

betrayed David, so Judas betrayed the Son of David.

This use of the term “fulfilled” may sound odd to modern western people, but it would not have sounded odd to first century Jews. It was a form of Bible interpretation called “midrash” that helped Jews interpret current events in light of Scripture.

### **News:**

Potluck next Sunday, June 16, after A.M. Services.

The Morenci church of Christ plans to appoint elders on Monday, June 10 at 6:00 P.M. at the Morenci church building.

Please continue to pray for Tatyana’s daughter Olga who is undergoing treatments for cancer.

### **Prayer List:**

**Healing:** Jerry Robinson’s daughter Christie, Jerry Robinson’s mother Norma. Mike and Sandy Cavazos, Ben Atchley, Faye Atchley, Nicolas and Annie Self, Douglas and Jonda Gardner, Dave Morse, Richard Tuey. **Travels:** Tatyana Knowlton, John and Sharon Cunningham.

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<http://saffordchurchofchrist.org>



# Safford Church of Christ

3888 S Hwy 191, Safford, AZ 85546

9 June 2013

## Sermon Topics

**A.M.: God’s Gift to Mankind**

Romans 6:23

**P.M.: Judgment on Samaria & Judah**

Isaiah 28

Pulpit Evangelist

Ken Knowlton: 428-5974

Elders

Ben Atchley: 428-2246

Greg Briggs: 428-8756

John Cunningham: 428-0895

## Services

Sunday Bible Class	10:00 A.M.
Sunday Morning Worship	11:00 A.M.
Sunday Evening Worship	6:30 P.M.
Wednesday Evening Class	6:30 P.M.
Thursday Ladies Bible Class	10:00 A.M.

## The King of Glory Comes In

Miles Custis, Bible Study Magazine, March/April 2013

Psalm 24 is a temple entry psalm that spells out the requirements for entering God’s temple. What are these requirements (24:3-4)? What does it mean to have “clean hands and a pure heart?” Would you describe yourself this way? What actions can you take to ensure that you align with this description?

The psalmist begins by pointing out that the entire world belongs to the Lord (24:1-2). Given this, why does the psalm emphasize going to the temple? What is the relationship between ascending the “hill of the Lord” and seeking the face of God (24:3, 6)? How was Christ’s work as the “great high priest” made it possible for us to enter into God’s presence (see Hebrews 9:11-14)?

Psalm 24:7-10 describes a procession where God’s presence – most

likely symbolized by the ark of the covenant – enters the temple. The ark was a golden chest that represented God’s throne (Exodus 25:10-22). How does the psalmist describe God in Psalm 24:7-10? What was the effect for the ancient Israelites of seeing a representation of God’s presence entering the temple?

How do you experience God’s presence in your life? As believers today, we are described as God’s temple with the Holy Spirit dwelling in us (see 1 Corinthians 3:16-17). How does this influence the way we read this psalm? How does this awareness affect the way you read the requirements of temple entry (Psalm 24:4)?

For other temple entry psalms, read Psalms 15, 26, 101 and 118. What do these psalms say about the presence of God? If we hope to be in God’s presence, how should we act? In light of Christ’s presence, how should we act? In light of Christ’s presence in believers (Galatians 2:20), what steps can you take today to acknowledge God’s presence?

## Old Testament Prophecy in the New Testament

We have been talking a lot in our classes about fulfilled prophecy. We have had some discussions on Wednesdays (and sometimes even Sunday evenings) about how the New Testament writers used the Old Testament. It’s really a big topic – more than should be covered in a bulletin article; but we can present a little spin-off article. For fuller treatments, we suggest you make a point of attending the Sunday evening and Wednesday services.

Below is an article from Greg Boyd’s blog [reknew.org](http://reknew.org). It specifically treats in brief the way New Testament writers applied the Old Testament to Judas Iscariot.

### How did Judas Iscariot Fulfill Prophecy?

By: Greg Boyd

“I am not speaking of you all; I know whom I have chosen. But it is to fulfill the scripture, ‘The one who ate my bread has lifted his heel against me.’ I tell you this now, before it occurs, so that when it does

occur, you may believe that I am he.” Jesus prays to the Father, “I guard them [my disciples] and not one of them was lost except the one destined to be lost, so that the scripture might be fulfilled.”

This verse reveals that by the time Jesus made this statement Judas was “destined to be lost.” But neither this nor any other verse states when Judas became “destined” to be lost. I see no reason to think it was prior to the time when Judas, of his own free volition, irrevocably resolved it in his heart to turn against God. Scripture teaches us that there is a point when God sees that it is useless to strive with people any longer. He thus withdraws his Spirit from these people, hardens their heart, and determines their destiny (e.g. Gen. 6:3; Rom. 1:24–27). When this occurs the only remaining question is how God can strategically use the wickedness of these people to further his divine plans.

By virtue of his own wickedness Judas had apparently put himself in this position. The fact that Judas’ betrayal fulfilled scripture does not mean that he was the one who had to fulfill scripture.

In fact, it doesn’t seem that anyone had to betray Jesus to “fulfill” Scripture. The passage that Judas “fulfills” is Psalm 41:9, in which David complains that a “close friend” who “shared my bread” has “lifted up his heel against me.” There is clearly nothing predictive about this passage. If no one had betrayed Jesus, no one would be sitting around wondering why Psalm 41:9 wasn’t “fulfilled.” Consider that in the previous sentence David complained that people were saying he was going to die from a “vile disease” (41:8). People never said this about Jesus, yet no one worries that Psalm 41:8 wasn’t “fulfilled.”

When Jesus (or a Gospel author) says that an event “fulfills” an Old Testament passage, they don’t necessarily mean that the event was predicted by the Old Testament and that the event had to occur. What they often mean is simply that the event illustrates in a superlative way a principle found in the Old Testament passage. The event didn’t have to occur, but once it occurs, or once it becomes certain to occur, it takes on retroactive significance by being interpreted through the lens of an Old Testament passage. Judas’ betrayal of Jesus thus “fulfills” Psalm 41:9 in the sense that it is the supreme illustration of a betrayal of God’s servant. As a friend