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Son of God

A BIBLE STUDY for WOMEN on the GOSPEL OF MARK

Volume 1 of 2 / 11 weeks / Mark 1:1 - 9:13

KERI FOLMAR

Son of God

*A Bible Study for Women on
the Gospel of Mark (Volume 1)*

Mark 1:1–9:13

Keri Folmar

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Praise for Keri Folmar's Inductive Bible Studies for Women

“With simple clarity, Keri Folmar guides us in learning to study the Bible...Keri encourages us to read God’s Word carefully, to understand clearly, and to apply prayerfully...she encourages her readers first and foremost to listen well to God’s inspired Word.”

Kathleen Nielson is author of the *Living Word Bible Studies*; Director of Women’s Initiatives, The Gospel Coalition; and wife of Niel, who served as President of Covenant College, 2002 to 2012.

“Keri’s Bible study will not only bring the truths of [Scripture] to bear upon your life, but will also train you up for better, more effective study of any book of the Bible with her consistent use of the three questions needed in all good Bible study: Observation, Interpretation, and Application.”

Connie Dever is author of *The Praise Factory* children’s ministry curriculum and wife of Mark, senior pastor of Capitol Hill Baptist Church and President of 9Marks.

“It is hard to imagine a better inductive Bible study tool than this one. So many study tools wander from the biblical text, but Keri Folmar’s study concentrates on what [the biblical author] says... unfolding its message with accuracy and clarity.”

Diane Schreiner, the wife of SBTS professor, author, and pastor Tom Schreiner and mother of four grown children, has led women’s Bible studies for more than 20 years.

“No clever stories, ancillary anecdotes, or emotional manipulation here. Keri takes us deeper into the text, deeper into the heart of [the biblical author], deeper into the mind of Christ, and deeper into our own hearts... a great study to do on your own or with others.”

Kristie Anyabwile is a North Carolina native and graduate of NC State University with a degree in history. Her husband, Thabiti, serves as a pastor in Washington, DC, and as a Council Member for The Gospel Coalition.

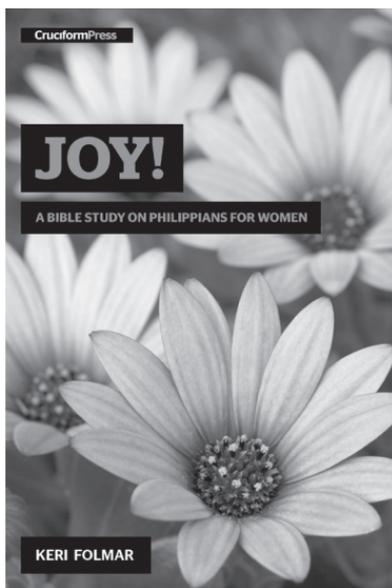
“Keri is convinced that God is God-centered and that for the sake of our joy, we should be, too...She skillfully created these rich resources—and not only that, she has put the tools in your hands so you can study God’s word for yourself...I highly recommend that you embark on these studies with some other ladies. Then you can all watch in amazement at how God gives you contentment in him.”

Gloria Furman is a pastor’s wife in the Middle East, and author of *Glimpses of Grace*, *Treasuring Christ When Your Hands Are Full*, and *The Pastor’s Wife*.

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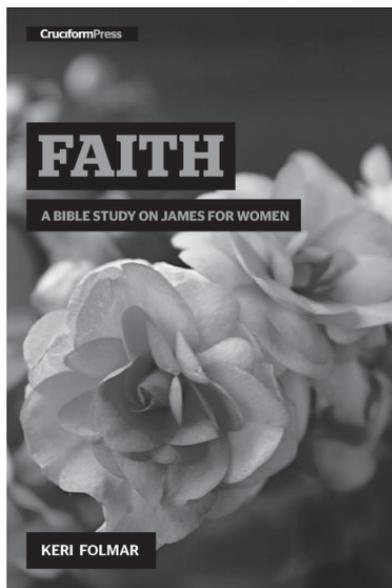
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from Keri Folmar, including these...*



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As we begin this study of the Gospel of Mark, we should think through why we are studying the Bible. Why not read some other book? Or why not just get together with some other women and chat?

Well, have you heard the story about the kindergarten teacher who had her class paint pictures of anything they chose? After observing a little girl who was working very intently on her painting, the teacher asked, “What are you painting?” The girl answered, “It’s a picture of God.” Amused, the teacher informed her, “No one knows what God looks like.” Without looking up from her painting, the little girl responded, “They will in a minute!”

This might be a cute example of a precocious child, but many people paint pictures of God in their own minds. They “know” that God is a certain way, because they want him to be that way.

However, the one true God is transcendent. He is beyond our capacity to know. First Timothy 6:16 describes God, “[W]ho alone has immortality, who dwells in unapproachable light, whom no one has ever seen or can see.” God existed before time. He is the Creator, and we are his creatures. Sinful man cannot approach the holy God.

How can we know this God if we cannot approach him? He has to approach us. The only way to truly know God is for him to reveal himself to us. He reveals his existence and power in creation. (See Psalm 19 and Romans 1:18–21.) However, if we want to truly know God in a personal way, it must be through his Word.

And God **wants** us, his creatures, to know him. Jeremiah 10:23–24 says:

Thus says the Lord: “Let not the wise man boast in his wisdom, let not the mighty man boast in his might, let not the rich man boast in his riches, but let him who boasts boast in this, that he understands and knows me, that I am the Lord who practices steadfast love, justice, and righteousness in the earth.”

Do you boast in understanding and knowing the Lord? Do you want to know this God who practices love, justice, and righteousness in the earth? He wants you to understand and know him. He is ready to speak to you every morning when you wake up... throughout the day... and before you go to bed. You have only to open his Word.

A well-known catechism says, “The chief end of man is to glorify God and enjoy him forever.” That is what we were created for—to truly know and enjoy the God of the universe. Jeremiah the prophet cried out: “Your words were found, and I ate them, and your words became to me a joy and the delight of my heart.”

The great preacher, C.H. Spurgeon, said:

Believer! There is enough in the Bible for you to live upon forever. If you should outnumber the years of Methuselah, there would be no need for a fresh revelation; if you should live until Christ should return to the earth, there would be no necessity for the addition of a single word; if you should go down as deep as Jonah, or even descend as David said he did, into the depths of hell, still there would be enough in the Bible to comfort you without a supplementary sentence. (<http://spurgeon.org/sermons/0005.htm>)

This is why we study the Bible: it is God’s revelation of himself to us. We need to know who God truly is and guard against painting our own picture of him. God has revealed himself to us not in paintings but through his Son by the words of the Scripture. God, the creator, has spoken, and we, his creation, should listen to his words as life-sustaining truth and joyfully obey them.

This Bible study workbook is to assist you in studying the first half of the Gospel of Mark in an inductive way. Inductive study is **reading the passage in context and asking questions of the text with the purpose of deriving the meaning and significance from the text itself.** We do this automatically every day when we read the newspaper, blogs, or even recipes. When we study the Bible inductively we are after the author’s original intent; i.e., what the author meant when he wrote the passage to his original audience. In this workbook, you will figure out the meaning by answering a series

of questions about the text, paying close attention to the words and context of the passage. After figuring out the meaning of the text, there will be questions to help you apply it to your life.

In the Gospel of Mark, you will immerse yourself in eyewitness accounts of Jesus and read of wondrous things he said and did. As you read through Mark, may the Holy Spirit open your eyes to more deeply understand and rejoice in Jesus Christ, the Son of God.

How to Do Inductive Bible Study

Step 1 – Begin with prayer. “Open my eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of your law” (Psalm 119:18).

Step 2 – Read the text.

Step 3 – Observation. The goal of this step is to figure out what the text is saying. These questions should be answered from the very words of the text.

Step 4 – Interpretation. The goal of this step is to figure out what the text meant to the original hearers. This most important step is often skipped, but a lack of correct interpretation leads to incorrect application. We cannot understand what God is saying to us if we don’t first understand what he was saying to his original audience, and why he was saying it.

Your job in interpretation is to figure out the main point of the passage and understand the arguments that support the main point. Your interpretation should flow out of your observations, so keep asking yourself, “Can I support this interpretation based on my observations?”

Step 5 – Application. Prayerfully apply the passage to your own life. The application should flow from the main point of the text.

Keep God’s Redemptive Plan in Mind

Luke 24:44-47 says,

Then [Jesus] said to them, “These are my words that I spoke to you while I was still with you, that everything written about me in the Law of Moses

and the Prophets and the Psalms must be fulfilled.” Then he opened their minds to understand the Scriptures, and said to them, “Thus it is written, that the Christ should suffer and on the third day rise from the dead, and that repentance and forgiveness of sins should be proclaimed in his name to all nations, beginning from Jerusalem.”

We study the Bible so that we can know Christ, repent, be forgiven, and proclaim him to the nations. We must keep Jesus in mind when we study Scripture. Adrienne Lawrence writes, “God has one overarching redemptive plan—to glorify himself by creating and redeeming a people for himself through Christ. Christ is at the center of God’s plan. All of Scripture in some way speaks to that plan. Keep this in mind as you are doing your study of Scripture.”

[Note: This “How to” has been adapted from Adrienne Lawrence’s pamphlet on Inductive Bible Study.]

Notes

The first week of this inductive study will primarily be an overview of Mark. On the following days you will study smaller segments of the letter and answer observation, interpretation, and application questions. The questions were written based on language from the English Standard Version of the Bible. However, you are welcome to use any reliable translation to do the study.

To assist you in recognizing the different types of questions asked, the questions are set out with icons as indicated below.

-  **Observation:** Look closely in order to figure out what the text is saying. Get answers directly from the text, using the words of Scripture to answer the observation questions.
-  **Interpretation:** What’s the “true north” for this verse? Determine the author’s intended meaning by figuring out what the text meant to its original hearers.
-  **Application:** Based on the author’s meaning of the text, apply the passage to your own heart and life.

Because Scripture interprets Scripture, many of the questions cite passages in addition to the one you are studying in Mark. If the question says, “Read...” you will need to read the additional verses cited to answer the question. If the question says, “See...” the verses help you answer the question but are not necessary. “See also...” signals you to read the verses if you would like to study the answer to the question further.

You only need your Bible to do this study of Mark, and, in fact, I highly recommend first answering the questions directly from your Bible before looking at any other materials. That said, it might be helpful for you to confirm your answers, especially if you are leading others in a group study. To check your answers or for further study, *The Gospel According to Mark* by James R. Edwards, *Mark* by R. Alan Cole, or *Mark* by J.C. Ryle, are good commentaries to use.

For more general help in knowing how to study the Bible, I highly recommend *Bible Study: Following the Ways of the Word*, by Kathleen Buswell Nielson, *Dig Deeper! Tools to Unearth the Bible’s Treasure*, by Nigel Beynon and Andrew Sach, and *Knowable Word: Helping Ordinary People Learn to Study the Bible*, by Peter Krol. Bible study teachers and students who want a closer look at New Testament theology that will also encourage your heart can read Thomas Schreiner’s, *Magnifying God in Christ: A Summary of New Testament Theology*. For information that explains why Christians base their life and doctrine on the Bible, see my book, *The Good Portion: The Doctrine of Scripture for Every Woman*.

Notes for Leaders

This Bible study can be done by individuals alone, but the best context for Bible study is in the local church. Studying the Bible together promotes unity and ignites spiritual growth within the church.

The study was designed for participants to complete five days of “homework,” and then come together to discuss their answers in a small group. The goal of gathering in small groups is to promote discussion among women to sharpen one another by making sure all understand the meaning of the text and can apply it to their lives. As women discuss, their eyes may be opened to applications of the

text they didn't see while doing the study on their own. Believers will encourage one another in their knowledge of the gospel, and unbelievers will hear the gospel clearly explained. As a result, women will learn from one another and come away from group Bible study with a deeper understanding of the text and a better knowledge of how to read the Bible on their own in their private times of study and prayer.

If you are leading a small group, you will have some extra homework to do. **First, know what Bible study is and is not.** Bible study is not primarily a place to meet felt needs, eat good food and chat, receive counseling, or have a free-for-all discussion. Some of these things do happen in a womens' Bible study, but they should not take over the focus. Bible study is digging into the Scriptures to get the true meaning of the text and applying it to lives that change as a result.

Second, make sure you know the main points of the text before leading discussion by carefully studying the passage and checking yourself using a good commentary, like one of those listed above. You may also find a Bible dictionary and concordance helpful. Second Timothy 3:16–17 says, “All Scripture is breathed out by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness, that the man [or woman] of God may be competent, equipped for every good work.” Scripture is powerful. That power comes through truth. Scripture is not like a magical incantation: We say the words and see the effect. We must know what the text of Scripture means before we apply it and see its work of transformation in our lives. Your job as a discussion leader is not to directly teach, nor to simply facilitate discussion, but rather to lead women in finding the meaning of the text and help them see how it is “profitable” and can make them “competent, equipped for every good work.”

Third, pray. Pray for the women in your group during the week while you prepare. Pray as you start your small group study, asking the Holy Spirit to illuminate the Scripture to your minds and apply it to your hearts. And encourage women to pray at the end of your small group based on what they studied. Ask the Holy Spirit to use his sword, the word of God, in the lives of the women you are leading.

Fourth, draw women into discussion and keep your discussion organized. Choose what you determine are the most important questions from the study guide, focusing the bulk of your discussion on the interpretation and application questions. Ask a question, but don't answer it! Be comfortable with long pauses or rephrase questions you think the group didn't understand. Not answering the questions yourself may be a bit awkward at first, but it will promote discussion in the end because the women will know they have to do the answering. Feel free to affirm good answers or sum up after women have had time to discuss particular questions. This gives clarity to the discussion. However, don't feel the need to fill in every detail and nuance you gleaned from your personal study. Your goal is to get your group talking.

Fifth, keep your focus on the Bible. The Holy Spirit uses the Scriptures to change women's hearts. Don't be afraid of wrong answers. Gently use them to clarify and teach by directing attention back to the text of Scripture for the right answer. If someone in your group goes off on unhelpful tangents, direct her back to the question and address the tangent later, one on one, or with reading material. However, if the tangent is on a vital question that goes to the gospel, take time to talk about it. These are God-given opportunities.

Sixth, be sure you focus on the gospel. In your prep time, ask yourself what the text has to do with the gospel and look for opportunities to ask questions to bring out the gospel. Hopefully, your church members will invite unbelievers to your study who will hear the glorious good news. But, even if your group is made up of all believers, we never get beyond our need to be reminded of Christ crucified and what that means for our lives.

Lastly, enjoy studying the Scriptures with your group. Your love and passion for the word of God will be contagious, and you will have the great joy of watching your women catch it and rejoice in the word with you.

Mark

Mark, also called John Mark, was a close companion of several apostles and partnered with them in the spread of the gospel. He traveled with Paul and Barnabas at the beginning of their first missionary journey (Acts 12:25–13:13), visiting Antioch, Cyprus, Paphos and Perga. Mark then left Paul and Barnabas and returned to Jerusalem, later causing a “sharp disagreement” about whether to take Mark on a second journey with them. Barnabas ended up taking Mark with him to Cyprus, and Paul took Silas to Asia Minor. Paul was later reconciled to Mark and asked Timothy to bring Mark to visit him in jail because he considered Mark so useful to his ministry (2 Timothy 4:11; See also Colossians 4:10).

The apostle Peter goes so far as to call Mark his son (1 Peter 5:13). Peter would have known Mark from the earliest days of the church because the church met in the home of Mark’s mother. In fact, this home is probably where Peter went when an angel broke him out of Herod’s prison (Acts 12:12). Early church tradition is unanimous that Mark wrote his Gospel under the direction of the apostle Peter. Likely written shortly before or after Peter’s death in Rome (sometime in the mid 60s AD), Mark’s Gospel was probably the first Gospel written and was recognized as canonical because of its connection to Peter. Papias, an early church father who knew the apostles, said that Mark wrote down everything he heard from Peter about Jesus and included nothing false in the accounts.

Week 1

Day 1

Overview of Mark & Mark 1:1

Begin each day this week asking God to open your eyes to Jesus and to the glory of his gospel.

The first four days of this week will be an overview of the Gospel of Mark. Each of these days we'll read through four chapters and take notes. We'll notice repeated themes and familiarize ourselves with the characters and culture of the Gospel story. Don't worry about being too detailed. We will be studying in more detail in future weeks.

Pray, then read Mark chapters 1–4.

What are some things that Jesus does in these chapters?

What statements does Jesus make about himself or what he came to do?

What surprised you or stood out to you when you read these chapters?

Who are some of the main characters involved in these Gospel accounts? (Include antagonists as well as protagonists.)

What are some things you learned about Jesus from reading these chapters?

What questions arose in your mind as you were reading?

Day 2

Pray, then read Mark chapters 5–8.

What are some things that Jesus does in these chapters?

What statements does Jesus make about himself or what he came to do?

What surprised you or stood out to you when you read these chapters?

Who are some of the main characters involved in these Gospel accounts? (Include antagonists as well as protagonists.)

What are some things you learned about Jesus from reading these chapters?

What questions arose in your mind as you were reading?

Day 3

Pray, then read Mark chapters 9–12.

What are some things that Jesus does in these chapters?

What statements does Jesus make about himself or what he came to do?

What surprised you or stood out to you when you read these chapters?

Who are some of the main characters involved in these Gospel accounts? (Include antagonists as well as protagonists.)

What are some things you learned about Jesus from reading these chapters?

What questions arose in your mind as you were reading?

Pray, then read Mark chapters 13–16.

What are some things that Jesus does in these chapters?

What statements does Jesus make about himself or what he came to do?

What surprised you or stood out to you in these chapters?

Who are some of the main characters involved in these Gospel accounts? (Include antagonists as well as protagonists.)

What are some things you learned about Jesus from these chapters?

What questions arose in your mind as you were reading?

Day 5

Remember:

- 👁️ **Observation:** Figure out what the text is saying. Get the answer from the words of Scripture.
- ✦ **Interpretation:** Figure out the meaning of the text. What did the writer intend to convey?
- ♥️ **Application:** Prayerfully apply the passage to your own life. The application should flow from the interpretation of the text.

Pray, then read Mark 1:1.

- 👁️ 1. About whom is Mark writing?

- ✦ 2. The word *gospel* means “good news.” Read Isaiah 52:7–10. (See also Isaiah 40:9–11 and Nahum 1:15–2:2.) What would Jews or Gentiles who were familiar with the Old Testament think upon reading this term in Mark?

- ✦ 3. What does the passage in Isaiah tell us about the nature of the good news? (What is the feel or tone of the passage?)

- ♥ 4. If you believe this is joyful news, how should that affect the way you share it?
- ✦ 5. Why do you think Mark introduces his Gospel account with the same words that introduce the creation account in Genesis, i.e., “The beginning”? What is Mark signaling about God and this gospel?
- ✦ 6. *Christ* means “the anointed one.” The Jews were waiting for the Christ or Messiah to come in power to rescue Israel and rule over them forever. Read Mark 14:61–62. Jesus tells the high priest that he is the Christ. What else does he say about himself, and what does it mean that the Christ will be seated at the right hand of Power and will come on the clouds of heaven?
- 👁 7. What does Mark claim about Jesus at the end of verse 1?
- 👁 8. Read Mark 15:39. What does the centurion say about Jesus?

✦ 9. What is Mark trying to do by putting these statements at both the beginning and the end of his book?

✦ 10. Mark 1:1 is a purpose statement or summary of the whole book. Restate Mark 1:1 in your own words.

♥ 11. After reading through the whole book of Mark and studying the purpose statement, write your impressions of Jesus.

♥ 12. If Jesus is who Mark says he is in the first verse and the rest of the book, what affect will that have on your life?

♥ 13. What are you looking forward to in this study of Mark?

Notes

Week 2

Day 1

Mark 1:1-15

Begin each day by asking God to open your eyes wider to the true identity of Jesus and the implications of his identity on your life.

Pray, then read Mark 1:1-15.

Mark 1:2-7.

- 👁 1. To what authority does Mark appeal in verse 2?

- 👁 2. The words quoted from the Old Testament in verses 2-3 are actually from Malachi as well as Isaiah. (Isaiah is the more prominent prophet and is the lengthier quote.) To understand the context, read Malachi 3:1-5 and Isaiah 40:1-5.

- ✦ 3. Looking at the quote in Mark, who is sending the messenger?

- 👁 4. What is the messenger to do?

- 👁 5. Who is coming?

- ✦ 6. Who is Mark announcing as this messenger?

- 👁 7. What is John doing?

- 👁 8. What was John's baptism for, and what were the people doing at their baptism?

- 👁 9. What was John wearing and what did he eat?

- ✦ 10. Read 2 Kings 1:8 and Malachi 4:5-6. What is the symbolism of what John was wearing?

- ✦ 11. Where would John have gotten the food he was eating? What does this tell us about John?

- ✦ 12. How does John's preaching about repentance and the forgiveness of sin correspond to the Old Testament prophecies that Mark quotes? How is the way prepared for the Lord?

- 👁 13. What does John tell the people about the one who comes after him?

- ✦ 14. In first century Palestine, untying the straps of sandals was reserved for the lowest, non-Jewish servant. What is John conveying about the one who comes after him when he says he is unworthy of even that service for him?
- ✦ 15. How does this statement of John the Baptist correspond with the prophecies Mark has quoted?
- ✦ 16. What does the ministry of John the Baptist tell us about the importance of repentance?
- ♥ 17. How important is repentance in your life? Do you seek to root out sin in your heart and ask God to give you the gift of repentance? Do you regularly confess your sins to God?

- ♥ 18. What is your view of God? He is both a friend to sinners and so good and holy that he cannot abide sin. How does your life show an awareness of the mighty holiness of God?

Day 2

Pray, then read Mark 1:1–15.

Mark 1:8–11.

- 👁 1. What will the one who comes after John do?
- 👁 2. Read Isaiah 44:3–5, Ezekiel 11:17–20, Jeremiah 31:33–34, and Joel 2:28–29. Who sends the Spirit, and what is his role?
- ✦ 3. Based on the Old Testament passages above, what does John mean by Jesus baptizing with the Holy Spirit? What would John's reference to the baptism of the Holy Spirit have signaled to the Jews to whom John was speaking?
- ✦ 4. What does this baptism have to do with John's declaration that the one who comes after him is mightier than he?

- ♥ 5. Every person who has repented of her sin and believed on Jesus has been baptized with the Holy Spirit (See Romans 8:9–11 and 1 Corinthians 12:13). Have you been baptized with the Holy Spirit? What in your life would you point to as evidence that the Holy Spirit is working in you?
- ♥ 6. If you have not been baptized with the Holy Spirit (i.e., if you have not yet repented and believed on Jesus), talk with someone else in your Bible study about why you should believe the gospel of Jesus Christ.
- 👁 7. Who comes to John to be baptized, and where is he from?
- ✦ 8. John's baptism is for repentance and the forgiveness of sins, but Jesus never sinned. Why would he be baptized? Read Matthew 3:13–15. See 2 Corinthians 5:21 and Hebrews 2:14–18.
- 👁 9. What surprising things happen after Jesus' baptism while he is still in the water?

✦ 10. What is the significance of the Holy Spirit descending on Jesus?
(John 1:32 adds that the Holy Spirit remained on Jesus.)

👁 11. Who spoke from heaven?

✦ 12. What is significant about the words that were spoken?

♥ 13. Muslims, Jehovah's Witnesses and others do not believe that God is triune. How would you use Jesus' baptism to explain the Trinity to a friend?

♥ 14. How does this account give you confidence to stand before God even when you have failed miserably in sin? (In whom do you stand? And who is working in you to help you in your fight against sin?)

Day 3

Pray, then read Mark 1:9–20.

Mark 1:12–13.

- 👁 1. What does the Spirit do after Jesus' baptism?

- 👁 2. What happens in the wilderness and for how long?

- 👁 3. What does verse 13 say Jesus was with in the wilderness?

- 👁 4. Who was ministering to Jesus?

- ✦ 5. Why is it significant that the Spirit drove Jesus out into the wilderness?

- ✦ 6. What is the significance of Jesus being 40 days in the wilderness?
Read Deuteronomy 8:2, Exodus 34:28, and 1 Kings 19:4–8.

- ✦ 7. Read Hebrews 2:14–18 again along with Hebrews 4:15–16.
Why was it important for Jesus to suffer the temptations of Satan?

✦ 8. Did Jesus ever give in to temptations?

♥ 9. How does Jesus' sympathy with your weakness help you when you are being tempted?

✦ 10. Notice there are two opposing sides in this struggle. Who is there for Jesus, and who ultimately wins the battle?

♥ 11. Christians suffered much persecution in the first and second centuries. In fact, some were literally being thrown to wild animals. How would this account of Jesus give those Christians comfort?

♥ 12. How can these words comfort you when you are facing persecution or trials?

Pray, then read Mark 1:9–20.

Mark 1:14–15

- 👁 1. What happened to John?

- 👁 2. Where did Jesus go, and what did he proclaim? (See also Isaiah 9:1–4.)

- ✦ 3. What does Jesus mean when he says, “The time is fulfilled”? See Galatians 4:4–5 and Ephesians 1:7–10.

- ✦ 4. What is the kingdom of God?

- 👁 5. What response to the kingdom does Jesus call for?

- ✦ 6. What is the gospel that Jesus proclaimed? (What was Jesus urging people to believe?)

✦ 7. What does it mean to repent?

♥ 8. Have you repented and believed the gospel? If not, why not? If so, briefly describe the circumstances.

♥ 9. If you haven't believed the gospel, take some time to pray that God would open your eyes to his truth. If you have believed, take some time to praise God for opening your eyes to the truth of the gospel.

Day 5

Pray, then read Mark 1:1–15.

Mark often uses a literary device called an “inclusio,” sometimes called “top and tail,” to make his main points. An inclusio is where the writer states a theme or main idea at the beginning (top) and ending (tail) of a portion of text. The material in between the statements are related to the main idea. (Mark 1:1 and 15:39 are inclusions for the entire Gospel.)

✦ 1. Last week, we discovered that Mark 1:1 was a purpose statement for the Gospel of Mark. Rewrite your restatement of Mark 1:1 from Day 5, question 10.

✦ 2. How are verses 14–15 related to verse 1? Point out all the parallels.

✦ 3. There are three closely related themes in verses 1 and 14–15: the gospel, Jesus is the Christ, and Jesus is the Son of God. Considering all you've studied this week, how do these three themes come through in verses 2–13?

✦ The Gospel:

✦ Jesus is the Christ:

✦ Jesus is the Son of God:

♥ 4. What is the application for your life in each of these areas?

♥ The Gospel:

♥ Jesus is the Christ:

♥ Jesus is the Son of God:

Notes