

Chapter 1 : Book of Mark Explained

A Bible study lesson course about Jesus' gospel, miracles, parables, death, burial, and resurrection as revealed in the Book (Gospel) of Mark How to Study Our Online Bible Study Lessons 1.

Authority of Jesus Lesson 1 Jesus lived almost years ago, but even today people all over the world serve Him. We know this man primarily through four Bible books: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. First-hand acquaintance with these writings will help us understand Jesus and His message. As you study each lesson, please keep a Bible at your side so that you can verify what you are learning by the Scriptures. You will notice that Mark is divided into sixteen major sections chapters , each of which contains small divisions verses. When a notation like 5: A couple of items before we get started: Allow His words to direct you as you read. It is surprising, therefore, that he did not start out by telling about Jesus Himself; instead, he described the work of John the Baptist. This was because John was to prepare the way for Jesus. John fulfilled this mission by preaching to get people ready for the coming of the Lord. First, he preached about repentance. To repent means to decide to change. Second, John declared the greatness of Jesus. He said Jesus was so great that he himself was not even worthy to stoop down and untie His shoes. So, for us to be ready to receive Jesus, we must repent change our lives and recognize His awesome greatness. But as He emerged from the water, something startling occurred: The Holy Spirit came down upon Him in the form of a dove and a voice from heaven said, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. Then Jesus entered the wilderness where the devil tempted Him. First, Jesus experienced temptation as all men do. Second, doing what pleases God, as Jesus did when He was baptized, does not exempt one from temptation. Satan often intensifies his efforts when a person begins to serve God. He asked them to follow Him and become fishers of men. At once, they quit their jobs and began following Christ. He next found James and John, and requested that they do the same. With no hesitation, they left not only their occupation but also their father, and began to accompany the Lord. He was the one whose shoes John was unworthy to untie. God had specially acknowledged Him by His own voice from heaven. So when Jesus demanded radical action to drop everything and follow Him , they responded immediately. Note -- Characteristics of followers of Jesus: These fishermen demonstrated the meaning of discipleship. When Jesus called, they: Christ calls today through His Word. When we perceive His greatness, we too will: People who know that Jesus wants them to change, but put it off, are not like these four fishermen. He taught with authority. He issued His commands as if He had the right to tell others exactly what to do! In this paragraph, He cast out a demon. When Jesus merely said, "Be quiet and come out of him," the demon left the man. His words had authority even over demons. The calmness with which Jesus expelled demons reflected His power: He never argued or struggled or created a scene. He simply ordered the demons to leave and they left. No wonder people were amazed. He had demonstrated the credentials to prove His authority. Note -- Need for authority: In every area, authority is essential. To determine distance, it is necessary to have a yardstick or standard of measure by which to calculate length. Thus, if someone wishes to know how long a room is, he measures it. There is no other way to know for sure. God has provided a yardstick in religion: Jesus and His words. When we wish to know whether something is right or wrong, we should evaluate it by the standard of the Scriptures. This should be done with every teacher and teaching - even this correspondence course. Therefore, you need to have a Bible at your side while you are studying, and continually refer to it to be sure that what is taught in these lessons is true. The Bible is our yardstick. He spoke to her, raised her up, and the fever left her. She then began waiting on Jesus and the disciples. He also healed many others who were brought to Him. After a fever breaks, it normally takes a few days for a person to recover his strength. He ordered the demons not to announce who He was. If Peter had a mother-in-law, what does this tell you about Peter? Note that "Simon" is just another name for Peter -- Matt. Prayer during the daytime was nearly impossible since the crowds continually pressed on Him, so He skipped sleep to be able to talk with His Father that He missed so much. After finally finding Him that morning, the disciples reported that everybody in the town where He had been was seeking Him. Nevertheless, since He wanted to be able to get the message to as many people as possible, He insisted on moving on to other towns. Those who

contracted it were quarantined because the disease was highly contagious. In this story, Jesus did what no one else dared do - He touched a leper. When He did so, the man was healed immediately. His sores were instantly transformed into smooth skin. The Lord then instructed the cleansed leper to report his healing to the priest a requirement of the law of Moses - Leviticus , but to tell no one else. The man, however, went out and told everyone - the exact opposite of what Jesus had said. Undoubtedly he was thrilled that he had been healed and probably imagined that spreading the news about Jesus would honor Him. But the fact remains that he did just what Jesus had said not to do. As a result, the Lord was thronged by such large crowds that He could no longer publicly enter into cities, but had to remain in unpopulated areas. We should learn a lesson: This chapter shows the greatness of Jesus: John was unworthy to untie His shoes; God spoke from heaven endorsing Him; He expelled demons by a mere word; He healed the sick immediately regardless of the nature of their infirmity. This chapter also indicates how we should respond to His greatness: When you have carefully studied this lesson and written down answers to all the questions, click on this link to submit your answers. Adaptations in the questions have been made by David Pratte with the permission of the author.

Chapter 2 : A Bible Study on the Gospel of Mark

Summary Summary of the Gospel of Mark. This summary of the Gospel of Mark provides information about the title, author(s), date of writing, chronology, theme, theology, outline, a brief overview, and the chapters of the Gospel of Mark.

Mark Chapter 1 This study of the book of Mark will take us through some of the same territory that we went through in the book of Matthew. You will quickly see that even though it covers some of the very same events as Matthew, that the details many times are enlarged upon by Mark. Mark was also, a close friend of Peter. We see in Mark the working Jesus. In Revelation, we read about the four beasts. We have said in our teaching on Revelation that a better interpretation would have been "living beings" for beasts. The main topic of the book of Mark is: Jesus Christ, the servant of God and man. In this book, we are not dealing with Jesus from the tribe of Judah; but Jesus Christ, the healer and servant. We see Jesus as the servant of man. We see nineteen specific miracles in the book of Mark. Eight of these miracles deal with His power and authority over disease, five of these miracles show Jesus as having power over all the world and everything in it, four over demons and Satan, and two show His power over death. As we go on through this book, take note that Jesus has power over all the earth, everything above the earth, everything under the earth, and everything in the sea. We will see Jesus as someone who gets the job done quickly. He sees a need and takes care of it right then. The historical record of the gospel message began with John the Baptist Matt. Mark begins with a burst of information that functions as a title. The good news about the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ; of which the 4 gospels are written records. We see here, in this first verse, that this is the beginning. There is no earlier writing by Mark. The gospel, as we said in Matthew, means good news. This is not just good news from anywhere, but is in fact, the good news of Jesus Christ. We dealt with this name before, but I feel it is important to know what the name Jesus Christ implies, so bear with me, and we will get into it again. For His stay on earth, He was also known as the Son of God. Jesus had no earthly Father. His Father was God. We touched on this in Matthew. Jesus was the Spirit of God in fleshly form; and thus the Son of God. A phrase commonly used in the New Testament to introduce Old Testament quotes 7: John was the divinely promised messenger, set to prepare the way for the Messiah. We could go through and list the prophecies in the Old Testament. The prophecies of Jesus Christ began in Genesis chapter 3 verse 15 and went through most of the books in the Old Testament. The greatest number were in the books of the prophets such as: There are many more, too numerous to mention. In fact, that is a study just in itself. The specific prophet meant above however, was Malachi. The Scripture which confirms this is: He had one message. It was Repent and be baptized for the Lord is coming. God, throughout the Bible, picked out a specific person and called them to do a specific job for Him. This was what God called John the Baptist to do. He was to use his voice to proclaim the coming of the Lord. We see many others in the Bible chosen by God for a specific job such as Moses to lead the children of Israel out of Egypt to the Promised Land. He called Noah to build an ark. You see, God chooses whomever He will. This wilderness was not just physical, but spiritual as well. His mother, Elizabeth, also a descendant of Aaron Luke 1: As the last Old Testament prophet and the divinely ordained forerunner of the Messiah, John was the culmination of Old Testament history and prophecy Luke Not surprisingly, Jesus designated John as the greatest man who had lived until his time Matt. The Jews performed a similar one-time washing of Gentile proselytes, symbolizing their embracing of the true faith. The desolate, arid region between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea see note on Matt. A baptism resulting from true repentance. Baptism did not produce repentance, but was its result Matt. Far more than a mere change of mind or remorse, repentance involves a turning from sin to God 1 Thess. Genuine repentance is a work of God in the human heart Acts For a discussion of the nature of repentance, see notes on 2 Cor. Even in the tabernacle in the wilderness, the washings were symbolic of baptism to wash away sins. This actually was different to the baptism we Christians do. We are baptized into a water grave, and we are following Jesus in His resurrection. We rise again to newness of life in Jesus. After centuries without a prophetic voice in Israel Malachi had prophesied more than years earlier , Johns ministry generated an intense amount of interest. Included within Judea was the city of Jerusalem. According to tradition, John began his baptizing ministry at the fords near Jericho. John

baptized no one who did not confess and repent of his sins. The condition for baptism was a public response, by which and in which one confessed his sins. There, strangely enough, was no rejection by the people of John the Baptist. We see here, that many people went to great trouble to go into the wilderness and be baptized by John in the River Jordan. This river Jordan is still a favorite place for Christians worldwide to be baptized. The traditional clothes of a wilderness dweller which were sturdy, but neither fashionable nor comfortable. We can see from this that John the Baptist was a simple man with simple needs. The Bible says those that wear fine clothes live in palaces. John did not live in a palace, but rather in the wilderness. A "girdle", we learned in Exodus, is something similar to a very wide belt. In all of this, I say again, we see a simple man with simple needs, setting out to carry out the job that God had called him to fulfill. The most menial task a slave could perform. John vividly expressed his humility. We see here, a humble man. John the Baptist knew that he was nothing compared to Jesus. Our ministers of today could take a lesson from John. We are nothing but a voice fulfilling the ministry that God has called us to. The person of the preacher is not the important thing. The message is the important thing, for by the foolishness of preaching people are saved. As John the Baptist elevated Jesus to His rightful position as God manifest in the flesh, so should every follower of Jesus and especially the ministers of His Word. Get our minds and messages off of mortal men and onto the mighty God, Jesus Christ our Lord. At the presence of the Lord, every knee will bow as John did. John has a vital function, but Jesus has an even greater one. As John was used by God to administer immersion in water, Jesus will serve to bring men under the influence of the Holy Spirit. This takes place when a person comes to faith in Christ see notes on Acts 1: You can easily see from this that the baptism of repentance, which John the Baptist baptized with, was not the same baptism. And they said unto him, We have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost. Why would we do this Bible study, if it covers many of the same events as Matthew? Who is the author of Mark? Who was his mother? Who was a close friend to Mark? What does Mark show us about Jesus? The main topic of the book of Mark is what? In Mark, we are not dealing with Jesus from the tribe of Judah, but Jesus the what? How many major miracles are listed in Mark? How many deal with disease?

Chapter 3 : Gospel (Book) of Mark-Free Online Bible Study Lessons about Jesus' Life

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The most important evidence comes from Papias c. The conclusion drawn from this tradition is that the Gospel of Mark largely consists of the preaching of Peter arranged and shaped by Mark. The first mention of him is in connection with his mother, Mary, who had a house in Jerusalem that served as a meeting place for believers Acts Barnabas took Mark, who was his cousin Col 4: No further mention is made of either of them in the book of Acts. Paul sends a greeting from Mark and adds: Date of Composition Some, who hold that Matthew and Luke used Mark as a major source, have suggested that Mark may have been composed in the 50s or early 60s. Others have felt that the content of the Gospel and statements made about Mark by the early church fathers indicate that the book was written shortly before the destruction of Jerusalem in a. The above evidence is consistent with 1 the historical probability that Peter was in Rome during the last days of his life and was martyred there, and 2 the Biblical evidence that Mark also was in Rome about the same time and was closely associated with Peter see 2Ti 4: Recipients The evidence points to the church at Rome, or at least to Gentile readers. Mark explains Jewish customs 7: A Roman destination would explain the almost immediate acceptance of this Gospel and its rapid dissemination. Even martyrdom was not unknown among Roman believers. Mark may be writing to prepare his readers for such suffering by placing before them the life of our Lord. There are many references, both explicit and veiled, to suffering and discipleship throughout his Gospel see 1: Both the human cause The teachings of Jesus. Although Mark records far fewer actual teachings of Jesus than the other Gospel writers, there is a remarkable emphasis on Jesus as teacher. On several occasions Jesus warns his disciples or others to keep silent about who he is or what he has done see 1: Although Mark emphasizes the humanity of Jesus see 3: Bible Study on Gospel of Mark I have arbitrarily divided the 16 chapters of Mark into 35 segments for discussion. I have found that in small groups 6 to 20 people each unit takes about 45 minutes to go through. You can give out the discussion questions the week before or at the time of the study. The discussion questions are slightly different from traditional Bible studies in that they emphasize the application of the book to your life today. If you have questions or comments, please use the "Contact Me" button on the menu below. In response to your requests, these studies are in Adobe PDF format, so they can easily be printed out. I highly recommend this book, which is available from CBD as well as most large Christian bookstores. David Ahl, August

Chapter 4 : Mark 1 - NIV Bible - The beginning of the good news about Jesus the

The Gospel of Mark is the shortest of the four Gospels. Most of the events that are recorded in Mark are also recorded in the other Gospels, but St. Mark's narrative gives greater details in a vivid and moving account that tells more about the actions and emotions of Jesus than the other Gospels.

Go To Mark Index Title: John Mark was a cousin of Barnabas Col. But he deserted on the way in Perga and returned to Jerusalem Acts. The friction which resulted between Paul and Barnabas led to their separation Acts When Paul wrote the Colossians, he instructed them that if John Mark came, they were to welcome him Col. Paul even listed Mark as a fellow worker Philemon Peter, of course, was no stranger to failure himself, and his influence on the younger man was no doubt instrumental in helping him out of the instability of his youth and into the strength and maturity he would need for the work to which God had called him. Ancient testimony names John Mark as the writer. Few have challenged this tradition; none has done so persuasively. The gospel itself may contain a cryptic allusion to its author In Scripture Mark sometimes goes by the name John alone Acts He was the son of Mary, a woman of some means in Jerusalem Acts Unlike the epistles, the gospels do not name their authors. The early church fathers, however, unanimously affirm that Mark wrote this second gospel. Papias, bishop of Hierapolis, writing about A. Mark having become the interpreter of Peter, wrote down accurately whatsoever he remembered. It was not, however, in exact order that he related the sayings or deeds of Christ. For he neither heard the Lord nor accompanied Him. Wherefore Mark made no mistake in thus writing some things as he remembered them. For of one thing he took especial care, not to omit anything he had heard, and not to put anything fictitious into the statements From the Exposition of the Oracles of the Lord 6. Justin Martyr, writing about A. This agrees with the uniform voice of early tradition, which regarded this gospel as having been written in Rome, for the benefit of Roman Christians. Irenaeus, writing about A. Paul regarded him as one of the few who were faithful to his ministry to the end 2 Tim. All of this suggests that Mark was a seasoned veteran of the Christian walk. He was well versed in apostolic teaching; he had extensive missionary experience under wise guides. Most importantly, he learned firsthand that God gives penitent believers opportunity to recover from past failure. Mark not only heard redemption and new life proclaimed, he experienced it in his own life. A date before the destruction of Jerusalem and the temple in A. The date of the writing of Acts can probably be fixed at about A. It is there likely, though not certain, that Mark was written at an early date, probably sometime in the 50s. Some date it later, since Mark But predictive prophecy is quite within the ability of the Jesus of the New Testament. Whereas Matthew was written to a Jewish audience, Mark seems to have targeted Roman believers, particularly Gentiles. When employing Aramaic terms, Mark translated them for his readers 3: On the other hand, in some places he used Latin expressions instead of their Greek equivalents 5;9; 6: He also reckoned time according to the Roman system 6: Mark omitted Jewish elements, such as the genealogies found in Matthew and Luke. This gospel also makes fewer references to the Old Testament, and includes less material that would be of particular interest to Jewish readers, such as that which is critical of the Pharisee and Sadducees Sadducees are mentioned only once, in When mentioning Simon of Cyrene All of this supports the traditional view that Mark was written for a Gentile audience initially at Rome. Mark and Peter certainly had close ties 1 Pet. Historical " Theological Themes: Mark presents Jesus as the suffering Servant of the Lord His focus is on the deeds of Jesus more than His teaching, particularly emphasizing service and sacrifice. His prophetic connections, His intimate kinship with God the Father and God the Spirit, and His bearing of the worst temptations that Satan could throw at Him. This might account for many Latin terms found in the Gospel of Mark. This would also explain the lack of a genealogy of Christ and less direct dependence on the Old Testament than we find in Matthew and Luke. On the other hand, non-Jewish converts to Christ were still quite aware of their Old Testament roots. We may conclude that Mark is Christocentric and action-oriented immediately, or a synonym of this word, occurs over 40 times. Mark strives for conciseness and brevity. The other gospels serve to fill out the Marcan framework. However, Mark does contain many unique details. He does this through an uncomplicated and vivid literary style. He also writes in such a way that the discerning

reader feels addressed or questioned, often by Jesus Himself. Mark does not aim merely to convey information. He seeks rather to furnish grounds for our decision to follow and keep following the main character of the gospel: The Gospel of Mark does not admit of easy topical analysis. Many suggestions have been made. Each of the chapters are done individually. Some due to length, have been shortened into "continued" sections. Each section contains a questionnaire which follows the section which has been done to aid in the learning process. Each section can be accessed by the simple menu found at the bottom of the file.

Chapter 5 : The Gospel of Mark

3 THE BOOK OF MARK - Small Group Study Guide - Discipleship Resources Summit small groups exist to make disciples through Bible study, community, and mission.

Chapter 6 : Bible Study on Gospel of Mark ~ Practical study of 35 lessons ~ What it means today

Please read Mark in your Bible before continuing the lesson. In the very first verse, Mark announced that he would write about Jesus Christ, the Son of God. It is surprising, therefore, that he did not start out by telling about Jesus Himself; instead, he described the work of John the Baptist.

Chapter 7 : Gospel of Mark Free Online Bible Study Course Lesson 1

God's heart is moved by your cries for help, your shouts for joy, your unspoken worries. We know Him to be a God of unparalleled power and authority, but Mark's account of Jesus paints Him as a deeply personal and intimate God too.

Chapter 8 : Book of Mark - Read, Study Bible Verses Online

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Chapter 9 : Mark Chapter 1 Explained

The Gospel of Mark, the second book in the New Testament, is 16 short chapters long, the briefest of all the Gospels, and therefore easy to read in one sitting. Its brevity is probably the reason it is the most often translated book of the New Testament.