



# Sabbath Brothers

# The Stories of the Kings

**Kings of the Northern Kingdom of Israel**

*(All 19 were Wicked)*

**Kings of the Southern Kingdom of Judah**

*(11 were Wicked; 8 were Good)*

**King of Kings**

*(The Perfect 1)*

**1 & 2 Kings**

*AND*

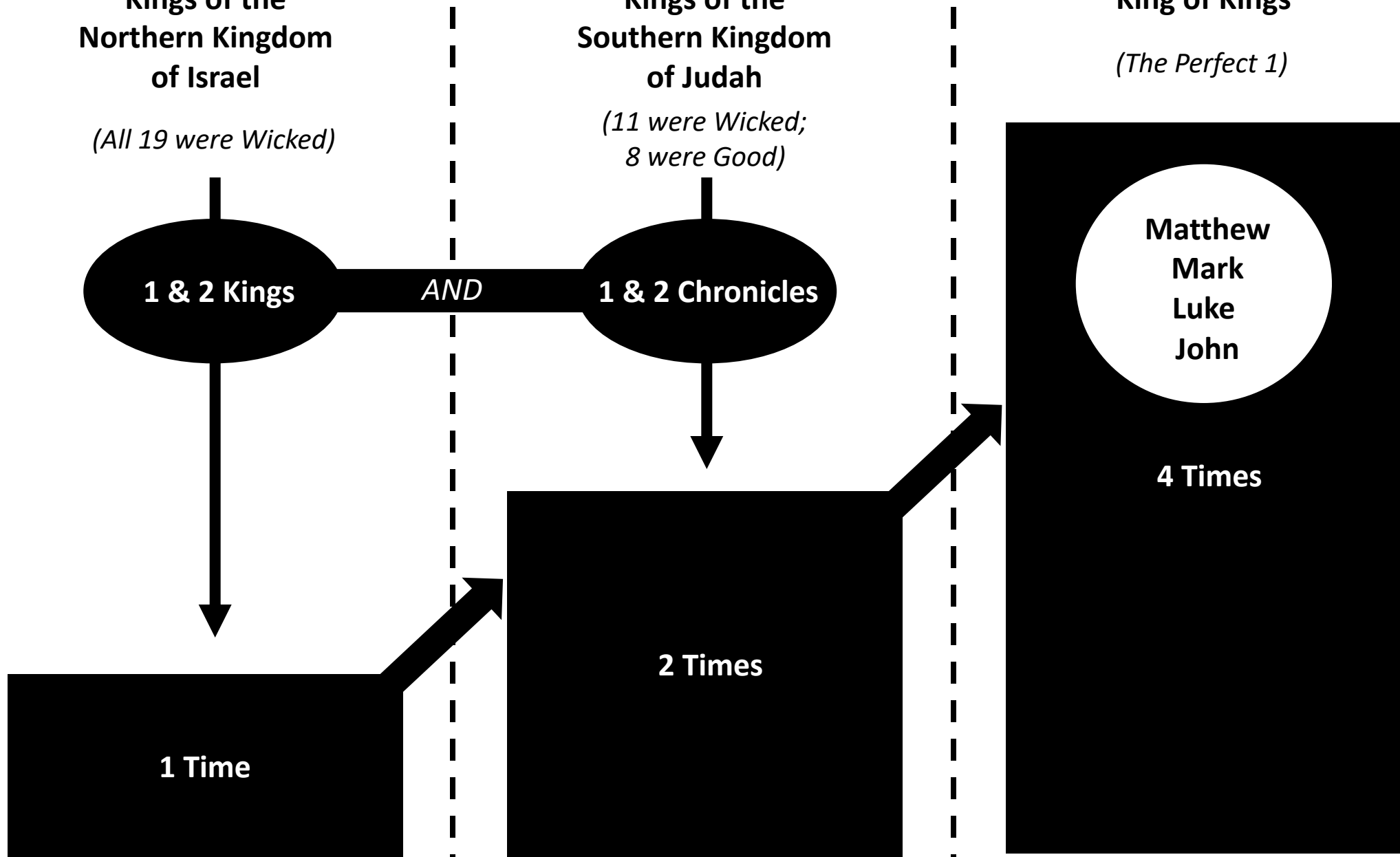
**1 & 2 Chronicles**

**Matthew  
Mark  
Luke  
John**

**1 Time**

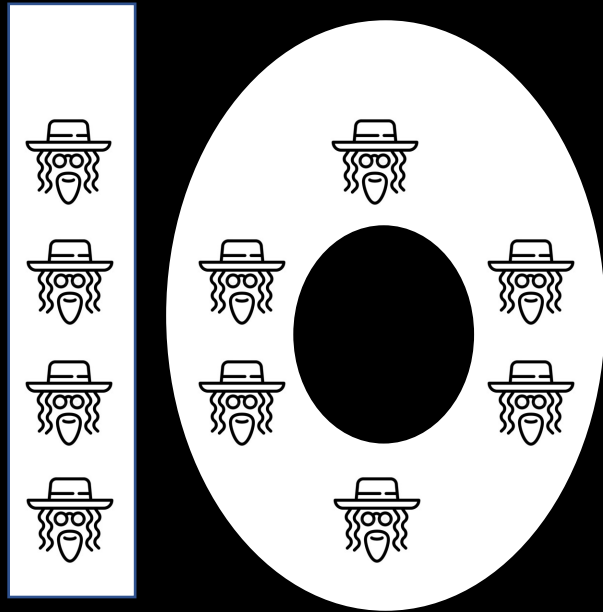
**2 Times**

**4 Times**



# What is a “Minyan”...?

“Minyan” is  
Hebrew  
for the term  
“number”

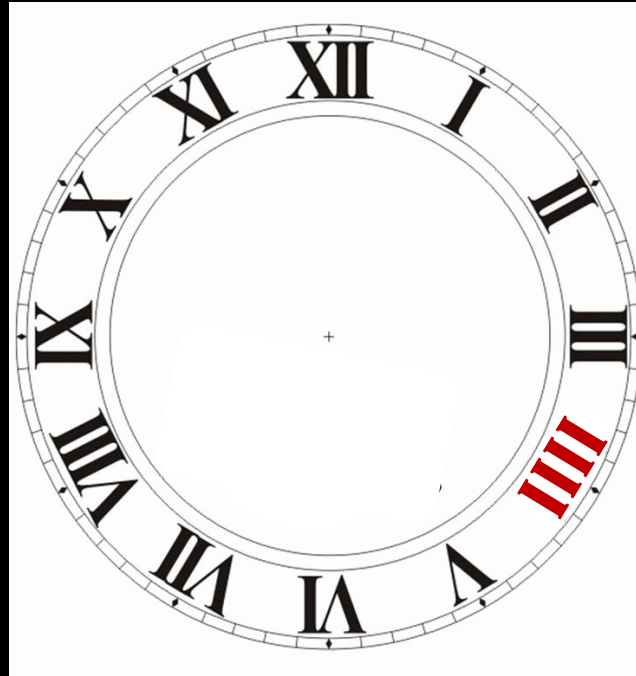


In Judaism, a “minyan” is the quorum of ten Jewish adult (>13 years) males required for religious obligations (synagogue / prayer meeting).

# Which Number is Missing on the Face of the Grandfather Clock?

A "Christiaan" invented the pendulum clock

- Dutch mathematician, astronomer, physicist and horologist Christiaan Huygens invented the pendulum clock in 1656 and patented it in 1657.
- Pendulum technology reduced the loss of time by clocks from 15 minutes to 15 seconds per day



Four



IV

- Roman numerals were used by the Roman Empire; the name of the Romans' supreme deity, Jupiter, was spelled as IVPITER in Latin.
- Hesitant to put part of the god's name on a sundial or in accounting books, IIII became the preferred representation of *four*.

-OR-

- King Louis XIV of France preferred IIII over IV for probably vain reasons to protect his name.
- King Louis XIV of France ordered his clockmakers to use IIII and later clockmakers followed the tradition.

# Creation/Crucifixion on Days of the Week (Genesis 1)

## Hebrew Creation Through The Days of the Week

Sunday	ראשון	Rishon (meaning “First”)
Monday	שני	Sheni (meaning “Second”)
Tuesday	שלישי	Shlishi (meaning “Third”)
Wednesday	רביעי	Revi’I (meaning “Fourth”)
Thursday	חמישי	Chamishi (meaning “Fifth”)
Friday	שישי	Shishi (meaning “Sixth”)
Saturday	שבת	Shabbat (meaning “Peace”)

Resurrection

Crucifixion

Tomb

- The Jewish word for “Day” is “Yom”
- The days of the Jewish week are simply known as **first day, second day, third day**, etc.
- Sometimes they are referred to more fully as First Day of the Sabbath, Second Day of the Sabbath, etc.

# The World's Need For Scripture

## Languages with Scripture

(Wycliffe Translators 2020)

3,415	Languages with some Scripture	7 Billion People
704	Languages with a complete Bible	5.7 Billion People
1,551	Languages with a complete New Testament	815 Million People
1,160	Languages with some translated portions	458 Million People

## Languages with No Scripture

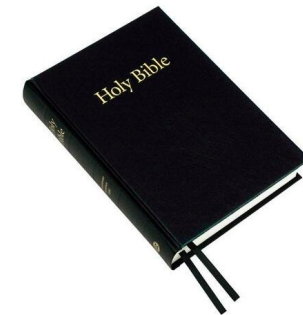
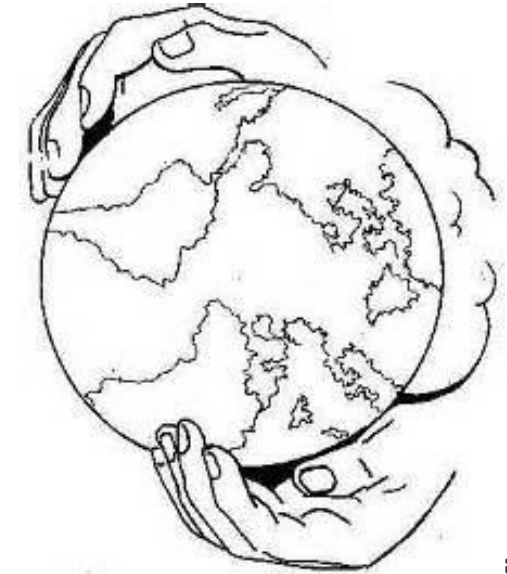
(Wycliffe Translators 2020)

3,945	Languages with No Scripture	255 Million People
738	Languages with Translations in Progress	65.4 Million People
2,014	Languages Need Translation	167 Million People
1,193	Languages Not Immediately Vital	20.8 Million People

## Bible Translation Need

(Wycliffe Translators 2020)

1.5 Billion People (6,656 Languages) Do Not have a Full Bible Translation		
167 Million People (2,014 Languages) Need Translation Work to Begin		
Africa	597 Languages	20 Million People
Americas	120 Languages	2.6 Million People
Asia	836 Languages	141 Million People
Europe	60 Languages	2.9 Million People
Pacific	401 Languages	.44 Million People



I AM THE  
*Light of the world.*  
WHOEVER FOLLOWS ME  
*will never walk in darkness.*  
BUT WILL HAVE  
THE  
*light*  
OF LIFE.  
JOHN 8:12



# Mark: The Shortest Gospel

The Book of Mark is significantly shorter than the other gospels. The “original language” word count for these books are:

- Luke 19,376
- Matthew 18,293
- John 15, 634
- Mark 11,025



- Upon entering new cultures, the Wycliffe Bible translators begin by translating the Book of Mark which may mean that Mark is available in more languages than any other book of the Bible.
- The full Bible is available in approximately 704 different languages; the New Testament is available in 1,551, and portions of the Bible are available in over 1,160 different languages.
- There are nearly 7,360 languages in the world, and at least a portion of Scripture has been translated into slightly less than half of the worldwide languages.
- As of 2020, Wycliffe translators were actively working on 738 Bible translations in progress with requests from 273 language groups seeking help with launching Bible translations.
- The cost of launching a new Bible translation in a new language is approximately \$20,000.



# Mark

## To the Gentile Romans

- Mark is often considered written to the Romans featuring Jesus as a servant (Ox); this is a direct fulfillment on the “suffering servant” in Isaiah 53-58.
- Mark interprets Hebrew and Aramaic terms for the reader (Mark 6:27; 12:15, 42; 15:15, 39).
- There is no genealogy, and Mark utilizes on Roman time (Mark 6:48; 13:35).
- The book of Mark is a call to action. Mark has a spirit of urgency as the Greek word for “immediately” (euthys εὐθύς) is used forty-one times in the book.

- The sequence begins in Galilee and follows Jesus to Jerusalem.
- The first half of the book focuses on the authority of Jesus (Mark 1:1-8:30) while the last half of the book focuses on Jesus as the Suffering Servant. Mark often emphasizes the miracles of Jesus.

Outline of the Book of Mark	
The Servant Comes	Mark 1:1-13
The Servant's Work	Mark 1:14-13:37
The Servant's Death	Mark 14:1-15:47
The Servant's Resurrection	Mark 16:1-20

- Mark was penned by Peter’s companion (John Mark) who was not a disciple although there is a great deal of information about him. Papias of Hierapolis (2nd century historian) claims that Mark documented Peter’s stories.
- John (Yohanan יוֹחָנָן) was his Hebrew name with the meaning “God is gracious.” Mark (Marcus) was his Latin name meaning “God of war.”.
- John Mark was the cousin of Barnabas (Colossians 4:10).
- John Mark became so important to Paul that he was one of the last mentioned in Paul’s final letters (2 Timothy 4:11).
- The majority of early church historians credit Peter to be the spiritual mentor of Mark including the historians Clement of Alexandria, Eusebius of Caesarea and Justin Martyr. (1 Peter 5:13)
- The early church met in his mother’s home (Acts 12:11-12), and he traveled with Paul and Barnabas on their first missionary journey (Acts 13:5) although he did not stay the entire trip (Acts 15:36-41).
- It is estimated that Mark was half the age of Jesus making him in his late teens when Christ was crucified.

# Jesus & John Introductions (Mark 1:1-4)

- The term “gospel” (euangelίου εὐαγγελίου) means “good news” (Isaiah 52:7, 61:1; Mark 8:35; 10:29; Luke 2:10-11). The gospel consists of the death (as payment for sins), burial, and resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ (Gal 1:6-9).
- This is the only time in the book of Mark where the author shares his personal thoughts about Jesus (first person).

## Deity

- Jesus is described as the Son of God instead of the Son of David (Mt 1:1). The phrase “Son of David” occurs eleven times in Matthew while only four times in Mark and Luke.

## Humanity

- The name of “Jesus” means “God Saves” and was given by the angel to Joseph (Matthew 1:21).

## Messiah

- The term “Christ” means the “Anointed One” in reference to the Messiah.

Jesus Himself is mankind’s only “Way” to the kingdom of God (John 14:6) and the early believers were referenced as “the Way” (Acts 9:2, 19:9, 22:4).

*“John came baptizing in the wilderness and preaching a baptism of repentance for the forgiveness of sins.”*

Mark 1:4

The Greek term for “forgiveness” (aphesin ἄφεσιν) means to “send away.”

- Mark quotes Malachi 3:1 in reference to a “messenger” that will prepare the “way.” This is a play on words as the meaning of the name “Malachi” (mal’ākī מַלְאָכִי) means “My Messenger.”
- Malachi prophesied that Elijah will come before the “Day of the Lord.” (Malachi 4:5)
- Elijah would appear twice:
  - Spiritually: as John the Baptist in the spirit of Elijah (Matthew 11:13-15, 17:10-12)
  - Physically: One of the Two Prophets before the Lord’s second coming (Matthew 17:3; Revelation 11:3-6)
- Mark quotes Malachi 3:1 and then he quotes Isaiah 40:3
- All of the gospels include Isaiah 40:3 being fulfilled with John the Baptist and Jesus Christ. John the Baptist identified himself as a “*voice crying in the wilderness*” (John 1:23)
- The concept of preparing the way is similar to a herald that went before the coming of royalty to announce his arrival.
- The description of straight means single-minded/purposed without distraction. The term “straight” also inferred righteousness contrasted to sin which meant deviation.

# The Ministry of John The Baptist (Mark 1:5-8)

## Repentance

- John the Baptist called for repentance where individuals would turn from sinful lifestyles prior to his baptism of their new, clean life (Matthew 3:6, 11)
- The Greek term for “confess” (exomologoumenoi ἑξομολογούμενοι) means to “say the same thing as.” (John 1:9) This occurs when an individual agrees with God about the sinful state and the need for repentance.

*“For all the prophets and the Law prophesied until John;  
if you’re willing to accept it, he is the Elijah who is to come.”*

Matthew 11:13-14

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To untie the strap of a sandal was something that a slave would do for his master, so John was not even worthy to be a slave of Jesus (Lk 3:16; Jn 1:27).

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- Oral tradition suggests that John wore Elijah’s mantle (2 Kings 1:8; Zechariah 13:4; Deuteronomy 32:13; Revelation 9:3-7, 10:9-10).
- Locusts represent evil power and authority (Joel 1:4) while wild honey represents pleasure, and John eliminated both of them.
- The camel was an unclean animal to eat (Leviticus 11:4); however, as a covering, camel hair would insulate against the rain, heat and cold.
- Locusts are considered clean to eat (Leviticus 11:22).



Some believe that John the Baptist ate carob pods from carob trees which was called “locusts of the desert.”

# The Temptation of Jesus (Mark 1:12-13)

The Greek term for “drove” (ekballei ἐκβάλλει) means “thrown out” or “cast out;” is usually used to describe exorcizing demons (Matthew 9:34; 12:24, 26, 35; 13:52; Mark 3:22; Luke 11:15; 3 John 1:10)

## There are Various Greek Words for “Tempt”

Peirazei (πειράζει)	To tempt with the purpose of destruction	James 1:13; Mark 1:13; Luke 4:2; Hebrews 11:17; James 1:13
Peirasthēnai (πειρασθῆναι)	To tempt to make stronger	Matthew 4:1; 1 Corinthians 10:13
Peirasmon (πειρασμόν)	To tempt to test	Matthew 6:13, 26:41; Mark 14:38; Luke 4:13, 11:4, 22:40, 22:46; Galatians 4:14; 1 Timothy 6:9, James 1:12, 1 Peter 4:12

*Someone might “tempt” another without the other being “tempted.”*

The three individuals at the Mt. of Transfiguration (Matthew 17:3) each went through 40 (testing) days of fasting. Moses was on Mt Sinai 40 days (Exodus 34:28; Deuteronomy 9:9), and Elijah was in the cave 40 days (1 Kings 19:8).

- Jesus was tempted in every way, but remained perfect without sin (Hebrews 4:15)
- The Spirit drove Jesus into the wilderness to be tempted although it was the Devil that tempted Jesus – not God the Father or the Spirit because they do not tempt anyone (James 1:13). The Lord’s prayer asks God not to “lead us into temptation” (Matthew 6:13); however, the temptation is from the Devil or man’s own desires (James 1:14).

# The Calling to Be Fishers of Men (Mark 1:16-20)

## Fishers of Men

- Hand nets were utilized that were between 10-15 feet long. Net casting, (holding the net by hand) was a popular method of fishing, and the hand nets could be used from the shore.
- “Angling” (a popular method of fishing in modern times), is also referenced in Scripture (Isaiah 19:8; Matthew 17:27).
- The Spearing of fish is also mentioned in ancient times (Job 41:7).



- A Dragnet was very long (several hundred feet) as it would span between two boats. The boats would drag the net to catch the fish; however, this method would often also collect various debris as well as tearing the net.
- Fishermen frequently used dragnets at night with torches used to see.

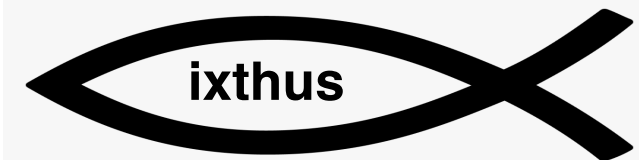


In the Old Testament, God’s people were primarily symbolized by sheep with His leaders as shepherds. The “sheep” were primarily Jewish and represented by “land” throughout Scripture.

Sheep

Fish

In the New Testament, God’s people transition to fish with His leaders as fishermen. The “fish” primarily represent Gentile followers with the sea symbolizing the Gentile world system (Jeremiah 16:16; Ezekiel 29:4-5; 38:4; Amos 4:2; Habakkuk 1:14-17).



# The Capernaum Synagogue (Mark 1:21-28)

## Synagogues

- Synagogues were developed during the Babylonian exile after the Babylonians had destroyed Solomon's Temple.
  - Synagogues were used by the Jewish community to worship and learn together.
  - The Greek word for "synagogue" (synagōgēn συναγωγήν) means to "come together" or "to assemble."
- The first exorcism in Jesus' ministry was in the church/synagogue.
  - Demonic spirits are often characterized as being unclean (akathartō ἀκαθάρτω). (Mark 5:2; 9:25; Luke 8:29; 9:42)
  - The Greek term for "shut up/be quiet" (Phimōthēti Φιμώθητι) was the word used for "muzzle" (as in muzzling a dog).

## Jesus Teaches With Authority

- The Greek term for "astonished/dumbfounded" (exēplēssonto ἐξεπλήσσοντο) is an emphatic word that means "struck out of their senses" or "slapped to attention."
- The amazement came from the manner in which Jesus spoke with authority instead of simply quoting other Rabbis. The Greek term for "authority" (exousian ἐξουσίαν) infers having a "legal right."
- The teaching of Jesus was unlike the scribes who were the legal interpreters of the Mosaic and oral law.
- The demons recognize Jesus as "the Holy One from God."

## Biblical Truths Concerning Demons

1.	Animals could be possessed	Matthew 8:30
2.	A man can be inhabited by numerous demons of degrees of evil	Matthew 12:45; Luke 8:30
3.	Superhuman Demonic Powers	Mark 5:4; Acts 16:16
4.	Demons causing Afflictions	Luke 9:39, 11:14, 13:10-13
5.	Only God's People can exorcise demons	Acts 19:13

Although Jewish exorcisms were common in those times (Matthew 12:27), exorcisms were performed with elaborate methodologies (i.e., roots, herbs, etc.) whereas the command of Jesus was immediate and absolute.

# Jesus Heals (Mark 1:29-34)

## Peter's Domestic Life

- Simon and Andrew lived together in the same house with Simon Peter's mother-in-law.
- Peter was married as it was his mother-in-law who was ill.
- Peter would travel with his believing wife as he followed Jesus (1 Corinthians 9:5).
- Peter's mother-in-law immediately began to serve after her healing.
- The healing of the mother-in-law early in the ministry may have paved the way for the mother-in-law's support for Peter's travels with Jesus.



- There were two categories of people seeking Jesus: 1. The ill needing healing 2. Those who were demon possessed
- Everyone in town sought the healing of Jesus; everyone has the need to find Jesus Christ.
- Many stood at the door (Mark 2:2), and spiritually, Jesus was the door that provided healing and salvation (John 10:7-9).
- Jesus sought quiet time with the Father (Mt 14:13, 23; Mk 1:35; 6:46; 14:32; Lk 5:16, 6:12, 9:18; Jn 6:15).

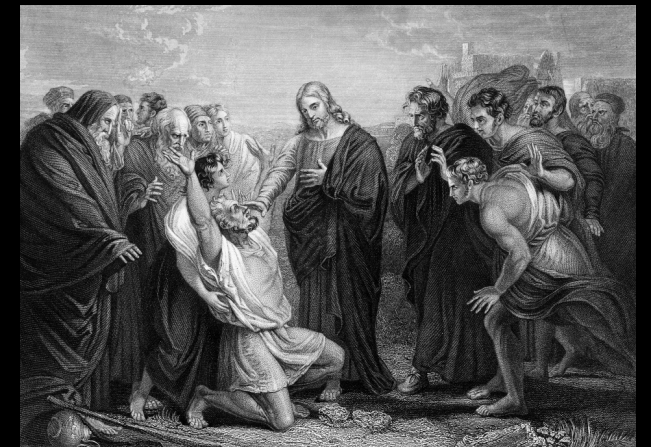
# The Priority of Jesus (Mark 1:35-45)

## The Distractions of the Crowds

- Although Jesus could have increased His congregation, it would have been for the wrong reason.
  - These individuals were seeking Jesus out of self-serving, worldly reasons instead of communing with Him while hearing God's Words from Him.
  - Jesus desired to proclaim the truth of God and embody the power of the Spirit; however, the self-serving crowds were not ready to listen.
  - Instead of multiplying His congregation, Jesus moved to smaller towns.
- 
- Jesus desired that individuals to fulfill the law requirements as best they could (Leviticus 14:2; Deuteronomy 24:8).
  - This witness would have testified of Jesus' power to the priests. As Jesus taught in synagogues, this would have added credibility to the ministry of Jesus. It was not recorded that the healed leper ever went to the priests.
  - The cleansed leper disobeyed the Lord and followed his own agenda/will. The Lord did not call him to be a preacher, and his disobedience hindered the Lord's ministry.

## The Gospel Message

The Greek term for compassion (**splagchnizomai** σπλαγχνίζομαι) had the meaning of feeling deeply (within one's bowels). In those days, the bowels represented the core of emotion as the "heart" is in modern times.





# Faithful Friends Bring Paralytic to Jesus (Mark 2:1-12)

## The Home of Jesus

- Capernaum was the headquarters (home) of Jesus' ministry.
- The public may have been watching to track when Jesus returned home (oikō οἴκω).
- Capernaum is only mentioned in the gospels and was also the home of Nahum the prophet.

## Rooftop Patios & Sidewalks

- Most ancient homes of that time had an outside staircase to a roof that was used as a porch; there was a great deal of social interaction on rooftops and homeowners frequently slept on the rooftops during the summer months.
- Even into current day, individuals can walk around the entire old city of Jerusalem on the "Roof Top Walk." The "Road of Roofs" around Jerusalem served as an elevated sidewalk around the town.
- Roofs were commonly constructed by branches covered with dirt where grass would grow; goats would be led to the rooftops to keep the grass shortened.
- The roof of Jesus' home had tiles which implies a courtyard rooftop (Luke 5:19).

The "mat/pallet" (krabatton κράβατον) was a small woven object used as a mattress where poor people might sleep.



Those who witnessed the healing were astounded; the Greek word for "dumbfounded/astounded" (existasthai ἐξίστασθαι) is also the root word for "ecstasy."

# The Identity of Jesus (Mark 2:18-22)

## Jesus Redefines Himself as a Unique Messiah

(Mark 2)

Mark 2:17	The Great Physician
Mark 2:19	The Bridegroom
Mark 2:21	The New Patch
Mark 2:22	The New Wine
Mark 2:28	The Lord of the Sabbath

- Throughout Old Testament times, once a year Israel fasted together as a nation on Yom Kippur (Leviticus 23:27-32).
- The Rabbi's multiplied the fast to two times each week; the first fast was on Thursday when they believe that Moses ascended Mt Sinai, and then on Monday when they believed Moses descended from Mt Sinai.
- The fast was not commanded in God's Word; instead, it was oral tradition created and kept by men.

## The Church as the Bride of Christ

The Bride's price (dowry) is paid by the groom.	Jesus paid for His people with his life.	Acts 20:28; 1 Cor 6:20; Eph 5:25; 1 Pet 1:18-19
The Bride is a pure virgin	Jesus' bride is faithful only to Jesus, and made pure by His righteousness	Is 61:10, 62:5; Rev 19:8, 21:2
The girl demonstrates acceptance of the marriage covenant by drinking (toasting) a glass of wine	Communion ceremony	Mt 26:29; Lk 22:20; 1 Cor 10:16
Gifts are given to the Bride	The Spiritual Gifts of the Holy Spirit	1 Cor 12:4, 14:1, 14:12; James 1:17
The betrothed bride would also have a ritual cleansing bath (Mikvah)	Believers experience the baptism of water and spirit and then cleansing by God's word	Ez 16:9; Acts 1:5, 2:38; Eph 5:26
The groom leaves to make the residence where they will live together	Jesus is preparing a place for His people	John 14:2-3
When the residence is finished, the groom would return at an unexpected time	Jesus will return to rapture His church	Mt 24:36; Mk 13:32; 1 Thes 5:2; Rev 3:3, 16:15
Wedding Feast	Marriage Supper of the Lamb	Rev 19:9



# Oral Teachings & Traditions (Mark 2:23-28)

- The Pharisees (meaning “separated ones”) had evolved out of the Maccabean time period and were legalistic by design.
- The Pharisees believed all of the Tanakh (Old Testament) as well as the oral traditions that would be codified (written) in the Mishnah between ~70AD~200AD.
- The Jews extrapolated laws beyond their intent – if it was good to fast one day a year (Yom Kippur), then it was better to fast twice a week.

## Tanakh (Old Testament)

- **The Torah (The Law)**
- **The Nev'im (Prophets)**
- **The Kethuvim (Writings)**

*The Tanakh is an acronym of the Torah, Nevi'im, and Kethuvim: TaNaKh.*

Codified (to make a codex)

~1500BC - 430BC

**Tanakh**

+ **Oral Law**

**Mishnah**

200AD

+ **Gemara**

500AD

**Talmud**

- Jesus references his ancestor David
- Abiathar (1 Sam 21:1-6) was actually the father (Jn 18:13) of the high priest, Ahimelech (2 Sam 8:17; 1 Chron 18:16).
- The Jews recognized both as high priests while only one was active and the other was retired.
- Ahimelech (“brother of the King”) was the son of Abiathar (“Father of abundance”) which reinforced the purpose of Jesus statement.
- Because of David’s relationship with the Lord Jesus, it gave David (and all believers) freedom.
- Priests were the only ones who could eat the showbread (Leviticus 24:5-9; Exodus 25:30)
- Priests were also the only ones who could work on the Sabbath (Matthew 12:5)
- All followers of Jesus are in the priesthood because of their relationship with Jesus (who gives all believers freedom). (1 Peter 2:5, 9)

# Jesus Heals On Sabbath (Mark 3:1-6)

## Synagogues

- Synagogues developed during the Babylonian exile after the Babylonians had destroyed Solomon's Temple.
- Synagogues were used by the Jewish community to worship and learn together; these were important to share Jewish traditions with their children.
- The Greek word for "synagogue" (*synagōgēn συναγωγήν*) means to "come together" or to "assemble."
- At least 10 Jewish men had to be present for a synagogue to be started.

- *The Jewish oral law allowed for stabilization of a situation on the Sabbath.*
- *However, Jews were not allowed to fix/correct a situation on the Sabbath.*
- *For instance, bleeding could be stopped, but no healing oil could be added.*

## The Withered Hand

- The hand represents "doing," so a "withered hand" is a metaphor for weak, warped and perverted actions.
- The paralysis of the man's hand is a perfect participle which implies that his hand had become that way; he hadn't been born with a withered hand, but a past event had caused it to become paralyzed.
- In Greek, the statement is literally, "the hand having withered."
- Tradition was that this man was a stone mason.

## Mark 3:4

- No middle ground; actions are either good or evil. Jesus stresses the outcome of these two choices:
  1. **Good Saves life**
  2. **Evil Kills** (James 1:15)
- This choice from Jesus is similar to the choice that Moses offered the Israelites between life/good and death/evil (Deuteronomy 11:26-28; 30:15-18).

- The Pharisees joined with a political group (Herodians) to destroy Jesus.
- These leaders were fiercely angered because a man was healed on a Sabbath; however, they had no qualms with premeditated murder.

- Jesus looked at them with anger about their rebellion and with sadness
- The Greek term for "angry" (*orgēs ὀργῆς*) is the same wrath of judgment that is to come.
- A hard heart (willful rejection) makes the Lord angry and sad.

# Jesus Controls Crowds (Mark 3:7-12)

## Crowds Followed Jesus



People from everywhere (seven locations) were drawn because of Jesus' miracles

1. Galilee
2. Judea
3. Jerusalem
4. Idumea (Edomites)
5. Beyond the Jordan (Perea)
6. Tyre (south Phoenicia)
7. Sidon (north Phoenicia)

The divide between the Samaritans and the Jews is evident by the lack of followers from Samaria in the middle of Palestine.

## Chaos of the Crowds

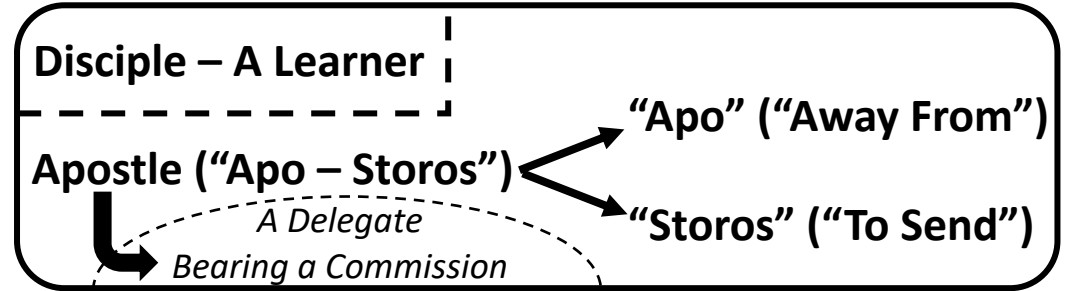
- **Sickness & Shoving**  
*Those with sickness and infirmities pushed to touch Jesus for healing which would make the setting very dangerous from the contagious diseases.*
- **Demonic Shrieks**  
*Those with demons would fall before Jesus with screams and shrieks as they understood His divine authority.*

## No Association With Demons

- Jesus did not condone the testimony of the demonic nor did He desire it be thought that He associated with them.
- The demons understood that a day of judgment was coming, but the Messiah had not come to judge at His first incarnation.
- The religious leaders could not deny the reality of the miracles, so instead, they attributed the power of Jesus to being demonic.

# The Commission of Jesus' Apostles (Mark 3:13-19)

- The Greek term for “apostles” (apostolōn ἀποστόλων) means to “to send with official authority.”
- Jesus gave “legal authority” (exousian ἐξουσίαν) over both the demons and disease.



## The “Apostles” of Scripture

- Barnabas and Paul were included as apostles (Acts 14:14)
- James - the leader of the Jerusalem church (Galatians 1:19)
- Apollos (1 Corinthians 4:6-9)
- Timothy & Silvanus (1 Thessalonians 1:1, 2:6)
- Andronicus & Junia (Romans 16:7)
- Some believers have been given the spiritual gifts to be apostles (1 Corinthians 12:29; Revelation 18:20)
- Several times the Greek term “apostolōn” is translated as “messengers.”
  - Epaphroditus (Philippians 2:25)
  - Two unnamed apostles (2 Corinthians 8:23)
- Jesus is also called an apostle (Hebrews 3:1)

*For I have not spoken on My own, but the Father Himself who sent Me has given Me a command as to what I should say and what I should speak.*

John 12:49

## The Four Lists of the Twelve Apostles

	Matthew 10:2-4	Mark 3:16-19	Luke 6:12-19	Acts 1:13
1.	Simon	Simon	Simon	Peter
2.	Andrew	James	Andrew	James
3.	James	John	James	John
4.	John	Andrew	John	Andrew
5.	Philip	Philip	Philip	Philip
6.	Bartholomew	Bartholomew	Bartholomew	Thomas
7.	Thomas	Matthew	Matthew	Bartholomew
8.	Matthew	Thomas	Thomas	Matthew
9.	James (son of Alpheus)	James (son of Alpheus)	James (son of Alpheus)	James (son of Alpheus)
10.	Thaddeus	Thaddeus	Simon (the Zealot)	Simon (the Zealot)
11.	Simon (the Zealot)	Simon (the Zealot)	Judas (son of James)	Judas (son of James)
12.	Judas Iscariot	Judas Iscariot	Judas Iscariot	

# The Disciples of Jesus' Apostles (Mark 3:16-19)

## Disciples Who Were Brothers

Simon/Peter & Andrew

James & John (Cousins of Jesus – Jn 19:25)

Matthew & James

Philip & Bartholomew (possibly brothers)

## Greek Meanings of the Disciple's Names

1.	Simon	<i>"To Hear/Obey"</i>
2.	Andrew	<i>"Man"</i>
3.	James	<i>"Supplanter"</i> (originates from Jacob)
4.	John	<i>"God is Gracious"</i>
5.	Philip	<i>"Fond of Horses"</i>
6.	Bartholomew	<i>"Son of the Plowman/Furrows"</i> <small>(The noun בר (bar), "son of," and the verb תלם (talam), to plow)</small>
7.	Matthew	<i>"Gift of God"</i>
8.	Thomas	<i>"Twin"</i> (Hebrew/Aramaic - in Greek "Didymus" John 11:16; 20:24; 21:2) <small>(Two unique natures – Divine/Human or Hero/Villain or Holy/Wicked)</small>
9.	James	<i>"Supplanter"</i> (originates from Jacob)
10.	Simon	<i>"To Hear/Obey"</i>
11.	Judas	<i>"Praise"</i>
12.	Judas	<i>"Praise"</i>



- The root of "Judah/Yehudah" is yad יָד meaning "hand" which infers "to lift up, throw or stretch out the hand."
- If individuals were amazed, they would stretch out their hands as if to say "wow!"
- This is the Hebraic understanding of "praise."

# “The Jesus Trilemma” (Mark 3:20-22)

## Mark 3:20-22

The multitude cometh together again, so that they could not so much as eat bread.

And when his friends heard of it, they went out to lay hold on him: for they said, He is beside himself.

And the scribes which came down from Jerusalem said, He hath Beelzebub, and by the prince of the devils casts out devils.

C.S. Lewis writes that an individual can have one of three rational views of Jesus.

The LORD

A Lunatic

A Liar

- Jesus served the crowd who didn't care about the needs of Jesus or the Disciples.
- Those who cared about Jesus had not witnessed supernatural walk with God.
  - They wanted to pull Him out of ministry because they didn't view Him as chosen by God
  - There is no Biblical record of Jesus ever referring to Mary as “mother.” He twice called her “woman.” (John 2:4; 19:26)
- The scribes had witnessed His undeniable miracles and understood that Jesus worked in the supernatural, so they questioned the source. They questioned His motives and source of authority.

*Do you ever see the needs of ministers?*

*Do you walk in prayer with God?*

*Are you cynical about the motives of others?*



# The “Family” of Jesus (Mark 3:31-35)

- The mother and brothers of Jesus (Mk 6:3) did not “enter in” (Mk 4:11) to see the truth (John 7:5).
  - Maybe they couldn’t get in...
  - After the resurrection, Jesus’ family became committed followers to His claims (Acts 1:14; Gal 1:19); two brothers, James and Juda, actually penned books of the Bible.
- Jesus corrected their assumption that the physical family carried greater value than the spiritual (Mt 23:9).
  - Even today (in prayers to her), people falsely believe that Mary has special influence over Jesus, but He clearly states that she does not.
- Jesus identifies “those who do the will of God” as His spiritual family.
  - This spiritual relationship is infinitely more important than the physical association (Lk 2:49-50).
  - Submission and obedience to the will of God (instead of self-seeking pursuits, pleasures, and lifestyle) indicate those who are actually in the family of God.

- At this point, Scripture transitions from inside the home to open air preaching (due to the crowds)
- Although He had a crowd, there were very few sincere seekers who were willing to apply His teaching.
- Most of the crowd were self-seeking instead of seeking, listening and following Him.

# Germination/Fruition (Mark 4:1-11)

## The Three Achievements of the “Good” Soil

(Matthew 13:23)

1.	Hear	Rom 10:17; Mt 15:10	Make time to hear God
2.	Understand	Lk 24:45; 1 Cor 14:20; 2 Tim 2:7; 1 Jn 5:20; Eph 1:18, 3:4, 5:17	Make an effort to consider and reflect on His Word while asking God to enlighten
3.	Bear Fruit	Gal 5:22-23; 1 Cor 14:14	Act on Understanding

It is imperative that believers strive for each of these.



*“Anyone who has ears to hear should listen!”*

Germination

3 of 4 soils took root to grow

### Lack of Water

Does not prioritize daily Bible reading, devotion and prayer

- Affliction
- Persecution
- Cares of this World
- Deceitfulness of Riches
- Lusts

Only 1 of 4 bears fruit

Fruition

## “Fruit” Defined by Scripture

Fruit: (karpos καρπός)

### “The Fruit of the Spirit”

Galatians 5:22-23

“The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faith, gentleness, self-control.”

### “The Fruit of the Light”

Ephesians 5:8-10

“For you were once darkness, but now you are light in the Lord. Walk as children of light— for the fruit of the light results in all goodness, righteousness, and truth -- discerning what is pleasing to the Lord.”

### “The Fruit of Righteousness”

Philippians 1:10-11

“You can approve the things that are superior and can be pure and blameless in the day of Christ, filled with the fruit of righteousness that comes through Jesus Christ to the glory and praise of God.”

### “Fruit in Every Good Work”

Colossians 1:10

“Walk worthy of the Lord, fully pleasing to Him, bearing fruit in every good work and growing in the knowledge of God.”

### “Fruit of Peace & Righteousness”

Hebrews 12:11

“The fruit of peace and righteousness”

### “Fruit of Our Lips”

Hebrews 13:15

“Let us continually offer up to God a sacrifice of praise, that is, the fruit of our lips that confess His name.”

# The Parable of the Unexplained Growth (Mark 4:26-29)

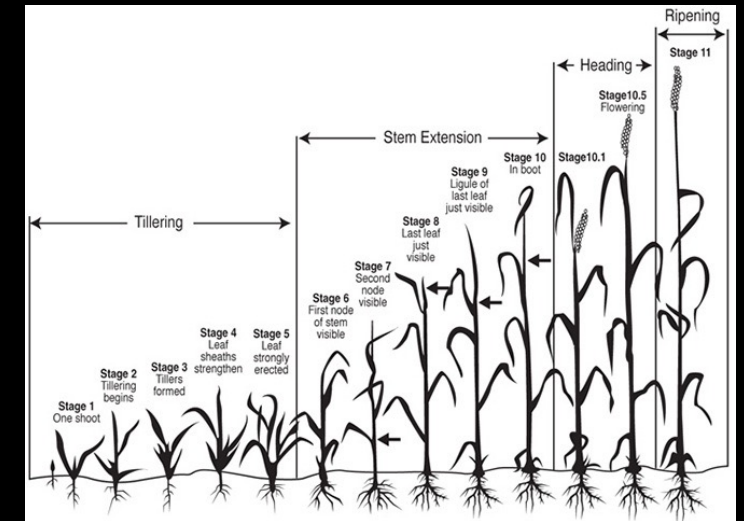
Mark documents only four parables, and this parable is only recorded in Mark (not the other gospels).

The Sower is an individual who works in faith that with good soil, light and water – the seed will grow.

John 12:24

Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abides alone: but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit.

- Spiritual fruit is not the work of their efforts, but instead it is the mystery of the power of God (Ecclesiastes 11:4-6)
- A seed has the capacity to reproduce the life form (whether a tree, a human or God Himself) from which it originated if given adequate water (The Living Water, Spirit, Word of God).



# The Man from the Gadarenes (Mark 5:1-7)

Having calmed the storm on the sea, Scripture transitions from the Lord's power over the natural to His power over the supernatural.

LET everything  
THAT HAS breath  
PRAISE THE Lord  
PSALM 150:6



He lived in the tombs.  
No one was able to restrain him - even with chains  
No one was strong enough to subdue him  
He was always crying out among the tombs  
He cut himself with stones



*“When he saw Jesus from a distance, he ran and knelt down before Him.” (Mark 5:6)*

*“At the name of Jesus every knee will bow - of those who are in heaven and on earth and under the earth” (Philippians 2:10)*

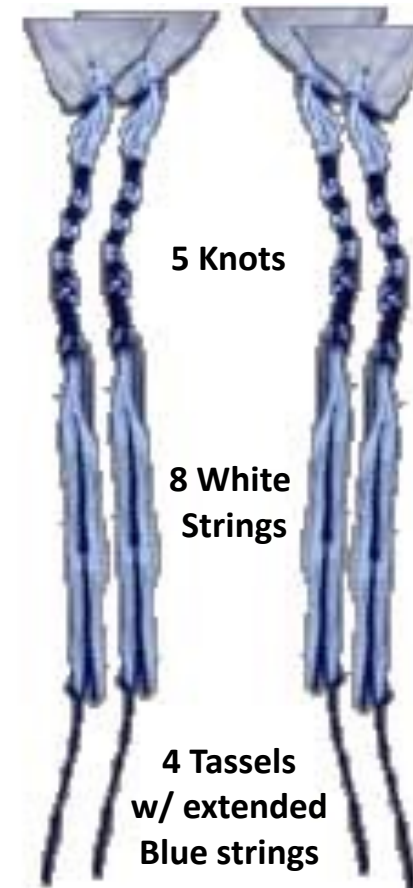
*“They came to Jesus and saw the man who had been demon-possessed by the legion, sitting there, dressed and in his right mind; and they were afraid...then they began to beg Him to leave their region.”*

# Gentile Woman Healed as Jesus Resurrects Jewish Girl (Mark 5:21-43)

- The main leader of the synagogue was called the "Nasi" (which means the "President").
- That tradition has continued to modern times, and the Nasi oversees all synagogue activities.
- Even within Christianity (as late as 150AD), the leader of a church congregation was called the "president" rather than the "pastor."

- The hem of the robe was called the "wing" and represented authority and righteousness.
- This woman was coming under the "wing" of the Lord (Ruth 3:9; 1 Samuel 24:4-5).
- The tassels of the tallit were meant to be a reminder not to follow one's own "dreams," but instead to follow God's law (Deuteronomy 22:12; Numbers 15:38-39).

The "tzitzit" consist of tassels of any color (usually white) with a single blue strand that runs through the tassels and then extends longer.



Jews consider the "tzitzit" as a metaphor of an individual's life which begins knotted, but later straightens out.

The lengthy blue thread can symbolize eternity beyond this life.

Each tassel has eight threads (when doubled over) and five sets of knots, totaling 13.

*"Don't be afraid.  
Only believe."*

Mark 5:36

# Jesus Prepares Apostles for Missions (Mark 6:6-13)

- “Circuit preaching” has existed since the prophets of ancient times.
- When the Philistines destroyed Shiloh, Samuel served from his home in Ramah (“elevated”) and then ministered on a circuit:
  - through Bethel (“House of God”)
  - to Gilgal (“wheel/rolling”)
  - to Mizpah (“watchtower”).

1 Samuel 7:16, 10:3, 8, 17



The twelve apostles were to take:

- a single walking stick, →
- a single pair of sandals, →
- a single shirt. →

These would assist in:

- the walk, →
- in the interaction with the world, →
- the covering. →

They were not to take:

- bread,.
- a traveling bag .
- money.

- The Greek word for “sent” (apostellein ἀποστέλλειν) is the root word for “apostle” which means “one sent with official authority” as a representative or ambassador (John 1:12).
- The term “gave” (edidou ἐδίδου) is in the imperfect sense in that He continued to give.
- The Greek term for “authority” (exousian ἐξουσίαν) infers the “legal right.”

# The Didache (Mark 6:6-13)

## The Two-Part Structure of the Didache

Christian Living	Christian Practices
Love God & Love Your Neighbor	False Teachers
Give to the Poor	Food Offered to Idols
Major Sins	Baptism
Additional Sins	Fasting and Prayer
Christian Commands	Lord's Supper
Worldly Characteristics	Teachers, Apostles & Prophets
	Fellowship
	Support of Ministers
	Sunday Assembly
	Bishops & Deacons
	The Second Coming

- Most of the Didache is composed from the Sermon on the Mount and was probably utilized for individuals who were considering becoming Christians.
- The Didache itself was never considered inspired

- The itinerant teachers became an issue for the church over time.
- An anonymous author wrote around the 2<sup>nd</sup> century
- Utilized by the early church as a book of practical instruction.
- It only takes 20 minutes to read the entire Didache
- The Didache is steeped in Judaism and does not reference the gospel.
  - For instance, the Lord's prayer is encouraged to be prayed three times throughout a day.
- The Didache offers ways to identify a false prophet:
  - If the itinerant teacher stayed longer at a house than two days...
  - If a teacher asks the congregation for money...
  - If the teacher tells you to make him a meal...
- The Didache encourages fasting on Wednesday and Friday since the hypocrites (Pharisee, Rabbi's) fasted on Thursday and Monday.
- Baptism by immersion is recommended in a lake or fast running river; however, sprinkling was permitted in the absence of a body of water by pouring water on the head three times.
  - The person being baptized was instructed to fast 1-2 days prior to Baptism as was the Baptizer. (This is counter to the same day baptisms of Acts 2:41; 16:32-33; 19:4-5; 22:16)
  - The person being baptized was immersed three times (once for each of the Trinity). This is also counter to Matthew 28:19 because the term "name" (onoma ὄνομα) is singular and not plural.

# The Misidentification of Jesus (Mark 6:14-16)

## Elijah

Scripture foretold that Elijah would be coming again (Malachi 4:5) although by this time, Elijah had been away for nine centuries.

*“Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the LORD”*

## John the Baptist

- John the Baptist represented Elijah (Mt 11:14, 17:12; Lk 1:17) in prophesying the coming of Jesus.
- John fulfilled the spiritual purpose of Elijah in clothing and actions (2 Kings 1:8; Mark 1:6).
- John the Baptist chastised the Pharisees (Matthew 3:7-12)

## Prophets

- Moses had given a Messianic prophecy of the coming of “the” Prophet after him (Deuteronomy 18:15).
- Rabbi’s believed that Jeremiah had hid the Ark of the Covenant on Mount Nebo, and that just before the coming of the Messiah, Jeremiah, the weeping prophet, would return to recover the Ark of the Covenant.

## Passover

- It is Jewish custom at the Passover Seder (ceremonial dinner) to keep an empty chair and pour a cup of wine for Elijah’s arrival.
- Someone opens the door to welcome Elijah with the words “baruch haba” (*“blessed is the person who comes.”*)
- When Elijah doesn’t appear, Elijah’s cup of wine is poured out as they pray, *“Pour out Your wrath against the nations that do not acknowledge You...”*





# The Family of Herod (Mark 6:17-20)

Wise Men

Egypt Return

John the Baptist

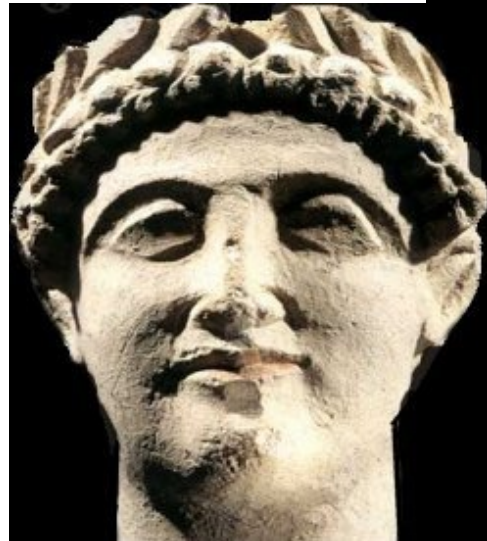
Herodias

Salome

James

Paul

The "Herodian" Line			
Herod the Great	Matthew 2:16-18	An Idumean known for his construction and paranoia. He began the construction of the Temple that took 46 years to build; he also massacred infants in Bethlehem.	
Herod Archelaus (the Ethnarch)	Matthew 2:13-23	Controlled Judah when Herod the Great died, so Joseph returned from Egypt to Nazareth.	
Herod Antipas (the Tetrarch)	Matthew 14:6-10 Luke 23:8-12	Ordered John the Baptist to be beheaded; Trial of Jesus	
Herod Philip I	Mark 6:17	The husband of Herodias and father of Salome, who left him for his half-brother Herod Antipas.	
Herod Philip II	Luke 3:1	He married his younger relative, Salome, whose dance led to John's beheading.	
Herod Agrippa I	Acts 12:21-23	Martyred James, and death as he was eaten by worms in Tyre	
Herod Agrippa 2	Acts 25:13	The Trial of Paul who was married to Berenice	



Tetrarch is defined as having a "fourth" of the governmental authority ("ruler of a quarter").

After the death of Herod, the Great, the Palestine area was divided into four regions:

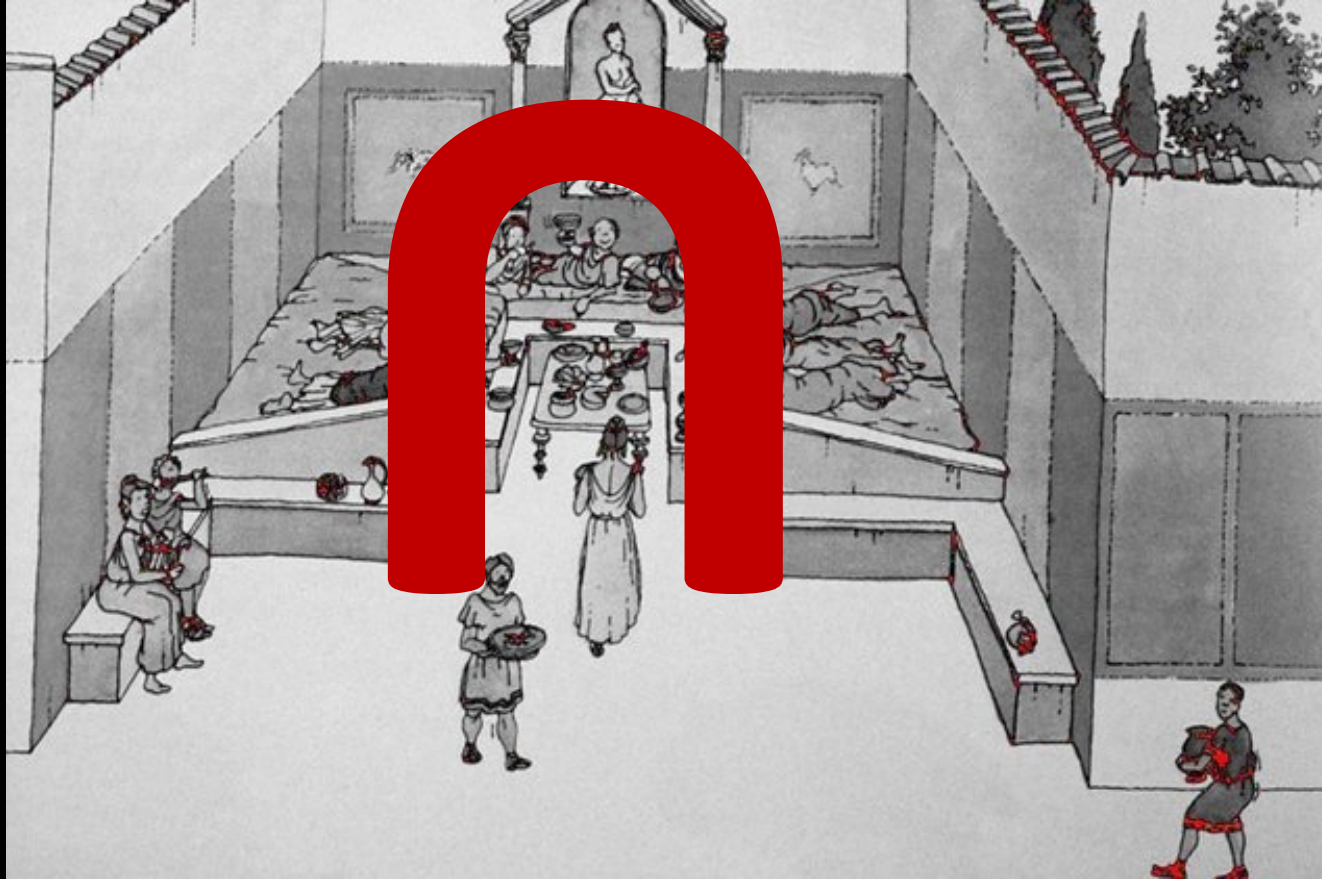
1. Lysanias ruled Abilene
2. Philip ruled Ituraea
3. Antipas ruled Galilee and Perea (Transjordan)
4. Archelaus ruled Judea



# The Triclinium (Mark 6:21-29)

A dining table with couches along three sides

The most honored guests reclined on the center couch



The least revered guests would lie on the leftmost couch which ironically was called the “high couch” (lectus summus).

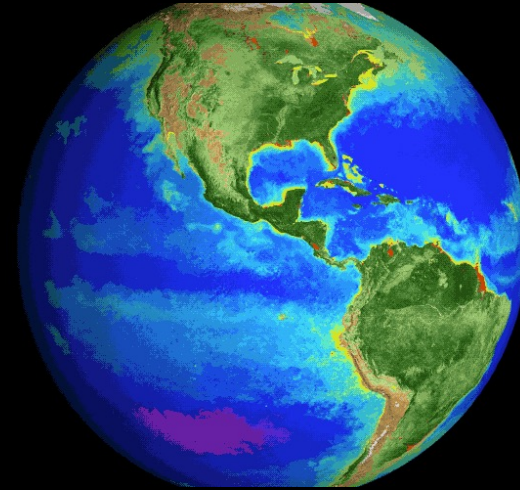
The Greek word for “executioner” (spekoulatora σπεκουλάτορα) is the root word for “spectator.”

- At extravagant Roman birthday parties, the host was more generous than the guests.
- It was a time for Rome's elite to display their wealth, power, and personal network of connections that might intimidate their enemies.

# Evil From Within Man (Mark 7:14-23)

**Satan** (Ezekiel 28:15)

*“You were blameless in your ways from the day you were created till wickedness was found in you...”*



*“God saw that it was good”*

1. Evil thoughts
2. Sexual immoralities
3. Thefts
4. Murders
5. Adulteries
6. Greed
7. Evil actions
8. Deceit
9. Promiscuity
10. Stinginess
11. Blasphemy
12. Pride
13. Foolishness

*“All these evil things  
come from within and  
defile a person.”*  
(Mark 7:23)

*“Create in me a clean  
heart, Oh God; and renew  
a right spirit within me.”*  
(Psalm 51:10)

1. Genesis 1:4
2. Genesis 1:10
3. Genesis 1:12
4. Genesis 1:18
5. Genesis 1:21
6. Genesis 1:25
7. Genesis 1:31

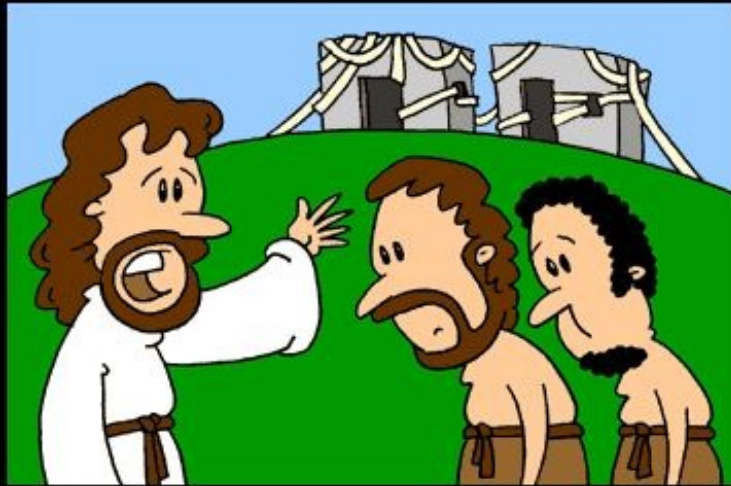
*“God saw every thing that he had  
made, and, behold, it was very good.”*

**Creation**

# The Pharisees Seek A Sign (Mark8:11-13)

## Pharisees

- The Pharisees (“the separated ones”) evolved during the Maccabean period.
- They held to the whole Old Testament law as well as oral conditions (Talmud) of purity.
- The Pharisees believed in an afterlife while the Sadducees did not.
- The Pharisees were at enmity with Roman power as they occupied Israel.
- The Pharisees would become the Rabbi’s during the great diaspora after Jerusalem was destroyed



I KNOW THOSE PHARISEES CAN BE BOTHERSOME BUT YOU SHOULDN'T HAVE TOILET-PAPYRUSED THEIR HOUSES



## The Sign

- The Greek term for “sign” (semeion σημεῖον) revealed the power of Christ
- This “sign” would be an emphasis in the book of John (John 2:18; 4:54; 6:14, 30; 10:41; 12:18).
- The Pharisees desired a specific sign - that Jesus would Prophecy
- The Pharisees wanted to test whether the Prophecy would come true (Deuteronomy 13:2-5; 18:18-22).
- The Pharisees did not realize that He was the Messiah who was fulfilling the prophecies.

# Expositional Constancy (Mark 8:14-21)

## The Consistency of Symbolism in Scripture

**One = Wholeness/Unity**

**Two = Witness**

**Three = Revelation**

**Four = Creation**

**Five = Grace -or- Judgment**

**Six = Man / Insufficient**

**Seven = Complete / Satisfied**

**Eight = New Beginning**

**Nine = Finality**

**Ten = Organization**

**Eleven = Incomplete Organization**

**Twelve = Organizational Witness**

**Thirteen = Rebellion**

**Forty = Test / Trial**

Yeast symbolizes sin (e.g., pride that “puffs up”)

Jesus told the disciples that they had “little faith” (Matthew 16:8) because they did not recognize the spiritual symbolism that He was using.

The description of “little faith” corresponds to having a “hardened heart.”

**Disclaimer: Not an “It’s It”**

**The focus of Jesus was on His abundant provision (bread not two fish)**

**Feeds 5000 with 5 loaves leaving 12 baskets**

- The number “five” represents His “grace” (e.g., provision for their needs without cost).
- The number “twelve” represents “witness” to the world by the twelve tribes of Israel in the Old Testament and the twelve apostles in the New Testament.

**Feeds 4000 with 7 loaves leaving 7 baskets**

- The number “four” represents “creation.”
- The number “seven” represents “complete abundance/satisfaction”

# God's Terms for Divorce (Mark 10:1-12)

## Shammai (50BC–30AD)

- Shammai held a strict interpretation of Jewish law.
- Shammai's teaching on divorce was closer to that of Jesus in that infidelity was the only grounds for divorce.

Two schools of thought among Rabbinical leaders

## Hillel (110BC–7AD)

- Hillel taught that a man could divorce his wife for any reason.
- This was the more popular teaching, so the Pharisees may have wanted to force Jesus to alienate many of His followers.

## Divorce & Remarriage Always Includes Adultery

### 2020 Divorce Statistics in the United States

#### Likelihood of Divorce:

- First Marriages: **42-45 percent** will terminate with a divorce.
- Second Marriages: 60 percent will terminate with a divorce.
- Third Marriages: 73 percent will terminate with a divorce.

*"What God has joined together, let not man separate."*

(Mark 10:9)

# Jesus Blesses the Children (Mark 10:13-16)

It was Jewish tradition to present children for a Rabbinical blessing. The Rabbinical blessing was established from the Priestly blessing (Numbers 6:22-27).

- Jesus stopped His disciples from being a barrier towards the children
- Those who come enter the kingdom of God must have the same obedient, trusting, childlike faith.
- Unlike hard-hearted adults, children are simple and trusting.
- Having the faith of a child is necessary to enter the Kingdom of God as the believer submits to the authority of the Lord.

**Jesus identifies His listeners as “children” (Mark 10:24).**



Jesus always had time for people, and in the imperative, Jesus commanded His disciples to stop being an obstacle to the children.

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The Greek term “permit” (apheta ἄφετε) is used repeatedly to allow the children to come to Jesus. (Mark 10:14; Luke 18:16)

# The Rich Young Ruler (Mark 10:17-22)

- The question itself – “what must I do” – is self-effort and performance motivated. (Romans 9:30-33)
- His question contradicts itself as he asks what actions he must perform (merit) in order to inherit (which is a gift of identity instead of being earned).
- The man urgently (ran) knelt (submitted) to Jesus, but only recognized Jesus as a “Teacher” instead of the Lord.

*Man is only right with God by what He has done, not in what we do.*

**Jesus lists the commandments that deal with treatment of fellow man, but the “God-focused” commandments are summarized with this statement of Jesus: “*Follow Me*”**

- Jesus lists the interpersonal commandments. (not the first four relating to the spiritual interaction with God)
- The first of these around honoring the father and mother is moved to the end of the sequence (Ex 20:1-17).
- Jesus replaced the sin of coveting (Deuteronomy 5:21) with the act of defrauding (Greek is “apostereo”) meaning to cheat, deprive, or retain through fraud.

Jesus must be more than a “Rabbi” if only God is good, and he is acknowledging that Jesus is perfectly good.

A clear conscience does not equate to innocence. (Acts 24:6; 23:1; 1 Corinthians 4:4).

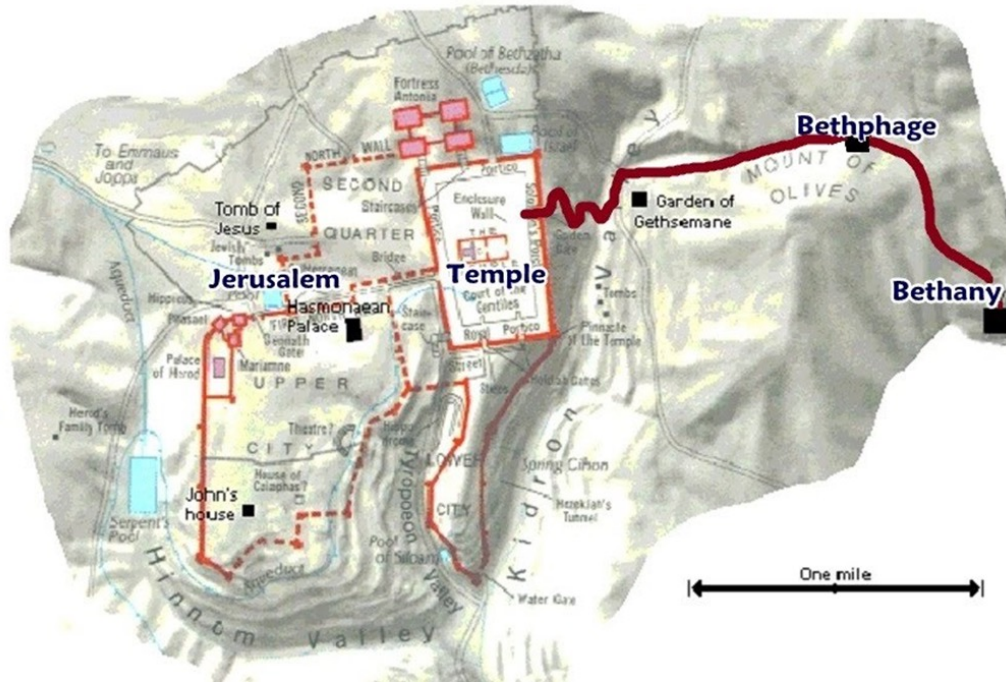


# The Triumphal Entry (Mark 11:1-11)

## Olive Oil

- As the olive is pressed to bring forth oil, so too would the crushing of Jesus result in His resurrection, ascension, and the sending of the Spirit (oil) to anoint His people.
- The Greek words for “mercy” (“eleos”) and “oil” (“elaion”) have the same root.

- The ancient historian (Flavian) Josephus documented that the sacrifices of a Passover during Christ’s time numbered 256,000 lambs.
- A sacrifice was required of each household which mandated a quorum of at least 10 people (the Jewish minyan) which equates to 2.56 million people in attendance in Jerusalem.
- Even in modern times, every Passover meal concludes with the statement “Next year in Jerusalem.”



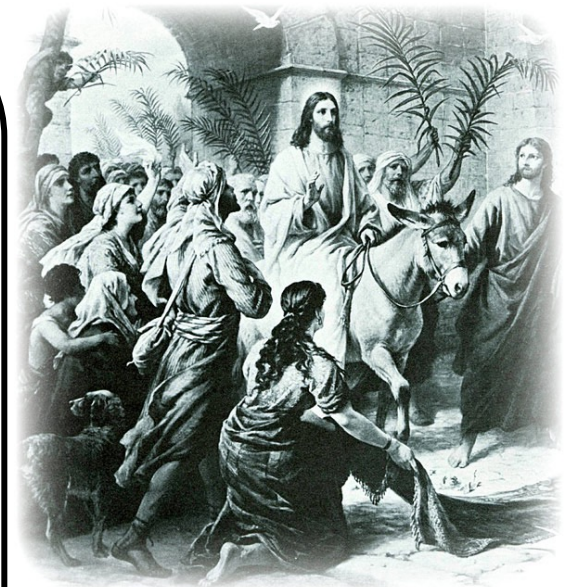
Messiah ← **Hosanna** to the son of David:  
Blessed is he that cometh in  
the name of the Lord;

God the Father ← **Hosanna** in the highest.  
(Mark 11:9)

הלל  
Hallel

Quoting  
(Psalm 118:26-27)

The Last Hallel (“Praise”)  
Psalm (113-118)



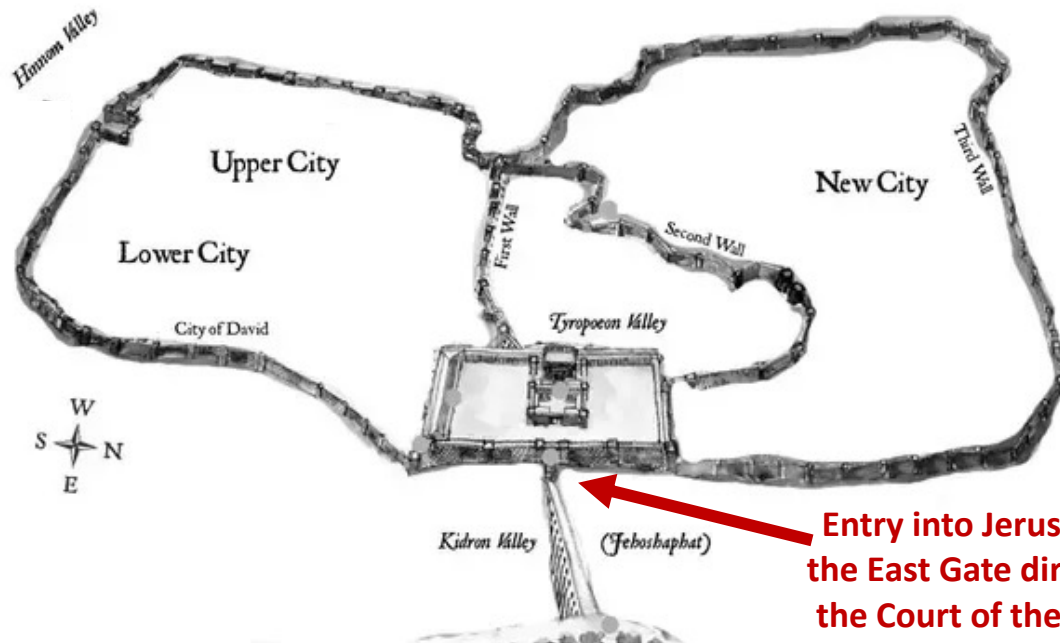
“Hosanna” literally  
means “save us”

# The Money Changers of the Temple (Mark 11:15-19)

## Money Changers

- The money changers provided the service of currency exchange for travelers and foreigners at a profit.
- The money changers would also sell sacrificial animals to those who traveled distances.
- Doves were primarily used by the lepers & mothers who had just birthed their babies.

- The Temple tax was mandated as Tyrian shekels minted in Tyre. Roman coins were only 80% silver while the shekels of Tyre were more pure silver (greater than 94%).
- On one side, the coins had an image of the Phoenician god Baal which the Jews derided as “Beelzebub.”
- On the other side of the coin was an image of Alexander Balas who had claimed to be the son of Antiochus IV Epiphanes



**Entry into Jerusalem via the East Gate directly into the Court of the Gentiles**

**Prayer** shows the relationship with the Lord, His provision and a focus on the divine.

**Commerce** shows the relationship with the world and self-effort.

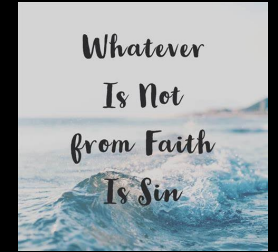
The religious leaders had turned the House of Prayer (Isaiah 56:7) into a Den of Thieves (Jeremiah 7:11).

**Isaiah 56** leads into a new section of the Book of Isaiah that reveals with a new Jerusalem.

**Jeremiah 7** is called “Jeremiah’s Temple Sermon” where he preached at the gate of the Temple in the same way as Jesus seven centuries later.

# Lifestyle Sins of Religious Leaders (Mark 12:38-40)

Our dreadful, sinful state is accentuated more by the realization of the Holiness of God than by any vile sin.



## Friendly Games (Prideful Depravity) of Religious Leaders

(Mark 12:38-40)

1.	Scriptural Knowledge (Phylactery)	<i>Phylacteries symbolized knowledge and adherence to law</i>
2.	Self-righteousness (Tassels)	<i>Long robes inferred righteous living</i>
3.	Places of Honor during Worldly Events	<i>Banquets represented gorging on the things of this world</i>
4.	Noticeable Places during Worship	<i>Front Seats were utilized to be seen</i>
5.	Popularity/Recognition	<i>Marketplaces stressed worldly commerce</i>
6.	Honorary Titles/Degrees	<i>Being Respected and Admired as a Teacher</i>

# Sacrificial Giving (Mark 12:41-44)

Summoning His disciples, He said to them, *"I assure you: This poor widow has put in more than all those giving to the temple treasury. For they all gave out of their surplus, but she out of her poverty has put in everything she possessed—all she had to live on."*

Compound Interest

\$10,000,000,000,000,000  
(16 zeroes)

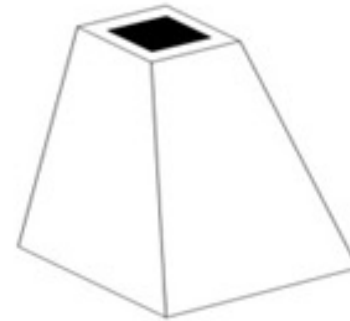
***Do you give sacrificially...  
or do you give out of your surplus?***

- As a widow, this woman had already lost her husband, and probably had little way to earn more income.
- A mite (lepta λεπτά) is the smallest denomination in Jewish currency that is worth approximately an eighth (1/8) of a penny.
- The Greek term "lepton" means "small/thin" and always represented the smallest available denomination of currency.
- Mark translates the Jewish currency into a Roman currency (kodrantēs κοδράντης) to show the meager amount that was given. A kodrantēs (quadrans) was sixty-fourth (1/64) of a denarius (a denarius was a day's wage for a Roman soldier or a day laborer).

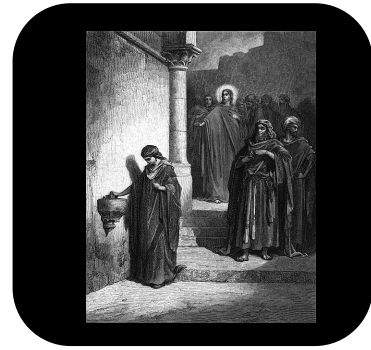
## Collection Boxes of the Temple

Wide Bottom  
with a  
Narrow Top

Shaped like a  
Trumpet



In the women's court of the Temple, there were 13 collection boxes for offerings. When a large number of coins were dropped in the collection box, it was referred to as "Sounding the Trumpet" (Mk 12:41-44)



This is similar to the adage  
"Don't toot  
your own  
horn."

# Transitional Chapter 13 (Mark 11-15)

## Chapters 11-12

The “Controversy Narratives” with Pharisees, Sadducees, Scribes, and Herodians

## Chapter 13

Future Judgment & End Times

The “Olivet Discourse”

## Chapters 14-15

The “Passion Narratives” of the crucifixion. The Latin term for passion (*patior*) references the suffering of Christ. The root is from the Greek term *paschó* (πάσχω) which means “to suffer.”

- The “Olivet Discourse” which is the longest spoken section of the teaching of Jesus on the Mount of Olives. Unlike the gospel of Matthew, Mark was more focused on the deeds of Jesus instead of the narratives that He spoke.
- As Jesus speaks of the end times, he will fuse the near term fall to Rome in 70AD with the events of His second coming. Jesus will reference a number of different events revealing that He understands that there will be a great deal of time before the second coming occurs.

# The Destruction of the Temple (Mark 13:1-2)

- The disciples of Jesus refer to Him as “Teacher” or “Master.”
- The Greek term being translated is Didaskale (Διδάσκαλε).
- The term “Rabbi” carries a sense of respect while the term “Didaskale” can be used casually (even to the point of being sarcastic).

Jesus prophesied that each stone would be “thrown down.” The Greek word is “kataluo” meaning “dismantled.”

The Jewish nation had begun putting their faith in the Temple instead of God. The Jews believed that the existence of the Temple translated into God’s favor.

Herod’s Temple only stood complete for 6 years before it was demolished by the Romans in 70 AD.

- As an Idumean, Herod constructed the Temple to placate the conservative Jews.
- It is estimated that over 80,000 laborers were employed on the construction of the Temple.
- The Temple was positioned on an area of 36 acres which was 20% (1/5) the land mass of Jerusalem at that time.
- The Temple was constructed of either polished limestone or a native stone (mezzah). This was a bright white structure that was trimmed in gold.
- Josephus documented that the stones were 25 cubits x 8 cubits x 12 cubits. An average cubit was 18 inches, so the stones were 37½ feet x 12 feet x 18 feet.
- Many of the individual stones exceeded several hundred tons. They were so heavy and level that no binding material (mortar) was necessary.
- Even the disciples of Jesus were visually impressed with the immensity of the stones of the Temple
- This (Herod’s) Temple structure was in the midst of being built as the construction lasted from 20BC until 64AD.

# Signs of the Times (Mark 13:3-8)

## Jewish Eschatological Beliefs

(Mark 13:4)

Turmoil in the End Times	Rome was ruling with an “iron fist”
Messenger of God (Elijah) will appear	John the Baptist had appeared
Messiah will come	Jesus had come
Scattered Jews will return to Jerusalem; Temple is rebuilt	The Temple was well on it’s way to being rebuilt
The Destruction of the Temple did not fit Jewish beliefs of the end of age timeline	

*“Take heed, watch and pray; for you do not know when the time is.”*

- This would cause questions among the disciples who understood Zechariah’s prophecy of the end times:
  - The city of Jerusalem will be destroyed (Zechariah 14:1-2)
  - Before the Lord returns to the Mount of Olives (Zechariah 14:3-4)
  - To destroy the enemies of Israel (Zechariah 14:12-15)
  - As He restores Jerusalem (Zechariah 14:5-11)
  - Where the world will bring annual tribute through the millennial kingdom (Zechariah 14:16-21).

- The Syrian King, Antiochus IV Epiphanes (165BC) was a forerunner of the End Time Antichrist.
- The name “Epiphanes” (Ἐπιφανής) means “the Illustrious One;” however, the Jews called him “Epimanes” meaning “the crazy man.”



## What Are You Watching For?

- The Tribulation is called the “*Time of Jacob’s Trouble*” (Jeremiah 30:7); Israel will experience material loss.
- In a single day, Damascus (in Syria) will be destroyed during a battle with Israel in which Israel will also sustain enormous casualties. (Isaiah 17:1-7)
- 66% (2/3) of the Jews will be killed (Zechariah 13:8) while 1/3 of the Jews will flee Israel where they will be preserved for 1,260 days in the wilderness (Revelation 12:6). (3½ years equate to 1,277 days)
- The Tribulation will be a combination from God, Satan and mankind.
  - The direct wrath of God on the earth
  - The hatred of Satan for God’s people
  - The hard-hearted rebellion of mankind

# Persecution Will Come (Mark 13:9-13)

***"...and the gospel must first be preached to all the nations." Mark 13:10***

In context, this means to witness in spite of persecution.  
You & I do not control the timing of God's coming

**If the Rapture is Pre-Tribulation,  
how will the world hear the gospel?**

***"...do not worry beforehand, or premeditate what you will speak. But whatever is given you in that hour, speak that; for it is not you who speak, but the Holy Spirit."***  
**(Mark 13:10)**

This is meant to bring comfort to persecuted believers instead of supporting lazy preachers.  
***"Study to show yourself approved unto God, a workman that needs not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."*** (2 Timothy 2:15)

The closest worldly relationships are filled with deceit and betrayal even to the point of death (Mark 13:11).  
Believers must value the relationship to the Lord above every other relationship (Lk 14:26).



# Attitudes Towards Money & Jesus (Mark 14:3-11)

## Mary Anoints Jesus (Mark 14:3-11)

- The alabaster (white) jar represents the life that is broken before the Lord as all that is in it is offered to Him.
- The Greek name “alabastrites” was derived from a town in Egypt where the soft stone resembling marble was quarried called Alabastron.
- Alabaster jars usually had long “necks” to restrict the amount to be poured, so that none would be wasted. The neck was often broken to enable pouring.

## Judas Betrays Jesus (Mark 14:43-50)

- Judas was one of the twelve disciples, but he betrayed the Lord (Mt 13:30, 49-50, 22:12-14, 25:11, 30).
- Judas was the treasurer of the disciples and was focused on personal profit (John 12:6).
- The term “Iscariot” means “from Kerioth” which was a town in Judea. The other disciples were from Galilee while Judas was the only disciple from Judea.

## Nard (“Spikenard”)

- The oil is called “nard” which is made from the stems of an expensive Indian herb; the value of this oil was comparable to an average man’s annual salary.
- The term “nard” (נָרְד) means “light” in Hebrew..
- Spikenard was sourced only from the Himalayas of Nepal, China and India, and is found at altitudes around 10,000 feet.
- Spikenard grows to about three feet in height, and a minute amount of oil is extracted from the stems of the plant (called rhizomes); the stems are crushed and distilled into an essential oil that has an intense aroma and amber color. The oil is often blended with other oils of frankincense and myrrh.
- Used as a sedative, Spikenard oil is often utilized as herbal medicine to naturally treat insomnia, stress and infections.



# The Passover (Mark 14:17-21)

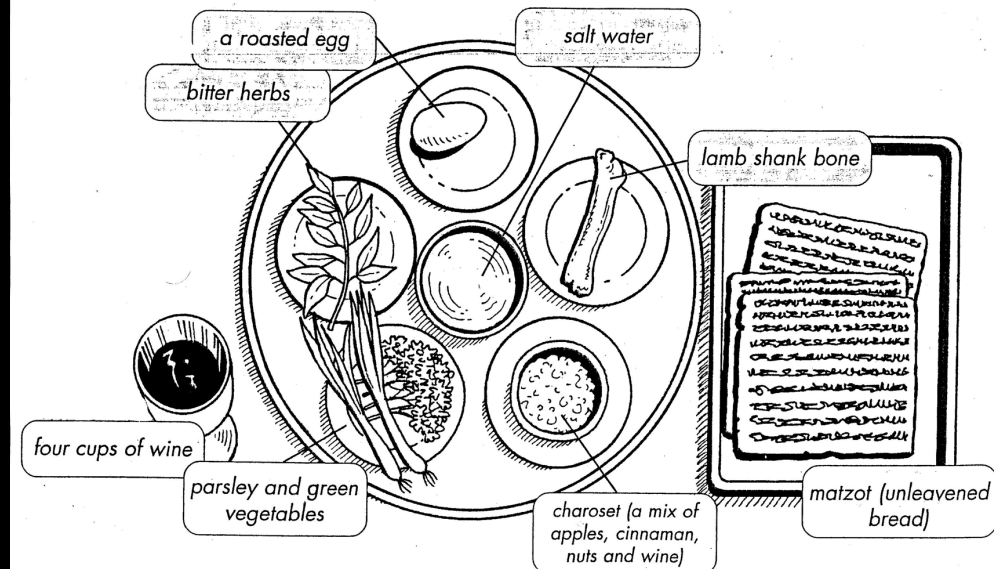
## The Four Questions of the Mah Nishtanah

*(How is this night different from all other nights?)*

- “On all other nights, we eat chametz (leavened foods) and matzah.”
  - 1 ○ *Why on this night, only matzah?”*
    - Answer: Matzah represents humility (without leaven/pride) and is called the “bread of affliction.”
- “On all other nights, we eat all vegetables.”
  - 2 ○ *Why, on this night, maror (bitter herbs)?”*
    - Answer: Bitter herbs represent the bitter difficulties of life as a slave in Egypt.
- “On all other nights, we don't dip even once.”
  - 3 ○ *Why on this night do we dip twice?”*
    - Answer: Dipping food was a luxury symbolizing blessing and freedom. At the Seder, vegetables are dipped into salt water (representing tears) and bitter herbs into charoseth (representing the mortar/bricks that Israel was forced to produce).
      - Charoseth originated with the Hebrew term “cheres” (חֶרֶס) that means "clay."
      - Charoseth is a sweet, dark-colored paste with the ingredients of fruits and nuts.
- “On all other nights, we eat either sitting upright or reclining.”
  - 4 ○ *Why on this night do we all recline?”*
    - Answer: Reclining was also luxury symbolizing blessing and rest.

One of the central points of the Passover seder is the story of the Exodus from Egypt (*the maggid*).

According to the Mishnah, the Exodus story begins with the youngest person at the seder asking four questions (*Mah Nishtanah*).



# Four Cups at Passover (Mark 14:22-26)

## Four Cups of Wine were the Focal Points of the Passover Meal

<b>Sanctification</b>	<i>I will bring you out from under the yoke of the Egyptians</i> Kiddush: Thanksgiving to the Lord for “the fruit of the vine”
<b>Plagues/Judgment</b>	<i>I will free/deliver you from being slaves to them</i> Maggid: After reciting the ten plagues; wine is also sprinkled on the table
<b>Redemption</b>	<i>I will redeem you with an outstretched arm and mighty acts of judgment</i> Birkat Hamazon: After The main meal is consumed; the cup that over-flows
<b>Acceptance</b>	<i>I will take you as my people and I will be your God</i> Hillel: After the reciting of the last Hallel hymns, the end of the Passover

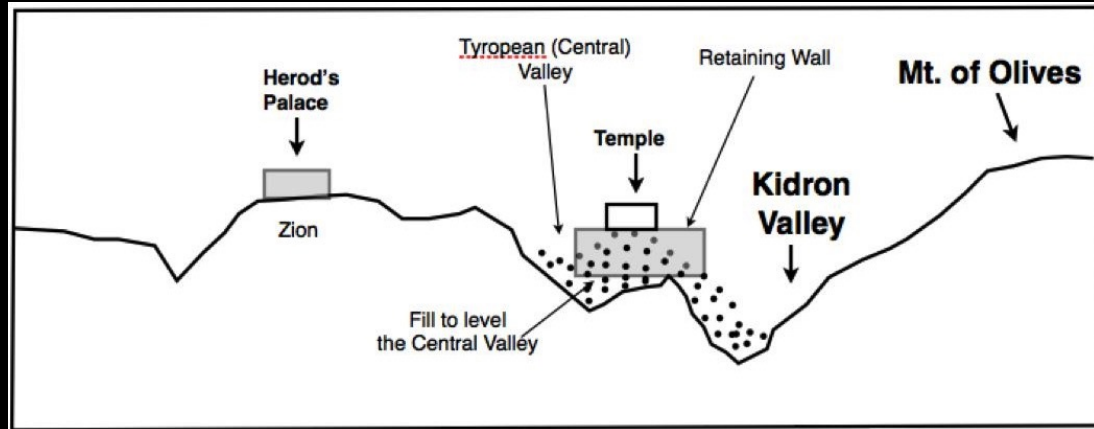
The Greek term for “having given thanks” (eucharistēsas εὐχαριστήσας) is the root of “eucharist.”

The four cups of wine at the Passover meal were predicated on the “I WILL” promises of God to Moses.

“Therefore, say to the Israelites: ‘I am the LORD, and I will bring you out from under the yoke of the Egyptians. I will free you from being slaves to them, and I will redeem you with an outstretched arm and with mighty acts of judgment. I will take you as my own people, and I will be your God. Then you will know that I am the LORD your God, who brought you out from under the yoke of the Egyptians.’” (Exodus 6:6-7)



# The Kidron Brook (Mark 14:26-27)



*“...Saith the Lord of hosts: smite the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered” (Zechariah 13:7)*

The Passover dinner is traditionally concluded by the Hallel (“praise”) Psalms used to observe Jewish holidays (Psalms 113-118).

*“After singing psalms, they went out to the Mount of Olives.” Mark 14:26*

- The Garden of Gethsemane was on the Mount of Olives.
- Jesus left the city and crossed over the Kidron Valley where a little brook ran.
- There was a conduit from the Temple where the sacrificed lambs were slain
- The conduit took the blood from under the Temple emptying into the brook through the Kidron valley.
- Jesus and His disciples would have crossed over that running brook filled with sacrificial blood.

# The Gardens of Scripture (Mark 14:32)

## The Gardens of Scripture

Genesis 2:8-10; Ezekiel 28:13	The Garden of Eden where Adam Sinned
Genesis 13:10	The Jordan Valley appeared as a Garden to Lot
Numbers 24:6	The Tribes of Israel were a Garden to God according to Balaam
1 Kings 21:2	King Ahab & Jezebel Stole Naboth's Land for Their Garden
2 Kings 21:18	King Manasseh was buried in his own garden
2 Kings 25:4; Jeremiah 39:4; 52:7	When Jerusalem fell to Babylon, King Zedekiah escaped through his garden
Esther 1:5	Persia's King Ahasuerus held banquet in Garden that Vashti did not attend
Esther 7:7-8	Persia's King Ahasuerus angrily walked in his garden after Esther revealed Haman's betrayal
Ecclesiastes 2:5	King Solomon made gardens for himself
SoS 4:12, 16; 5:1; 6:2	The Shulammitte woman is a "locked garden"
Isaiah 1:29-30; 65:3	Israel chose idolatrous gardens
Isaiah 58:11; 61:11; Jeremiah 31:12	God's people will be like a garden
Jeremiah 29:5, 28	Jeremiah encouraged the Jerusalem exiles to plant gardens in Babylon for 70 years
Ezekiel 31:8-9	The nation of God is likened to a tree in His garden envious of Assyria
Ezekiel 36:35; Amos 9:14	Israel would be restored to the likeness of the garden of Eden
Joel 2:3	The Day of the Lord would destroy Israel, but then be restored to a likeness of the garden of Eden
Amos 4:9	Locusts devoured their gardens as judgment against God's people
Mark 14:32	Jesus prayed in the garden
Luke 13:19	God's Word is seed that was sowed in a man's garden
John 18:1	Jesus was betrayed in the garden
John 18:26	A witness saw Peter with Jesus in the garden
John 19:41; 20:15	Jesus was buried in a garden
Revelation 22:2	Not called a "garden", but described as a garden

- Gethsemane ("oil press") was a garden at the base of the Mount of Olives.
- The word "Gethsemane" originated from two Hebrew words:
  - gath (גַּת), which means "a place for pressing oil (or wine)"
  - shemen (שֶׁמֶן), which means "oils."
- The production of oil involved a three-step process: harvesting of olives, crushing into pulp and finally, pressing.
  - There were typically three pressings with each subsequent pressing producing a lower quality of oil for various uses:
    1. The first pressing produced oil for anointing and Temple service.
    2. The second pressing produced oil used for food and medicine.
    3. The third pressing produced oil for heating and lighting.
- Although the olive could be eaten, the more valuable product is the oil from the crushed pit.
  - "He was pierced because of our transgressions; crushed because of our iniquities..." (Isaiah 53:5)
    - The Hebrew term for "crushed" (mədukkā מְדֻכָּה) represents judgment (Isaiah 19:10).
- This garden was a common place for Jesus to visit (Judas knew the exact location), and the disciples may have bivouacked in this location during the last Passover week.
  - At that time, the city of Jerusalem would not allow gardens within the city because the manure used to fertilize the plants was considered unclean.
  - Wealthy individuals often owned gardens outside of the city walls.