

看哪，你的王 Behold Your King
路加福音 Luke 19:28-44

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引言 INTRODUCTION

According to the Christian church tradition, today is called Palm Sunday. The four gospels in the Bible all record that on this day two thousand years ago Jesus entered Jerusalem the last time. Bystanders laid palm branches along the path where Jesus passed through, hence the name Palm Sunday. Today we will study the account in the gospel of Luke. Imagine you were a spectator on the scene. You saw Jesus approaching from a distance. The crowd was cheering for Him. They waited for their King. How would you feel in the midst of the festivity? When we think of a king, we may remember the ancient dynasties in the Chinese history. Some of you may be big fans of drama series that depict those emperors. There was jealousy between the many concubines, and power struggle and conspiracy to dethrone the king. The title closest to a king in U.S. is the President. We often see in the news reporting the President visits this and that city. It really takes a lot of preparations before his arrival. The White House staff, the Secret Service, and state and local law enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts up to three months beforehand to ensure everyone's safety. They study the route where the motorcade will go through. They check tall buildings and look for possible blind-spots. They make sure that hospital facilities within 10 minutes of driving distance will be ready in case any trauma occurs. As the day of the visit draws near, agents will bring in bomb-sniffing dogs and equipment. Finally, Air Force One, the presidential airplane, will arrive. An almost identical aircraft will land at a nearby undisclosed location in case the primary plane becomes disabled. There are countless other meticulous steps to go through. It will cost the local government tens of thousands of dollars, an additional ten times more to the federal government. What we see on the news may be a few seconds of report. All the manpower, effort and money are necessary to safeguard the top leader of this country. In comparison, there was no security measure when Jesus went to Jerusalem. We shall see in the story that people treated this King with contrasting attitudes. How do we view this King today? What can we learn from the story? The King of kings came into a world that did not welcome Him to bring us eternal peace.

解釋 EXPLANATION

1. 迎接君王 Reception of the King

At that time the crowd received the King with excitement. They were represented by Jesus' disciples. Luke tells us that Jesus was still outside Jerusalem. We read places like Bethphage, Bethany and the Mount of Olives. They are all within a few miles away from Jerusalem. At the beginning of chapter 19, Jesus met with Zacchaeus, the tax collector, when He passed through Jericho. Therefore, Jesus and His disciples were traveling from the Northeast toward Jerusalem. As they proceeded, Jesus sent two of His disciples to get a donkey for Him. In **verses 30-31**, Jesus gave His instructions and foretold what the disciples would encounter: 30 "Go to the village ahead of you, and as you enter it, you will find a colt tied there, which no one has ever ridden. Untie it and bring it here. 31 If anyone asks you, 'Why are you untying it?'" tell him, 'The

Lord needs it.” Things happened just as the Lord had said. The owner of the donkey might recognize the two disciples. Therefore, he understood to whom they referred when they mentioned “the Lord.” By riding on a colt to Jerusalem, Jesus fulfilled the prophecy in **Zechariah 9:9** – Rejoice greatly, O Daughter Zion! Shout, Daughter of Jerusalem! See, your king comes to you, righteous and having salvation, gentle and riding on a donkey, on a colt, the foal of a donkey. The prophet foretold that 500 years later the Messiah (Savior) would come. The picture is a victory procession of a king. Citizens receive their king with enthusiasm. Zechariah says the King will bring righteousness and salvation to His people. The background tells us that in those days a king rode on a horse when he went to a battle. However, he rode on a donkey in peaceful time. Jesus came to His people to bring them peace. Though the King is a mighty warrior, He is not a tyrant. He treats His people with love and kindness. He even suffered for us silently. That is the example our Lord calls us to follow. **1 Peter 2:21** reads: To this you were called, because Christ suffered for you, leaving you an example, that you should follow in his steps. What did Jesus experience? Skip to **verse 23**: When they hurled their insults at him, he did not retaliate; when he suffered, he made no threats. Instead, he entrusted himself to him who judges justly. People at that time saw an innocent man being beaten, mocked, spat on and finally nailed to the cross. They did not understand that Jesus suffered for the sins of the whole world. He humbled Himself to the degree of dying for us. As Jesus’ follower, we are called to imitate after His example of humility. Sometimes your contribution is not recognized. You are misunderstood and criticized. People talk behind your back or even slander against you. You feel frustrated and angry. You cry out to God for justice. Remember all the mistreatments Jesus endured for you. He forsook all His glory and became nothing. People will be shocked if you react with grace when they treat you unfairly. Your testimony will point them to Jesus. Our humble King rode on a colt. This young donkey had never served anyone before. But on that day, it was chosen as a means of transportation for the King. The animal had no idea who was on its back. We may think all that we do in and outside of the church amount to nothing. We are not doing anything grand to save the world and no one will remember our name. What God asks of us is to do the tasks He entrusts us with a faithful heart. It matters as long as we magnify our King to the world. We call people’s attention to Him: “Look, here is our King!” For example, you read in the news about people donating face-masks and gloves to hospitals because medical personnel urgently need them. Some customers leave hefty tips to restaurant workers. People “adopt” senior folks in nursing homes because no one is allowed to visit them to minimize infection. People care for the elderly they do not know over computer screens. They show compassion at this difficult time to reflect that God is the source of love. You can also share the love of God to church members and neighbors. As Jesus was approaching Jerusalem, the disciples burst out praises to God in a loud voice. **Verse 38** reads: “Blessed is the king who comes in the name of the Lord!” “Peace in heaven and glory in the highest!” The first line was quoted from Psalm 118. It is a psalm of thanksgiving because God delivered them from enemies. It is one of the so-called Messianic psalms because it has a prophetic connotation. It points to the coming Savior the Israelites in the Old Testament waited for. It was very fitting for the disciples to proclaim that now the King was finally here. The second statement about peace and glory reminds us of the singing from the angels on the night Jesus was born. They praised God, as recorded in **Luke 2:14**, saying: “Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men on whom his favor rests.” The King came to bring peace to the mankind. It is not a political peace, though the Jews were under the oppression of Rome. But it is a peace with God. Through receiving the King into their hearts, people can be reconciled with the Heavenly Father. That is why one title

for Jesus in the Bible is the “Prince of Peace.” Today, when we receive this King, we become children of peace. Through Jesus, we have a peaceful relationship with the Father. We are sent to preach the message of peace to those who do not know Jesus. There are many factors in this world like health, finance or inter-personal conflict that can disturb our peace. But the number one reason why people need peace is because they are alienated from God. We are all sinners born into a broken world. What people need is to receive the King of peace into their hearts. The Messiah had come. But He was not the type of Savior the Jews had anticipated. They were looking for a military general to lead them to overthrow the Romans. When Jesus could not fulfill people’s expectation, He was despised. It is like you buy a product but it does not serve the functions you hope for. You will ask for a refund. Ironically, the people who received the King with joy were also the same group who rejected the King a few days later.

2. 拒絕君王 Rejection of the King

In the gospels, the primary opponents who rejected the King were the religious leaders. They were worse than the politicians we see in the news who do not get along with people in other parties! Just when the disciples were praising God, some Pharisees showed their contempt. They said to Jesus in **verse 39**: ... “Teacher, rebuke your disciples!” The religious leaders felt insecure when people swarmed around Jesus. He was well-loved by people because He performed miracles to help them. Jesus also showed compassion to the social outcasts. But He uncovered the hypocrisy of the religious teachers. They did everything for the show. They were only interested in drawing people’s attention to themselves. They led people astray, rather than guiding people to God. They got mad when Jesus received all the praises. Jesus’ response affirmed that He deserved all the glory. Look at **verse 40**: “I tell you,” he replied, “if they keep quiet, the stones will cry out.” The whole creation, even inanimate objects like rocks, will pour out their praises to the Lord. Nowadays, people rejected Jesus just like in any generation. They blaspheme against God’s name. They enjoy using the devil to make fun. They worship money, appearance and success. But even when people refuse to give glory to God but bring shame to Him, it does not diminish God’s glory by any extent. It is like when people abuse a product, it will not ruin the reputation of the brand-name. God maintains all the glory whether people worship Him or not. Being the leaders, the Pharisees represented the whole nation in their rejection of the King. As a consequence, God would discipline the Jews. When Jesus saw Jerusalem at a distance, He could not help but wept. Look at **verse 42**: ... “If you, even you, had only known on this day what would bring you peace – but now it is hidden from your eyes.” Jesus came to bring His people peace. He urged them to repent and return to God. But they rejected their King. What remained was God’s judgment for their sins. Jesus then prophesied what would happen to the city and its residents in **verses 43-44**: 43 “The days will come upon you when your enemies will build an embankment against you and encircle you and hem you in on every side. 44 They will dash you to the ground, you and the children within your walls. They will not leave one stone on another, because you did not recognize the time of God’s coming to you.” What was Jesus talking about? All the calamities came true thirty some years later in AD 70. A group of Jews started a revolt in AD 66. They had some initial successes. However, those civilians lacked effective leadership, military training and weapons. Subsequently, the Roman army led by the future Emperor Titus, surrounded Jerusalem. The siege lasted for about four months. The troop built walls around the city as a tactic to starve the people inside. Finally, the Romans breached the city. The Caesar ordered to totally demolish everything including the

temple. The soldiers thus dug up the city's foundation. The famous Jewish historian Josephus recorded that the damage was so thorough that people might wonder if the place was ever inhabited. Over a million people were slaughtered and close to another million were captured. It was a stern judgment to the Jews. Jesus wept because He found no joy in the suffering of His people. They did not just rebel against the rulers. They rebelled against God. Their hardened hearts were not something new. Since Adam and Eve, people had disobeyed God. The first human couple violated God's clear order and ate the forbidden fruit. Thus, sin came into the world. The Israelites grumbled to God soon after He rescued them from Egypt. The Israel kings led their people to idol worship, and they killed the prophets God sent to condemn their sins and warn them of future judgments. Therefore, God allowed invasion of foreign nations. Death and exile were the means of God's discipline. Over and again God gave His people two choices: repentance or judgment. He sent Jesus to save His people. But they rejected their King. They even nailed Him to the cross. The religious leaders thought they had removed an eyesore. No one could ever imagine the King used His death to achieve peace. God's message to the mankind has never changed. Jesus is the only way to salvation. Those who reject Him will eventually face God's eternal judgment. However, God treats people with patience to wait for them to turn back to Him. The apostle Peter says in **2 Peter 3:9** – The Lord is not slow in keeping his promise, as some understand slowness. He is patient with you, not wanting anyone to perish, but everyone to come to repentance. The context is about the second coming of Jesus. Many Christians wonder why Jesus does not come back sooner. Sin is rampant in the world. Innocent people are deprived by the rich and powerful. Believers to this day are persecuted and killed in many countries. They cry out to the Lord for justice. Jesus is giving us more time to share the gospel to those who do not know Him. Some of our friends and family members, and our neighbors and colleagues have yet to hear the good news. The people you meet today may not be here tomorrow. We are so spoiled by this thing called religious freedom. If you are not being ignorant, you should notice that non-believers who have power try to silence the truth. They use their influence in the political arena and entertainment industry to attack our faith. Do not be fooled into thinking that there is still time. Today is the opportunity to reach out to people with the gospel.

結論 CONCLUSION

The King of kings came into a world that did not welcome Him to bring us eternal peace. On that day, Jesus entered Jerusalem on a colt. The gospels tell us that the trip coincides with the Passover. That explains why the city was crowded with people. Passover was one of the three major festivals that Jews were obligated to go back to Jerusalem to observe. There is of course no coincidence in God's plan. Passover is to remember God's deliverance of His people from the bondage in Egypt. Every family would kill a lamb and wipe its blood on the doorpost. On that night when the Israelites left Egypt, God went to each home to slaughter the first-born men and animals. When God saw blood on the door-frame of a house, He would pass over that family. That was where the name Passover came from. Jesus came to fulfill the prophecy that He was the ultimate Passover Lamb. He shed His blood to substitute us for our penalty. When Jesus ate the Passover meal with His disciples, He used grape juice to represent His blood. He established a new covenant with those who believe in Him. Under the current situation, many people are overwhelmed by fear. They heard about the cross. They need to turn to the King and put their trust in the cleansing power of His blood to receive His forgiveness. Then they will enjoy God's eternal peace.

引言 INTRODUCTION

根據基督教會的傳統，今天被稱為棕櫚主日。聖經中的四福音都記錄了兩千年前的這一天耶穌最後一次進入耶路撒冷。旁觀者沿著耶穌經過的道路鋪設棕櫚樹枝，這就是棕櫚主日名字的由來。今天，我們會來看路加福音中的記載。想像你當時在現場，你看到耶穌從遠處接近。人群為祂歡呼。他們等待這位君王。在這樣盛大的氣氛中，你會有何感覺？當我們想到君王時，我們可能會記得中國歷史上的古代朝代。有些人可能很喜歡看宮廷片的連續劇。許多妃嬪之間有嫉妒、也有權力鬥爭和陰謀推翻皇帝。在美國，最接近王的頭銜就是總統。我們經常在新聞報導中看到總統訪問一些城市。他到訪之前其實需要做很多準備工作。白宮人員、特勤局以及州和地方執法機構會提前三個月協調事務，以確保每個人的安全。他們研究總統車隊將要經過的路線。他們檢查高層建築物並尋找可能的盲點。他們確保在 10 分鐘車程內有醫院設施，以防萬一發生任何嚴重事故。隨著訪問日的臨近，特工人員會用嗅探犬和設備檢查有沒有人裝置炸彈。最後，總統的飛機空軍一號將抵達。同時有另一架幾乎相同的飛機將降落在附近未公開的位置，生怕總統的飛機失靈。還有無數其他繁瑣的步驟。整個過程要花地方政府幾萬美元，再加上聯邦政府要花十倍的金額。我們在新聞中看到的可能只是幾秒鐘的報導。為了保護這個國家的最高元首，所有的人力、時間和金錢都是必須的。相比之下，耶穌去耶路撒冷時並沒有任何安全措施。在故事中我們看到人們以不同的態度對待這位君王。今天我們如何看待這位君王？我們可以從這個故事中學到什麼？這位萬王之王來到一個不歡迎祂的地方，為我們帶來永恆的平安。

解釋 EXPLANATION

1. 迎接君王 Reception of the King

當時群眾興奮地迎接耶穌這位君王。他們由耶穌的門徒所代表。路加告訴我們，耶穌仍在耶路撒冷外圍。我們讀到伯法其、伯大尼和橄欖山這些地方。他們都離耶路撒冷幾英里。在第 19 章的開頭，當耶穌經過耶利哥時，祂遇見了稅吏長撒該。因此，耶穌和祂的門徒是從東北面往耶路撒冷。當他們快要到達時，耶穌打發兩個門徒為祂預備一匹驢。在第 30-31 節中，耶穌給門徒指示，並向他們預告將會遇到的事情。30「你們往對面村子裡去，進去的時候，必看見一匹驢駒拴在那裡，是從來沒有人騎過的，可以解開牽來。31 若有人問為什麼解他，你們就說：『主要用他。』」事情正如主所說的那樣發生了。驢的主人可能認出這兩個門徒。因此，當他們提到「主」之時，他知道他們是指誰。耶穌騎上驢駒前往耶路撒冷，應驗了撒

迦利亞書 9:9 中預言 – 錫安的民哪，應當大大喜樂；耶路撒冷的民哪，應當歡呼。看哪，你的王來到你這裡！他是公義的，並且施行拯救，謙謙和和地騎著驢，就是騎著驢的駒子。先知發出預言的 500 年之後，彌賽亞 (就是救世主) 便來到。那幅畫面是君王凱旋而歸。民眾熱烈地迎接君王。撒迦利亞說這位君王將為祂的子民帶來公義和救恩。歷史背景告訴我們，在那時候，君王上戰場會騎馬。但是，他在太平時期則騎驢。耶穌來為祂的子民帶來平安。儘管這位君王是一個大能的戰士，但祂卻不是暴君。祂以愛和恩慈對待祂的子民。祂甚至默默地為我們受苦。那就是我們的主呼召我們效法的榜樣。彼得前書 2:21 說：你們蒙召原是為此；因基督也為你們受過苦，給你們留下榜樣，叫你們跟隨祂的腳蹤行。耶穌經歷了什麼苦難？請看第 23 節：他被罵不還口；受害不說威嚇的話，只將自己交託那按公義審判人的主。當時人們看到一個無辜的人被毆打、嘲笑、吐口水、並最終被釘在十字架上。他們不明白耶穌是為全人類的罪而受苦。祂謙卑自己到一個地步為我們而死。作為耶穌的跟隨者，我們就是要效法耶穌的謙卑榜樣。有時你的功勞沒有被認可。你被誤解和批評。人們在你背後說閒話甚至毀謗你。你會感到沮喪和憤怒。你向神求助。記住耶穌為你遭受的所有傷害。祂放棄了一切的榮耀，以致一無所有。如果你在受到不公平待遇時仍然以恩慈待人，對方會感到驚訝。你的見證可能會帶領他們認識耶穌。我們謙卑的君王騎著驢駒。這一隻小小的驢子從來沒有服務過任何人。但在那一天，它成為君王的交通工具。它不知道誰騎在它的背上。我們或許會認為我們在教堂內外所做的一切都沒有什麼特別貢獻。我們並沒有任何偉大的成就拯救人類，也不會有人記得我們的名字。但是神對我們的要求是忠心地完成祂託付給我們的任務。最重要的是，我們透過所做的事宣揚君王的名。我們吸引人們的注意：「看，這是我們的君王！」比如你在新聞中看到有些人向醫院捐贈口罩和手套，因為醫務人員迫切需要那些物資。一些顧客給餐館的侍應留下了巨額的小費。人們在養老院「領養」長輩，因為減低感染的原故沒有人能去探望他們。人們通過電腦的屏幕去關心他們不認識的老人。他們在這個艱難的時刻表現出同情心，顯示出神就是愛的源頭。你也可以向教會成員和鄰居分享神的愛。當耶穌接近耶路撒冷時，門徒們大聲向神讚美。38 節說：「奉主名來的王是應當稱頌的！在天上和有和平；在至高之處有榮光。」前面半節經文是引用自詩篇 118 篇。那是一篇感恩的詩，因為神將祂的子民從仇敵的手中拯救出來。它也是屬於所謂彌賽亞詩，因為它具有預言的含義。它指向舊約中以色列人等待的救主。因此門徒們宣布君王終於來了，那是很恰當的。下半句提到和平與榮耀使我們想起了耶穌出生那天晚上天使的歌聲。如路加福音 2:14 所記載，他們讚美神說：「在至高之處榮耀歸與神！在地上平安歸與他所喜悅的人！」這位君王來為人類帶來和平。但那並不是政治上的和平，雖然當時猶太人在羅馬的壓迫下。祂帶來的是人與神之間的和平。當人們接受這位君王進入心中，便可以與天父和好。這就是為什麼聖經中耶穌的一個頭銜是「和平的君」。今天，當我們迎接這位君王時，我們就成為和平之子。通過耶穌，我們與天父建立了和好的關係。我們也被差派去向那些不認識耶穌的人宣講平安的信息。這個世界上有許多因素會影響我們心中的平安，例如健康、經濟或是人際衝突。但是

人們需要平安的首要原因是因為他們遠離神。我們都是出生在敗壞世代中的罪人。人們需要的是將和平之王迎接到他們的心中。彌賽亞來了。但是祂不是猶太人所期待的救主。他們所期望的是一名將軍帶領他們推翻羅馬人。當耶穌不能滿足人們的期望時，祂就被厭棄了。就像你購買了一件產品，但它不能滿足你期望的功能，你便想要退貨。很諷刺的是，熱烈地迎接君王的人也是幾天後拒絕君王的同一批人。

2. 拒絕君王 Rejection of the King

在福音書中，拒絕君王的主要反對者是當時的宗教領袖。他們比我們在新聞中看到不與其他黨派人士和平共處的政客更糟！當門徒讚美神時，一些法利賽人表示蔑視。他們在第 39 節對耶穌說：...「夫子，責備你的門徒吧！」當人們在耶穌周圍蜂擁而至時，宗教領袖感到不安。耶穌受到人們的愛戴，因為祂行神蹟來幫助他們。耶穌也對社會上被排擠的人表示同情。但是祂揭開了宗教領袖的假冒為善。他們像是在做表演一樣。他們只在意吸引人們的注意。他們把人帶歪，而不是將人們引向神。當耶穌得到所有讚美時，他們就很高興。耶穌的回應肯定了祂配得一切的榮耀。請看第 40 節：耶穌說：「我告訴你們，若是他們閉口不說，這些石頭必要呼叫起來。」所有的被造之物，甚至是沒有生命的東西如石頭，都要向主發出讚美。如今，人們像任何世代的人一樣拒絕耶穌。他們褻瀆神的名。他們喜歡拿魔鬼來開玩笑。他們崇拜金錢、外貌和成功。但是，即使人們拒絕將榮耀歸給神，甚至羞辱神，但這絲毫不會減少神的榮耀。就像人們濫用一件產品，並不會破壞品牌的聲譽。無論人們是否敬拜神，神都會保留一切榮耀。法利賽人作為宗教領袖，代表整個國家拒絕君王。結果，神會審判猶太人。耶穌遠遠地看到耶路撒冷時，祂不禁哭起來了。請看第 42 節：...「巴不得你在這日子知道關係你平安的事；無奈這事現在是隱藏的，叫你的眼看不出來。」耶穌來是要使祂的子民得平安。祂也敦促他們要悔改並歸向神。但是他們拒絕了君王。因此他們唯有等候神的審判。於是，耶穌在第 43-44 節預言了這座城市及其居民將要面對的情況：43「因為日子將到，你的仇敵必築起土壘，周圍環繞你，四面困住你，44 並要掃滅你和你裡頭的兒女，連一塊石頭也不留在石頭上，因你不知道眷顧你的時候。」耶穌在說什麼？三十多年後的公元 70 年，所有的災難都成真了。一群猶太人在公元 66 年起義。他們取得了一些初步成功。但是，這些平民缺乏有效的領導、軍事訓練和武器。結果，由後來的皇帝提多統領的羅馬軍隊包圍了耶路撒冷。並持續圍困了大約四個月。部隊在這座城市周圍築起城牆，試圖餓死裡面的人。最終，羅馬人攻破了城市。凱撒大帝下令徹底摧毀一切，包括聖殿在內。士兵們因此挖起城市的地基。著名的猶太歷史學家約瑟夫 (Josephus) 記錄說，當時的破壞是如此徹底，人們可能會懷疑這個地方是否有人居住過。超過 100 萬人被屠殺，近 100 萬人被俘虜。對猶太人來說這是一次嚴厲的審判。耶穌哭泣是因為祂為子民將要經歷的苦難感到傷痛。他們不僅背叛當時的政權，他們也背叛神。他們頑梗的心並不是什麼新鮮的事情。自亞當夏娃以來，人們一直不服從神。第一對人類的夫婦違反了神明確的命令，吃了禁果。

因此，罪進入了世界。以色列人從埃及被救出來後不久，他們便向神發怨言。以色列的君王帶領他們的子民拜偶像，他們殺死了神派來責備他們的罪並警告他們將來審判的先知。因此，神允許外邦人侵入。死亡和被擄是神管教祂子民的方式。神一次又一次地給祂的兒女兩個選擇：悔改或審判。神差遣耶穌拯救祂的子民。但是他們拒絕了君王。他們甚至將祂釘在十字架上。宗教領袖以為他們已經除去了眼中釘。沒有人能想到君王藉著祂的死來成就和平。神對人類的信息從未改變。耶穌是得救的唯一途徑。那些拒絕祂的人最終將面對神永恆的審判。但是，神以寬容的心對待人們，等候他們回轉。使徒彼得在彼得後書 3:9 中說：**主所應許的尚未成就，有人以為他是耽延，其實不是耽延，乃是寬容你們，不願有一人沉淪，乃願人人都悔改。**這裡的上下文是關於耶穌的再來。許多基督徒想知道為什麼耶穌不早些回來。罪惡在世界上泛濫。無辜的人被有財有勢的人剝削。至今，信徒在許多國家都遭到壓迫和殺害。他們大聲疾呼求主伸張正義。耶穌給我們更多的時間向那些不認識祂的人分享福音。我們有些朋友和家人，以及我們的鄰居和同事尚未聽到這個好消息。你今天遇到的人明天可能就不在了。我們常常把宗教自由看為理所當然。如果你有留心的話，你應該注意到一些有權力的非信徒們試圖使真理滅聲。他們利用自己在政治舞台和娛樂界的影響力來攻擊我們的信仰。不要以為還有很多時間。今天就是接觸福音朋友的機會。

結論 CONCLUSION

這位萬王之王來到一個不歡迎祂的地方，為我們帶來永恆的平安。那天，耶穌坐上驢駒進入耶路撒冷。福音書告訴我們，當時正好碰上逾越節。這就解釋為什麼城裡擠滿了人。逾越節是猶太人必須回耶路撒冷慶祝的三個主要節期之一。當然，神的計劃絕非巧合。逾越節是記念神從埃及的奴役中拯救祂的子民。每個家庭都會宰一隻羊羔，並把動物的血塗在門框上。以色列人離開埃及的那天晚上，神去到每一家，要殺死長子和頭生的動物。當神看到房屋門框上的血之時，祂就越過那一家。那就是逾越節名字的起源。耶穌來是要應驗祂就是逾越節羔羊的預言。祂為我們流血，代替我們受罰。耶穌與門徒一起吃逾越節晚餐時，祂用葡萄汁代表祂的血。祂與那些相信祂的人建立了新約。在目前的形勢下，許多人的心中充滿恐懼。他們聽說過十字架的故事。他們需要轉向於這位君王，相信祂寶血的潔淨能力，才能得到祂的赦免。如此，他們就能享受神永恆的平安。