

# LESSON 3 Matthew and Mark

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You have already learned many facts about the Gospels—their general characteristics, their geographical setting and historical background, and their wonderful theme, Jesus Christ. You have discovered that the four accounts are harmonious. But you have also found that each one is unique, for you have seen that each writer recorded the story of Jesus in his own particular way.

Now we will turn our attention to the Gospel accounts themselves. First, we will examine the special relationship that exists among Matthew, Mark, and Luke. Then we will consider the Gospels of Matthew and Mark individually. We will notice the distinctive way each one presents Christ's person and ministry.

For example, Matthew referred to Jesus as “Son of David” eight times. Mark used this title only twice. Matthew gave more emphasis to Jesus' fulfillment of prophecy; Mark concentrated on His deeds. You will notice other differences. As you study, may the Lord help you see Jesus in a new way as your Messiah and help you follow His example as the willing, obedient servant of God.

## **Lesson Outline**

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- A. Relationship of Matthew, Mark, and Luke
- B. Matthew: Gospel of the Messiah-King
- C. Mark: Gospel of the Servant of God

## **Lesson Objectives**

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When you finish this lesson, you should be able to:

1. Identify the best explanation for the kind of relationship found among the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke.
2. Discuss the author, emphasis, outline, and special features of the Gospel of Matthew.
3. Discuss the author, emphasis, outline, and special features of the Gospel of Mark.

## **Learning Activities**

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1. Study the lesson development and answer each exercise. Compare your answers with the ones given and correct any that are wrong.
2. Read the Gospels of Matthew and Mark as directed. This is a very important part of your study.
3. Find each key word in the glossary and learn its meaning. This will help you understand it each time it is used.
4. Review each part of the lesson, take the self-test, and check your answers.

## **Key Words**

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ancestry	Great Commission	research
episode	<i>kerygma</i>	Synoptic
genealogy	Latin	verb

## A. RELATIONSHIP OF MATTHEW, MARK, AND LUKE

**Objective 1.** *Identify the best explanation for the kind of relationship found among the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke.*

As you learned in Lesson 2, all of the Gospel accounts follow the same basic pattern in developing the story of Christ. However, Matthew, Mark, and Luke are much more like each other in the way they develop the story of Christ than any one of them is like John. They tell the story of Christ's life in almost the same way, sometimes even using the same words. For this reason, they have been called the *Synoptic* Gospels (a Greek word meaning "see together").

### *Application*

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- 1** Read Matthew 8:1–4; Mark 1:40–45; and Luke 5:12–16. In your notebook, write an answer to the following questions:
- a)** In each account, what did the leper say to Jesus?
  - b)** In each account, what did Jesus reply?
  - c)** In each account, what did Jesus tell the leper to do?

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There are many other passages that show a similar degree of resemblance. Yet the Gospels are not simply copies of each other, for the following facts appear when their contents are carefully compared:

1. Matthew and Luke include almost all of the material found in Mark.
2. Matthew and Luke share 200 verses not found in Mark.
3. One-third of Matthew is unique to itself.
4. One-half of Luke is unique to itself.

Many explanations have been proposed to account for these facts. However, the following conclusions seem most acceptable.

1. From the very beginning, there was a body of factual material (called the *kerygma*) about the life of Christ. This material was the central message that was proclaimed by the apostles (see Acts 2:22–24 and 1 Corinthians 15:1–11).
2. The Gospel of Mark is the record of this basic material. It was written by a person who knew the apostles and was closely associated with the church from the beginning.
3. The Gospel of Matthew includes this basic material. To it, Matthew added the notes he took on Jesus' teachings—which he arranged to suit his purpose—and other content.
4. The Gospel of Luke also includes the basic material. Luke added a considerable amount of other content that was the result of his own research. Some of this content consists of parables and miracles not recorded by either Matthew or Mark. It is possible that Luke got his information directly from people who had heard Jesus teach and had experienced His miracles.

It must also be remembered that the authors of the Gospel accounts were inspired by the Spirit of God. Their decisions regarding what to include and how to arrange it were made with His guidance. We can be confident that the records we have are the ones God intended us to have.

## **Application**

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- 2** Circle the letter in front of each statement that correctly describes or explains the relationship among the Synoptic Gospels.
- a) Each writer dealt with the basic facts according to his perspective.
  - b) The writers of the Gospel accounts made no conscious attempt to follow a certain pattern in telling the story of Christ. The similarities that exist among their accounts are accidental.
  - c) There are similarities among the Synoptics because the writers imitated each other. It was not possible for them to find out more information on their own.
  - d) Matthew and Luke both include the basic material about Christ that Mark recorded. They each added content that was the result of their own research.
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## **B. MATTHEW: GOSPEL OF THE MESSIAH-KING**

**Objective 2.** *Discuss the author, emphasis, outline, and special features of the Gospel of Matthew.*

The Gospel of Matthew is appropriately placed as the first book of the New Testament, for its content provides a fitting link between the Old Testament and the New. We will study its author, emphasis, outline, and special features.

### **Author**

According to tradition, the Gospel of Matthew was written by Matthew the tax-collector, one of Jesus' twelve disciples (Matthew 9:9–13, 10:3). Matthew probably wrote his Gospel sometime between AD 50 and AD 70.

### **Emphasis**

Matthew emphasized Jesus' identity and teaching. He referred to the Old Testament more than 60 times, pointing to Jesus as the royal son of David, the king of the Jews whose life

fulfilled the messianic prophecies of the Old Testament. In this way, his Gospel forms the bridge between the content of the Old and New Testaments. In Matthew's writings, Jesus is revealed not as just another prophet or teacher but as the very Son of God who will one day sit on His throne in heavenly glory and judge all nations (16:13–20; 25:31–32). This emphasis made the Gospel of Matthew useful for demonstrating to Jews that Jesus was their long-awaited Messiah, the one whose coming their own prophets had foretold. It also served to help Gentile converts understand the full meaning of Jesus' ministry.

### ***Application***

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**3** In the Scripture portions below, Matthew showed that a certain aspect of Jesus' life was fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy. Read the portions of Scripture. In your notebook, describe the aspect mentioned in each one.

**a)** 1:23

**b)** 2:6

**c)** 2:23

**d)** 3:3


**e)** 8:17

**f)** 12:18–21

**g)** 13:35

**h)** 21:5

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In addition to emphasizing Jesus' identity as the Messiah, Matthew also drew attention to Jesus' teachings. In fact, more than half of his Gospel is devoted to them. He included several long passages that record Jesus' words on a number of important subjects. The Gospel concludes with Jesus' commission to His followers, a charge in which Jesus himself stressed the importance of His teachings: "Go and make disciples of all nations . . . *teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you*" [*italics ours*] (Matthew 28:19–20).

### ***Application***

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**4** State a fact about the Gospel of Matthew that shows its emphasis on Jesus' teachings. Use your notebook.

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## Special Features

Besides the emphasis Matthew placed on the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy in Jesus' life and teachings, there are some other special features found in his Gospel.

### **EMPHASIS ON KINGSHIP AND KINGDOM**

Matthew is the Gospel of Jesus' kingship and kingdom. At its very beginning, Jesus is identified as the royal son of David of the household of Judah (1:1, 3). The Wise Men who came looking for Jesus at His birth asked where the "king of the Jews" had been born (2:1–2). During His ministry, Jesus spoke many times about His kingdom (see 16:28, for example). Throughout the Gospel, there are 38 references to either the "kingdom of heaven" or the "kingdom of God." A week before His crucifixion, Jesus entered Jerusalem as its king, fulfilling the prophecy given in Zechariah 9:9 (see Matthew 21:1–11).

Though the Jews refused to acknowledge Jesus' kingship, others recognized it. The Canaanite woman who came to Christ on behalf of her suffering daughter called Him by His royal title, "Son of David" (15:22). Pilate had these words written and placed on the Cross where Jesus died: "This is Jesus, the king of the Jews" (27:37).

### **ATTENTION GIVEN TO GENTILES**

Matthew included content and facts that demonstrated his interest in the Gentiles. For example, he gave the names of two Gentile women in his record of Jesus' ancestry (1:5—Rahab and Ruth). He told of the Wise Men who came from the east to worship Jesus (2:1–2). He reported Jesus' words concerning the fact that the kingdom would be taken away from the Jews and given to a people who would produce its fruits (21:43). He closed his Gospel with the Great Commission, in which Jesus told His followers to "make disciples of *all nations*" [italics ours] (28:19).

### MENTION OF THE CHURCH

Matthew is the only Gospel in which the word *church* appears. It is found there three times (once in 16:18 and twice in 18:17).

### OTHER UNIQUE ASPECTS

Matthew contains nine incidents, ten parables, and three miracles not found in the other Gospels. These include Joseph's vision (1:20–24), the healing of the dumb demoniac (9:32–33), and the parables of the weeds (13:24–30, 36–43) and the talents (25:14–30).

## Application

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- 5** In your notebook, describe three of the special features found in the Gospel of Matthew. Give an example or a Scripture reference for each one.



## Content

The content of Matthew is built around a double outline. One of these has to do with the events in Jesus' life, the other with His teachings. In both cases, Matthew has repeated certain phrases to mark the divisions.

### EVENTS AND TEACHINGS

As you discovered in Lesson 2, the events in Jesus' life can be divided into four basic periods. In Matthew's Gospel, however, the more fundamental two-fold division is marked: 1) the period of Jesus' public acceptance and popularity (4:17–16:20) and 2) the period of His decline in favor and public rejection (16:21–27:66). Each of these divisions is introduced by the words, "From that time on Jesus began to. . ." This division reveals that after a certain time in His ministry, Jesus gave more attention and training to His disciples.




## Application

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- 6** Read Matthew 4:17 and 16:21. In your notebook, write what Jesus “began” to do in each case and the incident that immediately followed.

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The teachings included in the Gospel of Matthew are grouped by topics into five main sections. Each of these is concluded by a phrase such as “When Jesus had finished saying these things. . . .”

## Application

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- 7** Following are listed the references of the verses that conclude each of the five main sections of teaching. Find the verse and write in your notebook what Jesus “finished” doing in each case. Also write a short description of the subject He had just finished teaching about.
- a)** 7:28
  - b)** 11:1
  - c)** 13:53
  - d)** 19:1
  - e)** 26:1

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In addition to these five sections of teaching, there are two others: the preaching of John (3:1–12) and the Great Commission (28:18–20).

## OUTLINE

In this section, you will read the Gospel of Matthew. Use the following outline to help you. Memorize the title of the outline. In your notebook, answer the question on each section as you do your reading. (*NOTE:* This outline has the same basic divisions as the one given in Lesson 2.) The references for each of the five main sections of teaching and the two other sections are given under the appropriate division.

MATTHEW: GOSPEL OF THE MESSIAH-KING

- I. The King Is Introduced. *Read 1:1–4:11*  
The Preaching of John; 3:1–12

**Application**

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- 8** What question did the Wise Men ask King Herod?



- II. The King Announces the Kingdom. *Read 4:12–16:20*  
The Sermon on the Mount, 5:1–7:29  
The Charge to the Disciples, 10:1–42  
The Parables, 13:1–52

**Application**

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- 9** In Matthew 13, which of the parables did Jesus explain?



- III. The King Is Rejected. *Read 16:21–20:34*  
The Meaning of Forgiveness; 18:1–35

**Application**

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- 10** List the references for each time Jesus had a discussion with the Pharisees and Sadducees.



- IV. The King Triumphs. *Read 21:1–28:20*  
Rebuke and Prophecy; 23:1–25:46  
The Great Commission; 28:18–20

**Application**

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- 11** After Jesus asked one of His questions, the Scripture says that no one asked Him any more questions from that day on. In your notebook, state the question and give the reference where it is found.

- 12** Complete or respond to each of the following by writing the appropriate word or phrase in your notebook.
- Matthew's Gospel is an eyewitness account of the life of Christ because Matthew was . . .
  - The content of Matthew is built around a double outline. The divisions Matthew made relate to these two aspects: . . .
  - Five things that are emphasized in or are special features of the Gospel of Matthew are the following: . . .
  - You read Matthew following an outline that had four divisions. List the titles of these four divisions and the chapters and verses each division covers.



The Gospel of Matthew depicts the glorious, victorious king Christ really is! Satan could not overcome Him. His enemies could not hinder Him. Death could not hold Him. Let us not doubt His kingship. Let us invite Him to reign in our hearts and seek His kingdom above everything else.

## **C. MARK: GOSPEL OF THE SERVANT OF GOD**

**Objective 3.** *Discuss the author, emphasis, outline, and special features of the Gospel of Mark.*

The Gospel of Mark emphasizes Jesus' dynamic, active ministry. Guided by the Holy Spirit, Mark showed how Christ fulfilled His mission as the obedient, diligent servant of God. In considering the Gospel account he wrote, we will examine his identity as its author. We will also study its content, emphasis, and special features.

### **Author**

There is general agreement among students of the New Testament that the author of the Gospel of Mark was John Mark, the young man who went with Paul and Barnabas on their first missionary journey (Acts 13:13). Mark was a cousin of Barnabas (Colossians 4:10) and a close associate of the apostle Peter. (See 1 Peter 5:13, in which Peter referred to Mark as his "son"—a term of affection.) In fact, it is quite likely that Mark's Gospel

represents the eyewitness report of Peter, with whose preaching and life Mark was well acquainted. Mark himself may also have been present at some of the occasions he described.

## Emphasis

Mark's account of Jesus Christ emphasized His life of active service as the Son of God (1:1). As such, it would have great appeal to the Roman mind with its interest in the practical side of life. In contrast to Matthew and Luke, for example, Mark gave no record of Christ's genealogy. This is in keeping with Mark's focus on Jesus' life of service, for the family history of a servant is not important. Mark's emphasis is indicated in other ways as well. The Gospel of Luke is almost twice as long as the Gospel of Mark, yet Luke recorded 20 miracles while Mark included 18 in little over half the space. Though Mark recounted many of Jesus' teachings, he often simply referred to the fact that Jesus taught (see 2:13; 6:2, 6, 34; and 12:35).

Mark also emphasized that Christ carried out His mission with zeal and purpose. Time after time, He was surrounded by large crowds, to whose needs He ministered (3:7–12, 20–21; 4:1–2; 5:21–34; 6:30–44, 53–56; 8:1–13). The Greek word *euthus*—translated by expressions such as “immediately,” “straightway,” and “at once”—appears 42 times in Mark (this word appears only 7 times in Matthew and once in Luke). This expression is used 14 times of Jesus' own actions and indicates the promptness and willingness with which He served. Mark's use of it several times in his account also demonstrated the fact that Christ was hastening towards the goal of His life of service. He told His disciples that “the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many” (10:45).

## Application

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- 13** Several facts about the Gospel of Mark are given in the sentences that follow. Circle the letter in front of each one that has been presented as an indication of its emphasis on Jesus' life of active service, as the One who served.
- a) It is shorter in length than the accounts of Matthew and Luke.
  - b) It does not include a detailed record of Jesus' family history.
  - c) A greater portion of space is given to telling about the miracles of Christ than in the Gospel of Luke.
  - d) It represents the historical facts about Christ's life and teachings that were preached by the apostles.
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## Special Features

Though the Gospel of Mark is the shortest of the four Gospels, it contains several features that give it a distinctive character.

### FRESH, LIVELY STYLE

Mark often described past events as if they were actually happening at the time he was writing about them. To do this, he used a verb form in Greek called the "historic present." This form could be represented in English by a present form such as *I see, you walk, he speaks*. However, to most English readers, this would sound unusual and awkward. For this reason, the Greek historic present is usually represented in most English translations by the simple past (*I saw, you walked, he spoke*).

Notice the two verbs we have italicized that appear in Mark 4:38 as it is translated in the New American Standard Bible: "Jesus Himself was in the stern, asleep on the cushion; and they *woke* Him and *said* to Him, 'Teacher, do You not care that we are perishing?'" If we were to use a form closer to the one Mark actually used, the verse would read like this: "Jesus Himself was in the stern, asleep on the cushion; and they *awaken* Him and *say* to Him, 'Teacher, do you not care that we are

perishing?” The verse that has the present form makes the story more vivid. This verb form is like the Greek historic present, which Mark used more than 150 times.

Other features of Mark’s style also add to the realism and drama of his account. He used many phrases that give descriptive, vivid details.

## ***Application***

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- 14** Find the verses referenced below. For each person or object they name, write in your notebook the details Mark gave as to color, number, age, gesture or action, and so forth.
- a)** 5:39–43; the girl
  - b)** 6:39; the grass
  - c)** 8:12; Jesus
  - d)** 10:49–50; the blind man
  - e)** 16:4–5; the young man



### **DETAILS OF INTEREST TO ROMANS**

Certain special features about the Gospel of Mark indicate that it was probably circulated first in Rome. According to Mark 15:21, for example, the man who carried Jesus’ cross was Simon of Cyrene, the father of Alexander and Rufus (none of the other Gospel accounts name Simon’s sons). Rufus was mentioned by the apostle Paul in his letter to the members of the church in Rome (Romans 16:13). In addition to this reference, there are other places where Mark used a Latin term (Latin was spoken by many Romans) to explain a Greek word (see 15:16, for example, where “Praetorium” is used to explain “palace”). These details show that Mark was especially suited to Roman audiences.

### **IMPORTANCE OF “THE GOSPEL”**

Mark began his account by calling it “the beginning of the gospel about Jesus Christ, the Son of God” (Mark 1:1). According to Mark, the message Christ preached was the Gospel (1:14–15). It is so important and valuable a message that it is

worthy of a person's giving his or her life for it (8:35; 10:29). It is a message that must be proclaimed to the whole world (13:10; 14:9).

## Content

In writing his account of the life of Christ, Mark chose to let the facts and the record of events speak for themselves. He described a series of episodes, giving a vivid picture of Jesus and of the progress of His ministry. Though his account is brief, it has all the important elements. As we have already pointed out, it includes many details that show that it is the testimony of an eyewitness.

Read the Gospel of Mark using the following outline to guide you. Memorize the title of the outline. In your notebook, write a reply to the study exercises for each part.

## Application

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### MARK: GOSPEL OF THE SERVANT OF GOD

#### I. The Servant Is Presented. *Read 1:1–13.*


**15** What did John the Baptist say Jesus would do?

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#### II. The Servant Works. *Read 1:14–7:23*

**16** Read each of the following portions of Mark. In your notebook, write how the people or the disciples reacted to what Jesus did or said.

- a) 1:21–27
  - b) 2:1–12
  - c) 4:35–41
  - d) 6:1–3
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III. The Servant Is Refused. *Read 7:24–10:52*

- 17** List the references in these chapters of each time Jesus told His disciples about His death, and briefly describe their response to His announcement.



IV. The Servant Completes His Work. *Read 11:1–16:20.*

- 18** State the question Jesus was asked about himself and who He was by a) the high priest and b) Pilate during His trials. Also, tell how Jesus answered each question.
- 19** Do the following exercises regarding the Gospel of Mark. Write your responses in your notebook.
- a)** Explain the relationship John Mark had with Peter, Paul, and Barnabas.
  - b)** Name two facts about the Gospel of Mark that show its emphasis in the active ministry of Jesus.
  - c)** Give the main headings and the chapter and verse references for each of the four main sections of Mark.
  - d)** Name two special features of the Gospel of Mark and give an example or reference for each.



The Gospel of Mark shows how Jesus was the obedient, faithful, and willing servant of God. Because of this, God also honored Him with unspeakable glory (Philippians 2:9–11). If you and I remain faithful and obedient in our service for God, we will also receive honor (John 12:26).



## Self-Test

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TRUE-FALSE. Circle the number in front of each true statement.

- 1 The similarities among the Synoptic Gospels indicate that from the earliest time, there was a well-established body of factual material about Jesus' life and teachings.
- 2 Matthew and Luke do not include the basic *kerygma* about Christ that is given in Mark.
- 3 Matthew and Mark share 200 verses not found in Luke.
- 4 More than half of Matthew is devoted to recording Jesus' teachings.
- 5 Matthew's Gospel indicates that most of the Jews recognized Jesus' kingship.
- 6 In Matthew's Gospel, Jesus' teachings are arranged in five major sections.
- 7 It is likely that the Gospel of Mark represents the eyewitness testimony of the apostle Peter, with whom Mark was well acquainted.
- 8 Because Mark emphasized Jesus' active ministry, he did not include any of Jesus' teachings in his Gospel record.
- 9 One of the special features of Mark's Gospel is that it includes the descriptions of more than 25 miracles.
- 10 Mark gives many details that seem to represent the testimony of eyewitnesses.

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter in front of the one best answer to each question.

- 11 Matthew, Mark, and Luke are called the Synoptic Gospels because all of them
  - a) devote most of their space to giving Jesus' teachings.
  - b) appeal to several different kinds of audiences.
  - c) follow the same basic pattern in telling about the life of Christ.
  - d) were written by Jesus' disciples.

**12** The most important reason we can say that the Gospel of Matthew forms a bridge between the Old Testament and the New is because it

- a)** tells how the Old Testament prophecies were fulfilled in Jesus.
- b)** contains the preaching of John the Baptist.
- c)** includes several of Jesus’ parables and miracles.
- d)** describes how Jesus ministered to many people with compassion.

**13** MATCHING. Match the Gospel (right) to each phrase that describes it (left).

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| ... <b>a)</b> Was written by a man who went with Paul and Barnabas on their first missionary journey | 1) Matthew<br>2) Mark |
| ... <b>b)</b> Includes the names of two Gentile women in its genealogy of Christ                     |                       |
| ... <b>c)</b> Emphasizes Jesus’ kingship and kingdom   |                       |
| ... <b>d)</b> Uses the Greek word <i>euthus</i> (“at once”) much more than the other gospels         |                       |
| ... <b>e)</b> Mentions Rufus, a member of the church in Rome   |                       |

SHORT-ANSWER. Answer these questions as briefly as possible.

**14** Matthew marked the two basic periods of Jesus’ life with the phrase, “From that time on Jesus began to . . .” Those two basic periods were

.....  
.....

**15** The Gospel of Matthew had a special appeal to the Jews because it .....

.....

**16** The Gospel of Mark appealed to the practical, Roman mind because it emphasized

.....

**17** Mark demonstrated the importance of “the gospel” by calling his account

.....

## Answers to Application Questions

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**10** 16:1–4; 19:3–12.

- 1 a)** He said that if the Lord were willing, He could make him clean.
- b)** Jesus said He was willing and told the man to be clean.
- c)** Jesus told him not to tell anyone and to show himself to the priest and offer the gift Moses commanded as a testimony.

**11** Jesus asked how David could call his own son “Lord” (22:41–46).

- 2 a)** Each writer dealt with the basic facts according to his perspective.
- d)** Matthew and Luke both include the basic material about Christ that Mark recorded. They each added content that was the result of their own research.

**12** (In your own words)

- a)** one of Jesus’ disciples.
- b)** the events in Jesus’ life and His teachings.
- c)** Jesus’ identity as the Messiah, His teachings, His kingdom and kingship, the mention of the church, and the place of the Gentiles.
- d)** Refer to the lesson to check your answer.

**3 a)** His birth

- b)** His birthplace
- c)** His home in Nazareth
- d)** The work of His forerunner
- e)** His healing ministry
- f)** His servanthood
- g)** His method of teaching in parables
- h)** His manner of coming to Israel

- 13 b)** It does not include a detailed record of Jesus' family history.
- c)** A greater portion of space is given to telling about the miracles of Christ than in the Gospel of Luke.
- 4** More than half of its content is devoted to giving Jesus' teachings. (You also could have said that it gives the Great Commission, in which Jesus stressed the importance of His teachings.)
- 14** (Your answers should be similar.)
- a)** Her age—twelve years old.
- b)** Its color—green.
- c)** His response—He sighed.
- d)** His action—he threw his cloak aside.
- e)** His dress and posture—he was dressed in white and was sitting on the right side.
- 5** Three of the special features are these: a) its emphasis on Jesus' kingdom and kingship, b) the attention it gives to the Gentiles, and c) its mention of the church. Refer to the lesson to check the examples and references you have given for each of these. (For part of your answer, you also could have said that Matthew includes several parables, incidents, and miracles not found in the other Gospels.)
- 15** He said that Jesus would baptize with the Holy Spirit.
- 6** (Your answer should be similar.) Matthew 4:17 says that Jesus began to preach that the kingdom of heaven was near. After this, He called His first disciples. Matthew 16:21 says that Jesus began to explain that He would die in Jerusalem and be resurrected on the third day. After this, Peter rebuked Him, and Jesus told Peter he did not have the things of God in mind.
- 16 a)** They were amazed.
- b)** They were amazed and gave praise to God.
- c)** They were terrified.
- d)** They were amazed and offended.

- 7 a)** He finished “saying these things.” He had just taught about the wise and foolish builders.
- b)** He finished “instructing his twelve disciples.” He had just taught about rewards.
- c)** He finished “these parables.” He had just given the parable of the net with the good and bad fish.
- d)** He finished “saying these things.” He had just taught about what would happen to the unforgiving servant.
- e)** He finished “saying all these things.” He had just taught about how the wicked and the righteous would be judged.
- 17** (Your answers should be similar.)
- a)** 8:31–32; Peter rebuked Him.
- b)** 9:30–32; His disciples did not understand Him and were afraid to ask Him about what He had said.
- c)** 10:32–34; no reaction mentioned.
- 8** They asked him where was the one who was born king of the Jews (2:2).
- 18 a)** The high priest asked Him if He were the Christ, the Son of the Blessed One. Jesus replied that He was (14:61–62).
- b)** Pilate asked Him if He were the king of the Jews. Jesus told him it was as he said (15:2).
- 9** Jesus explained the parables of the sower (vv. 18–23) and the weeds (vv. 36–43).

- 19** (Your answer to a) should be similar. For b) you may have chosen any feature of Mark's Gospel that is mentioned in the section titled Emphasis.)
- a)** John Mark was a close associate of Peter and a cousin of Barnabas. He went with Paul and Barnabas on their first missionary journey.
  - b)** Mark emphasized Jesus' active ministry by omitting details about His family history and giving more attention to His miracles.
  - c)**
    - I. The Servant Is Presented. 1:1–13
    - II. The Servant Works. 1:14–7:23
    - III. The Servant Is Refused. 7:24–10:52
    - IV. The Servant Completes His Work. 11:1–16:20
  - d)** Three of the special features of the Gospel of Mark are these (list two):
    - 1) its fresh, lively style of writing by using the Greek historic present, and using phrases that give vivid details.
    - 2) its details of interest to Romans.
    - 3) Mark's emphasis on the importance of "the Gospel."

