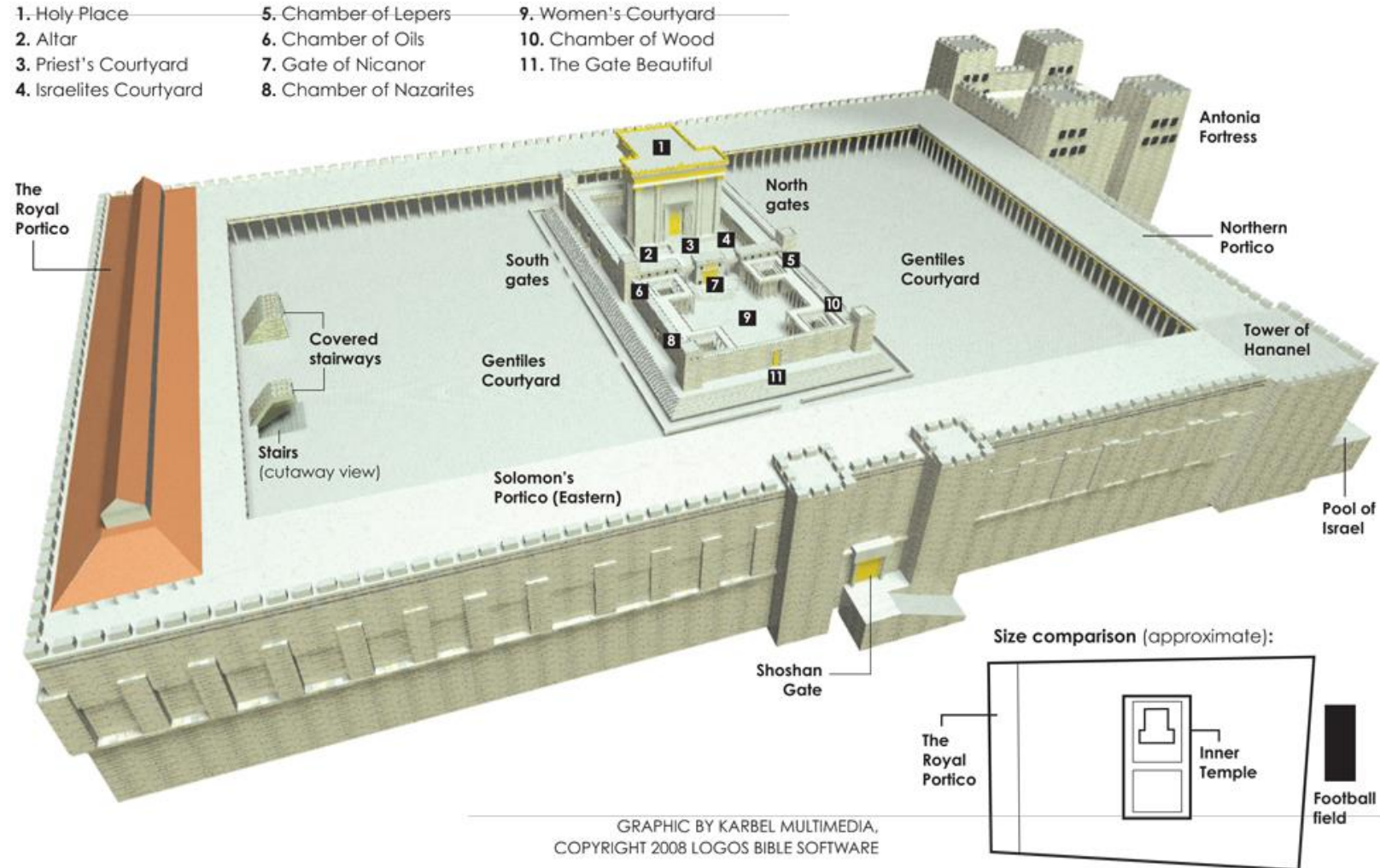
Dimensions of rooms, steps, doorways, cornices and exterior measurements are mentioned in history (Josephus and the Mishnah) but are subject to interpretation, and all drawings vary.





Herod's Temple

King Herod the Great began renovations on the Second Temple approximately 20-19 BC. The entire temple wasn't completed until approximately 62-64 AD, only to be destroyed by the Romans in 70 AD.



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"No stranger is to enter within the balustrade round the temple and enclosure.
Whoever is caught will be responsible to himself for his death, which will ensue."



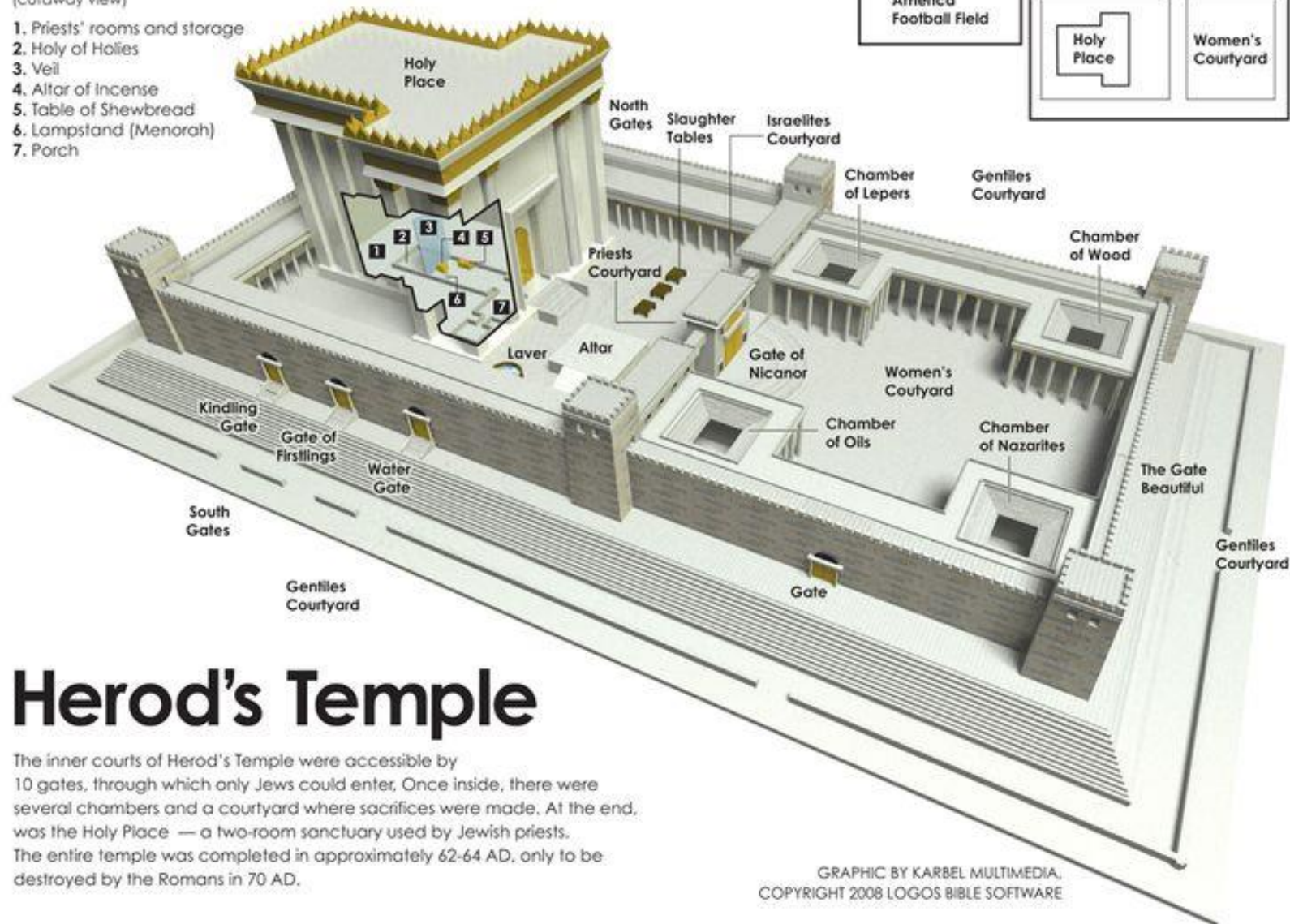






INSIDE THE HOLY PLACE (cutaway view)

1. Priests' rooms and storage
2. Holy of Holies
3. Veil
4. Altar of Incense
5. Table of Shewbread
6. Lampstand (Menorah)
7. Porch



Herod's Temple

The inner courts of Herod's Temple were accessible by 10 gates, through which only Jews could enter. Once inside, there were several chambers and a courtyard where sacrifices were made. At the end, was the Holy Place — a two-room sanctuary used by Jewish priests. The entire temple was completed in approximately 62-64 AD, only to be destroyed by the Romans in 70 AD.

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