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Box 17, Folder 18 - "The Pharisees" (E.M.S.?)

Edwin Mortimer Standing

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Beings on a hogher plane

The study of the Law endowed them with such sacredness and sanctity that they loved to be reagrded as beings on a higher plane.

That is why they loved to be regarded as worthy of the best places in the synagogues . slaams in the market place and so forth

THEIR AUTHORITY/SELF ASSUMED

They devloped the Mosaic Law into all srtos of minute regulations that had nothing to do with its original intentions. The buwilt up the idea of holiness as the carrying out of scores of minute regulations with regard to the Sabbath, and Fasting and Tithes and ritual washings. So many that it became a full time job to observe them all -- and quite impossible for the ordinary man in the street and home to carry out.

WHAT THEIR POPULARDTY RESTED ON

Their whole position rested on the grapulosity of and superstiotion of the pople and on the desire of the people to find some true leaders in the religious life when the priests had become too worldy to be their spiritula guides. No one would ever dream of going to one of the priests on a matter of conscience. That was the Job of the scribes and phaisees.

THE BOPLE ON THE WOLE WERE GOOD AND SINCERE IN THEIR RETAILING AND FELT THE NEED TO ADMIRE SOME (REPUTED at any rate -) models of learning a nd piety. They knew no better AND TOOK THE HUSK BECAUSE THERE WAS NOWHERE THE KERNEL OF RELIGION TO BE SEEN OR HEARD. THERE WAS IN THE MINDS AND HEARTS OF THE COMMON PEOPLE A YEARNING AND A LONGING FOR TRUE RELIGION: IT WAS LIKE A VAUUM THAT HAD TO BE FILLED SOMEHOW: AND UP TO THE TIME OF Jesus jesus it was filled with the best that they could find in their environment.

On the Mosic precepts they multiplied glosses and opinions . The Commandment Thou shalt keep holy the Sabbath had givne rise to entire volumes of commentatires . For instrace they gravely asked if one had the right to eat an egg the greater part of which had issued from the hen beofre the second star appeared, for if so the chicken had broken the Sabbath bylaying . Another rabbinical treatise said it was as seriosu to dquash a flea on the sabbath as kill a camel . THE LETTER KILLS; THE SPIRIT GIVETH LIFE THEY WERE an exclusive society (like the Masons within Jewry They took a sort of vow . Each member in the preence of three others promised to remain true to the rules of the brotherhood. A vow to abstain from anything that upon which tithes had not been paid . Placed an irresistible barrier between them and the rest of the people Anyone who has aken upon himself to be trustworthy is bound to tithe all he eats or sells or recieves. He cannot be the guest of the common people . The Pahiresse's were cut off not only from the Gentile world but also from the bulk of their own posopl . We can understand how shocked they were when Jesus ate with publicans and sinners every morsel he ate was ritually impure THE INFLUENCE OVER THE PEOPLE DUE to twothings I) they maintained old customs 2) tookreligion seriously 2) Took Religion seriously They impressed the people . the maintanance of the putiry laws involved contibal self restraint. They fasted and prayed (AND M ADE NO SECRET OF IT) The sect , though mocked by some inspired respect and even awe in the untutored crowd . The Ph. created public opnion and swayed the populace. They were

Their enmity

They as much as Caiaphas and his priests encompassed the death of Jesus: they pursued Christ in Galilee, opposed him in Judea; surrounded him with cunning, craft, envy and hatred behrougout his ministry they showed themselves his implacable foes; they mocked him in his death agony on the cross.... were it not for the malign influec of the Scribes and Phaisees Isreal moght never have rejected its Messiah.

THEY WERE LAY FOLK

THE FIRST STRIKIN FACT ABOUT THE S and P is that they ww er lay folk

The Scribes regards the priest hood as a divenly instuted but considered the present holders of that office as shaemfully lax and unorthodox.

HOW THEY STARTED

After fourteen centuries the alaw of Moses neede adjustment to vastly different circumstances. The priests did not help and so a self appointed class of lawyers grewup ----to interpret the law of Moses to modern times -- gained an ever increaing authority. It was a good thing to start with

REVERENCE FROM THE PEOPLE

These rabbis claimed an extraoridnary reverence and respect from the pople. the very tile rabbi means My Lord (The signs of respect towards your rabbi is next to your revernec for God takes precedence over your respect for your father .

THEIR JOB

First. To study and develop the theiry of the Law Second To teach these regulations to the people Third Thye had to maintain the carr ing out of the law to the people. The formed Courts of "aw

sound as the other "

There was a gasp of wonder, surprise and joy from the crowd as the ast nished beggar placed his healed right hand next to his good left hand a compared them. Buthteh thePharisees looked on in stony silence. Whether old acob was cured or not was a mather of compete indifference to them. They had only brought him into the affair as a sort of decoy. Many in the corwd came up to Jacob and concartulated him and there was such a hubbub of excited voices that hardly anyone heard the concluding benediction, which the offcitating rabbi pronounced at a sign from Abner.

As the sacristan put the scrolls in the Arka and locked it up and put the cushions away in a cupboard and prepared to lock up the synagogue he muttered to himself. "well it's a queer world this is.' You never know aht is going to happen next "

Charises.

The fundamental idea was that beside the written law there
was an oral law to go with it and comp; ete it ded had given
to Moses coral regulations to go with the law the was reveal
ed to him. This law was supposed to have been handed on
to Joshua, then to the elders, the prophets and then to
the men of the synagogues. These prohibitions were added in
order to assist the Jewish people from resisting temptation s
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treated men like children formaliszing the minutest particul
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2345x. Some of them - taken by themselves - might seem reaso
hab le enough but the sting of them consisted in their aggte
regate number, which would have the tendency to quench fervo
our and freshness in religion.

They formed a sort of society to carry out these regulations: those amongst the middle and loweer classed who were not members were called the wVulgar " or the people of the land". Each member promised - in the presence of three other members - that he would remain true of the laws of the associtaion

CLEAN AND UNCLEAN .

Some of the most important regulations concerned what we things were to be regarded as clean or unclean . Their origin might have been symbolical , sanitary m religious or fanciful ofr conventional . Every unclean person was cut off from participation in almost every religious **EXEMPTY** privileges .

This could be done by <u>eating</u> or <u>touching</u> what was nolean, defiling the sanctuary of Jehovah.

e.g. anything slaughtered by a heathen should be deemed unfit to be eaten, like onw who had died of itself, and to carry such a carcase wulf pollute.

The pharasees were not rich and degenerate in a wolrdly sense. lived frugally (Josepheus).

Many hypocrites amongst them, but one could not use the wordk in its presnetn sense with regard to the body as a whole, "The most intense formalists that the world has ever known "Our Lord said they made the word of God of none effect by their traditions"

Some of the prohibtions were at variance with true relig-

There was a strong spirit of prosyletism amongst them at the time of Christ .(Math XXIII I5)This was an indirect preparation for the coming of St Paul who was also a Phaisee and very keen on ,making converts .Great discussions of theology and religion were aell known at that time amongst the 'ews - many of whom welcomed a relgion which was more spiritual and released them form the "bondagy" of the law .

Phanisch?

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Makews Pasphees

O 1. "22. Behald a vivani shall Conceine. 15 VII. 14

Born at Bethahem. in Julah Michae V. 2. "aw Thou Bethahem - - -

I calus hum aut i Egypor. Osea. XI. i

(a) The haute called a Novgaren?

Deremah XXXI, 15

Voece cyng m midleness Sauch. XI. 3

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MH 21- 9 Gralm CVII 26 Benediks zu venil. 21. -13 Sach 14 A Den of Mulles, Jeremuch. VII. 16 21-16 Storamach (a 6 Son y Dame)
(It centren)
(See Mannelma & 1719) 21 _ 42-16 Podem CXVII 22 The Corner Stone rejected Mt 24- 15 Desalation & abomination Dæmil 1x 27 Lally Vinedoms 9,24 - 29. 1s. XIII: Egekul XXII. 7 Jaco II 10 III 15 The sur small fall elt

Mtt. 24 - 3-15 (19) Goral preached are what word. Mt 26 _ 31 I will smile Coshibero -Vene 31 guch XIII T (South Our hard WITT. 27 -9 The took in 30 pains y solver Solver -Combination of Jerenich XXX IT 7-9 Hall & Zach. X1-12-13 Mt 27 - 35 Durided his Samuet B XXF19 (Olso Suffering Servent ! Podu XXI. 9. "het tus God years Item! · Vers 16 42 Wisdom II 18 God mil lake care of him

Mall-27 - V. 46 Bolm XXI - 2 My god! Why hart than for sake me