

We are wise to recognize how vulnerable we are to heresy and make it our habit to do as the Bereans did in Acts 17:11: “they . . . examined the Scriptures every day to see if what Paul said was true.” When we make it our goal to follow the lead of the first church, we will go far in avoiding the pitfalls of false doctrine. Acts 2:42 says, “They devoted themselves to the apostles’ teaching and to fellowship, to the breaking of bread and to prayer.” Such devotion will protect us and ensure that we are on the path Jesus set for us.

TAKEAWAY

Discussion Questions—Mark 1:22

1. What is the definition of false teaching? How can we recognize teaching that does not align with the core teachings of Scripture?
2. What is the definition of faith?
3. Out of all the commandments of Scripture, which are the ones you struggle the most with to obey?
4. How does a local church stimulate maturity in its members to grow in the word?

ANSWERS: 1) behavior 2) doctrine 3) Scripture 4) gospel

SERMON SERIES: GOSPEL OF MARK

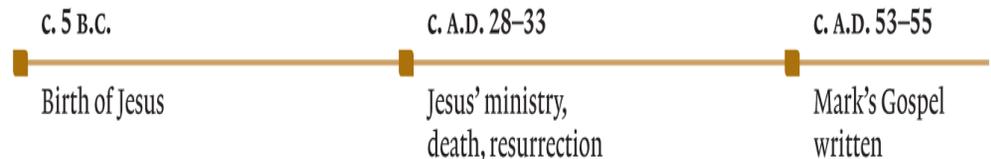
Pastor Harry Jones
 Sunday, April 7, 2024



Key memory verse: Mark 10:45 (ESV)
For even the Son of Man came not to be served but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many”

- Week 7: A Father’s Love for His Son (Mark 1:9-11)
- Week 8: The testing of Jesus, the Son of God (Mark 1:12-13)
- Week 9: Jesus, the Son of God, Teaches with Authority (Mark 1:21-22)
- Week 10: The Buzz About Jesus (Mark 1:21-28)

Week 11: The Discerning Listener (Mark 1:22)



Outline

The Presentation of the servant	The servant’s ministry in Galilee	The servant’s journey to Jerusalem	The servant’s ministry in Jerusalem
Mark 1:1-13	Mark 1:14-9:50	Mark 10	Mark 11-16

AUTHOR, DATE, AND RECIPIENTS

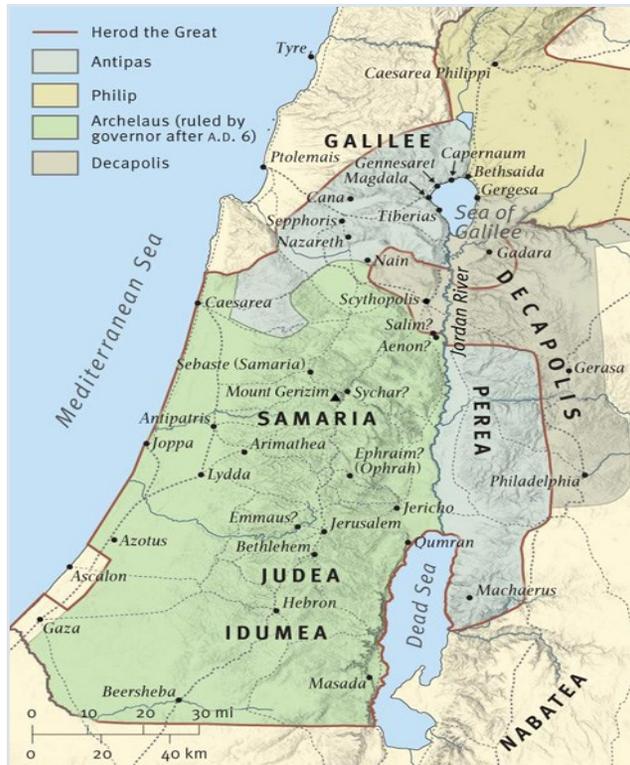
The apostle Peter passed on reports of the words and deeds of Jesus to his attendant, John Mark, who wrote this Gospel for the wider church as the record of Peter's apostolic testimony. The book was likely written from Rome during the mid- to late-50s A.D. (though the mid- or late-60s is also possible). Mark's audience, largely unfamiliar with Jewish customs, needed to become familiar with such customs in order to understand the coming of Jesus as the culmination of God's work with Israel and the entire world, so Mark explains them.

PURPOSE AND THEME

The ultimate purpose and theme of Mark's Gospel is to present and defend Jesus' universal call to discipleship. Mark returns often to this theme, categorizing his main audience as either followers or opponents of Jesus. Mark presents and supports this call to discipleship by narrating the identity and teaching of Jesus. For Mark, discipleship is essentially a relationship with Jesus, not merely following a certain code of conduct. Fellowship with Jesus marks the heart of the disciple's life, and this fellowship includes trusting Jesus, confessing him, observing his conduct, following his teaching, and being shaped by a relationship with him. Discipleship also means being prepared to face the kind of rejection that Jesus faced.

THE SETTING OF MARK

The events in the book of Mark take place almost entirely within Palestine, from Caesarea Philippi in the north to Beersheba in the south. During this time Palestine was ruled by the Roman Empire. The book opens with Jesus' baptism by John during the rule of Pontius Pilate and the tetrarchs Antipas and Philip. It closes with Jesus' death and resurrection about three years later.



Four biblical tests for false teaching:

- 1) The test of the fruit of _____ (Matthew 7:15–20).
- 2) The test of sound _____ (1 John 4:1-3).
- 3) The test of submission to _____ (1 John 4:6).
- 4) The test of teaching the pure Scripture _____ of justification by faith (Galatians 5:2-3).