

Palm Sunday 2024

“Jesus Presented as Prophet, Priest, & King”

Luke 19:28-48

Introduction: 1st c. Messianic Expectation

“Not all Jews expected a messiah, and those who did...did not necessarily expect the same type of messiah. Some apparently expected a militant messiah who, like David of old, would defeat the Roman army and other gentile forces and regain Israel's political freedom...Others expected a figure who possessed a heavenly power, perhaps even divine identity, that would exceed that of David.”

—Craig Evans, “Messiah in Intertestamental Literature” in *The Moody Handbook of Messianic Prophecy*

“If these [different messianic] movements had anything in common, it was the expectation, forming the context for whatever messianic figure might emerge, that Israel's long history would at last reach its divinely ordained goal. The long night of exile, the ‘present evil age’, would give way to the dawn of renewal and restoration, the new exodus, the return from exile, ‘the age to come.’”

—N.T. Wright, *Jesus & the Victory of God*

Main Point: The events surrounding the Triumphal Entry of Jesus into Jerusalem as recorded in Luke's gospel allow us to reflect on _____ Jesus was and _____ He had come to accomplish as we prepare for Easter.

His Royal Authority — Luke 19:28-40

- The Lord Jesus demonstrated His authority both in private and in public as He came to Jerusalem.

Observations:

1. The authority of Jesus' word was demonstrated in the _____ made for His entry into Jerusalem.
2. Jesus' actions intentionally _____ Him with one of the most significant messianic prophecies in the OT.
Zech. 9:9— *Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion! Shout aloud, O daughter of Jerusalem! Behold, your king is coming to you; righteous and having salvation is he, humble and mounted on a donkey, on a colt, the foal of a donkey.*
⇒ The wider context of this prophecy is that God has brought to Israel the great King-Priest (Ch. 6), restored to Israel peace and prosperity (Ch. 8), and has defeated her enemies (Ch. 9). A king riding a donkey came in peace, having won a great victory.
3. There were differing responses to this presentation of Himself to the people:
His _____
Luke 19:36-38— ³⁶And as he rode along, they spread their cloaks on the road. ³⁷As he was drawing near—already on the way down the Mount of Olives—the whole multitude of his disciples began to rejoice and praise God with a loud voice for all the mighty works that they had seen, ³⁸saying, “Blessed is the King who comes in the name of the Lord! Peace in heaven and glory in the highest!”

The _____

Luke 19:39—And some of the Pharisees in the crowd said to him, “Teacher, rebuke your disciples.”

4. His response to the Pharisees was an allusion to another OT passage that served as a _____ to them.
Isa. 55:11-12—¹¹so shall my word be that goes out from my mouth; it shall not return to me empty, but it shall accomplish that which I purpose, and shall succeed in the thing for which I sent it. ¹²“For you shall go out in joy and be led forth in peace; the mountains and the hills before you shall break forth into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands.

Key Point: The presentation of Jesus as Messiah demands a _____.

His Prophetic Compassion — Luke 19:41-44

- The Lord wept over Jerusalem, knowing the people's rejection of Him and the judgment that was to come.

Observations:

1. His sorrowful reaction as He approached the city _____ with the exuberance of His followers.

2. He was not the first prophet or king to have wept over the city.

2 Sam. 15:30—*But David went up the ascent of the Mount of Olives, weeping as he went, barefoot and with his head covered. And all the people who were with him covered their heads, and they went up, weeping as they went.*

Jer. 13:16-17—¹⁶Give glory to the Lord your God before he brings darkness, before your feet stumble on the twilight mountains, and while you look for light he turns it into gloom and makes it deep darkness. ¹⁷But if you will not listen, my soul will weep in secret for your pride; my eyes will weep bitterly and run down with tears, because the Lord's flock has been taken captive.

3. Their rejection was ultimately the result of His own _____ of the Word of the Lord.

Luke 8:9-10—⁹And when his disciples asked him what this parable meant, ¹⁰he said, "To you it has been given to know the secrets of the kingdom of God, but for others they are in parables, so that 'seeing they may not see, and hearing they may not understand.'"

4. Because of their rejection of Him and His Word, Jesus _____ the coming destruction of Jerusalem in AD 70.

Key Point: _____ is always the result of the rejection of God and His Word.

His Priestly Zeal — Luke 19:45-48

- As He came into the temple complex, He was overcome with anger because of its condition.

Observations:

1. Jesus found the outer court overrun with moneychangers and those who were selling animals to be used for sacrifices.

Luke 19:45-46—⁴⁵And he entered the temple and began to drive out those who sold, ⁴⁶saying to them, "It is written, 'My house shall be a house of prayer,' but you have made it a den of robbers."

2. It was the court of the _____ where this all took place and He quoted from Isaiah as a rebuke.

Isa. 56:6-8—⁶"And the foreigners who join themselves to the Lord, to minister to him, to love the name of the Lord, and to be his servants, everyone who keeps the Sabbath and does not profane it, and holds fast my covenant—⁷these I will bring to my holy mountain, and make them joyful in my house of prayer; their burnt offerings and their sacrifices will be accepted on my altar; for my house shall be called a house of prayer for all peoples."⁸The Lord God, who gathers the outcasts of Israel, declares, "I will gather yet others to him besides those already gathered."

⇒ The Levitical priesthood and the elders of Jerusalem had failed to _____ the holiness of the Temple as a place for all people to worship and so it was necessary for a Greater Priest to cleanse it.

Key Point: The Lord Jesus has regard for the proper _____ of God by His people.

The Word of Our Prophet, Priest, & King

- What is our response to His royal _____?
- What is our response to His prophetic _____?
- What is our response to His priestly _____?

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Key Point: Judgment is always the result of the rejection of God and His Word.

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- What is our response to His prophetic compassion?
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