

THE GOSPEL OF MARK

Seeing Jesus the Messiah, the Son of God

OST)

Part 4

"The Messenger of the Messiah"

2-28-21

Introduction: Religion in 1st c. Judea

- Although rule of Judea was divided between Herod's sons (Antipas & Philip), it was the Romans who exercised control over both the political and religious lives of the Jews. Nowhere was this seen more clearly than in Rome's authority to select the high priest and the head of the Sanhedrin. As a result, many of the faithful from among the populace saw the ritual institutions of their people (the temple) to be compromised.
- The people were also experiencing a 400 year famine of the Word of the Lord, leading some to turn away from the keeping of the Law (Sadducees), others to fervently pursue keeping it as well as their own manmade rules (Pharisees), while still others separated themselves from society and moved out into the Judean wilderness (Essenes) to await the redemption promised by the prophets.

	need for	and	from their sin as they awaited God's promised redemption.
The Ap	pearance of the M	essenger	
of one cryi proclaiming	ING IN THE WILDERNESS: 'PI	REPARE THE WAY OF THE LOOF the forgiveness of sins.	I send my messenger before your face, who will prepare your way, ³ the voice ord, make his paths straight,'" ⁴ John appeared, baptizing in the wilderness and ⁵ And all the country of Judea and all Jerusalem were going out to him and were being
• No b	oackground informatio	n on John is given to	us in Mark's gospel other than these OT quotations.
\Rightarrow	details about his family	y background (he was o	ding the life of John leading up to his sudden appearance. Only Luke gives us of the tribe of Levi and his father served as a priest). His parents are identified th highlights his importance in redemptive history.
			the prophet of the Most High; for you will go before the Lord to prepare his ways, 77 to giveness of their sins, 78 because of the tender mercy of our God
• Mar	k places emphasis on b	ooth John's	and his
The '	Wilderness		
\Rightarrow	was both judged and p	ourged (Num. 14:29-33)	ance. It was the place of <u>new beginnings</u> (Exod. 19:1) but also a place where sin . It was also a place of <u>hope</u> as it was the location from which Israel entered the prophets anticipated that their redemption would come (Isa. 40:3).
Iohn	's Work		
(1)			
			was commanded in the OT, it is certainly related to certain Jewish ceremonial as to practices that developed in the intertestamental period.
(2)			
"rep	ventance" — μετάνοια (meta	noia) — A change of min	nd, as it appears to one who repents, of a purpose or action.
tow	ards God. The primary m	eaning involves a turning	to be sorryIn the NT it indicates a complete change of attitude, spiritual and moral g to God which may indeed make a person sorry for his sins, but that sorrowis a by- if." — Stanley D. Toussaint, Behold the King
\Rightarrow		thatsign of an inward work	of sins is made possible through the act of repentance, with baptism k.
• Then	re was a significant res	ponse to John's minis	try from the people of the region.
\Rightarrow		John, recognizing thei ers in need of forgivenes	r need for cleansing. They were also confessing their sins, recognizing that they ss.
Kev Poir	nt: Iohn's work serves	as a direct challenge	to the of Israel's religious institutions.

- * Israel needs to be forgiven of sin, but the sacrifices of the temple are ultimately inadequate.
- * Israel needs to be cleansed from the defilement of sin, but their ritual washings are inadequate.
- * Israel cannot rely on their earthly heritage alone, but must look to the completion of God's promises (Luke 3:8).

TT1 3.6	
Mark 1:6-8 – saying, "Afte	4. Lis Message - Now John was clothed with camel's hair and wore a leather belt around his waist and ate locusts and wild honey. And he preached, or me comes he who is mightier than I, the strap of whose sandals I am not worthy to stoop down and untie. I have baptized you with will baptize you with the Holy Spirit."
• The de	escription of John highlights the nature of his ministry.
	John's clothing and diet demonstrated the simplicity of his lifestyle and his reliance upon the provision of the Lord. More than that, however, John seems to have specifically chosen to dress in the manner of Elijah.
	2 Kings 1:8—They answered him, "He wore a garment of hair, with a belt of leather about his waist." And he said, "It is Elijah"
\Rightarrow	The connection to Elijah would further establish him as the prophetic messenger who would prepare the way for Messiah.
	<u>Mal. 4:5-6</u> -5 "Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the great and awesome day of the Lord comes. 6 And he will turn the hearts of fathers to their children and the hearts of children to their fathers, lest I come and strike the land with a decree of utter destruction."
• John's	s words that accompany his work show that he anticipated a work to come.
(1) M	lessiah is John's Master →
(2) M	lessiah will perform a greater work 🖚
cle fle	$\frac{2ek.\ 36:25-27}{2ek.\ 36:25-27}$ will sprinkle clean water on you, and you shall be clean from all your uncleannesses, and from all your idols I will ganse you. 26 And I will give you a new heart, and a new spirit I will put within you. And I will remove the heart of stone from your sesh and give you a heart of flesh. 27 And I will put my Spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes and be careful to obey my eles.
Kev Point:	: John's ministry pointed the people away from their religious institutions and away from even his own
	ministry so that they would be prepared to the ministry of Messiah Himself.
	"There was all the difference in the world between John's symbolic baptism with water and Jesus' supernatural baptism with the Spirit. John showed people their natural hearts; Jesus gave people new hearts. John brought people to the Jordan, to the river of death; Jesus brought people to the river of life." —John Phillips, Exploring the Gospel of Mark
<u>Concludi</u>	ing Thoughts
On Bapti	ism:
1. John	's baptism looked to the work that Christ would accomplish.
2. Chris	stian baptism looks back to that work.
On Repe	entance:
1. Repe	entance involves a personal change of mind and willingness to agree with God regarding our
fore m	$\frac{51:2-4}{4}$ — ² Wash me thoroughly from my iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin! ³ For I know my transgressions, and my sin is ever besete. ⁴ Against you, you only, have I sinned and done what is evil in your sight, so that you may be justified in your words and blameless in judgment.

2. Repentance involves an acknowledgement of our sin through _____

<u>Psa. 32:1,3-5</u>— 1 Blessed is the one whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered... 3 For when I kept silent, my bones wasted away through my groaning all day long. 4 For day and night your hand was heavy upon me; my strength was dried up as by the heat of summer. Selah 5 I acknowledged my sin to you, and I did not cover my iniquity; I said, "I will confess my transgressions to the Lord," and you forgave the iniquity of my sin. Selah

3. For unbelievers, repentance is about salvation, for believers it is about restoring _____

Rev. 3:19-20—19 Those whom I love, I reprove and discipline, so be zealous and repent. 20 Behold, I stand at the door and knock. If anyone hears my voice and opens the door, I will come in to him and eat with him, and he with me.

1 John 1:7—But if we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship with one another, and the blood of Jesus his Son cleanses us from all sin.