

Handout 1: The Beatitudes Lesson 1—HOLY MOUNTAINS OF GOD

1. The Garden of Eden was on a mountain.	Genesis 2:10; Ezekiel 28:12-14
2. Noah's Ark rested on Mt. Ararat after the Great Flood.	Genesis 8:4
3. The substitutionary atonement of the ram in place of the sacrifice of Abraham's son Isaac was on Mt. Moriah.	Genesis 22:2, 11-14
4. The revelation of God to the Israelites was on Mt. Sinai/Horeb.	Exodus 19:12-25
5. God's holy Temple was built on Mt. Moriah.	2 Chronicles 3:1
6. Elijah's defeat of the prophets of Baal was on Mt. Carmel.	1 Kings 18
7. Jesus' sermon giving of the New Covenant law of the Beatitudes was on a mountain.	Matthew 5:1-12
8. Jesus' official appointment of Peter as Vicar of the Church was on a mountain near Caesarea Philippi.	Matthew 16:13-19; Mark 8:27-30; Luke 9:18-21
9. Jesus prevailed over temptation on a mountain.	Matthew 4:8-11; Luke 4:1-13
10. Jesus appeared in His glory on the Mt. of Transfiguration.	Matthew 17 (St. Peter referred to this place as "the holy mountain" in 2 Peter 1:16-18)
11. Jesus was arrested in a garden on the Mt. of Olives; Jesus ascended to the Father from the Mt. of Olives	Matthew 26:47ff; Mark 14:43ff; Luke 22:47ff; John 18:3ff; Acts 1:1-19
12. Golgotha, where Jesus was crucified, was a lower elevation of Mt. Moriah	Matthew 27:32-36; Mark 15:21-27; Luke 23:26-34; John 19:17-24
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For additional references to the "mountain of God" see Ezekiel 28:13-14; Isaiah 2:2-4; 11:9; 25:6-9; 56:3-8; 65:25;

Daniel 2:34-35, 44-45; Micah 4:1-4; and Matthew 5:14.

Questions for group discussion:

Question: Read the divine blessings God promised Israel for obedience to the Law of the Sinai Covenant in Leviticus 26:3-13 and in Deuteronomy 28:1-14. Compare them to the warnings of redemptive judgments for covenant failure in Leviticus 26:14-46 and Deuteronomy 28:15-68. Were the blessings and punishments temporal or eternal under the Old Covenant?

Question: Why were blessings of covenant obedience and punishments for covenant failure only temporal under the Old Testament covenants? How do the Sinai Covenant blessings and judgments compare to the New Covenant blessings and judgments? Why is there a difference? See Jesus' teaching on the Last Judgment in Matthew 25:31-46 and the Catechism of the Catholic Church # 633 and 1020-1060 to help you with your answers.

Handout 2: The Beatitudes Lesson 1—**TYOLOGY OF JESUS AND MOSES**

Scriptural types: *A biblical person, thing, action, or event that foreshadows new truths, new actions, or new events. In the Old Testament, Melchizedech and Jonah are types of Jesus Christ. A likeness must exist between the type and the archetype, but the latter is always greater. Both are independent of each other. Catholic Dictionary, John A. Hardon, S.J.*

MOSES

JESUS

An evil king/Pharaoh tried to kill him as a baby (Ex 1:22).	King Herod tried to kill baby Jesus (Mt 2:16).
He was hidden from the evil king/Pharaoh (Ex 2:2).	An angel said to hide the child from the evil King Herod (Mt 2:13).
Moses was sent into Egypt to preserve his life (Ex 2:3-4).	Jesus was taken into Egypt to preserve His life (Mt 2:13-15).
He was saved by women: his mother (Ex 2:3; Miriam 2:4; Pharaoh's daughter 2:5-10).	Saved and helped by His mother, Mary (Mt 2:14).
Pharaoh's daughter adopted Moses (Ex 2:10).	Joseph adopted Jesus (Mt 1:25).
Moses became a prince of Egypt (Ex 2:10).	Jesus is the Prince of Peace (Is 9:5; Mt 28:18; Lk 2:14).
Long period of silence from childhood to adulthood.	Long period of silence from childhood to adulthood.
Moses had a secret identity = son of a slave.	Messianic secret = Jesus the Son of God.
He tried to save a Hebrew kinsman (Ex 2:11-12).	Jesus came to save His Hebrew kinsman first (Mk 7:26-28).
Went from being a prince to a pauper (Ex 2:15-19).	Went from being God to being man (Jn 1:1-3; Mark 6:3).
Saved women at a well (Ex 2:15-19).	Saved a woman at a well (Jn 4:5-42).
Became a shepherd (Ex 3:1).	He is the Good Shepherd (Jn 10:11).
Moses' mission was to redeem Israel from slavery to Egypt.	Jesus' mission is to redeem mankind from slavery to sin.
Moses was loved and supported in his ministry by his sister Miriam (in Hebrew, Miryam).	Jesus was loved and supported in his ministry by His mother Mary (in Hebrew, Miryam).
He was often rejected by his own people.	Jesus was often rejected by His own people.
Moses will give God's law on the mountain of Sinai (Ex 20:1-31:18; 34:1-35).	Jesus will give the new law from the Mt. of Beatitudes (Mt 5:1-12).
Moses spent 40 days fasting on the mountain (Ex 24:18; 34:28).	Jesus spent 40 days fasting in the desert wilderness (Mt 4:2).
Moses performs signs/ miracles.	Jesus performs signs/miracles.
Moses offered his life for the salvation of his people after the sin of the Golden Calf: Exodus 32:33-33	Jesus offered His life for the salvation of the world: Isaiah 53:12; Romans 5:12; 6:10; 2 Corinthians 5:15-21; Colossians 1:19-20; 2:14-15; 1 John 1:7; 2:2; etc.
Moses is the prophet of the Old Covenant Church.	Jesus is the prophet, priest, and King of a New and everlasting Covenant = the universal Catholic Church

TIME LINE 3/2 BC – 70 AD

YEAR	EVENT
3/2 BC 28 AD Spring 30 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Birth of Jesus* -Jesus' ministry began in the fifteenth year of the Emperor Tiberius (Lk 3:1, 23). -Jesus of Nazareth was executed by the Romans. Three days later He arose from the dead. -Forty days after His resurrection Jesus ascended to the Father. -Fifty days after the Resurrection (ten days after the Ascension), on the Jewish Feast of Weeks (called the Feast of Pentecost by Greek culture Jews) God the Holy Spirit descended upon and indwelt the disciples waiting in the Upper Room. It is the Second Great Pentecost and the birth of the New Covenant Church.
33 ? 34	-Stephen was martyred. Christian persecution by Jews intensifies
35	-Peter served as Bishop of Antioch for 7 years.
37	-Roman Emperor Tiberius smothered to hasten his death.
41	-Emperor Caligula assassinated and succeeded by Claudius.
42 - 67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -St. Peter in Rome to establish the headquarters of the Universal (Catholic) Church. -St. James the Just serves as the first Christian Bishop of Jerusalem.
43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Roman Emperor Claudius initiates conquest of Britain. -St. Paul's conversion.
46 - 67	-St. Paul's missionary journeys.
49 - 50	-Council of Jerusalem.
54	- Emperor Claudius poisoned by his wife and succeeded by her son Nero.
59	- Nero orders the death of his mother.
60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nero murders his wife and marries Poppaea, a Jewish sympathizer. - Queen Boudicca's revolt in Britain.
62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Parthians revolt against Rome. - St. James Bishop of Jerusalem is martyred.
64	-Great fire of Rome. Romans begin persecution of Christians.
65	-Nero murders his pregnant wife Poppaea.
66	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Roman procurator of Judea Gessius Florus murders 3,600 Jews (crucifying circa 2,000) in May. May – Oct. Christians flee Judea. -Jewish Revolt against Rome begins with massacre of Roman garrison in Jerusalem in Oct. -Roman gentiles of Caesarea kill 20,000 Jews. -Jewish army defeated and massacres the Roman garrison at Masada. -Gentiles of Damascus, Syria massacre 10,000 Jews. -Roman occupied cities across Judea, Samaria, Egypt, Syria, and Asia attack Jews. -The army of Roman General Cestius Gallus defeated in Nov. and driven out of Judea. -Jews fight each other; 3 different factions. Each leader claims to be the Messiah. -Numerous earthquakes.

67	<p>-Roman general Vespasian and son Titus come across the Euphrates River in route to Judea. They arrive in Judea from Syria with four Roman legions to destroy the Jews.</p> <p>-Revolts against Rome in Gaul and Spain.</p> <p>-Sts. Peter & Paul executed in Rome (some time between 64-67?)</p>
68 - 69	<p>-“The Year of Four Emperors”: Nero commits suicide and is succeeded by Galba, Ortho, and Vitellius, who is succeeded by General Vespasian. Vespasian is named Emperor by Roman Senate.</p> <p>-Roman army destroys Qumran (community where Dead Sea Scrolls found).</p>
70	<p>-General Titus begins siege of Jerusalem in March. Siege lasts 3 ½ months. The 9th of Ab: the Temple and Jerusalem are destroyed by the Roman army. Jewish historian Josephus estimated the dead of Jerusalem at 1,197,000.</p> <p>- Jews who survived revolt are sold into slavery across the Roman Empire: <i>And I shall scatter you among the nations. I shall unsheathe the sword against you, reducing your country to desert and your towns to ruins (Lev 26:33). And if that time had not been shortened, no human being would have survived; but shortened that time shall be, for the sake of those who are chosen (Jesus prophesying the destruction of Jerusalem in Mt 24:22).</i></p>
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*see the document “Dating the Birth of Jesus of Nazareth”

Roman Emperor		Ruler in Judea	High Priest *Boethus Family +Ananus Family	Date of High Priest
Augustus 27 BC-14 AD (Octavian consolidated power, eliminating all rivals by 29, but was declared Augustus Caesar by the Roman Senate in 27)	H E R O D I A N M O N A R C H Y	Herod the Great 37 BC-4/1 BC Archelaus, son of Herod Ruled 4/1 BC deposed by Romans after 2 years. Herod's heirs Antipas, Agrippa I*, Herod of Chalcis, ruled the Galilee and other territories	-Ananelus -Aristobulus (Hasmon prince and brother-in-law of Herod -Jesus, son of Phabi -Simon son of Boethus* -Matthias son of Theophilus* -Joseph son of Elam -Joazar son (?) of Boethus* -Eleazar brother of Joazar* (Romans appoint High Priests)	37 BC 36 BC ? ? ? 4 BC? 4 BC?
<u>ROMAN</u>		<u>ANNEXATION OF</u>	<u>JUDEA</u>	
Tiberius 14-37 AD Caligula 37-41 AD	R O M A N P R E F E C T C O N S U L	-Coponius (Prefect) 6-9 AD -Ambibulus (Prefect) 9-11 AD -Rufus (Prefect) 12-14 AD -Gratus (Prefect) 15-26 AD -Pilate (Prefect) 26-36 AD -Marcellus (Prefect) 36-37 AD -Marullus (Prefect) 37-41 AD	-Joazar (reappointed)* - Annas son of Seth + (in Greek = Ananus) -Ishmael son of Phabi -Eleazar & Simon sons of Annas+ -Caiaphas son-in-law of Annas+ -Jonathan, son of Annas+ -Theophilus, son of Annas+ -Matthias son of Annas+	5/6 AD 6-15 AD 15-17 AD 17-18 AD 18-36 AD 37 AD 37-41 AD 41-48 AD
Claudius 41-54 AD		-Herod Agrippa I 41-44AD	(Matthias continues as High Priest)	
Nero 54-68 AD	R. P R E F E C T C O N S U L	-Cuspius Fadus (Prefect) 44-46 AD -Tiberius-Alexander (P) 46-48 AD -Ventidius Cumanus (P) 48-52 AD -Marcus Antonius Felix (Prefect) 52-60 AD -Porcius Festus (Prefect) 61-62 AD -Albinus (Prefect) 62-64 AD -Gessius Florus (Prefect) 64-66 AD	-Ananias son of Nebedaeus -Ishmael son of Phabi -Annas son of Annas+	48-59 AD 59-61 AD 62-70 AD
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