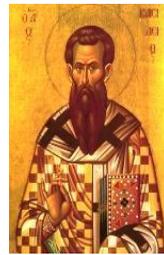


ST BASIL GREEK MELKITE CATHOLIC CHURCH
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THE PROPHECIES OF JESUS

SUNDAY 3RD AFTER THE EXALTATION OF THE CROSS
Saturday, October 5 & Sunday, October 6, 2019

WEEKLY SERVICES

Daily Liturgy: Monday-Friday at 8:30AM
Holy Liturgy: Saturday at 4:30PM, Sunday at 11:00AM
Matins/ Orthos: Every Sunday at 9:00AM
Holy Confession: Every Monday at 4-6PM
Vespers: Every Saturday at 3:00PM
Holy Rosary: Every Sunday at 10:30AM

SPEEDY RECOVERY

Please continue to pray for our convalescing friends, including Archdeacon George Yanni, Jordan Barahmeh, Michael Klockowski, Eugene Hutchinson, Maggy Attalah, Nancy Gazzal, Rose Pawlinga, Jean Benoit and Fouad Marji. Please notify Fr. Shofany in case of illness.

WEEKLY OFFERINGS: THANK YOU!

Weekly Collection September 28/29: \$ 1290.00
Fuel Offering: \$ 00.00
Cheese Sale: \$ 110.00
Memorial Offering: \$ 130.00

† MEMORIAL MASSES †

THIS SATURDAY, OCOTBER 5

† **William Chanatry, 1st Memorial Anniversary**, By his Wife and his Children

THIS SUNDAY, OCOTBER 6

† **Mae Raser, 11th Memorial Anniversary**, By Robert Lalli
† **Ronald Murad**, By Alex Murad

NEXT SATURDAY, OCOTBER 12

† **William Chanatry**, By Louis & Julie Shkane

NEXT SUNDAY OCTOBER 13

† **Ronald Murad**, By Alex Murad

* ANNOUNCEMENT *

The next Parish Pastoral Council meeting will be held on Mon October 7, 6:30 PM, Rectory Meeting Rm

THE OVERRIDING THEME OF THE GOSPEL of Luke, as we have seen, is that the Lord Jesus fulfills the prophecies written about the Messiah in the Old Testament. Luke emphasizes this teaching in his telling of the risen Christ's appearance to His disciples. In Lk 24 the Lord tells the disciples at Emmaus "...beginning at Moses and all the Prophets, He expounded to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself" (v.27). Luke then records how Jesus appeared to the disciples in Jerusalem. "Then He said to them, 'These are the words which I spoke to you while I was still with you, that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms concerning Me.' And He opened their understanding, that they might comprehend the Scriptures" (vv. 44, 45). But Jesus did not only fulfill the Scriptures concerning Himself, He also prophesied what would happen after His death and resurrection. When Jesus entered Jerusalem – an event we celebrate as joyful – Luke says that, "Now as He drew near, He saw the city and wept over it, saying, 'If you had known, even you, especially in this your day, the things that make for your peace! But now they are hidden from your eyes. For days will come upon you when your enemies will build an embankment around you, surround you and close you in on every side, and level you, and your children within you, to the ground; and they will not leave in you one stone upon another, because you did not know the time of your visitation'" (Lk 19:41-44). Jesus specifically prophesies the destruction of the temple, the center of Jewish worship: "Then, as some spoke of the temple, how it was adorned with beautiful stones and donations, He said, 'These things which you see—the days will come in which not one stone shall be left upon another that shall not be thrown down'" (Lk 21:5,6). These prophecies were to be fulfilled in the century that followed by the Roman army.

The Roman Occupation: Much of history throughout the world can be summarized as larger states gobbling up their smaller neighbors. In the Middle East the fourth century BC saw Alexander the Great conquer much of the ancient world, including the Holy Land. The Jewish territories were allowed a certain autonomy under their new masters for over 150 years. Then, in the second century BC, the drive to impose Greek culture and customs on all their dependents saw Judaism prohibited and the temple desecrated. The Jews revolted and, in 164 BC under the leadership of the Maccabees, the Jews seized Jerusalem and purified the temple, ushering in a period of Jewish independence. To this day Jews celebrate this restoration on the feast of Hannukah.

The next century saw Rome become the dominant power in the area. The Jewish kingdom became dependent on the Romans who ruled Syria. An abortive revolt was crushed in 40 BC and the Holy Land became a Roman province.

In 37 BC Rome appointed Herod the Great, son of an Edumean proselyte, as king of Judaea. A great admirer of Greco-Roman culture, Herod built classical cities and fortresses in his kingdom. He also enlarged and adorned the Jerusalem temple, giving it the form it had during Christ's lifetime.

When Herod died in 4 BC, Rome took direct control of Judea, appointing a Roman procurator as chief administrator. This prompted the rise of several abortive Jewish independence movements. Jesus' disciple Simon the Zealot – and some say Judas Iscariot as well – were drawn from these movements. After several years of sporadic violence, a full-scale revolt erupted in AD 66. The Romans crushed it and, in AD 70, they razed Jerusalem to the ground. According to the contemporary Jewish historian Josephus, hundreds of thousands of Jews perished or were sold into slavery. The temple was destroyed, and its treasures taken to Rome as booty. (*OctLeaflets*2019)