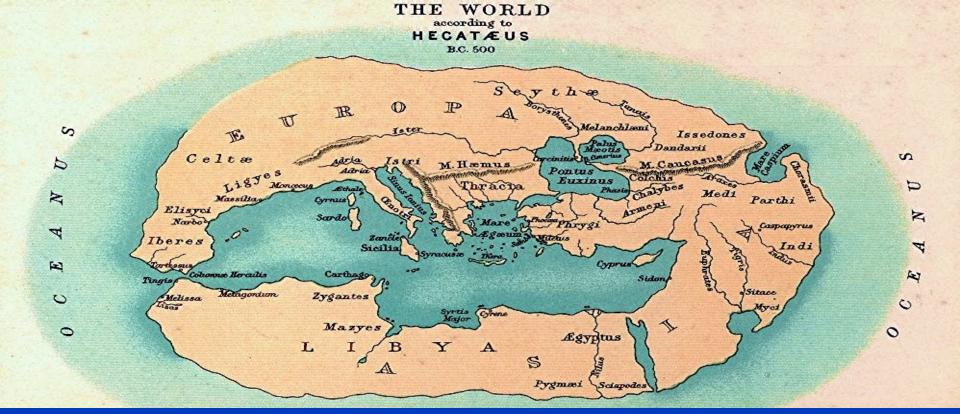


- Jerusalem remains the spiritual center of the Earth on into the Millennium, and later the New Heavens and Earth
- The world was aware of the Judeans, and the Judeans aware of the world
- Zechariah's era, around 500 B.C., was the context for his prophecies and for his readers to picture the End Times



- Greece the time of intellectual awakening
- Persian Empire at its peak
- > India, Buddhism was emerging, Hinduism evolving
- China, great thinkers like Confucius were active
- Europe, still mostly tribal, some emerging powers
- Africa, Kingdom of Kush thriving along the Nile



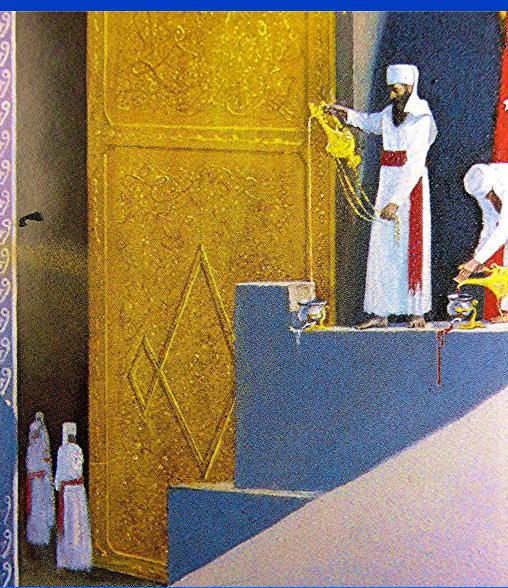
- The general focus after vs. 14 is on Jerusalem's, Judah's, and the nations' futures
- Yehoveh as the warrior God has been the focus; it now becomes Yehoveh as the political King of the earth
- > A metaphor is an approximation, not a synonym
- In the final verses, holiness becomes the all-pervading condition of Jerusalem, some extended to the nations



- Conversion to Christianity?
- Plague of 14:12 extends to animals in 14:15
- > These are animals used in military operations
- Vs. implies that all heathens will turn to God
- What is said is that there is to be a pilgrimage to Jerusalem (the Millennial Temple) by reps of all the nations on the occasion of Sukkot

- Sukkot the last and final of the 7 biblical feasts to be prophetically fulfilled by Yeshua
- A main purpose of Sukkot is to beseech God for rain
- Vs. 18, same issue but Egypt is singled out
- Basically 2 categories of people will exist during the Millennium: those returned in glorified bodies, and those regular humans who have yet to die

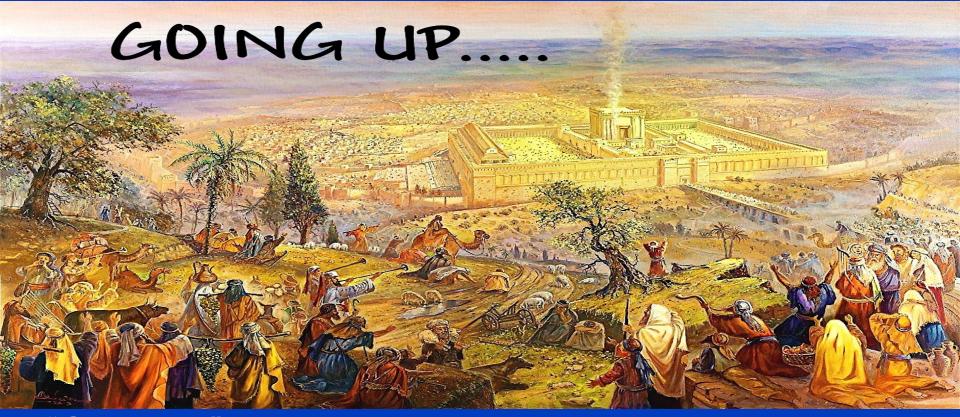
WATER LIBATION CEREMONY



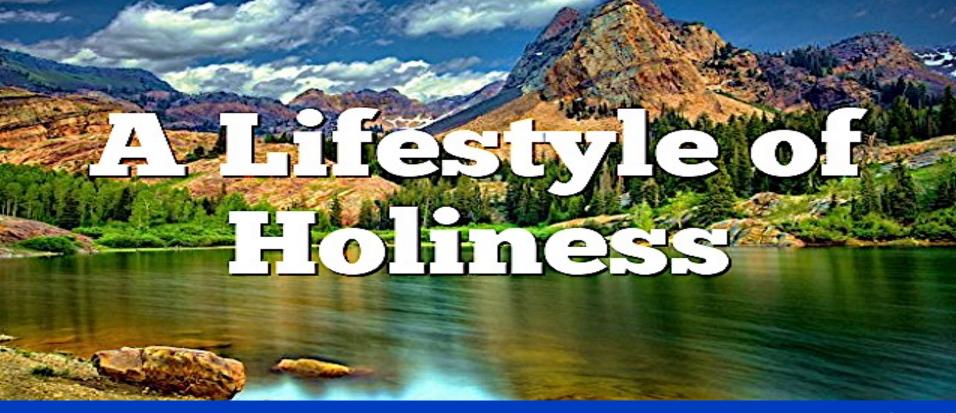
EGYPT: THE SPECIAL CASE



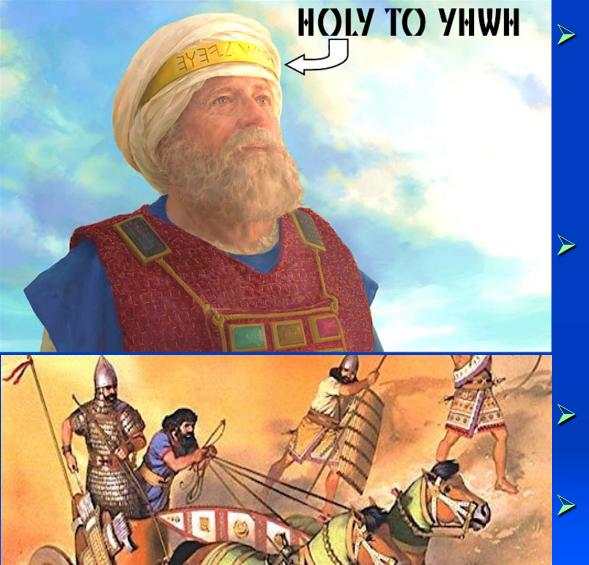
- Many scenarios about Egypt that are both positive and negative towards Israel
- Egypt did not depend on rain, but rather on the Nile for water
- Areas in Mesopotamia around Tigris and Euphrates were similar
- So, Egypt represents a "type"
- All nations, regardless of water source, would be affected if they didn't observe Sukkot



- "Going up" is meant in a ritualistic sense
- Zechariah is highlighting the universal nature of God's rules
- \triangleright Romans 2:12 16 and 3:19 23
- ➤ Matthew 5:17 19 Perhaps the most plain and explicit in the Bible about our duty to obey The Law



- Holiness in the Millennial era will pervade every thing in life
- Qodesh = holy
- It was understood that there was a large distinction between common and holy
- The usually expected "holy things" are mostly assigned to objects and items that concern the Priesthood and the Temple



- First 8 chapters make a connection between priests and removing peoples' sins
- The distinction between holy and common, sacred and profane evaporates
- Common things will be made holy
- Horses are used only for war
- High Priests have bells on their garment

FROM COMMON TO SACRED

- > *Sir* = pots
- 2 categories:
 1) sacred as used in the Temple
 2) common as for cooking food
- Some ancient cooking pots have been found with the word "holy" on them
- Canaanite is often used as a nasty epithet
- Here, it probably means various non-Israelite ethnic groups

