

### Lesson 3      Mark and Luke

#### *Chapter 5 - Mark: Presenting Christ as the Servant of All*

1. John Mark wanted to reach the Roman world with the good news of redemption [from the penalty of sin through Christ's perfect sacrifice].
2. Mark records twenty-eight miracles of the Master to impress his Roman readers that Jesus Christ was powerful, the Son of the Living God. His power exceeded even what the Romans conceived as their own mighty power!
3. John Mark came from a wealthy family which enjoyed having its own house and servants. At a young age, he came to faith in Christ and befriended Peter, Paul, and Barnabas. Through his own personal failure he caused an argument to erupt between Paul and Barnabas but was later reconciled to the Apostle to the Gentiles. In the providence of the Lord he was chosen to write a narrative of the life of Christ.
4.
  - a. Sometime during the First Missionary Journey, John Mark had deserted the company. Whatever the reason, it was not good enough for Paul not to become angry with the young man and not want to take him along on a Second Missionary Journey.
  - b. Twelve years later Paul was reconciled with John Mark and the past had been forgiven (cp. Col. 4:10 with Philemon 1:24).
5.
  - a. Yes, the long list of factual events is abundant proof of the historicity of the resurrection of Jesus. [The rest is a personal answer.]
  - b. Personal answer.

#### *Chapter 6 - Luke: Presenting Christ as the Perfect Man*

7. Luke wants to reach the Greek mind. The Greeks upheld reason, high achievement, and perfection. Thus Luke emphasizes Jesus' parables, masterful teaching, and His super-human intellect.
8. 1) Luke was a close friend of Paul (Phil. 1:24; 2 Tim. 4:11), 2) he was a man of culture and education, and 3) he was a well respected physician (Col. 4:14).
9. As a Roman citizen, Paul had the right to appeal his legal case personally before the court of the Emperor in Rome itself.
10. Angels 1) announced His birth (Luke 1:26-37), 2) protected His life during the days of His infancy (Matt. 2:13,20), 3) under-girded Him following His temptation by the Devil (Matt. 4:11), 4) encouraged Him in the Garden of Gethsemane (Luke 22:43), and 5) rolled the stone away to let the world in to see the resurrected Lord (Matt. 28:2, 5-7; John 20:11-14).

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**Disciples and Hypocrites:  
A comparison of Matthew 5:1-12 and Matthew 23:13- 33;**

**A *disciple*** (from discipline) is a learner, a follower, an imitator of someone. Famous people have their imitators. Why do sports figures and movie and TV stars get paid so much to advertise shoes, clothes, cereal, etc.? By our profession of Faith in Jesus Christ we are declaring ourselves to be imitators of Christ. Cf Acts 11:26, “And the disciples were first called Christians (little Christ’s) at Antioch.” This is said by some scholars to be a term of ridicule.

**A *hypocrite*** (literally: one who answers as in a play) is taken from the Greek and Roman actors who used false faces with mechanical devices for augmenting the force of the voice; hence the word hypocrite became used as a metaphor of a dissembler; an imitator, but a false one.

How may we know the difference between disciples and hypocrites when both are imitators? Jesus, of course, knew the difference and He gave us some characteristics of each kind of imitator; disciples are learners, hypocrites are play actors.

In Matthew 5:1-12, Jesus is speaking to disciples as He taught them the blessedness of discipleship. “Blessed” means large, long, and lengthy; thus the nature of the blessed is the largest or longest GOOD. “And we know that all things work together for GOOD to those who love God, to those who are the called according to His purpose. Romans 8:28

The eight “beatitudes” or blessed’s in Matthew 5:1-12 each, in varying degrees, apply to every disciple. But in Matthew 23:13-33, in Christ’s last public discourse, He pronounces eight “woes” on those who are hypocrites.

What hope is there for anyone whom Christ Himself condemns?

**Compare the characteristics of disciples and hypocrites:**

1.	<b>POOR IN SPIRIT</b> Opposite of pride; Humbled before Christ; Theirs is the kingdom of heaven	Matthew 5:3	<b>PRIDEFUL</b> Self-righteous Keeps others from Christ; Shut out of heaven	Matthew 23:13
2.	<b>MOURNFUL</b> They mourn (for their sin); No pretense, agony of soul; They shall be comforted.	Matthew 5:4	<b>PRETENDERS</b> Take advantage of weakest victims; Pretends at long prayers; Greater damnation.	Matthew 23:14
3.	<b>MEEK</b> Teachable; Has a witness, not concerned with success; They shall inherit the earth.	Matthew 5:5	<b>PROSELYTERS</b> Use any trick to get numbers; Often the proselyte is more zealous; Twice as much a son of hell. (worthy of hell)	Matthew 23:15
4.	<b>HUNGRY &amp; THIRSTY</b> Just desires what is right; No need to prove anything; They shall be filled (satisfied).	Matthew 5:6	<b>SWEARERS</b> All manner of embellishment Will lie, with fingers crossed; Fools and blind!	Matthew 23:16-22
5.	<b>MERCIFUL</b> Not quick to find fault Knows their own faults; They shall obtain mercy.	Matthew 5:7	<b>LEGALIST</b> Watches the little things; Misses the real issues of the heart; Neglects justice mercy, Faith.	Matthew 23:23-24
6.	<b>PURE IN HEART</b> New heart; Inwardly clean; 'They shall see God.	Matthew 5:8	<b>SELF-IGNORANT</b> Outwardly clean; Inwardly Filthy; Deceived and lost,	Matthew 23:25-26
7.	<b>PEACEMAKERS</b> Will not receive gossip; Heals disagreements Called children of God	Matthew 5:9	<b>EXTERNALIST</b> Very religious; Always correcting others; As dead as a graveyard.	Matthew 23:27-28
8.	<b>PERSECUTED</b> Motives are questioned; Suffers for Christ; Theirs is the kingdom of heaven.	Matthew 5:10	<b>LIVING IN THE PAST</b> Honors preachers; Will do anything to destroy you; Headed for hell.	Matthew 23:29-33