

The Studies of the Book of Daniel and the Gospel of Mark
"Preparing to Study Mark's Gospel"



Mark 1 - 16

Division 1: The Gospel of Mark is part of a larger narrative that is present throughout the Bible, namely the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

(Additional passages: Genesis 3:15; Genesis 5:3-32, Deuteronomy 18:15; Zechariah 11:12; Zechariah 13:7; Isaiah 11:2; Isaiah 53:12; Isaiah 61:1-2; John 5:39; John 5:46; John 5:47)

Principle #1: Throughout every part of the Bible threads of the Gospel are woven into a tapestry that foretells the coming of Jesus of Nazareth and the redemption of all you believe in Him.

Division 2: Mark offers his unique perspective among four gospels to give you depth of understanding of the life, acts and purpose of the Ministry of Jesus of Nazareth.

Principle #2: Christ is for all nations, cultures and generations. He is savior for all for all time. We should not seek a different Christ, or try to reform Him into the current culture.



Merry Christmas ! ! ! !

Division 3: Mark describes the events of Jesus earthly ministry to teach its readers so that they will come to believe in Him.

(Additional notes)

Principle #3: Endeavor to know the details of the Gospel and of Jesus' Ministry as it will give you a deeper, richer life in the Spirit!



Merry Christmas ! ! ! !

Division 1: The Gospel Encoded in Genealogies

Jewish Name	Meaning	Citation
	Man	Gen 5:3
	(is) Appointed	Gen 5:6
	Mortal	Gen 5:9
	Sorrow	Gen 5:12
	(but) the Blessed God	Gen 5:15
	Shall Come Down	Gen 5:18
	Teaching	Gen 5:21
	His Death Shall Bring	Gen 5:25
	(the) Despairing	Gen 5:28
	Rest	Gen 5:32

Division 2: Perspectives of Jesus from the Gospel Writers

	The Gospels according to			
	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
Presents Christ as	The Jewish _____	A Faithful _____	The Son of _____	The Son of _____
Genealogy	From _____, as a Jew	Servants have no stature	From _____ as a man	From _____ as God's Son
Describes	What Jesus _____	What Jesus _____	What Jesus _____	Who Jesus is
Audience	Jew	Roman	Greek	The Church

Main Characters

_____ were concerned with the ceremonial aspects of the Mosaic Law at the temple and did not believe in supernatural events or angels, an afterlife or the resurrection

_____ were laymen who taught the Law of Moses and oral traditions of various rabbis in synagogues.

_____ were an assortment of freedom fighters devoted to throwing out the Roman occupiers, drawing inspiration from the short-lived Maccabean revolt

_____ were the aristocratic Hellenized citizens who preferred the Roman social order.