

Like the paralytic, we know our sins are forgiven, and that's what really matters. If we are healed physically too, that's an added blessing. But we should remember that the paralytic died. Lazarus, who was raised from the dead, died. Every person who was ever healed, eventually died, and unless Jesus comes back before we die, we'll die too, whether we were ever healed of a disease or not. Physical healing is great, and we praise God for the wonderful healings he has given and continues to give, but we look ultimately to something that lasts forever. Like those cited as examples of faith in the book of Hebrews, we look for a better country, a permanent one, a heavenly one, promised to us by the One who is faithful (Hebrews 11:13-16). Praise God, our sins are forgiven!

TAKEAWAY

Discussion Questions—Mark 2:1-12

1. The paralytic's friends showed amazing perseverance to present him in front of Jesus. How can we serve each other in that way?
2. What is more important in the paralytic's life: to be healed or for his sins to be forgiven? Why?
3. What prevented the scribes from receiving the testimony of Jesus?
4. How important is faith when one seeks to be healed?

ANSWERS: (1) teaching; (2) forgave; (3) authority, power

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SERMON SERIES: GOSPEL OF MARK

Pastor Harry Jones
Sunday, May 26, 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”

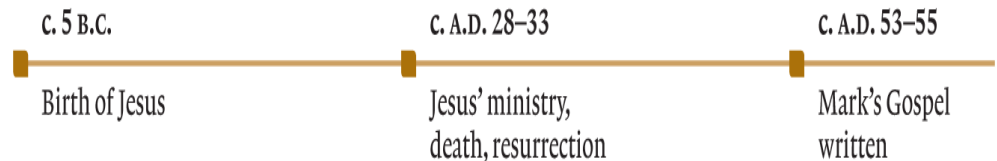
Week 10: The Buzz About Jesus (Mark 1:21-28)

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)



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

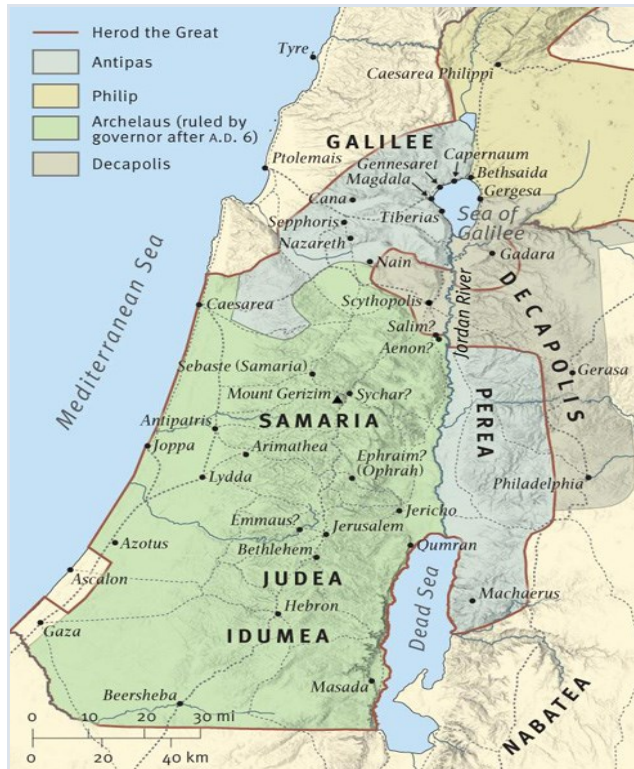
The apostle Peter passed on reports of the words and deeds of Jesus to his attendant, John Mark, who wrote this Gospel for the wider church as the record of Peter's apostolic testimony. The book was likely written from Rome during the mid- to late-50s A.D. (though the mid- or late-60s is also possible). 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) During Jesus' _____, He was interrupted.
- 2) Jesus _____ the sins of the paralyzed man.
- 3) Jesus demonstrates His _____ to forgive sins and His _____ to heal the lame.