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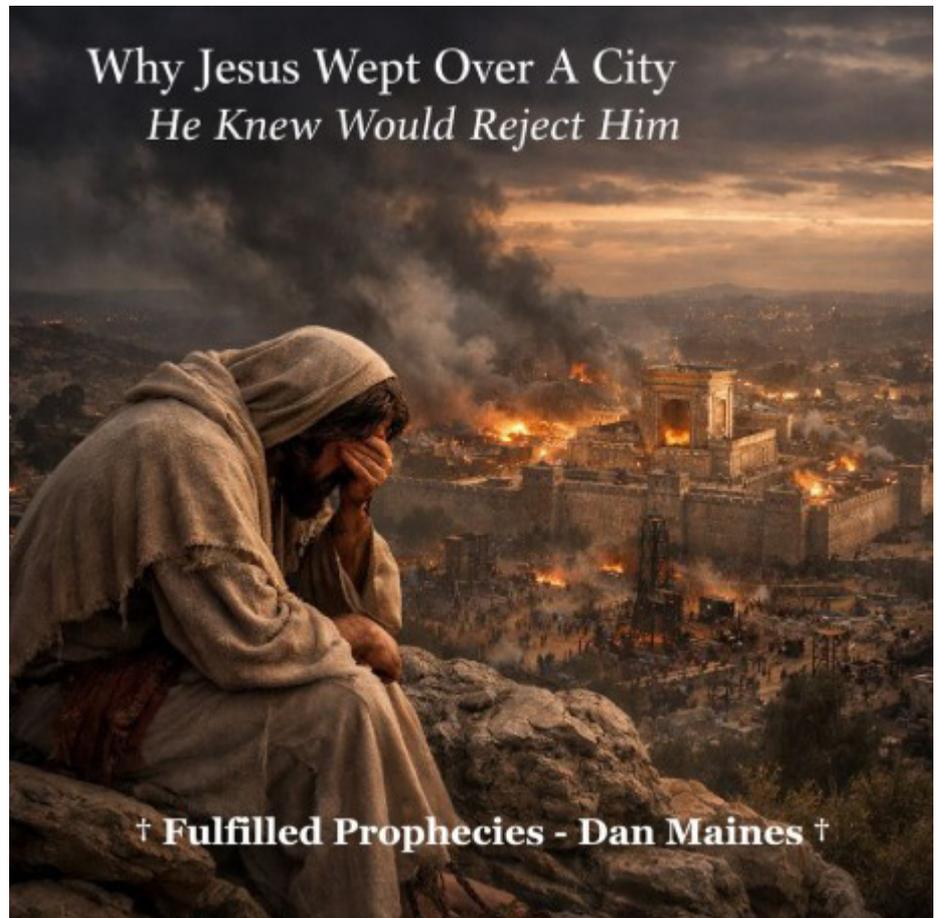
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**Why Jesus Wept
Over A City He
Knew Would
Reject Him**



By Dan Maines

Why Jesus Wept Over A City He Knew Would Reject Him

Introduction

† Jesus did not weep because His mission failed, it didn't. (John 18:36)

† He wept because covenant love grieves even when judgment is certain. (Isaiah 63:9)

† Fulfilled theology doesn't remove emotion, it explains it. (Luke 24:44)

† Judgment and love are never opposites in Scripture, they work together within covenant faithfulness. (Psalm 89:14)

† Throughout the prophets, God announces certain judgment while expressing grief, sorrow and certainty coexist. (Jeremiah 9:1; Isaiah 22:4)

Luke 19:41-44

Luke 19:41

When He approached Jerusalem, He saw the city and wept over it,

† Jesus wept over Jerusalem knowing exactly what would happen, not because He hoped it wouldn't. (John 13:1)

† This is covenant compassion, not failed expectation. (Psalm 78:40)

† The tears reveal God's heart toward His people even when judgment is deserved. (Hosea 11:8)

† Prophetic weeping appears when covenant judgment is imminent, confirming this is faithfulness, not weakness. (Jeremiah 13:17)

Luke 19:42

saying, "If you had known on this day, even you, the conditions for peace! But now they have been hidden from your eyes.

† Peace was genuinely offered through Christ, not hypothetically. (John 14:27)

† Their blindness was covenantal judgment, not absence of divine love. (Isaiah 29:10)

† God's compassion doesn't cancel accountability. (Proverbs 1:24-26)

† The hiding of peace aligns with covenant warnings that rejection would result in judicial blindness. (Deuteronomy 29:4)

Luke 19:43

For the days will come upon you when your enemies will put up

a barricade against you, and surround you and hem you in on every side,

† Jesus precisely described Roman siege warfare before it occurred. (Micah 3:12)

† This was prophetic certainty, not emotional guesswork. (Isaiah 46:10)

† Love warned clearly before judgment arrived. (Ezekiel 33:11)

† The language mirrors covenant curse descriptions promised under the Law for persistent rebellion. (Leviticus 26:25)

Luke 19:44

and they will level you to the ground, and throw down your children within you, and they will not leave in you one stone upon another, because you did not recognize the time of your visitation."

† Judgment came because they rejected their visitation, not because God lacked mercy. (Acts 13:46)

† The destruction was covenantal, judicial, and measured. (Lamentations 2:8)

† Jesus' tears show righteous judgment is never cold or detached. (Hebrews 4:15)

† The cause is stated, they did not know the time of their visitation, confirming accountability. (Luke 1:68)

† Jesus didn't weep because He expected Jerusalem to repent, He wept because He loved her while knowing she wouldn't. (Matthew 23:37)

† Covenant love grieves sin's outcome without negating justice. (Psalm 103:8-10)

† This answers the emotional objection that judgment contradicts love, it doesn't. (Romans 2:4-5)

† Fulfilled judgment confirms Jesus spoke truthfully and lovingly at the same time. (Revelation 1:1)

Historical References

† Josephus records the siege as Jesus described, including encirclement, famine, and devastation. (Josephus, Wars of the Jews, Book 5)

† Eusebius affirmed Christ's warnings were fulfilled within that generation. (Eusebius, Ecclesiastical History, Book 3)

† Tertullian connected Jerusalem's fall to rejecting Christ and covenant judgment. (Tertullian, Apology, Chapter 21)

† These writers confirm historical fulfillment without denying Christ's compassion. (Luke 21:20-22)

How It Applies To Us Today

† Fulfilled judgment proves God keeps His word in both mercy and justice. (Numbers 23:19)

† We can trust His compassion even when discipline is involved. (Proverbs 3:11-12)

† Love warns before consequences come, it doesn't ignore sin. (Galatians 6:7)

† Fulfilled theology should soften the heart, not harden it. (Hebrews 3:15)

† Fulfillment helps believers reconcile God's love with accountability instead of pitting them against each other. (Romans 11:22)

Q & A Appendix

Q Did Jesus' tears mean the destruction could have been avoided?

A No. Scripture presents the judgment as certain while still expressing genuine compassion. (Luke 21:32; Daniel 9:26)

Q Do Jesus' tears prove God changed His plan?

A No. Christ was delivered according to God's determined counsel while still expressing sorrow. (Acts 4:27-28)

Q Does fulfilled judgment mean God stopped loving Israel?

A No. Judgment was covenantal correction, not abandonment. (Hosea 6:1-2)

Q Why does this matter today if it's already fulfilled?

A It shows God's consistency, love warns, justice follows, and fulfillment proves His faithfulness. (Isaiah 55:11)

† This is the fulfilled perspective we proclaim at Fulfilled Prophecies †

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Source Index

† Luke 19:41-44; Matthew 23:37; Luke 21:20-22; Luke 24:44; Acts 4:27-28; Hebrews 4:15; Romans 11:22; Isaiah 55:11; Deuteronomy 29:4; Leviticus 26:25

† Josephus, Wars of the Jews, Book 5; Eusebius, Ecclesiastical History, Book 3; Tertullian, Apology, Chapter 21

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