

# Book of Mark

## Synopsis



## Introduction

Book No	41
Name	Gospel of Mark
Written By	Mark
Testament	New
Category	Gospels
Date Written	Approx. 55 – 65 A.D.
Place Written	Christians in Rome
Audience	To the people of Israel
Purpose	To present the person, work, and teachings of Jesus
History Covered	5 B.C – 30 A.D.
Chapters	16
Verses	678
Key Verse	For even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many. (10:45)
Key People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Jesus</li> <li>❖ the 12 disciples</li> <li>❖ Pilate</li> <li>❖ the Jewish religious leaders</li> </ul>
Key Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Capernaum</li> <li>❖ Bethsaida</li> <li>❖ Gennesaret</li> <li>❖ Tyre and Sidon</li> <li>❖ Caesarea</li> <li>❖ Jerusalem</li> </ul>

## Purpose of the Book

For even I, the Son of Man, came here not to be served but to serve others, and to give my life as a ransom for many” (10:44-45). Jesus is the greatest; he is God incarnate, our Messiah, but he entered history as a servant.

This is the message of Mark. Written to encourage Roman Christians and to prove beyond a doubt that Jesus is the Messiah, Mark presents a rapid succession of vivid pictures of Jesus in action. Mark reveals Jesus' true identity as revealed by what he does, not necessarily by what he says. It is Jesus on the move.

Omitting the birth of Jesus, Mark begins with John the Baptist's preaching. Then, moving quickly past Jesus' baptism, temptation in the wilderness, and call of the disciples, Mark takes us directly into Jesus' public ministry. We see Jesus confronting a demon, healing a man with leprosy, and forgiving and healing the paralyzed man lowered into Jesus' presence by friends.

Next, Jesus calls Matthew (Levi) and has dinner with him and his questionable associates. This initiates the conflict with the Pharisees and other religious leaders, who condemn Jesus for eating with sinners and breaking the Sabbath.

In chapter 4, Mark pauses to give a sample of Jesus' teaching (the parable of the farmer and the illustration of the mustard seed) and then plunges back into the action. Jesus calms the waves, drives out demons, and heals Jairus's daughter.

After returning to Nazareth for a few days and experiencing rejection in his hometown, Jesus commissions the disciples to spread the Good News everywhere. Opposition from Herod and the Pharisees increases, and John the Baptist is beheaded. But Jesus continues to move, feeding 5,000, reaching out to the woman from Syrian Phoenicia, healing the deaf man, and feeding 4,000.

Finally, it is time to reveal his true identity to the disciples. Do they really know who Jesus is? Peter proclaims him Messiah but then promptly shows that he does not understand Jesus' mission. After the Transfiguration, Jesus continues to teach and heal, confronting the Pharisees about divorce and the rich young man about eternal life. Blind Bartimaeus is healed.

Events move rapidly toward a climax. The Last Supper, the betrayal, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection are dramatically portrayed, along with more examples of Jesus' teachings. Mark shows us Jesus moving, serving, sacrificing, and saving!

Mark's Gospel teaches that the life of discipleship means following Jesus along the same path of misunderstanding and rejection that He encountered. For followers of Jesus in all ages the warning and promise are sure: "Whoever desires to come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow Me. For whoever desires to save his life will lose it, but whoever loses his life for My sake and the gospel's will save it" (8:34, 35).

Mark underscores the need for faith in the person, message, and power of Jesus to help those in need (see 1:15; 2:5; 4:40; 5:34, 36; 6:6; 9:19; 11:22–24). The opposite of such faith can be seen in the motif of hard hearts (see 3:5; 7:14–23; 8:17). The incarnate Christ that Mark describes is One who is willing and able to help those in extreme need.

Finally, Mark's Gospel assures Christian workers of all generations that the same attesting miracles that accredited the ministries of the apostles will continue as characteristic features of God's people under the New Covenant (16:17, 18).

As you read Mark, be ready for action, be open for God's move in your life, and be challenged to move into your world to serve.

### Overview

- ❖ 41<sup>st</sup> book of the BIBLE, 2<sup>nd</sup> in New Testament and 2<sup>nd</sup> of the 4 Gospel books
- ❖ The writer Mark is John Mark.
- ❖ John's mother had a large house that was used as a meeting place for the church in Jerusalem.
- ❖ According to Acts 12:12, Barnabas and John Mark were cousins.
- ❖ It may be that Peter led Mark to Christ. 1 Peter 5:13 - "Mark my son."
- ❖ Barnabas & Saul took John Mark with them when they returned from the Jerusalem conference in Acts 15.
- ❖ Mark proceeded with them on the 1st missionary journey.
- ❖ Mark turned back in Phrygia in Pamphylia, and returned to Jerusalem.
- ❖ When Barnabas wanted to take Mark with them on the 2<sup>nd</sup> missionary journey, Paul refused. The disagreement led to:
- ❖ Barnabas taking Mark and traveling to Cyprus.
- ❖ Paul taking Silas and traveling through Syria and Cilicia.
- ❖ Eventually matters worked out between Paul and John Mark as is evidenced by:

- ❖ Approximately 12 years later Paul wrote that Mark was with him during his first Roman imprisonment.
- ❖ Near the end of his life, Paul wrote in 2 Timothy 4:11 - “Get Mark and bring him with you, for he is useful to me for ministry.”
- ❖ Of the four books of biography (Matthew, Mark, Luke, & John), the Book of Mark is the shortest of the four.
- ❖ Whereas Matthew was written for a Jewish audience, it appears that Mark was written for Roman readers.
- ❖ The Book of Mark stresses the works of Jesus rather than the words of Jesus.
- ❖ Only four parables are given in Mark.
- ❖ 19 miracles are recorded in rapid fashion.
- ❖ The quick succession of events in Mark is indicated by one Greek word which occurs 41 times in the book and is translated by seven different words:
  - “Immediately”
  - As soon as”
  - “Anon”
  - “Shortly”
  - “Forthwith”
  - Straightway”
  - “By and by”
- ❖ Mark records the effects of amazement, fear and awe that the miracles of Christ had upon the people

## Hebrew Names of GOD used in Mark

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## Revelation of JESUS CHRIST

This book is not a biography, but a concise history of redemption accomplished through the atoning work of Christ. Mark substantiates the messianic claims of Jesus by emphasizing His authority as a Teacher (1:22) and His authority over Satan and unclean spirits (1:27; 3:19–30), sin (2:1–12), the Sabbath (2:27, 28; 3:1–6), nature (4:35–41; 6:45–52), disease (5:21–34), death (5:35–43), legalistic traditions (7:1–13, 14–20), and the temple (11:15–18).

The opening title of Mark's work, "The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God" (1:1), provides his central thesis concerning the identity of Jesus as the Son of God. Both the Baptism and the Transfiguration testify to His sonship (1:11; 9:7). On two occasions evil spirits confess Him to be the Son of God (3:11; 5:7; see also 1:24, 34).

The Parable of the Wicked Vinedressers alludes to Jesus' divine sonship (12:6). Finally, the narrative of the Crucifixion concludes with the centurion's confession, "Truly this Man was the Son of God" (15:39).

The title that Jesus uses most frequently for Himself, a total of fourteen times in Mark, is "Son of Man." As a designation for the Messiah, this term (see Dan. 7:13) was not as popular among the Jews as the highly nationalistic title "Son of David." Jesus chose the title "Son of Man" both to reveal and to conceal His messiahship and to relate Himself to both God and man.

Mark, with his eye upon discipleship, suggests that Jesus' disciples must possess a penetrating insight into the mystery of His identity. Even though many people misunderstand His person and mission, while demons confess His divine sonship, Jesus' disciples must see through to His mission, take up their crosses, and follow Him. The Second Coming of the vindicated Son of Man will fully unveil His power and glory.

### Work of THE HOLY SPIRIT

Along with the other Gospel writers, Mark records the prophecy of John the Baptist that Jesus "will baptize you with the Holy Spirit" (1:8). Believers would be just as thoroughly immersed in the Spirit as John's candidates were in the waters of the Jordan River.

The Holy Spirit descended upon Jesus at His baptism (1:10), empowering Him for His messianic work in fulfillment of Isaiah's prophecy (Is. 42:1; 48:16; 61:1, 2). The account of the subsequent ministry of Christ bears witness to the fact that His miracles and teaching resulted from the anointing of the Holy Spirit.

Mark graphically states that "the Spirit drove Him into the wilderness" (1:12) to be tempted, suggesting the urgency of meeting and defeating Satan's attempts to defile Him before He embarked on a mission of breaking the enemy's power in others.

The sin against the Holy Spirit is set in contrast to “all sins” (3:28) for these sins and blasphemies can be forgiven. The context defines the meaning of this frightening truth.

The scribes blasphemed against the Holy Spirit in that they attributed Jesus’ Holy Spirit effected exorcisms to Satan (3:22). Their prejudiced vision made them incapable of true discernment. Mark’s explanation confirms this as why Jesus makes this severe pronouncement (3:30).

Jesus also refers to the Holy Spirit’s inspiration of the Old Testament (12:36). Of particular encouragement to Christians facing the hostility of unjust authorities is the Lord’s assurance that the Holy Spirit will speak through them when they testify of Christ (13:11).

In addition to explicit references to the Holy Spirit, Mark employs words associated with the gift of the Spirit, such as power, authority, prophet, healing, laying on of hands, Messiah, and kingdom.

## Mega Themes of Mark

### JESUS CHRIST

Jesus Christ alone is the Son of God. In Mark, Jesus demonstrates his divinity by overcoming disease, demons, and death. Although he had the power to be king of the earth, Jesus chose to obey the Father and die for us.

When Jesus rose from the dead, he proved that he was God, that he could forgive sin, and that he has the power to change our lives. By trusting in him for forgiveness, we can begin a new life with him as our guide.

### SERVANT

As the Messiah, Jesus fulfilled the prophecies of the Old Testament by coming to earth. He did not come as a conquering king; he came as a servant. He helped people by telling them about God and healing them. Even more, by giving his life as a sacrifice for sin, he performed the ultimate act of service.

Because of Jesus’ example, we should be willing to serve God and others. Real greatness in Christ’s kingdom is shown by service and sacrifice. Ambition or love of power or position should not be our motive; instead, we should do God’s work because we love him.

### MIRACLES

Mark records more of Jesus' miracles than sermons. Jesus is clearly a man of power and action, not just words. Jesus did miracles to convince the people who he was and to confirm to the disciples his true identity: God.

The more convinced we become that Jesus is God, the more we will see his power and his love. His mighty works show us he is able to save anyone regardless of his or her past. His miracles of forgiveness bring healing, wholeness, and changed lives to those who trust him.

### SPREADING THE GOSPEL

Jesus directed his public ministry to the Jews first. When the Jewish leaders opposed him, Jesus also went to the non-Jewish world, healing and preaching. Roman soldiers, Syrians, and other Gentiles heard the Good News. Many believed and followed him. Jesus' final message to his disciples challenged them to go into all the world and preach the gospel of salvation.

Jesus crossed national, racial, and economic barriers to spread his Good News. Jesus' message of faith and forgiveness is for the whole world—not just our church, neighborhood, or nation. We must reach out beyond our own people and needs to fulfill the worldwide vision of Jesus Christ so that people everywhere may hear this great message and be saved from sin and death.

### Life Lessons in Mark

<b>Truth</b>	<b>Lesson</b>
<p><b>Growing in Godliness</b></p> <p>With the Gospels, as with the whole NT, godliness (or godly living) takes on a new dimension. Jesus has come and demonstrated the desirability of personal godliness and given the Holy Spirit to live this life through us. As a result, we have the hope of experiencing the very life of God. Jesus' life and teaching gave us instruction in how to live a godly life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Understand that Jesus' ministry fulfilled the Law; it did not abolish it.</li> <li>❖ Boldly confess Jesus before others; believe He will acknowledge you before the Father.</li> <li>❖ Beware the danger of religious tradition.</li> <li>❖ Recognize and guard against the tendency of people to teach religious tradition as a substitute for God's Word.</li> <li>❖ Know that those who have the greatest knowledge of truth will be held</li> </ul>

<p>Though godliness never earns access to heaven from Earth, through godly living we discover the blessing of heaven on Earth.</p>	<p>accountable for the wise stewardship of that knowledge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Recognize and confess before God any sin in your life. Do not seek to justify yourself by comparing yourself with others.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cultivating Dynamic Devotion</b></p> <p>In the NT, Jesus presents devotion as a matter of the heart. He contrasts sincere, heartfelt devotion with the external, hypocritical, pretentious practices of piety among the Pharisees. He warns His disciples against allowing even genuine, good works to distract from wholehearted devotion to Him.</p> <p>Devotion is a matter of developing an intimate relationship with the living God, learning the warmth of a life that draws near to His Father-heart.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Always pray in an honest and sincere manner. Experience times of private prayer. Forsake any display of religion that is done only for man's approval.</li> <li>❖ Employ "The Lord's Prayer" often as an outline for personal worship, intercession, petition, warfare, and praise.</li> <li>❖ Know that only total love for God can empower you to love rightly yourself and your neighbor.</li> <li>❖ Celebrate the Lord's Supper often. Approach it with faith, receiving the life and healing it provides.</li> <li>❖ Avoid setting the Lord's work as a priority over the Lord's Presence. Prefer "Mary's place," learning at the feet of Jesus Himself, but serve like Martha whom He commended.</li> <li>❖ Practice patient, persistent, persevering prayer.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Pursuing Holiness</b></p> <p>The Old Covenant called Israel to live distinctly from the nations through holiness, focusing primarily on the external matters of the Law. However, Jesus calls His people to a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Recognize that your life has either a positive or negative effect. Live responsibly to bring glory to God.</li> <li>❖ Be loyal to God. Forsake any ambition that compromises your commitment to God.</li> </ul>

<p>holiness that proceeds from the heart. Holiness is now the outcome of personal loyalty to God and the realization of the fulfilling fruitfulness originally intended for all people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Acknowledge that only God has power over death and hell. Have reverence for Him.</li> <li>❖ Discern between “Caesar’s” claims and those of God. Honor the Lord as the highest authority.</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Walk of Faith</b></p> <p>Jesus motivates His disciples to live righteously by emphasizing that such living comes from the heart through faith with love and in trust, more than through observance of an external code of ethics. Consequently, NT wisdom reveals the differences between a correct behavior, based only on the Law, and righteous actions that proceed from the heart of a new life reborn in Christ.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Follow Jesus, knowing that He is the Way to salvation.</li> <li>❖ Understand that an individual’s actions can be better indicators of personal motives than are appearances or claims.</li> <li>❖ Remember that your words and actions flow out of your love relationship with Jesus. Never undervalue obedience.</li> <li>❖ Understand that evil behavior originates in the heart.</li> <li>❖ Understand that God’s kingdom authority; and the world’s system of authority are often opposites.</li> <li>❖ Beware of judging yourself and your success by human standards. Remember that popularity and human approval do not necessarily indicate God’s approval of a situation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Steps to Faithful Obedience</b></p> <p>Obeying the Father was supremely important to Jesus. Obedience is the response of faith to any instruction from God. Jesus taught that true faith will always be manifested in obedience to God’s revealed will. Successful Christian living results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Be full of the light of life so that there is no darkness in you. Develop a personal commitment to the Lord and His will.</li> <li>❖ Be aware that the fruitfulness of the Word of God in your life is affected by your receptivity and teachability. Determine to obey God’s Word.</li> <li>❖ Prefer God’s will to your own.</li> </ul>

<p>from seeking and knowing God’s will and then doing it in faith.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Adopt Mary’s attitude. Submit your plans and future to God’s will.</li> </ul>
<p><b>How to Develop Dynamic Discipleship</b></p> <p>With Jesus, righteousness no longer consists of observance of an external legal code. He likens it to an apprenticeship to Himself as Master Teacher through the Holy Spirit. Jesus Himself has fulfilled the Law and become our righteousness. In response, let us walk as devoted disciples being faithful to Him and obedient to His commands.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Trust that Jesus will give you the wisdom and words you need when facing opposition to the gospel.</li> <li>❖ Recognize and anticipate that personal discipleship and commitment to Jesus can result in division and rejection.</li> <li>❖ Know for certain that Jesus calls us to be more loyal to Him than to any human being. Understand that discipleship means submitting your own interests in favor of God’s.</li> <li>❖ Understand and accept that discipleship means forsaking all selfish personal ambition. Know that every true disciple must take up his cross.</li> <li>❖ Recognize that Jesus calls His disciples to go to people of all nations and teach them how to know Him and live for Him.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Keys to Understanding God’s Kingdom</b></p> <p>A dominant theme of Jesus’ teaching is the kingdom of God. Jesus presents numerous word-pictures of what this supernatural realm “is like.” But the kingdom is not merely to be understood with the mind. Rather, it is spiritual and is to be comprehended and entered into by spiritual means and in practical living. Let us meditate daily on Jesus’</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Enter the kingdom of God by “violent” determination. Be aggressive about serving Christ.</li> <li>❖ Recognize that the kingdom of God requires your highest commitment.</li> <li>❖ Understand that the kingdom is worth more than any other pursuit. Be ready to forsake any personal goal that hinders your entering into it.</li> <li>❖ Understand that the kingdom is an internal rulership unobservable by the natural eye.</li> </ul>

<p>words in order to receive the keys of the kingdom.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Recognize that kingdom people are child; like (not childish) in their faith, trust, and blamelessness. Pursue childlikeness in your interpersonal dealings.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Keys to Godly Relationships</b></p> <p>A major emphasis of Jesus' teaching is how to build and maintain right relationships with God and others. He views these relationships as neither unimportant nor extraneous, but as vital components of our Christian lives. Knowing God is our highest priority, but this pursuit should not replace or diminish our interpersonal relationships with others. Rather, our personal interaction with God should produce within us the qualities of character that build and sustain all our relationships.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Practice instant reconciliation. Understand that conflicts cause much greater damage to relationships when left unresolved.</li> <li>❖ Love by choice, not by circumstance.</li> <li>❖ Remember to overcome evil through love.</li> <li>❖ Understand that God forgives us our sins as we forgive others who have sinned against us. Adopt the forgiveness of others into your prayer life as a daily discipline.</li> <li>❖ Refrain from judging others. Be diligent to ask the Lord to examine your own heart, and be faithful to respond to His conviction.</li> <li>❖ Avoid striving for public recognition.</li> <li>❖ Seek to walk in humility in every situation.</li> <li>❖ Know that JESUS equates anger with murder. Be very careful how you speak to others lest hateful words bring you into GOD's judgement</li> </ul>
<p><b>Miscellaneous Instructions</b></p> <p>Here are several important instructions found in the synoptic Gospels, but which are not included in the above categories.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Expect and welcome the refining work of the Holy Spirit. Seek His indwelling and continual infilling.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Acknowledge worry as sin. Discipline yourself to turn from any anxiety, and choose to trust the Lord.</li> <li>❖ Avoid imposing past traditional structures; on present renewals. Understand that yesterday's structures and forms are often incapable of handling today's dynamic of spiritual renewal.</li> <li>❖ Be warned that returning to a past bondage from which you were once delivered results in deeper bondage.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Learning the righteous use of money</b></p> <p>Although in the BIBLE wealth is shown as an aspect of GOD's blessing and approval, the NT brings the added emphasis of the possession and use of wealth or money in connection with heart attitude and internal motivation. A righteous heart does not serve money. Mammon is closely associated with money perhaps even naming the demonic principality dominating the world's economy. JESUS equates love for money with the service of mammon. Money must be handled carefully and used wisely lest desire for it seduce us from true devotion to GOD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Remember you heart follows your treasures. Put your treasures where you want your life to be</li> <li>❖ Avoid misplacing your affections and loyalty because of personal possessions</li> <li>❖ Sell unnecessary or distracting possessions and give the money to the poor or to the LORD's work</li> <li>❖ Practice generosity towards GOD</li> <li>❖ Stop any form of hoarding or laying up treasures on earth</li> <li>❖ Employ material wealth for the kingdom not for personal selfish ambition. Remember that such use of your financial resources has eternal results</li> <li>❖ Free your heart of your possessions</li> <li>❖ Do not seek your security in financial holdings or material possessions</li> </ul>

### Praise Points in Mark

- ❖ His power over nature (4:39)
- ❖ His power over evil (5:10-13)
- ❖ His compassion for those who are suffering (5:22-24, 35-42)
- ❖ His willingness to reward faith (5:34; 10:52)
- ❖ His compassion for the lost (6:34)
- ❖ His ability and desire to provide for the needs of his followers (6:35-44; 8:2-9)
- ❖ His delight in genuine faith (7:29)
- ❖ His kingdom that is coming with great power (9:1)
- ❖ His design for marriage (10:2-12)
- ❖ His ability to make all things possible (10:27)
- ❖ His provision of Jesus as our ransom (10:45)
- ❖ His eternal word (13:31)
- ❖ His value of women as well as men (15:40-41)
- ❖ His faithfulness to his promises (16:7).

### Worship Insights in Mark

- ❖ Time alone with God can renew our mind for worship (1:35).
- ❖ The Sabbath was made to benefit us by refreshing us and causing us to rest in God's provision (2:27).
- ❖ Authentic worship occurs when our words and actions reflect our inner devotion to God and his commands (7:7-9).
- ❖ Submitting to the lordship of Christ requires that we put aside our selfish ambitions (8:34).
- ❖ Praise can be expressed through words and symbolic gestures (11:8-9).
- ❖ We should forgive others before we approach God in prayer (11:25).
- ❖ Our love for God should spill over into love for others as well (12:30-31).
- ❖ Hypocritical public worship only brings judgment upon those who are evil (12:38-40).
- ❖ Worship sometimes includes generous gifts and actions of love (14:3).

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## An Outline of Mark

- I. Establishing His Credentials: [Mar 1:1-13](#)
  - A. The Prologue: [Mar 1:1](#)
  - B. Announced by Man: [Mar 1:2-8](#)
  - C. Affirmed by God: [Mar 1:9-11](#)
  - D. Acknowledged by Satan: [Mar 1:12-13](#)
- II. Outlining His Mission: [Mar 1:14-39](#)
  - A. His Message: [Mar 1:14-15](#)
  - B. His Men: [Mar 1:16-20](#)
  - C. His Authority: [Mar 1:21-34](#)
  - D. His Field: [Mar 1:35-39](#)
- III. Introducing His Kingdom: Mark 1:40-3:6
  - A. Ministry of Compassion: [Mar 1:40-45](#)
  - B. Ministry of Forgiveness: [Mar 2:1-12](#)
  - C. Ministry of Hope: [Mar 2:13-17](#)
  - D. Ministry of Joy: [Mar 2:18-22](#)
  - E. Ministry of Grace: [Mar 2:23-28](#)
  - F. Ministry of Mercy: [Mar 3:1-6](#)
- IV. Defining His Relationships: [Mar 3:7-35](#)
  - A. Hero of the Masses: [Mar 3:7-12](#)
  - B. Leader of the Disciples: [Mar 3:13-19](#)
  - C. Son of Man: [Mar 3:20-35](#)
- V. Developing His Teaching: [Mar 4:1-34](#)
  - A. The Universal Message: [Mar 4:1-9](#)
  - B. The Divine Purpose: [Mar 4:10-12](#)
  - C. The Individual Response: [Mar 4:13-20](#)
  - D. The Manifest Truth: [Mar 4:21-25](#)
  - E. The Mysterious Growth: [Mar 4:26-29](#)
  - F. The Multiple Results: [Mar 4:30-32](#)
  - G. The Personal Application: [Mar 4:33-34](#)
- VI. Exercising His Authority: Mark 4:35-5:43

- A. Over Nature: [Mar 4:35-41](#)
- B. Over Demons: [Mar 5:1-20](#)
- C. Over Sickness and Death: [Mar 5:21-43](#)

**VII. Acknowledging His Limitations:** [Mar 6:1-29](#)

- A. Of Human Understanding: [Mar 6:1-6](#)
- B. Of Human Presence: [Mar 6:7-13](#)
- C. Of Human Freedom: [Mar 6:14-29](#)

**VIII. Showing His Compassion:** [Mar 6:30-56](#)

- A. For Hungry Crowds: [Mar 6:30-44](#)
- B. For Helpless Humans: [Mar 6:45-52](#)
- C. For Hurting Humans: [Mar 6:53-56](#)

**IX. Meeting His Opposition:** [Mar 7:1-37](#)

- A. Over the Source of Sin: [Mar 7:1-23](#)
- B. Over the Scope of Salvation: [Mar 7:24-30](#)
- C. Over the Stigma of Sickness: [Mar 7:31-37](#)

**X. Dealing with Signs:** [Mar 8:1-26](#)

- A. The Sign of Bread: [Mar 8:1-9](#)
- B. The Sign of Heaven: [Mar 8:10-12](#)
- C. The Sign of Leaven: [Mar 8:13-21](#)
- D. The Sign of Seeing: [Mar 8:22-26](#)

**XI. Revealing His Nature:** [Mark 8:27-9:13](#)

- A. As the Anointed of God: [Mar 8:27-30](#)
- B. As the Suffering Savior: [Mar 8:31-33](#)
- C. As the Exemplary Person: [Mark 8:34-9:1](#)
- D. As the Glorified Son: [Mar 9:2-13](#)

**XII. Teaching His Disciples:** [Mar 9:14-50](#)

- A. About Prayer: [Mar 9:14-29](#)
- B. About Passion: [Mar 9:30-32](#)
- C. About Pride: [Mar 9:33-37](#)
- D. About Prejudice: [Mar 9:38-50](#)

**XIII. Addressing His Society:** [Mar 10:1-31](#)

- A. Divorce—The Sting of Sophistry: [Mar 10:1-12](#)
- B. Children—The Stigma of Smallness: [Mar 10:13-16](#)
- C. Wealth—The Sadness of Success: [Mar 10:17-31](#)

**XIV. Personalizing His Purpose:** [Mar 10:32-52](#)

- A. To Die: [Mar 10:32-34](#)
- B. To Serve: [Mar 10:35-45](#)
- C. To Heal: [Mar 10:46-52](#)

**XV. Claiming His Lordship:** [Mar 11:1-26](#)

- A. Lord of the People: [Mar 11:1-11](#)
- B. Lord of Nature: [Mar 11:12-14](#)
- C. Lord of the Church: [Mar 11:15-19](#)
- D. Lord of Faith: [Mar 11:20-26](#)

**XVI. Finalizing His Authority:** Mark 11:27-12:34

- A. Authority over Reason: [Mar 11:27-33](#)
- B. Authority over Rulers: [Mar 12:1-12](#)
- C. Authority over Kingdoms: [Mar 12:13-17](#)
- D. Authority over Life: [Mar 12:18-27](#)
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