

Paper 157 — At Caesarea Philippi

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Most endnotes and Urantia Book cross-references have been deleted to enhance readability.

Sources for Paper 157, in the order in which they appear

- (1) Wm. Arnold Stevens and Ernest Dewitt Burton, *A Harmony of the Gospels for Historical Study: An Analytical Synopsis of the Four Gospels* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1904, 1932)
- (2) Rev. Alfred Edersheim, M.A.Oxon, D.D., Ph.D., *The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah* (Volume Two) (New York: Longman, Green, & Co., Eighth Edition, Revised, 1899)
- (3) George A. Barton, Ph.D., LL.D., *Jesus of Nazareth: A Biography* (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1922)
- (4) David Smith, M.A., D.D., *The Days of His Flesh: The Earthly Life of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ*, Eighth Edition, Revised (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1910)

Note: This source is coded **Smith1.**

- (5) David Smith, M.A., D.D., *Our Lord's Earthly Life* (New York: George H. Doran Company, 1925)

Note: This source is coded **Smith2.**

- (6) George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D., *Atlas of the Historical Geography of the Holy Land* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1915)

Note: This source is coded **Atlas HGHL.**

- (7) Walter Russell Bowie, *The Master: A Life of Jesus Christ* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1928)
- (8) Robert Norwood, *The Man Who Dared to Be God: A Story of Jesus* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929)

- (9) J. Middleton Murry, *Jesus—Man of Genius* (New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1926)

Key

- (a) Green indicates where a source author first appears, or where he/she reappears.
- (b) Yellow highlights most parallelisms.
- (c) Tan highlights parallelisms not occurring on the same row, or parallelisms separated by yellowed parallelisms.
- (d) An underlined word or words indicates where the source and the UB writer pointedly differ from each other.
- (e) Blue indicates original (or “revealed”) information, or UB-specific terminology and concepts. (What to highlight in this regard is debatable. The highlights are tentative.)

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14 November 2015

Work-in-progress Version 14 Nov. 2015
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PAPER 157 — AT CAESAREA PHILIPPI

157:0.1 Before Jesus took the twelve for a short sojourn in the vicinity of Caesarea Philippi, he arranged through the messengers of David to go over to Capernaum on Sunday, August 7, for the purpose of meeting his family. By prearrangement this visit was to occur at the Zebedee boatshop. David Zebedee had arranged with Jude, Jesus' brother, for the presence of the entire Nazareth family—Mary and all of Jesus' brothers and sisters—and Jesus went with Andrew and Peter to keep this appointment. It was certainly the intention of Mary and the children to keep this engagement, but it so happened that a group of the Pharisees, knowing that Jesus was on the opposite side of the lake in Philip's domains, decided to call upon Mary to learn what they could of his whereabouts. The arrival of these Jerusalem emissaries greatly perturbed Mary, and noting the tension and nervousness of the entire family, they concluded that Jesus must have been expected to pay them a visit. Accordingly they installed themselves in Mary's home and, after summoning reinforcements, waited patiently for Jesus' arrival. And this, of course, effectively prevented any of the family from attempting to keep their appointment with Jesus. Several times during the day both Jude and Ruth endeavored to elude the vigilance of the Pharisees in their efforts to send word to Jesus, but it was of no avail.

157:0.2 Early in the afternoon David's messengers brought Jesus word that the Pharisees were encamped on the doorstep of his mother's house, and therefore he made no attempt to visit his family. And so again, through no fault of either, Jesus and his earth family failed to make contact.

1. THE TEMPLE-TAX COLLECTOR

XXIII: IN CAPERNAUM AGAIN. (4
Harmony of the Gospels 122)

§80. THE SHEKEL IN THE FISH'S MOUTH. Matt. 17:24-27. [Mark 9:33a.]

24 And when they were come to Capernaum, they that received the half-shekel came to Peter,

and said, Doth not your master pay the half-shekel?

[It is quite possible, that their application may have been, if not prompted, yet quickened by the wish to involve Him in a breach of so well-known an obligation, or else by a hostile curiosity (*Edersheim* 112).]

157:1.1 As Jesus, with Andrew and Peter, tarried by the lake near the boatshop,

a temple-tax collector came upon them

and, recognizing Jesus, called Peter to one side

and said: "Does not your Master pay the temple tax?"

Peter was inclined to show indignation at the suggestion that Jesus should be expected to contribute to the maintenance of the religious activities of his sworn enemies, but, noting a peculiar expression on the face of the tax collector, he rightly surmised that

it was the purpose to entrap them in the act of refusing to pay the customary half shekel for the support of the temple services at Jerusalem.

25 He saith, Yea.

Accordingly, Peter replied: "Why of course the Master pays the temple tax.

You wait by the gate, and I will presently return with the tax."

157:1.2 Now Peter had spoken hastily. Judas carried their funds, and he was across the lake. Neither he, his brother, nor Jesus had brought along any money. And knowing that the Pharisees were looking for them, they could not well go to Bethsaida to obtain money.

XLIX: JESUS' LAST VISIT AT CAPERNAUM (Barton 296)

Later, when Jesus and Peter were together Peter told Jesus about it.

When Peter told Jesus about the collector and that he had promised him the money,

Jesus said: "If you have promised, then should you pay. But wherewith will you redeem your promise? Will you again become a fisherman that you may honor your word?"

Jesus thereupon asked Peter some questions which indicated that, as God's Son, he should, on the principles of taxation which then prevailed in the world, be free from this charge for the support of God's house. Nevertheless,

Nevertheless, Peter, it is well in the circumstances that we pay the tax.

lest offence be given,

Let us give these men no occasion for offence at our attitude.

he directed Peter to go to the lake and catch a fish and obtain enough money to pay the tax for both of them (B 298).

We will wait here while you go with the boat and cast for the fish, and when you have sold them at yonder market, pay the collector for all three of us."

157:1.3 All of this had been overheard by the secret messenger of David who stood near by, and who then signaled to an associate, fishing near the shore, to come in quickly. When Peter made ready to go out in the boat for a catch, this messenger and his fisherman friend presented him with several large baskets of fish and assisted him in carrying them to the fish merchant near by, who purchased the catch, paying sufficient, with what was added by the messenger of David, to meet the temple tax for the three.

The collector accepted the tax, forgoing

[[D]efaulters were required to make payment in the Temple on the twenty-fifth [of Adar or March] or suffer **distrain** (Smith1 280).]

the **penalty** for tardy payment

because they had been for some time absent from Galilee.

157:1.4 It is not strange that you have a record of Peter's catching a fish with a shekel in its mouth.

[It was a piece of that playful **humour** which our Lord, so grave with others, indulged in His familiar intercourse with the Twelve. **Stories** abounded in those days of lucky finds in the maws of fishes (Smith2 223).]

In those days there were current many stories about finding treasures in the mouths of fishes;

such tales of near miracles were commonplace.

So, as Peter left them to go toward the boat,

And when he came into the house, Jesus spake first to him, saying,

Jesus remarked, half-**humorously**:

“Strange that the sons of the king must pay tribute;

What thinkest thou, Simon? the kings of the earth, from whom do they receive toll or tribute? from their sons, or from strangers? 26 And when he said, From strangers,

Jesus said unto him, Therefore the sons are free.

27 But, lest we cause them to stumble,

go thou to the sea,

and cast a hook, and take up the fish that first cometh up; and when thou hast opened his mouth, thou shalt find a shekel: that take, and give unto them for me and thee.

XXI: A BRIEF RETURN TO THE SEA OF GALILEE. (*A Harmony of the Gospels* 114)

§73. THE PHARISEES AND SADDUCEES DEMANDING A SIGN FROM HEAVEN. Matt. 15:39—16:12. Mark 8:10-21.

Matt. 15:39 And he sent away the multitudes, and entered into the boat, and came into the borders of Magadan.

usually it is the stranger who is taxed for the upkeep of the court,

but it behooves us to afford no stumbling block for the authorities.

Go hence!

maybe you will catch the fish with the shekel in its mouth.”

Jesus having thus spoken, and Peter so soon appearing with the temple tax, it is not surprising that the episode became later expanded into a miracle as recorded by the writer of Matthew’s Gospel.

157:1.5 Jesus, with Andrew and Peter, waited by the seashore until nearly sundown. Messengers brought them word that Mary’s house was still under surveillance; therefore, when it grew dark,

the three waiting men entered their boat and slowly rowed away toward the eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee.

2. AT BETHSAIDA-JULIAS

[See 152:2.1 and 155:0.1]

157:2.1 On Monday, August 8, while Jesus and the twelve apostles were encamped in **Magadan Park**, near Bethsaida-Julias, more than one hundred believers, the evangelists, the women's corps, and others interested in the establishment of the kingdom, came over from Capernaum for a conference.

16:1 And the Pharisees and Sadducees came, and tempting him

And many of the Pharisees, learning that Jesus was here, came also.

By this time some of the Sadducees were united with the Pharisees in their effort to entrap Jesus.

Before going into the closed conference with the believers, Jesus held a public meeting at which the Pharisees were present, and they heckled the Master and otherwise sought to disturb the assembly.

Said the leader of the disturbers:

asked him to shew them a sign from heaven.

“Teacher, we would like you to give us a sign of your authority to teach,

and then, when the same shall come to pass, all men will know that you have been sent by God.”

2 But he answered and said unto them,

And Jesus answered them:

When it is evening, ye say, *It will be* fair weather: for the heaven is red.

“When it is evening, you say it will be fair weather, for the heaven is red;

3 And in the morning, *It will be* foul weather to-day: for the heaven is red and lowering.

in the morning it will be foul weather, for the heaven is red and lowering.

[Footnote: Luke 12:54. And he said to the multitudes also, When ye see a cloud rising in the west, straightway ye say, There cometh a shower; and so it cometh to pass.

When you see a cloud rising in the west, you say showers will come;

SOURCE OR PARALLEL

URANTIA PAPER 157

55 And when *ye see* a south wind blowing, ye say, There will be scorching heat; and it cometh to pass. (§95]

when the wind blows from the south, you say scorching heat will come.

Ye know how to discern the face of the heaven; but ye cannot *discern* the signs of the times.

How is it that

you so well know how to discern the face of the heavens but are so utterly unable to discern the signs of the times?

4 An evil and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign; and there shall no sign be given unto it, but the sign of Jonah.

To those who would know the truth, already has a sign been given;

but to an evil-minded and hypocritical generation no sign shall be given.”

And he left them, and departed.

157:2.2 When Jesus had thus spoken,

he withdrew

and prepared for the evening conference with his followers.

At this conference it was decided to undertake a united mission throughout all the cities and villages of the Decapolis as soon as Jesus and the twelve should return from their proposed visit to Caesarea Philippi. The Master participated in planning for the Decapolis mission

[5 And the disciples came to the other side and forgot to take bread.] 6 And Jesus said unto them,

and, in dismissing the company, said:

Take heed and beware of the leaven of the Pharisees and Sadducees.

“I say to you, beware of the leaven of the Pharisees and the Sadducees.

Be not deceived by their show of much learning and by their profound loyalty to the forms of religion. Be only concerned with the spirit of living truth and the power of true religion. It is not the fear of a dead religion that will save you but rather your faith in a living experience in the spiritual realities of the kingdom. Do not allow yourselves to become blinded by prejudice and paralyzed by fear.

[... He meant to warn them against the blind traditionalism of the Pharisees and the worldliness of the Sadducees ... (Smith 258).]

Neither permit reverence for the traditions so to pervert your understanding that your eyes see not and your ears hear not.

It is not the purpose of true religion merely to bring peace but rather to insure progress. And there can be no peace in the heart or progress in the mind unless you fall wholeheartedly in love with truth, the ideals of eternal realities. The issues of life and death are being set before you—the sinful pleasures of time against the righteous realities of eternity. Even now you should begin to find deliverance from the bondage of fear and doubt as you enter upon the living of the new life of faith and hope.

[Source?]

And when the feelings of service for your fellow men arise within your soul, do not stifle them; when the emotions of love for your neighbor well up within your heart, give expression to such urges of affection in intelligent ministry to the real needs of your fellows.”

3. PETER'S CONFESSION

157:3.1 Early Tuesday morning Jesus and the twelve apostles left Magadan Park for

[From Dalmanutha ... and near to Bethesda, would the road of Christ and His apostles lead to the capital of the Tetrarch Philip, the ancient Paneas, or, as it was then called, Cæsarea Philippi, the modern Banias (Edersheim² 72).]

Caesarea Philippi, the capital of the Tetrarch Philip's domain.

XLVII: JESUS TELLS HIS DISCIPLES THAT HE IS THE MESSIAH (Barton 287)

Cæsarea Philippi was in the territory ruled by a son of Herod the Great, named Philip. It was near the spot where the city of Dan (Judges 18:29) had stood in Old Testament times. It is a region of wondrous beauty.

Caesarea Philippi was situated in a region of wondrous beauty.

It lies in a valley between the hills,

It nestled in a charming valley between scenic hills

where the Jordan pours forth from an underground cave, a river full-grown.

where the Jordan poured forth from an underground cave.

Just to the northeast Mount Hermon, the highest peak in Palestine, rises to a height of more than 9,300 feet (B 287).

The heights of Mount Hermon were in full view to the north,

[Compare: On the height there is a glorious view back to Lake Merom and the Jordan-valley ... (Edersheim² 73).]

while from the hills just to the south a magnificent view was had of the upper Jordan and the Sea of Galilee.

157:3.2 Jesus had gone to Mount Hermon in his early experience with the affairs of the kingdom, and now that he was entering upon the final epoch of his work, he desired to return to this mount of trial and triumph, where he hoped the apostles might gain a new vision of their responsibilities and acquire new strength for the trying times just ahead.

MAP 20 E1 (*Atlas HGHL*)

As they journeyed along the way, about the time of passing south of the *Waters of Merom*, the apostles fell to talking among themselves about their recent experiences in Phoenicia and elsewhere and to recounting how their message had been received, and how the different peoples regarded their Master.

XXII: THE SECOND NORTHERN JOURNEY FOR RETIREMENT. (*Harmony of the Gospels* 116)

§75. PETER'S CONFESSION. Matt. 16:13-20. Mark 8:27-30. Luke 9:18-21.

[Then *suddenly* Jesus startled them with a question which seemed to follow exactly down their hidden train of thought (*Bowie* 201).]

Mark 8:27 And Jesus went forth, and his disciples, into the villages of Cæsarea Philippi and on the way he asked his disciples, saying unto them,

Who do men say that I am?

XLVII: JESUS TELLS HIS DISCIPLES THAT HE IS THE MESSIAH (*Barton* 287)

Jesus, having trained his Disciples for months *as to the nature of the kingdom* of God,

and knowing that he must now soon be parted from them, desired to make them understand, if possible, the *nature of his Messiahship* and its relation to the real kingdom of God (B 288).

[We are now amidst vines and *mulberry-trees* (*Edersheim* 73).]

157:3.3 As they paused for lunch,

Jesus *suddenly* confronted the twelve with the first question he had ever addressed to them concerning himself.

He asked this surprising question,

“Who do men say that I am?”

157:3.4 Jesus had spent long months in training these apostles *as to the nature and character of the kingdom* of heaven,

and he well knew the time had come when he must begin to teach them more about *his own nature and his personal relationship to the kingdom*.

And now, as they were seated under the *mulberry trees*,

[[People] marked Him out (as the disciples said) as different from all around, nay from all **ordinary men**: like the Baptist, or Elijah, or as if He were one of the old prophets alive again (Edersheim2 78).]

§75. PETER'S CONFESSION. Matt. 16:13-20.
Mark 8:27-30. Luke 9:18-21.

Matt. 16:14 And they said, Some *say* John the Baptist;

some, Elijah: and others, Jeremiah, or one of the prophets.

15 He saith unto them, But who *say ye* that I am?

[There was a **moment of silence** (Bowie 201).]

the Master made ready to hold one of the most momentous sessions of his long association with the chosen apostles.

157:3.5 More than half the apostles participated in answering Jesus' question.

They told him that he was regarded as a prophet or as an **extraordinary man** by all who knew him;

that even his enemies greatly feared him, accounting for his powers by the indictment that he was in league with the prince of devils.

They told him that some in Judea and Samaria who had not met him personally believed he was John the Baptist risen from the dead.

Peter explained that he had been, at sundry times and by various persons, compared with Moses,

Elijah, Isaiah, and Jeremiah.

When Jesus had listened to this report, he drew himself upon his feet, and looking down upon the twelve sitting about him in a semicircle, with startling emphasis he pointed to them with a sweeping gesture of his hand

and asked, "But who say you that I am?"

There was a **moment of tense silence**.

16 And Simon Peter answered and said,

Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.

17 And Jesus answered and said unto him,

Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jonah: for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven.

Mark 8:30 And he charged them that they should tell no man of him.

The twelve never took their eyes off the Master,

and then Simon Peter, springing to his feet, exclaimed:

“You are the Deliverer, the Son of the living God.”

And the eleven sitting apostles arose to their feet with one accord, thereby indicating that Peter had spoken for all of them.

^{157:3.6} When Jesus had beckoned them again to be seated, and while still standing before them,

he said:

“This has been revealed to you by my Father.

The hour has come when you should know the truth about me.

But for the time being

I charge you that you tell this to no man.

Let us go hence.”

^{157:3.7} And so they resumed their journey to Caesarea Philippi, arriving late that evening and stopping at the home of Celsus, who was expecting them. The apostles slept little that night; they seemed to sense that a great event in their lives and in the work of the kingdom had transpired.

4. THE TALK ABOUT THE KINGDOM

[Compare Smith1 262.]

157:4.1 Since the occasions of Jesus' baptism by John and the turning of the water into wine at Cana, the apostles had, at various times, virtually accepted him as the Messiah. For short periods some of them had truly believed that he was the expected Deliverer. But hardly would such hopes spring up in their hearts than the Master would dash them to pieces by some crushing word or disappointing deed. They had long been in a state of turmoil due to conflict between the concepts of the expected Messiah which they held in their minds and the experience of their extraordinary association with this extraordinary man which they held in their hearts.

157:4.2 It was late forenoon on this Wednesday when the apostles assembled in Celsus' garden for their noontime meal. During most of the night and since they had arisen that morning, Simon Peter and Simon Zelotes had been earnestly laboring with their brethren to bring them all to the point of the wholehearted acceptance of the Master, not merely as the Messiah, but also as the divine Son of the living God. The two Simons were well-nigh agreed in their estimate of Jesus, and they labored diligently to bring their brethren around to the full acceptance of their views.

XXXI: THE GREAT CONFESSION
(Smith1 260)

While Andrew continued as the director-general of the apostolic corps, his brother,

It was Peter that spoke—Peter, “the mouth of the Apostles, the ever ardent, the coryphæus of the Apostle choir (S1 261).

Simon Peter, was becoming, increasingly and by common consent, the spokesman for the twelve.

157:4.3 They were all seated in the garden at just about noon when the Master appeared. They wore expressions of dignified solemnity, and all arose to their feet as he approached them. Jesus relieved the tension by that friendly and fraternal smile which was so characteristic of him when his followers took themselves, or some happening related to themselves, too seriously. With a commanding gesture he indicated that they should be seated. Never again did the twelve greet their Master by arising when he came into their presence. They saw that he did not approve of such an outward show of respect.

157:4.4 After they had partaken of their meal and were engaged in discussing plans for the forthcoming tour of the Decapolis, Jesus suddenly looked up into their faces and said: “Now that a full day has passed since you assented to Simon Peter’s declaration regarding the identity of the Son of Man, I would ask if you still hold to your decision?” On hearing this, the twelve stood upon their feet, and Simon Peter, stepping a few paces forward toward Jesus, said: “Yes, Master, we do. We believe that you are the Son of the living God.” And Peter sat down with his brethren.

157:4.5 Jesus, still standing, then said to the twelve: “You are my chosen ambassadors, but I know that, in the circumstances,

That great faith had been taught him by no human wisdom

you could not entertain this belief as a result of mere human knowledge.

but by the revelation of the Father (S1 262).

This is a revelation of the spirit of my Father to your inmost souls.

And when, therefore, you make this confession by the insight of the spirit of my Father which dwells within you, I am led to declare that upon this foundation will I build the brotherhood of the kingdom of heaven.

§75. PETER'S CONFESSION. Matt. 16:13-20. Mark 8:27-30. Luke 9:18-21.

Matt. 16:18 And I also say unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build

Upon this rock of spiritual reality will I build

my church;

the living temple of spiritual fellowship in the eternal realities of my Father's kingdom.

and the gates of Hades shall not prevail against it.

All the forces of evil and the hosts of sin shall not prevail against this human fraternity of the divine spirit.

And while my Father's spirit shall ever be the divine guide and mentor of all who enter the bonds of this spirit fellowship,

19 I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven:

to you and your successors I now deliver the keys of the outward kingdom—

and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.

the authority over things temporal—the social and economic features of this association of men and women as fellows of the kingdom.”

20 Then charged he the disciples that they should tell no man that he was the Christ.

And again he charged them, for the time being, that they should tell no man that he was the Son of God.

[See 153:5.4.]

XXXI: THE GREAT CONFESSION
(Smith1 260)

Here is the very conception of Jesus. His Church was a **living Temple**

and her **stones** living **men** (S1 264).

157:4.6 Jesus was beginning to have faith in the loyalty and integrity of his apostles. The Master conceived that a faith which could stand what his chosen representatives had recently passed through would undoubtedly endure the fiery trials which were just ahead and emerge from the apparent wreckage of all their hopes into the new light of a new dispensation and thereby be able to go forth to enlighten a world sitting in darkness. On this day the Master began to believe in the faith of his apostles, save one.

157:4.7 And ever since that day this same Jesus has been building that

living temple

upon that same eternal foundation of his divine sonship,

and those who thereby become self-conscious sons of God are the **human stones** which constitute this living temple of sonship

erecting to the glory and honor of the wisdom and love of the eternal Father of spirits.

157:4.8 And when Jesus had thus spoken, he directed the twelve to go apart by themselves in the hills to seek wisdom, strength, and spiritual guidance until the time of the evening meal. And they did as the Master admonished them.

5. THE NEW CONCEPT

157:5.1 The new and vital feature of Peter's confession was the clear-cut recognition that Jesus was the Son of God, of his unquestioned divinity. Ever since his baptism and the wedding at Cana these apostles had variously regarded him as the Messiah,

[*Contradiction:* The Jews had variously conceived of the Messiah as perfected human, superhuman, and even as divine, but they never entertained the concept of the *union* of the human and the divine (136:1.6).]

but it was not a part of the Jewish concept of the national deliverer that he should be *divine*.

The Jews had not taught that the Messiah would spring from divinity; he was to be the "anointed one,"

[*Contradiction:* They grasped the concept of the Messiah as the Son of David, as presented by the earlier prophets; as the Son of Man, the superhuman idea of Daniel and some of the later prophets; and even as the Son of God, as depicted by the author of the Book of Enoch and by certain of his contemporaries ... (136:1.6).]

but hardly had they contemplated him as being "the Son of God."

[See 136:1.6.]

In the second confession more emphasis was placed upon the *combined nature*, the supernal fact that he was the Son of Man *and* the Son of God, and it was upon this great truth of the union of the human nature with the divine nature that Jesus declared he would build the kingdom of heaven.

157:5.2 Jesus had sought to live his life on earth and complete his bestowal mission as the Son of Man. His followers were disposed to regard him as the expected Messiah. Knowing that he could never fulfill their Messianic expectations, he endeavored to effect such a modification of their concept of the Messiah as would enable him partially to meet their expectations. But he now recognized that such a plan could hardly be carried through successfully. He therefore elected boldly to disclose the third plan—openly to announce his divinity, acknowledge the truthfulness of Peter’s confession, and directly proclaim to the twelve that he was a Son of God.

157:5.3 For three years Jesus had been proclaiming that he was the “Son of Man,” while for these same three years the apostles had been increasingly insistent that he was the expected Jewish Messiah. He now disclosed that he was the Son of God, and upon the concept of the *combined nature* of the Son of Man and the Son of God, he determined to build the kingdom of heaven. He had decided to refrain from further efforts to convince them that he was not the Messiah. He now proposed boldly to reveal to them what he *is*, and then to ignore their determination to persist in regarding him as the Messiah.

[See 136:1.6 and 153:2.12.]

6. THE NEXT AFTERNOON

157:6.1 Jesus and the apostles remained another day at the home of Celsus, waiting for messengers to arrive from David Zebedee with funds.

Following the collapse of the popularity of Jesus with the masses there occurred a great falling off in revenue. When they reached Caesarea Philippi, the treasury was empty. Matthew was loath to leave Jesus and his brethren at such a time, and he had no ready funds of his own to hand over to Judas as he had so many times done in the past. However, David Zebedee had foreseen this probable diminution of revenue and had accordingly instructed his messengers that, as they made their way through Judea, Samaria, and Galilee, they should act as collectors of money to be forwarded to the exiled apostles and their Master. And so, by evening of this day, these messengers arrived from Bethsaida bringing funds sufficient to sustain the apostles until their return to embark upon the Decapolis tour. Matthew expected to have money from the sale of his last piece of property in Capernaum by that time, having arranged that these funds should be anonymously turned over to Judas.

II, I: THE TEACHING OF JESUS
(Murry 199)

157:6.2 Neither Peter nor the other apostles had a very adequate conception of Jesus' divinity. They little realized that this was the beginning of a new epoch in their Master's career on earth, the time when

[contd] Cæsarea Philippi marks the great division in the known life of Jesus. Before that moment he had been primarily a **teacher**; after it, he was **Messiah**, or Messiah-to-be.

the **teacher**-healer was becoming the newly conceived **Messiah**—the Son of God.

And to this great change in the life of Jesus corresponds a great change in his teaching (M 199).

From this time on a new note appeared in the Master's message.

Jesus discovered and taught a final wisdom; and this wisdom was such that it could be declared only by being lived (M 202).

Whether Jesus himself spoke, or the author of the fourth Gospel imagined them, the secret of Jesus' teaching is in the words, "I came that ye might have life and have it more abundantly" (M 231).

There were, for him, three stages in the life of man: the unconscious life of the child,

the conscious life of the man,

and the new life of the member of the kingdom (M 208).

Henceforth his one ideal of living was the revelation of the Father, while his one idea in teaching was to present to his universe the personification of

that supreme wisdom which can only be comprehended by living it.

He came that we all might have life and have it more abundantly.

157:6.3 Jesus now entered upon the fourth and last stage of his human life in the flesh.

The first stage was that of his childhood,

the years when he was only dimly conscious of his origin, nature, and destiny as a human being.

The second stage was the increasingly self-conscious years of youth and advancing manhood,

during which he came more clearly to comprehend his divine nature and human mission. This second stage ended with the experiences and revelations associated with his baptism.

The third stage of the Master's earth experience extended from the baptism through the years of his ministry as teacher and healer and up to this momentous hour of Peter's confession at Caesarea Philippi. This third period of his earth life embraced the times when his apostles and his immediate followers knew him as the Son of Man and regarded him as the Messiah.

The fourth and last period of his earth career began here at Caesarea Philippi and extended on to the crucifixion. This stage of his ministry was characterized by his acknowledgment of divinity and embraced the labors of his last year in the flesh. During the fourth period, while the majority of his followers still regarded him as the Messiah, he became known to the apostles as the Son of God. Peter's confession marked the beginning of the new period of the more complete realization of the truth of his supreme ministry as a bestowal Son on Urantia and for an entire universe, and the recognition of that fact, at least hazily, by his chosen ambassadors.

157:6.4 Thus did Jesus exemplify in his life what he taught in his religion: the growth of the spiritual nature by the technique of living progress.

He did not place emphasis, as did his later followers, upon

The Pauline conception of unsleeping war between the soul and the body would have been abhorrent to him (M 208).

the incessant struggle between the soul and the body.

He rather taught that the spirit was easy victor over both and effective in the profitable reconciliation of much of this

[That a great teacher should live his teaching is really an unfamiliar conception at a time when the divorce between the intellectual consciousness and the instinctive being has become extreme (M 199).]

intellectual and instinctual warfare.

157:6.5 A new significance attaches to all of Jesus' teachings from this point on. Before Caesarea Philippi he presented the gospel of the kingdom as its master teacher. After Caesarea Philippi he appeared not merely as a teacher but as the divine representative of the eternal Father, who is the center and circumference of this spiritual kingdom, and it was required that he do all this as a human being, the Son of Man.

[See endnote.]

157:6.6 Jesus had sincerely endeavored to lead his followers into the spiritual kingdom as a teacher, then as a teacher-healer, but they would not have it so. He well knew that his earth mission could not possibly fulfill the Messianic expectations of the Jewish people; the olden prophets had portrayed a Messiah which he could never be. He sought to establish the Father's kingdom as the Son of Man, but his followers would not go forward in the adventure. Jesus, seeing this, then elected to meet his believers part way and in so doing prepared openly to assume the role of the bestowal Son of God.¹

157:6.7 Accordingly, the apostles heard much that was new as Jesus talked to them this day in the garden. And some of these pronouncements sounded strange even to them. Among other startling announcements they listened to such as the following:

Matt. 16:24 Then said Jesus unto his disciples, If any man would come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me. [*Also Mark 8:34 and Luke 9:23.*]

Luke 5:32 I am not come to call the righteous but sinners to repentance. [*Also Matt. 9:13 and Mark 2:17.*]

Mark 10:45 For verily the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many. [*Also Matt. 20:28.*]

Luke 19:10 For the Son of man came to seek and to save that which was lost.

John 6:46 Not that any man hath seen the Father, save he that is from God, he hath seen the Father.

John 12:32 And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto myself.

John 3:14 And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up: 15 that whosoever believeth may in him have [ERV mg.: Or, *believeth in him may have*] eternal life.

157:6.8 “From this time on,

if any man would have fellowship with us, let him assume the obligations of sonship and follow me.

And when I am no more with you, think not that the world will treat you better than it did your Master. If you love me, prepare to prove this affection by your willingness to make the supreme sacrifice.”

157:6.9 “And mark well my words:

I have not come to call the righteous, but sinners.

The Son of Man came not to be ministered to, but to minister and to bestow his life as the gift for all.

I declare to you that

I have come to seek and to save those who are lost.”

157:6.10 “No man in this world now sees the Father except the Son who came forth from the Father.

But if the Son be lifted up, he will draw all men to himself,

and whosoever believes this truth of the combined nature of the Son shall be endowed with life that is more than age-abiding.”

157:6.11 “We may not yet proclaim openly that the Son of Man is the Son of God, but it has been revealed to you; wherefore do I speak boldly to you concerning these mysteries.

Though I stand before you in this physical presence, I came forth from God the Father.

John 8:58 Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Before Abraham was, I am.

Before Abraham was, I am.

John 16:28 I came out from the Father, and am come into the world:

I did come forth from the Father into this world

as you have known me, and I declare to you that

again, I leave the world, and go unto the Father.

I must presently leave this world and return to the work of my Father.”

157:6.12 “And now can your faith comprehend the truth of these declarations in the face of my warning you that the Son of Man will not meet the expectations of your fathers as they conceived the Messiah?

John 18:36 Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world:

My kingdom is not of this world.

Can you believe the truth about me in the face of the fact that,

Luke 9:58 And Jesus said unto him, The foxes have holes, and the birds of the heaven have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head. [*Also Matt. 8:20.*]

though the foxes have holes and the birds of heaven have nests, I have not where to lay my head?”

157:6.13 “Nevertheless, I tell you that

John 10:30 I and the Father are one.

the Father and I are one.

John 14:9 Jesus saith unto him, ... he that hath seen me hath seen the Father;

He who has seen me has seen the Father.

My Father is working with me in all these things, and he will never leave me alone in my mission, even as I will never forsake you when you presently go forth to proclaim this gospel throughout the world.

157:6.14 “And now have I brought you apart with me and by yourselves for a little while that you may comprehend the glory, and grasp the grandeur, of the life to which I have called you: the faith-adventure of the establishment of my Father’s kingdom in the hearts of mankind, the building of my fellowship of living association with the souls of all who believe this gospel.”

157:6.15 The apostles listened to these bold and startling statements in silence; they were stunned. And they dispersed in small groups to discuss and ponder the Master’s words. They had confessed that he was the Son of God, but they could not grasp the full meaning of what they had been led to do.

7. ANDREW’S CONFERENCE

157:7.1 That evening Andrew took it upon himself to hold a personal and searching conference with each of his brethren, and he had profitable and heartening talks with all of his associates except Judas Iscariot. Andrew had never enjoyed such intimate personal association with Judas as with the other apostles and therefore had not thought it of serious account that Judas never had freely and confidentially related himself to the head of the apostolic corps.

[See 139:1.8.]

But Andrew was now so worried by Judas's attitude that, later on that night, after all the apostles were fast asleep, he sought out Jesus and presented his cause for anxiety to the Master.

[See 153:5.4.]

Said Jesus: "It is not amiss, Andrew, that you have come to me with this matter, but there is nothing more that we can do; only go on placing the utmost confidence in this apostle. And say nothing to his brethren concerning this talk with me."

157:7.2 And that was all Andrew could elicit from Jesus. Always had there been some strangeness between this Judean and his Galilean brethren.

III, XXXVII: THE GREAT CONFES-
ION—THE GREAT COMMISSION—THE
GREAT INSTRUCTION—THE GREAT TEMP-
TATION—THE GREAT DECISION. (Eders-
heim² 72)

Gradually, increasingly, came the disenchantment. It was quite another Kingdom, that of Christ; quite another Kingdom than what had set Judas aglow. This feeling was deepened as events preceded. His confidence must have been terribly shaken when the Baptist was beheaded (E2 77).

Judas had been shocked by the death of John the Baptist,

severely hurt by the Master's rebukes on several occasions,

Then came the next disappointment, when Jesus would not be made King (E2 77-78).

disappointed when Jesus refused to be made king,

humiliated when he fled from the Pharisees,

And so on, step by step, till the final depth was reached, when Jesus would not, or could not—which was it?—meet the public challenge of the Pharisees (E2 78).

[Here Judas spoke angrily:

“... All power in heaven and earth is yours, and against it the gates of death shall not prevail. What I do not understand, Master, is your refusal to manifest that power...” (Norwood 238-39).]

chagrined when he refused to accept the challenge of the Pharisees for a sign,

bewildered by the refusal of his Master to resort to manifestations of power,

and now, more recently, depressed and sometimes dejected by an empty treasury. And Judas missed the stimulus of the multitudes.

157:7.3 Each of the other apostles was, in some and varying measure, likewise affected by these selfsame trials and tribulations, but they loved Jesus. At least they must have loved the Master more than did Judas, for they went through with him to the bitter end.

157:7.4 Being from Judea, Judas took personal offense at Jesus' recent warning to the apostles to “beware the leaven of the Pharisees”; he was disposed to regard this statement as a veiled reference to himself. But the great mistake of Judas was: Time and again, when Jesus would send his apostles off by themselves to pray, Judas, instead of engaging in sincere communion with the spiritual forces of the universe, indulged in thoughts of human fear while he persisted in the entertainment of subtle doubts about the mission of Jesus as well as giving in to his unfortunate tendency to harbor feelings of revenge.

157:7.5 And now Jesus would take his apostles along with him to Mount Hermon, where he had appointed to inaugurate his fourth phase of earth ministry as the Son of God. Some of them were present at his baptism in the Jordan and had witnessed the beginning of his career as the Son of Man, and he desired that some of them should also be present to hear his authority for the assumption of the new and public role of a Son of God. Accordingly, on the morning of Friday, August 12, Jesus said to the twelve: “Lay in provisions and prepare yourselves for a journey to yonder mountain, where the spirit bids me go to be endowed for the finish of my work on earth. And I would take my brethren along that they may also be strengthened for the trying times of going with me through this experience.”

1. *Compare Murry's interpretation of the turning point that occurred at Cæsarea Philippi: [Jesus' teaching of the Kingdom] belongs to his ministry before Cæsarea Philippi: after Cæsarea Philippi he spoke differently concerning it, because he was then no longer a teacher, but a chosen Judge of humankind. He had found that men would not listen to his teaching, or, if they would listen, could not understand.... There was nothing for it: Jesus alone, unaided, uncomprehended, would pluck down the Kingdom for them. He had waited for the Messiah in vain; now he would be Messiah, and men's Judge. No more sublime purpose has been conceived by the human mind than that which Jesus conceived when he made the Messiah—himself; and he not only conceived this purpose, but followed and endured it to the end (Murry 277-28).*