



The rift between Jesus and the Pharisees

The rift between Jesus and the Pharisees and other religious leaders deepened as His ministry shifted to Judea. Christ's compassion for sinners, His contempt for a religion of ritual devoid of mercy, and His ever more clear claims to be one with Israel's God hardened opposition to Him.



Date palm

Since palms are a typical tree in Palestine, especially in the Jordan Rift, they are often depicted on coins. The left coin is a procurator coin from the year 8/9 BCE. Further to the right follows a coin of Domitian from 92 CE, and a Jewish coin from the first year of the Bar Kochba Revolt (132/3 CE). The last coin from the time of Vespasian shows the Roman emperor to the left of a palm tree; he wears his uniform, has his left foot on his helmet, and leans with his right arm on a spear. A mourning woman who symbolizes conquered Judea sits to the right of the palm tree. The inscription reads: IUDAEA CAPTA (Judea is conquered).

John 12:13; Rev 7:9



Gone: The World Has Gone After Him (John 12:12-19)

John 12:12-19

The next day a great multitude that had come to the feast, when they heard that Jesus was coming to Jerusalem, took branches of palm trees and went out to meet Him, and cried out:

“Hosanna!
‘Blessed is *He who comes in the name of the Lord!*
The King of Israel!”

Then Jesus, when He had found a young donkey, sat on it; as it is written:

“*Fear not, daughter of Zion; Behold, your King is coming, Sitting on a donkey’s colt.*”

His disciples did not understand these things at first; but when Jesus was glorified, then they remembered that these things were written about Him and *that* they had done these things to Him.

Therefore the people, who were with Him when He called Lazarus out of his tomb and raised him from the dead, bore witness. For this reason the people also met Him, because they heard that He had done this sign. The Pharisees therefore said among themselves, “You see that you are

accomplishing nothing. Look, the world has gone after Him!”

The Triumphal Entry

The account of Jesus' Triumphal Entry is recorded in all four Gospels.

- Matthew 21:1-11
- Mark 11:1-11
- Luke 19:28-40
- John 12:12-19

Message Notes: Jesus Initiated

Jesus chose the destination, and led the way there

Jesus provided the resource needed

Message Notes: The Disciples Obeyed

They didn't question Jesus strange command, they obeyed it

Their obedience was according to the Word and Will of God

Their obedience was “in the moment” John 12:16

Message Notes: The Crowd Responded

The Disciples started the procession, laying their clothes on the donkey

Other disciples added to the procession

More people joined the procession, following suit

- They were attracted by the crowd.
- They were attracted to Jesus.
- The whole city was eventually moved by this event

Luke 19:37

Then, as He was now drawing near the descent of the Mount of Olives, the whole multitude of the disciples began to rejoice and praise God with a loud voice for all the mighty works they had seen,

Matthew 21:10-11

And when He had come into Jerusalem, all the city was moved, saying, “Who is this?” So the multitudes said, “This is Jesus, the prophet from Nazareth of Galilee.”

Message Notes: The Enemies were Frustrated

They made a final plea, Luke 19:39

They received a final rebuke, Luke 19:40.

They made a final admission, John 12:19.

Luke 19:39-40

And some of the Pharisees called to Him from the crowd, “Teacher, rebuke Your disciples.” But He answered and said to them, “I tell you that if these should keep silent, the stones would immediately cry out.”

1 Corinthians 15:57

But thanks *be* to God, who gives us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

C	M	T	Y	R	P	T
D	R	A	E	H	H	N
K	P	L	K	I	G	E
I	S	E	N	C	N	H
U	U	G	O	O	I	W
O	S	M	D	P	K	I
K	E	J	K	Y	L	L
R	J	C	P	S	K	E

COME	DONE	DONKEY
HEARD	JESUS	KING
PEOPLE	THINGS	WHEN

