

When we think about evangelism, we need to think like Christ did. Though we naturally think we should seek out highly moral people, Christ came to save sinners. Though it is easy to surround ourselves with “good” and “religious” people, Christ surrounded himself with sinners. He ate with them and happily associated with them. When you are tempted to follow the religiously elite attitude that separates from sinners, remember Christ’s words in verse 13. *“I came not to call the righteous, but sinners.”* Focus your evangelistic efforts on people who are sinners. Introduce Christ to them for the first time. He will heal their iniquities.

TAKEAWAY

Discussion Questions—Matthew 9:9-13

1. Jesus called Matthew, the tax collector, to join His team as a disciple. Why was this invitation controversial?
2. If you were invited to dinner at Matthew’s house to meet his friends, would you go? Why or Why not?
3. Why is it difficult for some people to be merciful towards others?

ANSWERS: 1) Matthew; 2) sinners; 3) mercy

MANHATTANBIBLE.COM

SERMON SERIES: GOSPEL OF MARK

Pastor Harry Jones
Sunday, June 9, 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”

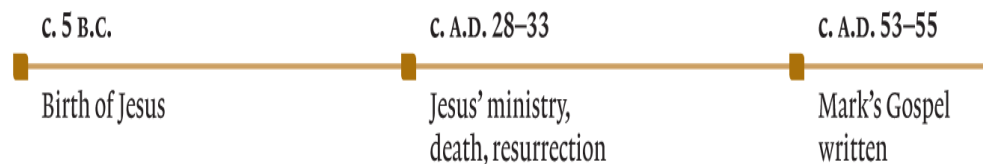
Week 11: The Discerning Listener (Mark 1:22)

Week 12: Jesus Lifts Us Up (Mark 1:29-31)

Week 13: The Contours of Jesus’ Ministry (Mark 1:32-39)

Week 14: The Healing Of The Paralytic (Mark 2:1-12)

Week 15: Learning Mercy (Matt. 9:9-13; Mark 2:13-17; Luke 5:27-32)



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

Sermon Notes

AUTHOR, DATE, AND RECIPIENTS

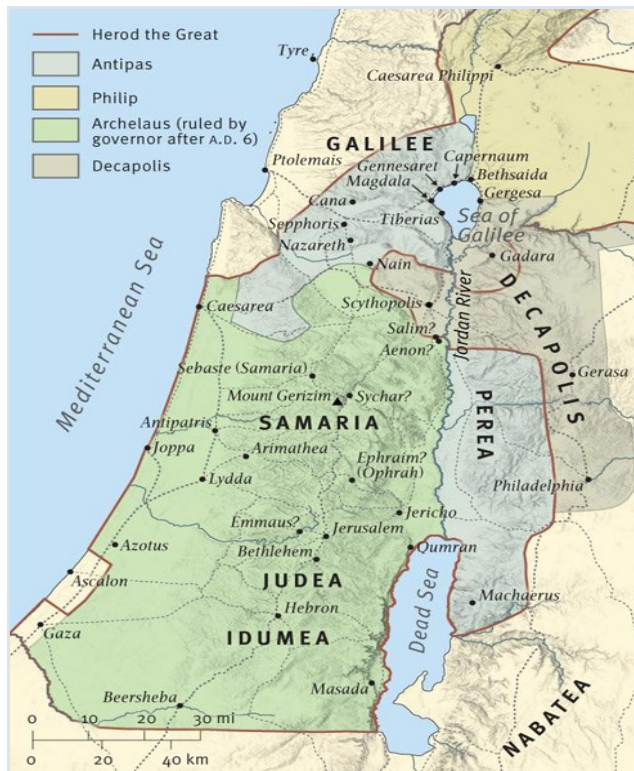
The apostle Peter passed on reports of the words and deeds of Jesus to his attendant, John Mark, who wrote this Gospel for the wider church as the record of Peter's apostolic testimony. The book was likely written from Rome during the mid- to late-50s A.D. (though the mid- or late-60s is also possible). 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.



- 1) A man named _____ obeys Jesus' call to come follow Him. Mark 2:14 says that this man was also named *Levi, the son of Alphaeus*.
- 2) Jesus eats with tax collectors and _____.
- 3) Go and learn what this means: "I desire _____ and not sacrifice": Here Jesus quoted Hosea 6:6.