

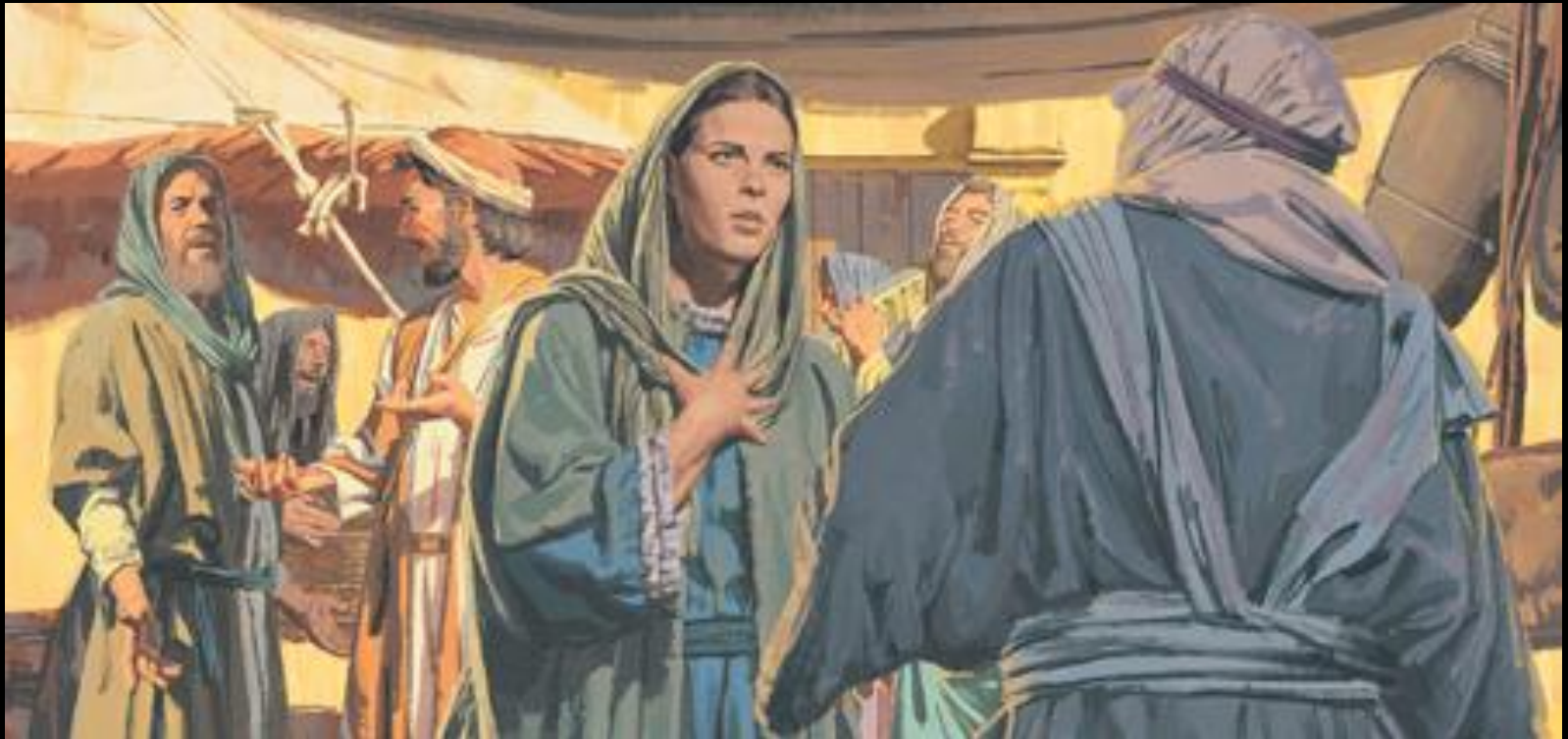
# UNLOCKING SCRIPTURE

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<sup>41</sup> Now every year his parents went to Jerusalem for the festival of the Passover. <sup>42</sup> And when he was twelve years old, they went up as usual for the festival.

<sup>43</sup>When the festival was ended and they started to return, the boy Jesus stayed behind in Jerusalem, but his parents did not know it.<sup>44</sup> Assuming that he was in the group of travelers, they went a day's journey. Then they started to look for him among their relatives and friends.<sup>45</sup> When they did not find him, they returned to Jerusalem to search for him.



<sup>46</sup> After three days they found him in the temple, sitting among the teachers, listening to them and asking them questions.<sup>47</sup> And all who heard him were amazed at his understanding and his answers.





<sup>48</sup>When his parents saw him they were astonished; and his mother said to him, "Child, why have you treated us like this? Look, your father and I have been searching for you in great anxiety."<sup>49</sup> He said to them, "Why were you searching for me? Did you not know that I must be in my Father's house?"<sup>50</sup> But they did not understand what he said to them.

<sup>51</sup> Then he went down with them and came to Nazareth, and was obedient to them. His mother treasured all these things in her heart.<sup>52</sup> And Jesus increased in wisdom and in years, and in divine and human favor.



The Finding of  
the Saviour  
in the Temple  
WILLIAM HOLMAN HUNT  
1854

# The Boy Jesus in the Temple ~ Luke 2:41-52

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For each of the characters in the story, describe what each saw, heard, said and did.

Crowd



Mary and Joseph

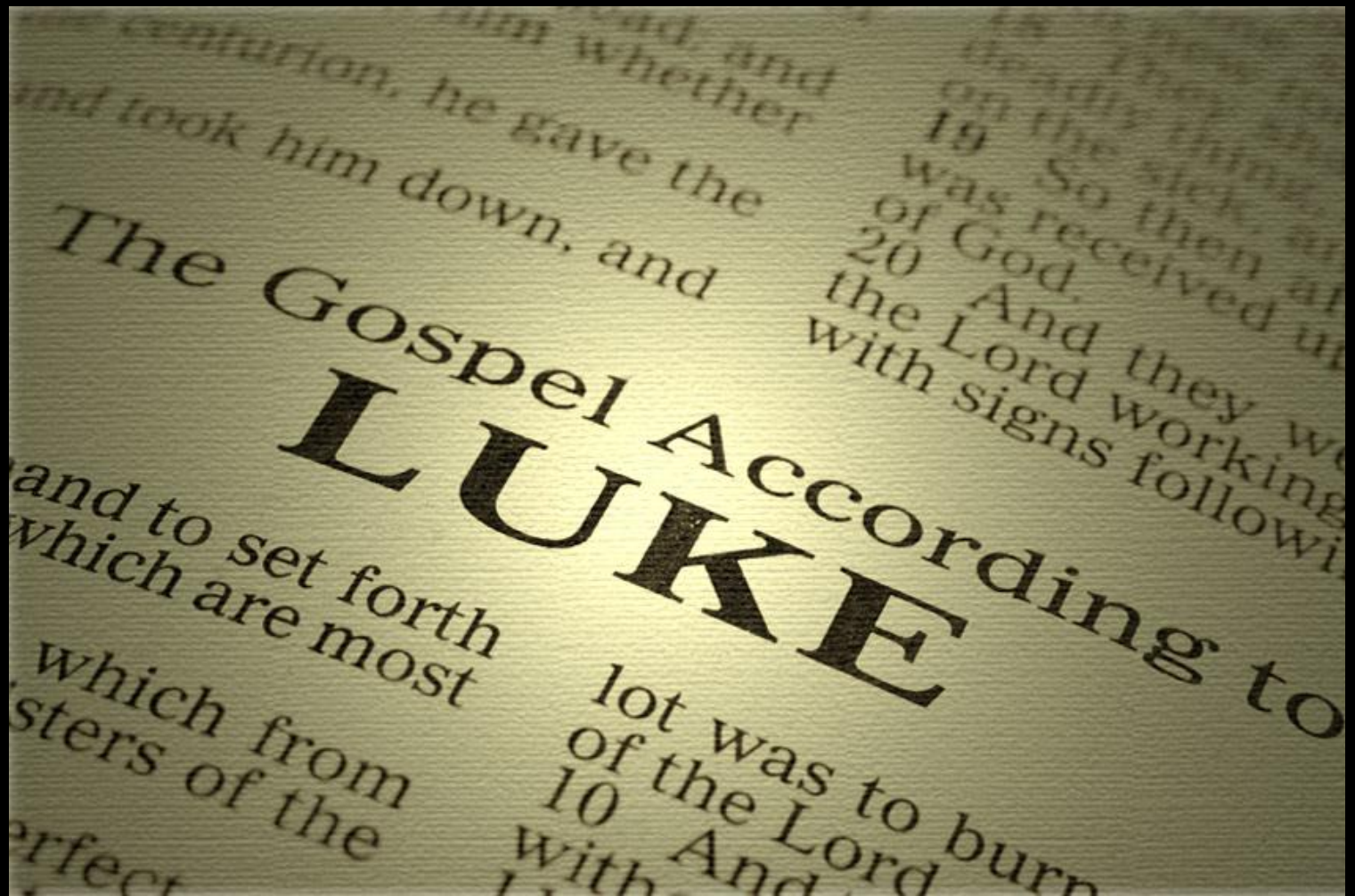
Jesus





**What did Joseph and Mary say to each other when Jesus had gone to bed?**

**What were Mary and Joseph thinking when they finally found Jesus?**



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# MAPA DAS IGREJAS PRIMITIVAS



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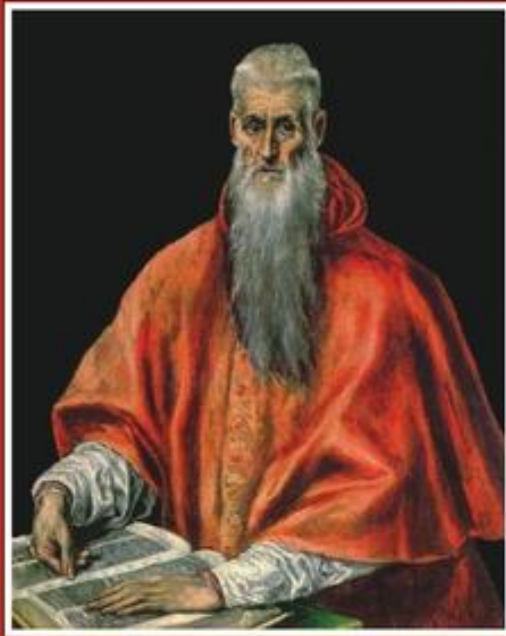
# YOUR TASK...

(you have 20 mins)

1. Find your group members using the coloured dots on your books.
2. Divide up the reading from pages 9-12 amongst the group.
3. Individually read through your part of the information and take notes of important information.
4. Summarise your new knowledge with your team.



Study  
Hardback



# The New Jerome Biblical Commentary

EDITED BY

RAYMOND E. BROWN, S.S.

JOSEPH A. FITZMYER, S.J.

ROLAND E. MURPHY, O.C.A.R.M.

B L O O M S B U R Y



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## Theological Background

Enter a search term to view theological background details.

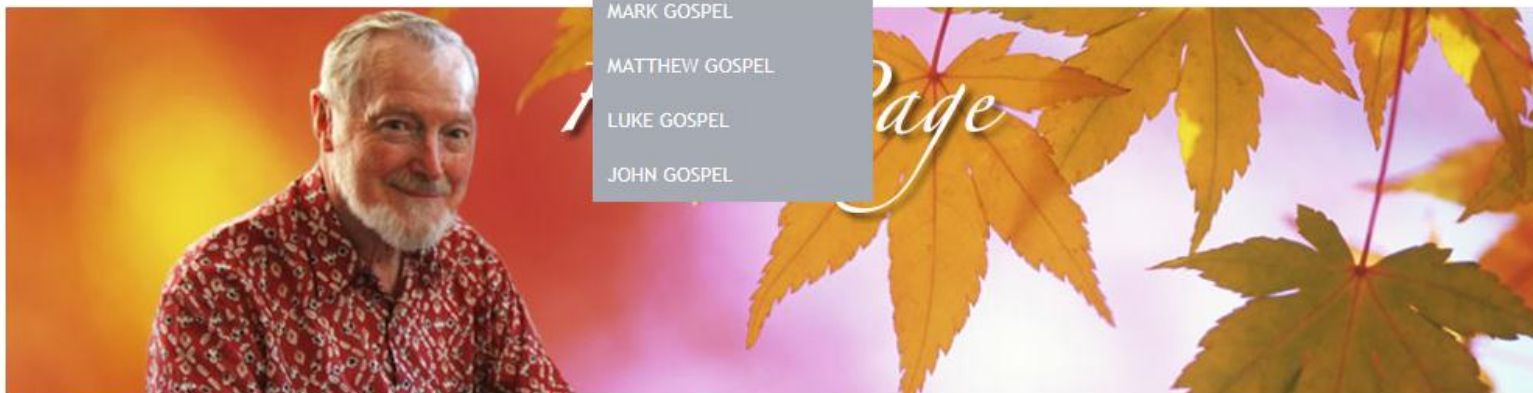
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## Home Page

## Welcome



Welcome to John McKinnon's website.

We hope that the resources provided here will be of help in your Faith and spiritual journey.

### Homilies

You may be interested also to read homilies given in previous years by Fr John on the theme of this Sunday's Gospel.

Go to the HOMILIES menu at the top of the screen, choose the relevant year, then select the liturgical season [listed at the left of the next screen], and then click on the homily from the list of Sundays that will appear at the right hand side of the screen.

### News

[Link to Fr John McKinnon's interview by ABC on the Royal Commission on sexual abuse](#)

John McKinnon's Sunday Gospel Reflections of Year A, B and C in video on [Vimeo](#) are now completed.

## 26<sup>th</sup> July 2015

### 17<sup>th</sup> Sunday in Ordinary Time Year B

[17th Sunday Year B](#)

Gospel Reflection

*Where did the text take place?*

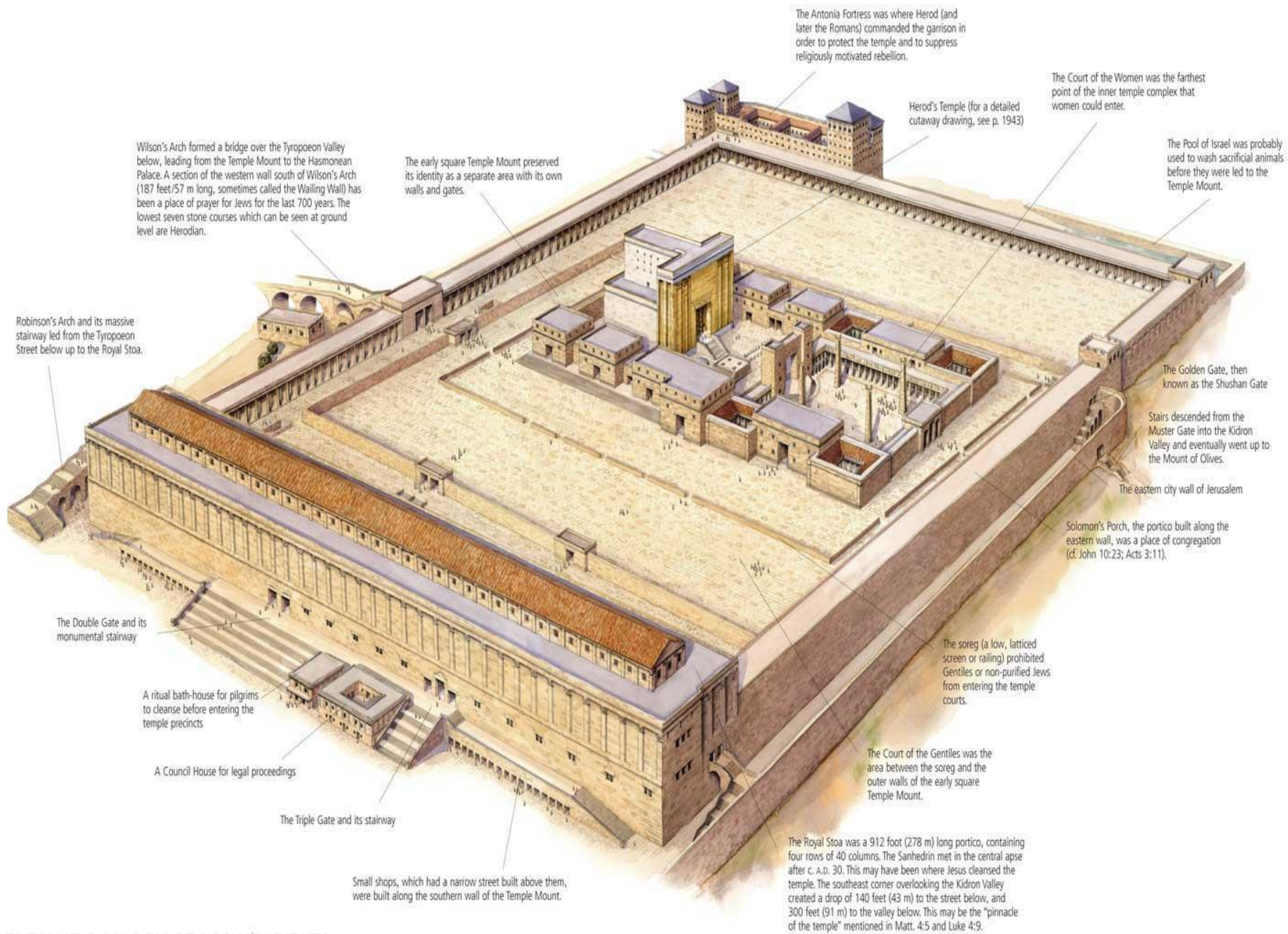


# Jerusalem in the Time of Jesus









The Antonia Fortress was where Herod (and later the Romans) commanded the garrison in order to protect the temple and to suppress religiously motivated rebellion.

The Court of the Women was the farthest point of the inner temple complex that women could enter.

Herod's Temple (for a detailed cutaway drawing, see p. 1943)

The Pool of Israel was probably used to wash sacrificial animals before they were led to the Temple Mount.

Wilson's Arch formed a bridge over the Tyropoeon Valley below, leading from the Temple Mount to the Hasmonean Palace. A section of the western wall south of Wilson's Arch (187 feet/57 m long, sometimes called the Wailing Wall) has been a place of prayer for Jews for the last 700 years. The lowest seven stone courses which can be seen at ground level are Herodian.

The early square Temple Mount preserved its identity as a separate area with its own walls and gates.

The Golden Gate, then known as the Shushan Gate

Stairs descended from the Muster Gate into the Kidron Valley and eventually went up to the Mount of Olives.

The eastern city wall of Jerusalem

Solomon's Porch, the portico built along the eastern wall, was a place of congregation (cf. John 10:23; Acts 3:11).

Robinson's Arch and its massive stairway led from the Tyropoeon Street below up to the Royal Stoa.

The soleg (a low, latticed screen or railing) prohibited Gentiles or non-purified Jews from entering the temple courts.

The Double Gate and its monumental stairway

The Court of the Gentiles was the area between the soleg and the outer walls of the early square Temple Mount.

A ritual bath-house for pilgrims to cleanse before entering the temple precincts

The Royal Stoa was a 912 foot (278 m) long portico, containing four rows of 40 columns. The Sanhedrin met in the central apse after c. A.D. 30. This may have been where Jesus cleansed the temple. The southeast corner overlooking the Kidron Valley created a drop of 140 feet (43 m) to the street below, and 300 feet (91 m) to the valley below. This may be the "pinnacle of the temple" mentioned in Matt. 4:5 and Luke 4:9.

A Council House for legal proceedings

The Triple Gate and its stairway

Small shops, which had a narrow street built above them, were built along the southern wall of the Temple Mount.





# THE JEWISH TEMPLE APP

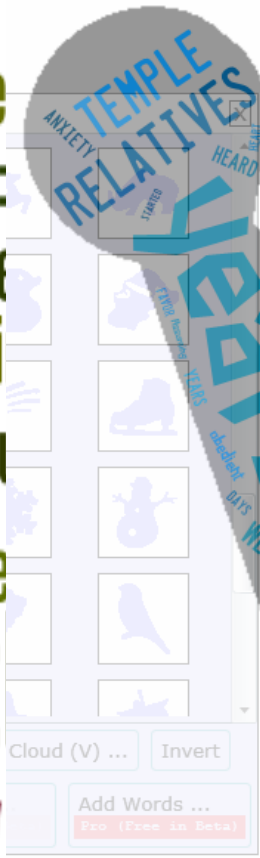


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