

THE GOSPEL OF MARK

Seeing Jesus the Messiah, the Son of God



Part 25

"Discipleship & the Authority of Messiah"

11-21-21

of it showed that He surpassed

Introduction

As Jesus and His disciples journeyed towards Jerusalem, He continued to teach them about what it truly meant for them to be His followers. The Lord had taught them of the importance of both dependent faith and how it evidenced itself in prayer. He had also taught them about the importance of humility because of the human temptation towards pride.

Key Point: The Lord continued His ministry with His disciples by teaching with _____ about the matters of marriage, eternal life, and salvation. The Authoritative Word of Messiah—Mark 10:1-31 Jesus' Teaching on Divorce (10:1-12) As they moved into the region of Judea, Jesus was confronted by some of the Pharisees as He was teaching the people. Observations: 1. The Pharisees asked him a question about ______ in order to test Him. This was the same region in which John the Baptist had carried out much of His ministry and over which Herod Antipas was the ruler. The Lord responded to them with a question of His own ("What did Moses command you?") and they responded to Him by quoting from the books of Moses (Deuteronomy 24:1-4). Although the Pharisees wanted to _____ how to interpret and apply these regulations, Jesus instead also quoted from the books of Moses (Genesis 1:27b; 2:24) in order to interpret God's will for marriage. ⇒ Jesus pointed out that what Moses wrote was given to regulate divorce because of the human propensity for sin. "Moses appears here not as the mediator of God's will, but as the administer of the miscarriage of God's will... Moses' legislation ...is a concession to the fallen world of humanity. Jesus goes back to God's intention for marriage in creation when God created male and female." -David Garland, A Theology of Mark's Gospel God's purposes for marriage are set forth from the beginning of creation: (1) God's image-bearers are created _____ and ___ (2) They are ______ together in marriage, becoming 'one flesh.' (3) This is intended by God to be a _____ union. The disciples then asked Jesus more about the matter and He responded by emphasizing the seriousness and intended permanence of the marriage bond. "commits adultery" "The practical application of this teaching in a society in which both adultery and divorce are common and legally permissible cannot be straightforward. But...Jesus offers no direct guidance on the problem, simply a clear, unequivocal, and utterly uncompromising principle that marriage is permanent and divorce (together with resultant remarriage) is wrong." −R.T. France, *The Gospel of Mark*

Jesus' Teaching on Children (10:13-16)

Key Point: Jesus' quotation of Scripture and His authoritative __

- At some point on their journey people began to bring children to Him in order that He might bless them.
 - Observations:
 - 1. Jesus became angry with the disciples attempts to prevent these families from bringing their children to Him.

even Moses and that His followers should therefore listen to Him if they desired to know God's will.

"indignant"

	2.	Jesus then used the children as an for the disciples in order that they might once again be reminded of how it is that one receives the blessing of God's promises.	
		"If Christ turned away those who believed in Him, there would be no assurance that He would accept others who tried to enter into His kingdom by faith." —Dwight Pentecost, The Words & Works of Jesus Christ	
	<u>Ke</u>	y Point: Jesus' willingness to receive the children showed His disciples the significance ofin Him and ministering to those who hold little worldly value.	
Th	e R	ich Young Man (10:17-31)	
•	Later, a rich man approached Jesus to ask Him how he could inherit eternal life.		
		servations:	
	1.	Jesus sought immediately to reframe their discussion to focus on absolute goodness (righteousness) of God. "No one is good except God alone."	
	2.	Jesus' intentionally gave an amended quotation of the commandments of God that are focused on man's relationship with others (the 2nd Table of the Law).	
		"Do not defraud"	
	3.	The man's response led Jesus to have compassion upon him and to call him to abandon his of wealth and to come to Him by faith as one of His followers.	
		"The Lord's request that he sell all was designed as a test to show him just how much he coveted, and by extension, how he had not kept the commandments." —Tom Weaver, <i>The Gospel Solution</i>	
	4.	Jesus then addressed the disciples and spoke to them about the of riches but also assured them of God's mercy	
	5.	After Peter's words about all that they had left, Jesus assured them of both the and blessings associated with being a part of the family of God.	
	<u>Ke</u>	y Point: In this interaction Jesus taught the disciples that following Him would have both great and great	
Se	eeiı	ng Jesus the Messiah, the Son of God	
•	M	lark wants his audience to recognize Jesus' authority to interpret the Scriptures and to declare God's will for His eople.	
•	M	Tark wants his audience to see Jesus as both compassionate and uncompromising.	
<u>C</u>	one	cluding Thoughts	
1.	Je	esus has the authority to proclaim the of God.	
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<u>Key Point</u>: The Lord continued His ministry with His disciples by teaching with <u>authority</u> about the matters of marriage, eternal life, and salvation.

The Authoritative Word of Messiah – Mark 10:1-31

Jesus' Teaching on Divorce (10:1-12)

- As they moved into the region of Judea, Jesus was confronted by some of the Pharisees as He was teaching the people.

 Observations:
 - 1. The Pharisees asked him a question about <u>divorce</u> in order to test Him.
 - ⇒ This was the same region in which John the Baptist had carried out much of His ministry and over which Herod Antipas was the ruler.
 - 2. The Lord responded to them with a question of His own ("What did Moses command you?") and they responded to Him by quoting from the books of Moses (Deuteronomy 24:1-4).
 - 3. Although the Pharisees wanted to <u>debate</u> how to interpret and apply these regulations, Jesus instead also quoted from the books of Moses (Genesis 1:27b; 2:24) in order to interpret God's will for marriage.
 - \Rightarrow Jesus pointed out that what Moses wrote was given to regulate divorce because of the human propensity for sin.
 - "Moses appears here not as the mediator of God's will, but as the administer of the miscarriage of God's will...Moses' legislation ... is a concession to the fallen world of humanity. Jesus goes back to God's intention for marriage in creation when God created male and female."

 —David Garland, A Theology of Mark's Gospel
 - ⇒ God's purposes for marriage are set forth from the beginning of creation:
 - (1) God's image-bearers are created male and female.
 - (2) They are joined together in marriage, becoming 'one flesh.'
 - (3) This is intended by God to be a permanent union.
 - 4. The disciples then asked Jesus more about the matter and He responded by emphasizing the seriousness and intended permanence of the marriage bond.

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"The practical application of this teaching in a society in which both adultery and divorce are common and legally permissible cannot be straightforward. But...Jesus offers no direct guidance on the problem, simply a clear, unequivocal, and utterly uncompromising principle that marriage is permanent and divorce (together with resultant remarriage) is wrong."

-R.T. France, The Gospel of Mark

<u>Key Point</u>: Jesus' quotation of Scripture and His authoritative <u>interpretation</u> of it showed that He surpassed even Moses and that His followers should therefore listen to Him if they desired to know God's will.

Jesus' Teaching on Children (10:13-16)

- At some point on their journey people began to bring children to Him in order that He might bless them.
 - 1. Jesus became angry with the disciples attempts to prevent these families from bringing their children to Him.

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2. Jesus then used the children as an <u>illustration</u> for the disciples in order that they might once again be reminded of how it is that one receives the blessing of God's promises.

"If Christ turned away those who believed in Him, there would be no assurance that He would accept others who tried to enter into His kingdom by faith."

—Dwight Pentecost, The Words & Works of Jesus Christ

<u>Key Point</u>: Jesus' willingness to receive the children showed His disciples the significance of <u>trusting</u> in Him and ministering to those who hold little worldly value.

The Rich Young Man (10:17-31)

• Later, a rich man approached Jesus to ask Him how he could inherit eternal life.

Observations:

- 1. Jesus sought immediately to reframe their discussion to focus on absolute goodness (righteousness) of God. "No one is good except God alone."
- 2. Jesus' intentionally gave an amended quotation of the commandments of God that are focused on man's relationship with others (the 2nd Table of the Law).

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- 3. The man's response led Jesus to have compassion upon him and to call him to abandon his <u>idol</u> of wealth and to come to Him by faith as one of His followers.
 - "The Lord's request that he sell all was designed as a test to show him just how much he coveted, and by extension, how he had not kept the commandments."

 —Tom Weaver, *The Gospel Solution*
- 4. Jesus then addressed the disciples and spoke to them about the <u>danger</u> of riches but also assured them of God's mercy.
- 5. After Peter's words about all that they had left, Jesus assured them of both the **present** and **future** blessings associated with being a part of the family of God.

<u>Key Point</u>: In this interaction Jesus taught the disciples that following Him would have both great <u>cost</u> and great <u>benefit</u>.

Seeing Jesus the Messiah, the Son of God

- Mark wants his audience to recognize Jesus' authority to interpret the Scriptures and to declare God's will for His people.
- Mark wants his audience to see Jesus as both compassionate and uncompromising.

Concluding Thoughts

- 1. Jesus has the authority to proclaim the will of God.
- 2. Jesus has the authority to proclaim the mercy of God.
- 3. Jesus has the authority to proclaim the provision of God.