

Jesus

Hebrews 8:1-13



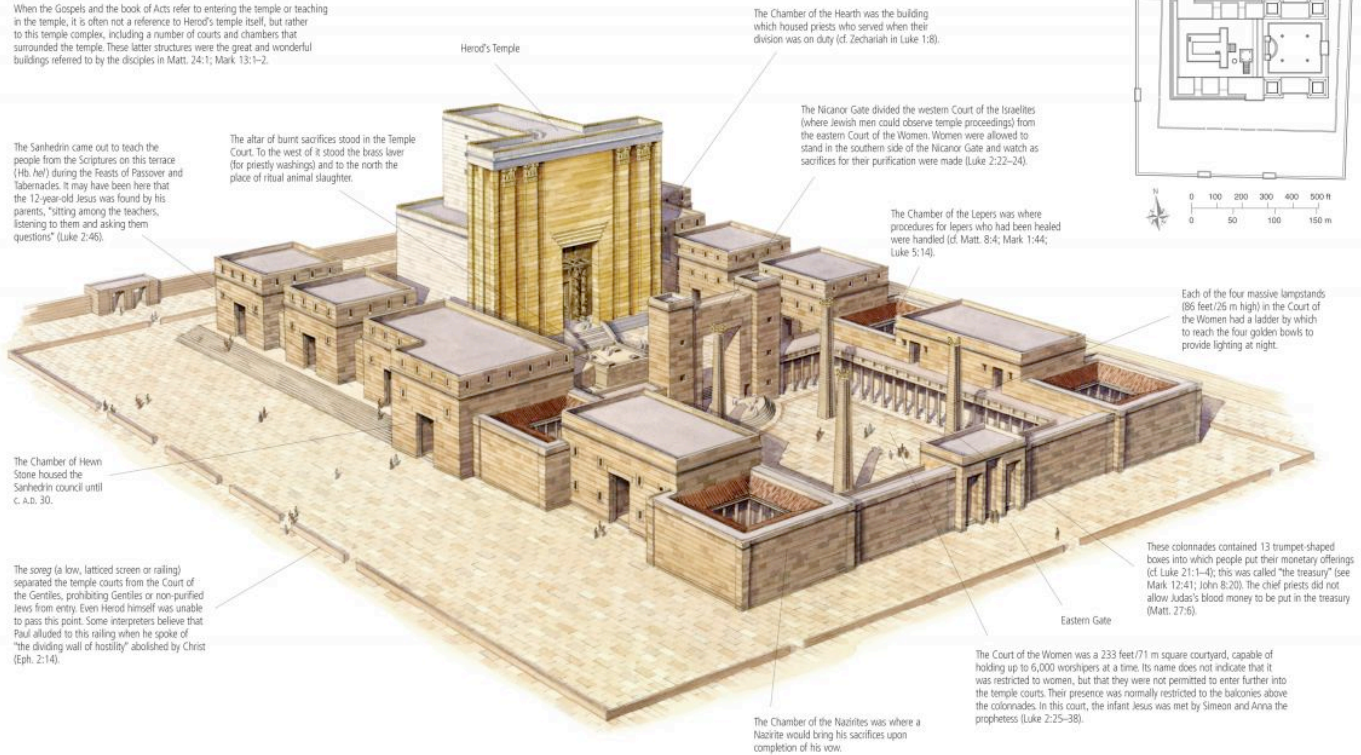
Jesus

Hebrews 8:1-13



HEROD'S TEMPLE COMPLEX IN THE TIME OF JESUS

When the Gospels and the book of Acts refer to entering the temple or teaching in the temple, it is often not a reference to Herod's temple itself, but rather to this temple complex, including a number of courts and chambers that surrounded the temple. These latter structures were the great and wonderful buildings referred to by the disciples in Matt. 24:1; Mark 13:1-2.



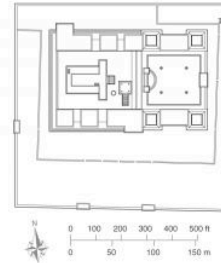
Herod's Temple

The Chamber of the Hearth was the building which housed priests who served when their division was on duty (cf. Zechariah in Luke 1:8).

The Nicanor Gate divided the western Court of the Israelites (where Jewish men could observe temple proceedings), from the eastern Court of the Women. Women were allowed to stand in the southern side of the Nicanor Gate and watch as sacrifices for their purification were made (Luke 2:22-24).

The Chamber of the Lepers was where procedures for lepers who had been healed were handled (cf. Matt. 8:4; Mark 1:44; Luke 5:14).

Temple Complex Architectural Plan



The Sanhedrin came out to teach the people from the Scriptures on this terrace (Hb. *heh*) during the Feasts of Passover and Tabernacles. It may have been here that the 12-year-old Jesus was found by his parents, "sitting among the teachers, listening to them and asking them questions" (Luke 2:46).

The altar of burnt sacrifices stood in the Temple Court. To the west of it stood the brass laver (for priestly washings) and to the north the place of ritual animal slaughter.

Each of the four massive lampstands (86 feet/26 m high) in the Court of the Women had a ladder by which to reach the four golden bowls to provide lighting at night.

The Chamber of Hewn Stone housed the Sanhedrin council until c. A.D. 30.

The *sosef* (a low, latticed screen or railing) separated the temple courts from the Court of the Gentiles, prohibiting Gentiles or non-purified Jews from entry. Even Herod himself was unable to pass this point. Some interpreters believe that Paul alluded to this railing when he spoke of "the dividing wall of hostility" abolished by Christ (Eph. 2:14).

These colonnades contained 13 trumpet-shaped boxes into which people put their monetary offerings (cf. Luke 21:1-4); this was called "the treasury" (see Mark 12:41; John 8:20). The chief priests did not allow Judas's blood money to be put in the treasury (Matt. 27:6).

Eastern Gate

The Chamber of the Nazirites was where a Nazirite would bring his sacrifices upon completion of his vow.

The Court of the Women was a 233 feet/71 m square courtyard, capable of holding up to 6,000 worshippers at a time. Its name does not indicate that it was restricted to women, but that they were not permitted to enter further into the temple courts. Their presence was normally restricted to the balconies above the colonnades. In this court, the infant Jesus was met by Simeon and Anna the prophetess (Luke 2:25-38).



16 The **Gate of the Essenes** allowed the Essenes to access lanes outside the city walls in accordance with their strict laws of hygiene.

17 **Herod's Palace** was the Jerusalem home of Herod the Great from 22 to 4 b.c. Pilate, who eventually resided in Caesaria Maritima, resided in this palace during his visits to Jerusalem, including to visit for the Passover preaching Christ's crucifixion.

18 The **Proteion** was in Herod's Palace (Matt. 27:27; Mark 15:16), which served as Pilate's official headquarters and as a fortress. A seated stone government, used for official judgments, stood outside the palace and was the site of Jesus' crucifixion (see under Pilate (John 19:13)).

19 Herod the Great fortified three towers to protect his palace: one west to east there was the **Tower of Hippicus** (155 feet/47 m tall), the **Tower of Phasael** (138 feet/42 m tall), and the **Tower of Mariamne** (75 feet/23 m tall).

20 The herodian **Palatial Museum** (6,500 sq. feet/554 sq. m) may have been the palace of Herod, who arrived at high noon from a.d. 6 to 75. Aeneas's son-in-law Calpurnius held the office from a.d. 18 to 36 and presided at the trial of Jesus (Matt. 26:57).

21 This is often considered the most likely location of **Gethsemane**, the place of Jesus' death. It was on a hill overlooking a quarry, outside the Second Wall of the City and near the Gethsemane (Garden) Gate.

22 Herod the Great lived in the luxurious **Hasmonean Palace** from the mid 30s to 25 b.c., while awaiting the building of his own new palace. Herod Antipas ("Herod the Tetrarch") lived in this palace during his reign, 4 a.d.–a.d. 39. Jesus appeared before him here in a.d. a.d. 30 or 33.

23 The **Archives** building contained the public registers (including genealogies) as well as bonds taken by money-lenders, which allowed for recovery of debts.

24 The **Xystus**, built on the site of the former Greek Gymnasium, was a place of mass assembly.

25 The **Council House** was a public building, perhaps functioning as a municipal office.

26 The **Temple** was reconstructed by Herod the Great, beginning in 20/19 a.c.

27 The **Bethesda Pools** (see John 5:2) were twin pools, each measuring c. 312 by 164–166 feet (97 by 50–51 m), and c. 18 feet (5.5 m) deep. A small Roman temple dedicated to Aesculapius stood to the east of the pools.

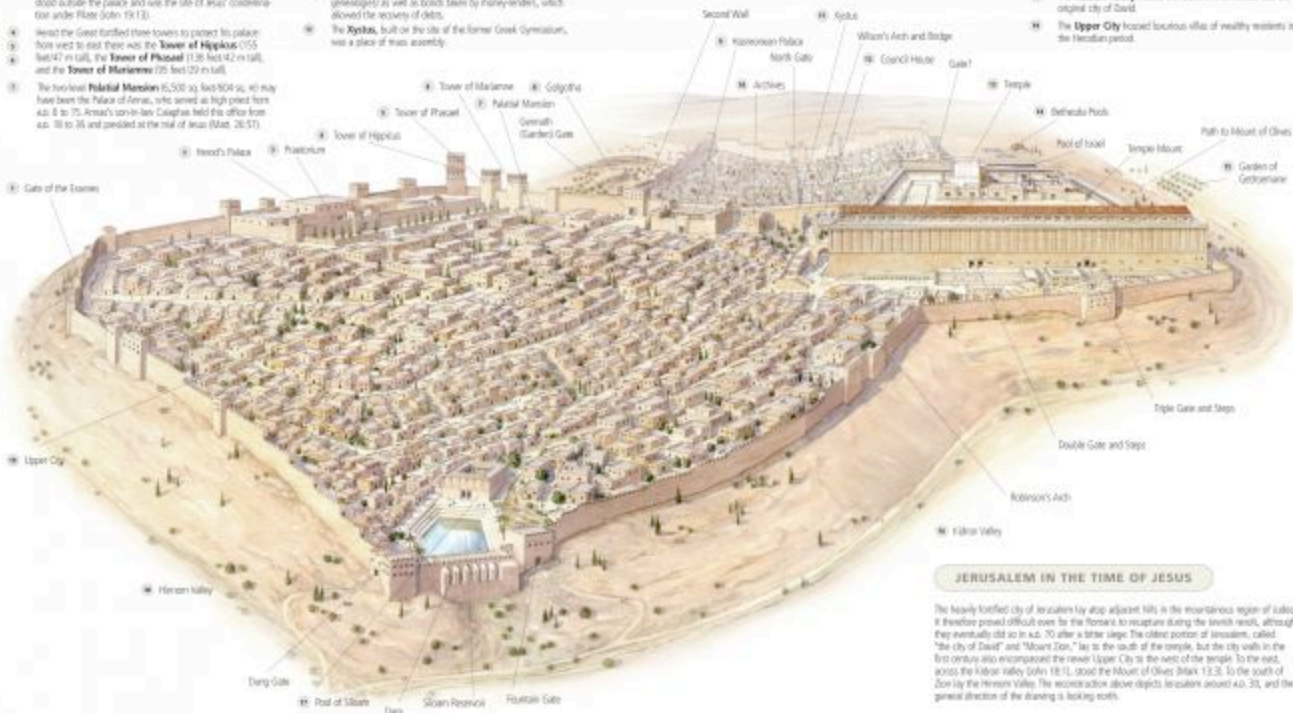
28 The **Garden of Gethsemane** was located approximately 300 yards (274 m) from Jerusalem and the Temple Mount. The Mount of Olives was "7 Sabbath days' journey (over)" from Jerusalem (Acts 1:12), approximately 1,100 yards, or 3/5 of a mile.

29 The valley of the **Kidron Valley** has always served as Jerusalem's eastern boundary.

30 The **Pool of Silvan** (cf. John 9:7), a focal point of Jerusalem, adjoined a large dam and reservoir, and received water from the Gihon Spring.

31 The **Hireon Valley** was to the south of the hill that was the original city of David.

32 The **Upper City** housed luxurious villas of wealthy residents in the Hasmonean period.



JERUSALEM IN THE TIME OF JESUS

The heavily fortified city of Jerusalem lay atop adjacent hills in the mountainous region of Judah. It therefore proved difficult even for the Romans to capture during the Jewish revolt, although they eventually did so in a.d. 70 after a bitter siege. The older portion of Jerusalem, called "the city of David" and "Mount Zion," lay to the south of the temple, but the city walls in the first century also encompassed the newer Upper City to the west of the temple. To the east, across the Kidron Valley (John 18:1), stood the Mount of Olives (2Kings 12:3). To the south of Zion lay the Hireon Valley. The reconstruction above depicts Jerusalem around a.d. 30, and the general direction of the drawing is looking north.



Cannot be



Out

Hebrews 8:1-6



16 The **Gate of the Essenes** allowed the Essenes to access lanes outside the city walls in accordance with their strict laws of hygiene.

17 **Herod's Palace** was the Jerusalem home of Herod the Great from 22 to 4 b.c. Pilate, who eventually resided in Caesaria Maritima, resided in this palace during his visits to Jerusalem, including to visit for the Passover preaching Christ's crucifixion.

18 The **Proteion** was in Herod's Palace (Matt. 27:27; Mark 15:16), which served as Pilate's official headquarters and as a fortress. A seated stone governor, used for official judgments, stood outside the palace and was the site of Jesus' crucifixion (see under Pilate (John 19:13)).

19 Herod the Great fortified three towers to protect his palace: one west to east there was the **Tower of Hippicus** (155 feet/47 m tall), the **Tower of Phasael** (138 feet/42 m tall), and the **Tower of Mariamne** (75 feet/23 m tall).

20 The herodian **Palatial Mansion** (6,500 sq. feet/554 sq. m) may have been the palace of Herod, who arrived at high noon from a.d. 6 to 75. Aeneas's son-in-law Caiaphas held the office from a.d. 18 to 36 and presided at the trial of Jesus (Matt. 26:57).

21 This is often considered the most likely location of **Gethsemane**, the place of Jesus' death. It was on a hill overlooking a quarry, outside the Second Wall of the City and near the Gethsemane Garden Gate.

22 Herod the Great lived in the luxurious **Hasmonean Palace** from the mid 30s to 25 b.c., while awaiting the building of his own new palace. Herod Antipas ("Herod the Tetrarch") lived in this palace during his reign, 4 a.d.–a.d. 39. Jesus appeared before him here in a.d. a.d. 30 or 33.

23 The **Archives** building contained the public registers (including genealogies) as well as bonds taken by money-lenders, which allowed for recovery of debts.

24 The **Xystus**, built on the site of the former Greek Gymnasium, was a place of mass assembly.

25 The **Council House** was a public building, perhaps functioning as a municipal office.

26 The **Temple** was reconstructed by Herod the Great, beginning in 20/19 a.c.

27 The **Bethesda Pools** (see John 5:2) were twin pools, each measuring c. 312 by 164–166 feet (97 by 50–51 m), and c. 18 feet (5.5 m) deep. A small Roman temple dedicated to Aesculapius stood to the east of the pools.

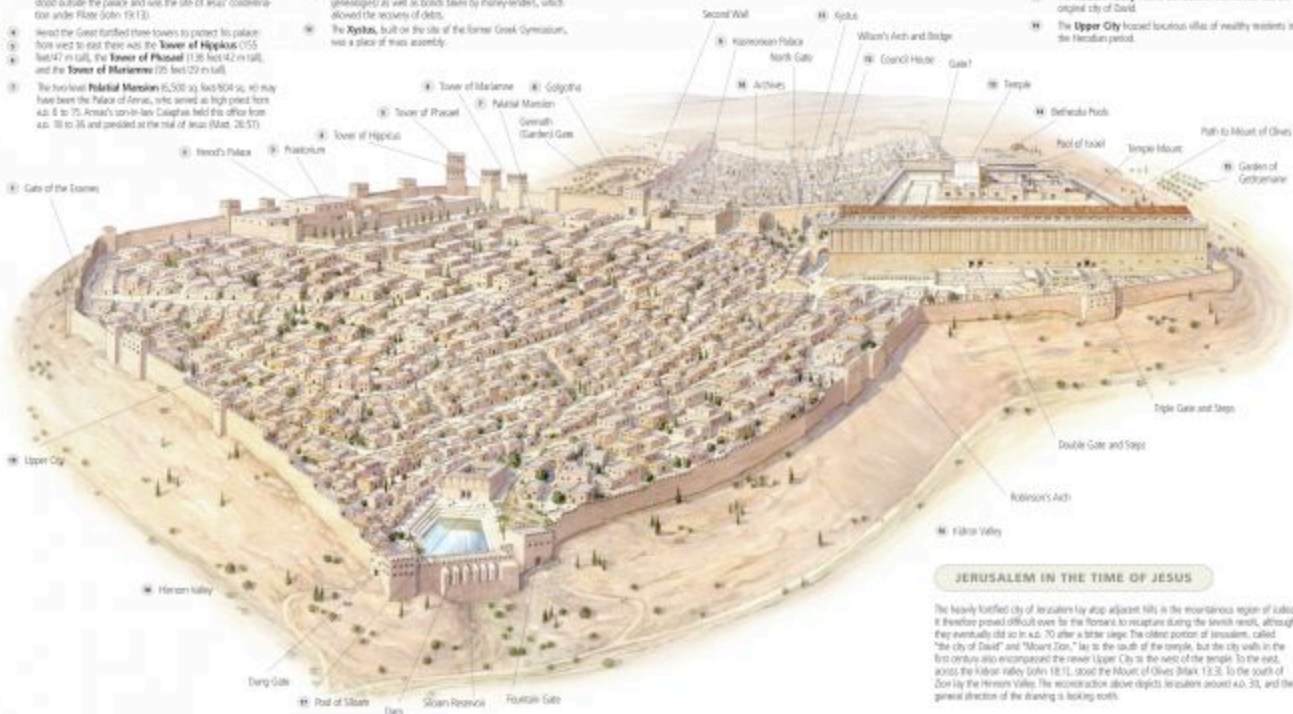
28 The **Garden of Gethsemane** was located approximately 300 yards (274 m) from Jerusalem and the Temple Mount. The Mount of Olives was "a Sabbath day's journey [over]" from Jerusalem (Acts 1:12), approximately 1,100 yards, or 3/5 of a mile.

29 The valley of the **Kidron Valley** has always served as Jerusalem's eastern boundary.

30 The **Pool of Siloam** (cf. John 9:7), a focal point of Jerusalem, afforded a large dam and reservoir, and released water from the Gihon Spring.

31 The **Hirem Valley** was to the south of the hill that was the original city of David.

32 The **Upper City** housed luxurious villas of wealthy residents in the Hasmonean period.



JERUSALEM IN THE TIME OF JESUS

The heavily fortified city of Jerusalem lay atop adjacent hills in the mountainous region of Judah. It therefore proved difficult even for the Romans to capture during the Jewish revolt, although they eventually did so in a.d. 70 after a bitter siege. The older portion of Jerusalem, called "the city of David" and "Mount Zion," lay to the south of the temple, but the city walls in the first century also encompassed the newer Upper City to the west of the temple. To the east, across the Kidron Valley (John 18:1), stood the Mount of Olives (Matt. 24:3). To the south of Zion lay the Hirem Valley. The reconstruction above depicts Jerusalem around a.d. 30, and the general direction of the drawing is looking north.





Protects



JERUSALEM IN THE TIME OF JESUS

The Temple Mount (1) is the central part of the city, where the Temple of Solomon stood. It is a large, rectangular area, about 1,500 feet long and 1,000 feet wide. The Temple itself (2) was a massive structure, about 100 feet high and 100 feet wide. It was surrounded by a wall, and the area inside the wall was the Temple Court. The Temple Court was a large, open area, about 1,000 feet long and 1,000 feet wide. It was used for various purposes, including sacrifices and religious ceremonies. The Temple of Solomon was destroyed in 70 AD, and the Temple Mount was destroyed in 135 AD. The Temple Mount is now a large, open area, and the Temple of Solomon is a ruin. The Temple Mount is a holy site for Jews, and it is one of the most important sites in Jerusalem.



Copyright © 2000 Crossway Bibles, www.crosswaybibles.org

Purifies



HEROD'S TEMPLE COMPLEX IN THE TIME OF JESUS

Herod's Temple was a massive structure, about 1,500 feet long and 1,000 feet wide. It was surrounded by a wall, and the area inside the wall was the Temple Court. The Temple Court was a large, open area, about 1,000 feet long and 1,000 feet wide. It was used for various purposes, including sacrifices and religious ceremonies. The Temple of Herod was destroyed in 70 AD, and the Temple Mount was destroyed in 135 AD. The Temple Mount is now a large, open area, and the Temple of Herod is a ruin. The Temple Mount is a holy site for Jews, and it is one of the most important sites in Jerusalem.

Temple Complex Architectural Plan

The Temple Mount (1) is the central part of the city, where the Temple of Herod stood. It is a large, rectangular area, about 1,500 feet long and 1,000 feet wide. The Temple itself (2) was a massive structure, about 100 feet high and 100 feet wide. It was surrounded by a wall, and the area inside the wall was the Temple Court. The Temple Court was a large, open area, about 1,000 feet long and 1,000 feet wide. It was used for various purposes, including sacrifices and religious ceremonies. The Temple of Herod was destroyed in 70 AD, and the Temple Mount was destroyed in 135 AD. The Temple Mount is now a large, open area, and the Temple of Herod is a ruin. The Temple Mount is a holy site for Jews, and it is one of the most important sites in Jerusalem.



In

Hebrews 8:7-13

Source of Pics

http://crosslandteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/06/angry_phone2.jpg

http://3.bp.blogspot.com/_C_V2LtRHMBY/TSzI9CoKwFI/AAAAAAAAAAZE/8u3mnRHai0E/s320/crown.gif

<http://www.madtomatoe.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/The-Universe-e1300205525297.jpg>

<http://1.bp.blogspot.com/-Lx7KX6NdawI/TX5hcDFXgdI/AAAAAAAAAOM/JeQ3XvzYo8E/s1600/cross1.jpg>