

# ***If you continue in my word...***

## **Mark 15 & 16, Luke 1-5**

### **The Gospel Of Mark**

1. Written by Mark (also called John Mark). He was not a disciple of Jesus, but was a close friend of Peter. Peter gave Mark his source material about Jesus.
2. Mark's primary audience is Gentiles (non-Jews), so he explains Jewish customs (like clean and unclean) and translates Aramaic words. There's also a special interest in persecution and martyrdom.
3. Mark is also considered the "action" gospel – emphasizing more of what Jesus did than what he said (Pay attention to how many times Mark uses the word "Immediately"). Jesus' miracles are emphasized.

### **Chapter 15**

1. Mark 15 tells us about Good Friday.
2. 15:1-15 – The Jews did not have the authority to execute Jesus. So they took him to Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor. Pilate realized that Jesus was innocent, but had him beaten and handed over to be killed
3. 15:6-20 – The Roman soldiers mock Jesus
4. 15:21-32 – Jesus is crucified at 9:00 along with two other criminals.
5. 15:33-41 – Jesus says, "My God, my God, why have you forsaken me" and dies shortly thereafter
6. 15:41-47 – Joseph of Arimathea organizes Jesus' burial on late Friday afternoon

### **Chapter 16**

1. 16:1-8 – Women who came to the tomb on Easter see angels and hear that Jesus is alive.

2. 16:9-20 – The overwhelming majority of early New Testament manuscripts have verses. Jesus appears to his disciples and tells them to go and proclaim the good news, promising that he will confirm the words they speak with miracles.

## The Gospel Of Luke

1. Luke was a doctor who accompanied Paul on his mission journeys. He also wrote Acts.
2. Luke carefully researched the life of Jesus and presented it in an organized manner.
3. He shows that Jesus is the Savior of all people.

### Luke 1

1. 1:1-4 – Luke is writing for a man named Theophilus.
2. 1:1-25 – The angel Gabriel tells an old priest named Zechariah that he and his wife Elizabeth will have a child. This child is John the Baptist.
3. 1:26-38 – Gabriel tells the Virgin Mary that she will be the mother of the Savior via the power of the Holy Spirit
4. 1:39-80 – Mary visits Elizabeth and speaks a hymn of praise (the *Magnificat*), John the Baptist is born and Zechariah speaks a hymn of praise (the *Benedictus*)

### Luke 2

1. 2:1-21 – Luke records the birth of the Savior in Bethlehem. Angels announce the birth of the Savior in a hymn of praise in verse 14 (the *Gloria in Excelsis*). The shepherds visit the holy family and then tell the news to others. Mary ***treasures up all these things and ponders them in her heart.***
2. 2:22-40 – Mary and Joseph take Jesus to Jerusalem (10 miles from Bethlehem) for his Purification which was required in the Old Testament. An old man named Simeon and an old woman named Anna see the newborn Savior and praise him. Simeon's hymn of praise (verse 29-32) – the fourth in Luke 1 and 2 –

is call the *Nunc Demittis* and is used in our Holy Communion liturgies.

3. 2:41-52 – Luke jumps ahead 12 years to the story of the young Jesus visiting Jerusalem with Joseph and Mary. The key point in this story is that Jesus is obeying the law of God perfectly for us.

### Luke 3

1. 3:1-15 – Notice how Luke tells the exact time when all this took place.
2. 3:1-15 – John the Baptist preached **a baptism of repentance for the forgiveness of sins** (3). He also told the people to **produce fruit in keeping with repentance**.
  - a. **Baptism** give repentance.
  - b. **Repentance** is when God changes a person's mind about:
    - i. Sin – through the Law he leads people to say, "I need help" (sometimes called "contrition")
    - ii. Savior – through the Gospel he tells people, "You have a Savior – I am your Savior" (faith)
  - c. Through **Baptism** and **Repentance**, sinners receive the **forgiveness of sins**
  - d. True **Repentance** always produces **fruit** – good deeds
3. 3:21-38 – When he was **about thirty years** old Jesus is baptized by John the Baptist. Note how the Holy Trinity is present: the Father in the voice, the Son in the water, and the Holy Spirit in the dove.
4. 3:21-38 – Like Matthew, the inspired Luke also provides a genealogy of Jesus. Luke takes his genealogy all the way back to Adam, showing that Jesus is the Savior of all people.

### Luke 4

1. 4:1-13 – Jesus is tempted in the wilderness by the devil. It is important to see that Jesus defeats the devil's temptations by using God's Word. But it's more important to realize that Jesus' victory over the devil is our victory over the devil too.
2. 4:14-30 – Jesus returns to Nazareth his home town and reads a Scripture lesson from Isaiah 61. It is a prophecy about the coming Savior. Jesus tells the people that he is the one Isaiah was talking about. The people of Nazareth rejected Jesus and tried to kill him.
3. 4:31-37 – Jesus drives an evil spirit out of a man, showing his power over the devil.
4. 4:38-41 – Jesus shows his power over disease by healing many.

## **Luke 5**

1. 5:1-11 – John chapter 1 tells us that Peter knew Jesus before this. Here Jesus is calling Peter and others to a deeper discipleship.
2. 5:12-14 – Jesus heals a leper and tells him not to tell others about what Jesus had done. Jesus' miracles sometimes made it difficult for him to teach and preach – the more important work that he had come to do.
3. 5:18-26 – For the first time in Luke, we hear about Jesus' enemies, the Pharisees and teachers of the law. They actually objected to Jesus' healing.
4. 5:27-32 – The Pharisees and teachers of the law also criticize Jesus for paying attention to ***tax collectors and sinners***.
5. 5:33-38 – The Pharisees and teachers of the law continue to attack Jesus, "Why don't your disciples fast?" Jesus tells them about old and new wineskins. The point Jesus is making is that the old cannot contain the new. He is here to proclaim the message of forgiveness and peace which is not compatible with the sadness associated with fasting.