

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO MARK

INTRODUCTION:

Tradition tells us that the author of this account of the gospel is John Mark, the son of Mary (a friend of the apostles, and whose home was a place of prayer-meeting), Acts 12:12. So, Mark was early in life acquainted with the activities of the gospel in its beginning.

He came from a home of means, inasmuch as his mother (maybe a widow, since no mention is made of a father) owned a house and had servants (Acts 12:13). His cousin, Barnabas (Col. 4:10) was also a man of means (Acts 4:37). This suggests that Mark was reared in a home of piety and wealth.

Acts 12:25 informs us that Paul and Barnabas took Mark with them when they returned to Antioch from Jerusalem. Mark went with them on the first preaching journey from Antioch (13:1-5), he being their "attendant". After being with them throughout their stay in Cyprus, Mark no longer "went with them to the work" (13:13; 15:38), but returned to Jerusalem.

When the time came to make a second such preaching trip, a "sharp contention" arose between Paul and Barnabas, concerning having Mark as their attendant, so Barnabas took Mark and sailed away to the work, and Paul took Silas (15:36-41). This would be about 50 A.D.

About ten years later, Mark reappears in the New Testament narrative, being with the prisoner Paul at Rome as Paul writes the Colossian brethren (Col. 4:10). Evidently the damage between Paul and Barnabas had been resolved. Years later, during Paul's second imprisonment, Paul writes the second letter to Timothy, and in it he wants Mark to come to him at Rome, as one who would be "useful to me for ministering" (2 Tim. 4:11). (Mark made the adjustments that caused the apostle to change his estimation of him. In like manner, I determine what an apostle would think of me!)

About this same time Mark was associated with the apostle Peter (1 Pet. 5:13).

We see that this young man was in close contact with inspired men for more than thirty years (33–66 A.D.). He doubtlessly was an eye-witness of miraculous events during the ministry of the apostles, and perhaps even of events in the later life of Jesus. He heard the preaching of the gospel by Paul and Peter, two apostles, as well as that of Barnabas, and this over an great extended period of time! To have written this gospel account by inspiration, it must be as-

sumed that he had the hands of an apostle laid upon him to receive a spiritual gift. No more natural assumption can be made, given the fact that the apostles imparted such gifts to many of their companions and converts (Acts 6:5,6; 8:6, 14-18; 15:32; 19:6; Rom. 1:11; 15:14; 1 Cor.1:7; Gal. 3:5; 2 Tim.1:6).

It has been noted that the sermon Peter preached at Cornelius' house (Acts 10:34-43) follows the outline of the Gospel of Mark.

He uses a number of Latinisms in his writing (which words could have been expressed equally as well in Greek), indicating that he may have written from Rome, and that most assuredly he wrote for Roman readers. (He makes little mention of Jewish law and customs, and when he does, he fully explains them). Note the following contrasts (by way of generalities):

MATTHEW wrote to Jewish Christians; his theme: the Royal Messiah; key-word: fulfilled.

MARK wrote to Roman Christians; his theme: the All-powerful King; key-word: immediately, straightway (11 times in chapter one).

LUKE wrote to Greek Christians; his theme: the Perfect Man; key-word: compassion.

JOHN wrote to all Christians; his theme: the Incarnate Word; key-word: believe.

Mark wrote of action! A larger percentage of his book is given to the miracles of Jesus than in the case of either Matthew or Luke. Mark records many of the responses of the people upon hearing and seeing Jesus at work (1:27; 2:7; 4:41; 6:14; 7:37; 14:1; etc.). Mark speaks in vivid detail, even mentioning gestures which Jesus made, and in describing events. He moves energetically in the progress of his story.

As in the case of Matthew, so in the case of Mark: there is uniformity in the testimony of early writers that first century Christians understood that Mark authored this book. His purpose: tell the gospel story, from first verse, to last, Jesus the Son of God, 1:1 and 16:19,20.

MARK -- Chapter 1

1. In 1:1, the "beginning" referred to is the one with which _____ begins his narration of the gospel. Matthew and Luke begin their narrations with other "beginnings".
2. Ver. ___ cites Mal. 3:1, and ver. ___ cites Isa. 40:3. Mark says that this "is written in _____, perhaps because the essential part is taken from that _____.
3. Which act had to precede the baptism which John was preaching? So Matt. 3:2,8.
4. To whom did John refer upon pronouncing the words of ver. 7,8?
5. In order to be baptized of John, Jesus came from _____, his home-town.
6. Jesus entered the river Jordan, and after he was baptized, upon "coming up out of the water" a voice out of the _____ declared his deity.
7. Why did Jesus straightway go into the wilderness?
8. Who tempted him there? Who served him while he was in the wilderness?
9. After the imprisonment of John (____ _____), Jesus came into _____, preaching the gospel of God.
10. In ver. 15, what was the "time" to which reference is made?
11. In 1:15, repentance precedes belief. But those words were directed to those who already believed in _____. Now they were commanded to believe in the _____.
12. Where were Simon and Andrew fishing when Jesus called them? _____ they left their nets in order to follow him.
13. A little later he called also _____ and _____. Their father's name was _____.
14. Where was the miracle performed which is recorded in ver. 21-28?
15. What astonished the people about the teaching of Jesus?
16. The man who on this occasion was healed had an _____.
17. Why was Jesus called a Nazarene? _____ Are the modern religionists who call themselves "Nazarenes" from Nazareth?
18. According to ver. 27, the people saw that Jesus not only commanded, but that he commanded with _____, and that even the _____ obeyed him!
19. What in ver. 30 proves that Peter was a married man? _____ Does the Roman Catholic Church permit a married man to be Pope?
20. When Jesus healed Peter's mother-in-law, the fever left her (immediately, later that day, by morning).
21. In ver. 33, the door mentioned belong to the house of (James, John, Simon and Andrew, Jesus).
22. On this occasion Jesus healed _____. Their diseases were _____.
23. Why did Jesus not permit the demons which he was casting out to speak?
24. To do what did Jesus go early the next morning?
25. All were looking for him, but he did not want to tarry longer in _____, but to go into all _____, preaching and casting out demons.
26. A popular place for Jesus to preach was in the Jewish _____.
27. A leper besought Jesus to heal him, confessing his faith in the _____ of Jesus to do it.
28. Ver. 42 tells us that the miracle was wrought _____. The miracles of Jesus were instantaneous. Such is not true of the modern-day healings professed by so-called miracle workers.
29. Did the healed leper obey the command of Jesus given in ver. 44?
30. This resulted in Jesus' not being able to preach and heal openly in the _____, because overmuch attention to his work would have caused the authorities to be stirred up to arrest and detain him. He had to remain in _____, and there the people came to him from every quarter.

MARK -- Chapter 2

1. There is no contradiction between 1:45 ("could no more openly enter into a city") and 2:1 ("entered again into Capernaum"), because (1) _____ had passed, and (2) he entered not openly into the city, but secretly went into the _____, and the people came to him.
2. The man who was healed on this occasion was a p_____. _____ friends carried him to the presence of Jesus. The greatness of their _____ (for they made a hole in the _____ of the house) was due to their great desire to obtain healing.
3. In the so-called Divine Healing Campaigns of today the failures of the healers is attributed to the lack of faith on the part of the sick. But Jesus saw _____ faith (ver. 5); that is, the faith of those who brought the paralyzed man, as well as the faith of the sick one. If those who bring the sick to the healing campaigns have faith, why can't today's healers always heal the sick?
4. At the beginning, Jesus did not heal him, but rather said to him: " _____ _____ _____ _____ _____".
5. Saying this gave occasion to the _____ who were present to _____ in their hearts and conclude that Jesus was guilty of _____.
6. By Jesus saying, "Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thy house", he proved that he had _____ to _____.
7. From the city of Capernaum, where did Jesus go?
What did he do there?
8. Which book of the New Testament did Levi write? (2:14; Matt. 9:9).
9. Levi was a publican. He gathered the public _____ for the (Roman, Greek, Hebrew) government.
10. Who criticized Jesus for associating with publicans and sinners (for the purpose of teaching them)?
11. In view of this criticism, Jesus said the words of ver. 17. Which words of these apply to such as publicans, which to such persons as the scribes and Pharisees, and which to Jesus?
12. The fact that at that time the disciples of John, and those of the _____, were fasting, and that the disciples of _____ were not, caused some wonderment.
13. The inappropriateness of fasting at the time when _____ was with his disciples is illustrated with the example of a wedding feast when there is no _____, because the _____ is with his friends.
14. How many more examples does Jesus give of this principle or truth?
15. To which historical event is reference made in ver. 20?
16. According to the Pharisees, that which Jesus' disciples did (ver. 23) was _____ because it was done on the _____.
17. In order to silence the unjust criticism of the Pharisees, Jesus directed their minds to the _____, saying ver. 25, "Did ye never read ...?"
18. For whom alone was the showbread?
19. But _____, and those who were with him, were not _____.
20. It was never the purpose of God that _____ suffer as a result of keeping the _____.
21. Jesus was _____ even of the sabbath because he was the _____ of _____. (This last phrase means that Jesus of Nazareth was identified with mankind. Having created man, he knows what is good for man).

MARK -- Chapter 3

1. In reference to ver. 1-6, the parallel passages are Matt. __:9-14; and Luke __:6-11. Who were watching Jesus on this occasion to find an opportunity to accuse him?
2. Which question was asked first, his or theirs?
3. According to Jesus, to heal the man with the withered hand would be doing _____ and _____ a life, whereas not to heal him would be doing _____ and _____.
4. Since they did not answer him, Jesus looked upon them with _____ because they had _____ their hearts. They refused to believe. They were filled with _____.
5. Anger is not a sinful sentiment, but it is dangerous, because if we let the sun go down upon it, we give place to the _____ (Eph. 4:26,27).
6. With whom did the Pharisees consult in order to destroy Jesus? _____ (These were politicians associated with Herod, who had decapitated John the baptist).
7. From how many provinces, cities and areas, mentioned by name in ver. 7 and 8, did a great multitude come to Jesus?
8. What motivated great multitudes to come unto him?
9. What object was employed so that Jesus could teach the people without being thronged?
10. The evil spirits knew who Jesus was, but he did not permit them to confess him. He _____ them much that they should not _____.
11. Where were the apostles when they were chosen by Jesus? _____ Name the two purposes for which they were chosen.
12. To whom did Jesus give the surname "Boanerges"?
13. What other name did Thaddaeus have? (See Matt. 10:3; Luke 6:16; Acts 1:13).
14. So many people came to be healed that it was difficult for Jesus and his apostles to _____.
15. On a particular occasion who were concerned that Jesus might be beside himself?
16. If the accusation of the scribes who came from Jerusalem had had a foundation, then _____ would have been casting out _____.
17. A kingdom and a house divided against themselves cannot _____, as neither could _____ if he was divided against himself.
18. Symbolically, to whom does the "strong man" of ver. 27 refer?
19. Those scribes committed the unpardonable sin of attributing to _____ the work of the _____.
20. They said that _____ had an unclean spirit.
21. Who came to the house and sent to call Jesus?
22. What is the meaning of Jesus' words in ver. 33-35?
23. Cite from memory ver. 35.

MARK -- Chapter 4

1. Ver. 3-8 record the parable of the sower. Where in Matthew and where in Luke is it also recorded?

2. In order to be able to teach the people better, Jesus entered a _____ and the people were on the _____.
3. The many things that Jesus taught the people on this occasion were presented by means of _____, and without _____ he did not speak to them (ver. ____).
4. The meaning of what Jesus said in ver. 9 is that each person who has the faculty of hearing also has the _____ to _____.
5. The phrase "them that are without" (ver. 11) applies to _____. With whom are these contrasted in that verse?
6. Which verse gives the reason why Jesus was speaking in parables?
7. Ver. ____-____ give an explanation of the parable of the _____. But in ver. ____ Jesus reproves his disciples because they did not understand it.
8. There are two questions in ver. 21. Give the two answers to them.
The point is that all things have their (value, purpose, time, owner, beauty).
9. As the Word of God is represented by the _____ in the parable of the sower, here in ver. 21 it is represented by the _____.
10. Ver. 23 repeats what _____ said in ver. _____. This emphasizes the fact that the man who hears has the r_____ to pay attention, with the end in mind of knowing and then obeying.
11. If we _____ (ver. 24) a good portion of attention toward the things of God we will receive a good portion on the part of God of necessary and useful teachings.
12. God _____ to the person who has, and _____ from him who has not, in the sense that he explains, and teaches more, to the one who measures to God good attention and faith, while he takes away opportunities to know from the one who does not want to understand and obey.
13. Man doesn't understand how the sown _____ functions but he does observe the process, and at the proper time he enters the field to reap, because the _____ is come.
14. The _____ of _____ is like this process. The _____ of God, sown in the good heart of a man, in time gives results. It is necessary, therefore, to constantly be sowing everywhere.
15. The Word of God, sown in the hearts of men, seems like an insignificant event, but it can give big results. In the parable of ver. 30-32, what represents the insignificance, and what represents the big results?
16. With reference to ver. 33, does Matthew in chapter 13 mention more or less parables than Mark does in this chapter?
17. In ver. 33 the pronoun "_____" refers to the unbelievers. To them Jesus did not _____ anything, but to his disciples he did. Whoever wants to understand the will of God certainly will _____ it.
18. In ver. 35, to what does the phrase "go over unto the other side" refer?
19. While the storm was casting waves of water into the boat, Jesus was _____ on the _____ in the (front, back) of the boat.
20. With a word Jesus _____ the wind and calmed the _____.
21. The _____ of the disciples evidenced their lack of _____.
22. In Mark many times we find the phrase "the kingdom of God". Matthew rather employs the phrase "_____".

MARK -- Chapter 5

1. As they "came to the other side of the sea", in general they were traveling toward the (north, west, southeast).
2. Ver. 2 says that there met Jesus a man. Matthew (8:28) says that there were ____ of them. According to Luke (____:____), how many were there? Mark narrates the words which were directed perhaps to the more fierce of the _____.
3. In times of calm the friends had bound the demoniac with _____ and _____, but his supernatural powers had broken them to pieces. No man could _____ him.
4. Where did he live?
5. Being possessed of demons, he would _____ and cut himself with _____.
6. The moment he _____ Jesus from afar, he ran and _____ him.
7. Which verse gives the reason why the demon begged Jesus not to torment him?
8. There were many demons involved in this situation. That fact is set forth in the name _____.
9. The multitude of evil spirits which dwelt in that man is shown by the fact that they entered into some _____ swine.
10. The unclean spirits did not want to be sent to their proper abode, which is the _____ (Lk. 8:31). They wanted to occupy physical bodies, so they _____ Jesus to send them into the swine.
11. What happened to the swine, once the spirits entered them?
This freed them from bodies, and they had to return to the _____.
12. With what words is the man described once he was healed by Jesus?
13. The people of the area feared the power of Jesus, and they besought him to _____ from their borders. (Later they received him with joy, 7:31-37).
14. What request did the healed demoniac make of Jesus?
15. This time Jesus commanded the man that had been healed to go tell his _____ what great things the Lord had done for him (which things were a show of _____ on God's part).
16. In which city was the synagogue of ver. 22 located? (See Matt. 4:13; 9:1)
17. Who was Jairus?
18. How old was his daughter who was dying?
19. While Jesus was going with Jairus, he also healed a woman. What was her ailment?
20. What did she believe would bring her miraculous healing?
21. Which verse testifies to the fact that she was a sincere person?
22. To cite the words of Jesus in ver. 36, " _____ ", and apply them to the unconverted sinner of today, is to ignore the context and twist the Scriptures.
23. How many persons did Jesus permit to enter the dead girl's room?
24. Jesus never did for persons what they could do for themselves. In this case, what they were able to do for the child was to _____.

MARK -- Chapter 6

1. According to ver. 1, Jesus and his disciples from Capernaum went to _____ (name a city), referred to here as "his own country". (Jesus was reared in _____, Luke 4:16).
2. Which verse gives the lie to the Roman Catholic doctrine of the Perpetual Virginity of Mary?
3. Why did Jesus do only a few miracles in that city?
4. What was the purpose of miracles, according to John 20:30,31?
5. The phrase in ver. 5, "he could there do no mighty work", means that (he didn't have the power to do it; it was not appropriate, given the circumstances; they wouldn't let me do any miracles).
6. Only Mark mentions that the apostles were sent _____ (ver. 7). (Luke uses the phrase in 10:1, but in connection with the _____).
7. The twelve were not to take provisions with them on their preaching trip, because they were to _____ (1 Cor. 9:14).
8. We see that the apostle Paul, at least on two occasions, carried out the instructions of ver. 11. They are narrated in Acts 13:____, and in 18:_____.
9. According to ver. 7, Jesus gave his apostles power to cast out _____, but according to ver. 13 they also were given power to _____.
10. The big difference in the use of oil, among the apostles, and the Catholic priests in the so-called "extreme unction", is that the apostles anointed people who were then h_____ and no one died, while these anoint those that always _____.
11. In ver. 14,15 Mark comments on the same thing that the _____ of Jesus said when he asked them: "Who do men say that the Son of Man is?" (Matt. ____:13,14).
12. Who asked Herod for the head of John the baptist? _____ Who urged her to make that request?
13. This request made Herod very _____ but he granted it because of his _____.
14. According to ver. 31, after hard labor, it is right to _____. For that reason Jesus and his disciples went away in a boat to a _____.
15. Did they find the desired rest?
16. Many liberal brethren practice what they call "Benevolent Evangelism"; that is, they give food and other material benefits so that the people will come to hear the gospel. But Jesus first _____ (ver. 34), and then miraculously fed the people (ver. ____-____). The people come to the liberal brethren to receive the material benefits, and then feel obligated to stay and hear some teaching. But people came to Jesus to hear his teaching, and then, it being difficult for the people to obtain food, he fed them miraculously. Therein is the difference. In New Testament times benevolence was never used to promote evangelism.
17. Jesus saw the people of ver. 33 as _____ not having a _____ (ver. 34).
18. Matthew (14:14) mentions that Jesus only _____ the people. Mark mentions that he only _____ the people. Luke mentions both activities (9:____). John makes no mention of the event. (This illustrates how we get a total picture from reading the four Gospels. Let each one develop the habit of consulting parallel passages).
19. Upon seeing Jesus walking on the sea, the disciples should not have been troubled, since they had just witnessed the multiplication of the _____ and the _____, but their _____ were hardened.
20. The land of _____ (ver. 53) was situated on the NW coast of the sea of Galilee.
21. The sick, of different _____, _____, or the _____, sought but to touch the _____ of Jesus' _____ so that they might be healed.

MARK -- Chapter 7

1. Who condemned Jesus' disciples?
They accused them of _____.

2. On what basis did those accusers not eat with defiled hands?
3. Knowing what is biblical baptism, which two words in ver. 4 do you think are those that in the Greek text are BAPTIDZO (baptize) and BAPTISMOS (baptism)?

This lets us know that biblical baptism is for _____ sins (Acts 22:16).

4. With what word did Jesus refer to those Pharisees and scribes who asked the question of ver. 5?
5. When men teach as _____ of God that which are only precepts of men, then they honor God with their _____ only, and not with the heart.
6. To what did they hold fast, and what did they leave?
7. What did they reject while they were keeping what thing?
8. Which commandment of God did they invalidate or reject when they affirmed that it was sufficient to say, "It is Corban"?
9. What did the disciples call that which Jesus stated in ver. 15?
10. Give the answers implied in the two questions of ver. 18,19.
11. Speaking of spiritual contamination, food does not contaminate man upon entering his _____. From this it is deduced, then, that all meats are _____.
12. Jesus calls all the things mentioned in ver. 21,22 _____.
13. Upon going into the borders of Tyre and Sidon , in general he went toward the (north, south, east, west).
14. He did not go there to do miracles, but to seek solace. He went into a house, but could not _____.
15. The woman who came to Jesus, asking that he cast out the _____ from her daughter, was a _____, a Syrophoenician by race, and also a _____ (Matt. 15:22).
16. Jesus did not call her a dog, but did apply the term (Greek, a little dog, or puppy) to her. By this she understood that Jesus had not come to work miracles for everyone, but only for the _____. But she still asked , not for " _____ " (something only for the Jews), but for only " _____ " (whatever Jesus could give to the Gentiles).
17. She showed great faith, and as a consequence of this, her _____ was healed.
18. From Tyre, Jesus traveled toward the (north, south, east, west) , and then, in order to arrive at Decapolis, he traveled toward the east and the _____, finally arriving at the _____ on its eastern banks.
19. On this occasion, what kind of an afflicted man did Jesus heal?
20. Did he do it in public?
21. What does the Aramaic word, "Ephphatha," mean?
22. Jesus asked that the miracle not be _____ to others, but more and more they _____ it.
23. Of whom was it said, "He hath done all things well"?

MARK -- Chapter 8

1. The feeding of the four thousand is recorded also in Matthew ____:____-____.
2. Who had compassion on the people? _____ Which event occurred first: the feeding of the people or the staying of the people with Jesus?
3. Jesus and his disciples arrived by boat to the region of _____. Matthew says: to the borders of _____. The first was a village close to the second.
4. The petition of the Pharisees was made with the purpose of _____ him.
5. What did Jesus do that showed his disgust upon hearing the request made by those who already knew about the many signs which he had performed?

6. Jesus refused to give them a sign from _____, but Matthew (16:___) mentions an exception. They would receive the _____.
7. Jesus commanded his disciples to _____ of the leaven of the Pharisees and of Herod. Jesus, through his word, (ignores, warns, forgets, chides, ridicules) people today, and for the same reason.
8. The inference of the disciples, mentioned in ver. 16, was not correct. Jesus could not have been referring to the leaven of (symbolic, white, literal) bread.
9. Jesus reprimanded his disciples for their lack of perception, understanding, and faith. Which verse in particular refers to their lack of faith?
10. The fact of having taken up on this occasion _____ baskets of broken pieces testified to the power of Jesus' miracle. Therefore the disciples had no justification at all for not _____ (ver. 21) what Jesus meant when he told them to beware of that _____.
11. Which verse in this chapter causes us to see that the Bethsaida mentioned in ver. 22 was not located on the same side of the Sea of Galilee as Dalmanutha?
12. Where did the healing of the blind man, mentioned in ver. 22, occur?
13. Is there miraculous power in saliva?
14. Jesus healed the man in (one, two, three, four) stages. Each act was miraculous and instantaneous. The so-called healing campaigns of today do not compare at all with this miracle.
15. Jesus sent the healed man to (his house, the village, abroad), prohibiting him to speak of the miracle there in the _____. On this occasion Jesus was seeking some solitude.
16. The personages mentioned in the answer of ver. 28 were all human. This proves that the people considered Jesus to be a mere m_____, that's all. But the concept about Jesus which Peter had was that he was G_____. The church has been built (Mat. 16:18) upon the truth which _____ expressed, and not upon that which men had expressed.
17. Were the disciples to tell in the near future this truth which Peter confessed?
18. According to ver. 31, we can affirm with Bible reason that the gospel not only is preached, but that it also is _____. (So, the "Gospel-preached / doctrine-taught" distinction is not biblical).
19. Peter began to _____ Jesus, but then Jesus _____ him.
20. Which word in ver. 33 means "adversary"?
21. According to ver. 34, in order to be a disciple of Jesus, how many things are necessary?
22. Of those who are _____ of Jesus now, he will be _____ when he comes the second time.

MARK -- Chapter 9

1. In ver. 1, the pronoun "you" refers to the _____ of Jesus, but the pronoun which follows, "them," refers to the _____ (8:34).
2. The kingdom was established before the _____ of some of them; that is, on the Day of _____ (Acts 2).
3. Premillennialists teach that _____ still has not been established.
4. In ver. 2, to whom does the pronoun "them" refer?
5. What great event transpired on that occasion?
6. On this occasion there was a grand total of _____ persons present.
7. Who proposed to make three tabernacles? _____ In reality, he did not know what he was saying, because he was _____.
8. The disciples were not to say anything about the transfiguration until Jesus had _____ from the dead.
9. The prophecy concerning Elijah (ver. 11) was fulfilled in the person of _____ (Matt. 17:13).

10. The scribes were _____ the disciples (ver. 14), probably because the disciples had not been able to heal the demonized man. In ver. 16, at the end of the sentence, the pronoun "them" refers to _____.
11. The demonized person could not _____ nor _____. He had been that way since he was a _____.
12. The father of the son expressed some doubt in Jesus' power to heal, by saying: "if thou _____ do anything". Jesus told him that all things are possible to him that _____.
13. Jesus accused them all of being a faithless generation (ver. ____).
14. Which verse indicates that there were some demons who were harder to cast out?
15. Ver. 30 says that "they went forth from thence". From where? _____ They passed through _____, on their way to _____, finding themselves on the (eastern, western) side of the river Jordan.
16. According to ver. 31, Jesus (preached, taught) about his pending crucifixion. (There are those who affirm that only the gospel is preached, and that only doctrine is taught. See also 8:31). On the way the disciples had discussed who was the _____ among them.
17. In order to teach his twelve disciples, Jesus _____ and _____ them. In order to teach them a needed lesson, he made use of a _____.
18. Greatness consists in considering oneself _____ of all, and the _____ of all.
19. Upon receiving _____, we receive _____ who sent him.
20. The twelve disciples showed jealousy, upon seeing another disciple do miracles. Jesus rebuked them. Does this event (ver. 38-40) approve the existence of many and contradictory denominations? (That man had received that power from Jesus, but the denominations do not have his authorization).

21. Which members of the physical body did Jesus utilize in order to teach us that it is better to enter eternal life, not having them, than to have had them and to enter into _____ because of having used them in sin?

22. Who are the "little ones", referred to in ver. 42?

23. To be salted with _____ means to be punished. But he who makes the necessary sacrifices will be salted with _____. To have _____ in oneself means to persevere in sacrifice. Instead of contention, there should be _____ among Christians.

MARK -- Chapter 10

1. Ver. 1 says, "he arose from thence"; from where? He was to return to Galilee no more.
2. In ver. 4, to which Old Testament passage do the Pharisees make reference?
3. In the discussion of marriage, divorce, and remarriage, Jesus resorts not to the Law of Moses but to the _____ of the _____.
4. What God wants is seen in what God has done. He made a _____ and a _____, and joined them in marriage. "What therefore _____ hath joined together, let not _____ put asunder".
5. The man who divorces his wife and marries another, commits adultery _____ her.
6. Some were _____ little children to Jesus. The disciples _____ them, and this caused Jesus to be moved with _____. The kingdom (its teachings) has to be received with the sincere faith of a little _____.
7. Ver. 17 says that "one" ran to Jesus to ask him something. By the context and the parallel passages (Matt. 19:16-30; Luke 18:18-30) we know that he was (rich, a Galilean, young, lovable, married, a lawyer, lazy -- underscore the appropriate words).
8. That which in ver. 23 Jesus calls "have riches", in ver 24 he calls it "_____ in riches". Even he

who is minded to be rich can be lost (1 Tim. 6:_____).

9. In ver. 25, the figure which Jesus employs declares, not the impossibility of the rich being saved, but rather the _____ of this happening.

10. The blessings of this life, and life eternal, are promised, not simply to the one who leaves kinfolk and lands, but to him who does it for the sake of _____ and of the _____.

11. Cite from memory verse 31.

12. While on the way up to Jerusalem, those following Christ felt _____. John 11:8,16 explains the reason for that. Mark records three times that Jesus announced ahead of time to his disciples his future death in Jerusalem. The passages are: 8:____; 9:____; 10:____-____.

(Note that neither of the verbs used in these passages is "preach"!)

13. Which detail, related by Matthew, does Mark omit upon relating the petition of James, and of John his brother?

14. In ver. 39, to which event does Jesus make reference upon using the figure of being baptized with a certain baptism? _____ (This proves that baptism is immersion). He also used the figure of _____ a _____.

15. Although by Matthew we know that there were two blind men whom Jesus healed on this occasion, here in Mark 10 the healing of only _____ is mentioned. (This is probably due to his having become later on a well-known person as a disciple of Christ). The point is not historical accuracy about details, but to set forth the miracle of Jesus to prove his deity.

16. Being a blind man, Bartimaeus had never seen a miracle of Jesus the _____ (ver. 47). His faith in Jesus came by _____, as Rom. 10:____ says.

17. Which two verbs in ver. 50 indicate the rapidity with which he accepted the invitation of Jesus?

18. Once he had been healed, what did he then do?

MARK -- Chapter 11

1. When Jesus arrived at Bethphage and Bethany, he was very close to _____, where he would make a "triumphal entry."

2. Who were put in charge of obtaining for Jesus a colt on which to ride?

3. The instructions of Jesus in ver. ____, exhibit his omniscience. He knew that the person would _____ the animal, and that it would be an animal on whom no man had ever _____.

4. Of the crowd, which was numerous (Mat. 21:____,____), many spread their _____ upon the way. Did all of them cut branches to also spread upon the way?

5. Did Jesus, upon entering Jerusalem, go before the multitude?

6. Which word in verses 9 and 10 is an expression of praise?

7. After having entered Jerusalem, to where did Jesus go to spend the night? _____ With whom did he go?

8. According to ver. 12, who hungered? _____ The fig tree which he saw promised to have figs because it had _____. Immediately that fig tree was _____ by Jesus.

9. On the second day in which Jesus entered Jerusalem, he (cleansed, praised, condemned, honored) the temple?

10. He taught the people that the temple should be a house of _____, but they had made it a _____ of _____.

11. Who sought how they might destroy Jesus?

12. Who were astonished at the teaching of Jesus?
13. Jesus did not spend the night in _____, but went forth from there (ver. 19).
14. The following day he entered again into the _____.
15. Passing by the way, the disciples saw the _____ which Jesus had cursed.

16. In order for miracles to be effected, it was necessary that the person with the gift of miracles exercise his _____ (ver. 22). He was not to _____ (ver. 23).

17. Ver. 24 does not have universal application, but rather application limited to those who possessed m_____ g_____; that is, to the apostles and to whom the apostles would later i_____ gifts.

18. Ver. 25 says, "stand praying". God does not require a certain posture for _____. One has to _____ others if he wants God to _____ him.

19. How many times in this chapter is it recorded that Jesus entered into Jerusalem? Which verses state it?
20. The chief priests and the scribes questioned Jesus, wanting to know by _____ he was acting, and _____ had given it to him.

21. Jesus answered them by means of another _____.

22. Instead of answering Jesus' question, and thus condemning themselves, they preferred to say, " _____ ", and thus lied.

23. Because they were not sincere, _____ did Jesus answer their question.

MARK -- Chapter 12

1. To whom did Jesus begin to speak in parables, ver. 1?
2. In this parable of the wicked husbandmen, the _____ represented the unbelieving Jews, the _____ represented the Old Testament prophets, the son of the lord of the vineyard represented _____, the death of the son represented the _____ of Jesus, the _____ of the husbandmen represented the destruction of Jerusalem, the vineyard represented the _____ of God, and the "others" represented the _____.
3. In ver. 10, the rejected stone represented _____, and the builders, the religious leaders among the _____.
4. Which word in ver. 12 means the same thing as "inferred"? (They made a necessary inference).
5. Why did they leave Jesus and go away, instead of laying hold on him?

6. Who sent unto Jesus certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, ver. 13?

7. Was what they said about Jesus, ver. 14, the truth?
8. Were they sincere in saying it? _____ Jesus accused them of _____.
9. In reality their question was designed to _____.
10. Since the coin had on it the image and superscription of _____, the tribute belonged to him. But also that which pertains to _____ should be paid to him.
11. Jesus directed the matter in such a manner that they themselves had to answer their own question, which question appears in ver. ____.
12. What was their reaction upon hearing the words of Jesus on this matter?

13. Did the Pharisees believe in the resurrection?
14. By means of the hypothetical case which they proposed, the Sadducees hoped to prove the impossibility of the _____.
15. According to ver. 24, they were ignorant of the _____, and of the _____ of _____. Therefore, they _____.
16. Which verse implies that angels are sexless beings? _____ Obviously matrimony is for _____ life only.
17. Where in the Old Testament is the passage which Jesus cited in ver. 26?
18. With this passage Jesus proved that the _____ will be resurrected.
19. This is a case of proving a truth by means of a (direct command, an apostolic example, a divine implication/necessary inference).
20. Jesus said that these Sadducees _____ erred.
21. There is no greater commandment than that of loving _____ and loving one's _____.
22. To whom did Jesus say, "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God"?

23. Which verse implies that Psalms 110:1 are words which David spoke by inspiration?
24. The _____ (or, Messiah) is the Lord of David. Jesus was a _____ of David, because he was born a descendant of David. Therefore Jesus Christ is God come in the flesh.
25. Who heard Jesus gladly?
26. Jesus warned against the scribes who were (pretentious, sincere, pious, learned) when they prayed.
27. To put into the collection that which we have left over is in reality to give _____ than the person who puts in from his poverty, although our amount be _____ than his.

MARK -- Chapter 13

1. Make a review of the questions and answers on Matthew chapter 24.
2. Since the disciples were glorying in the greatness of the temple buildings, Jesus predicted its destruction, giving in ver. 5-30 different _____ (ver. 4) associated with the event. The apostles, like many people today, were curious about unrevealed facts, and details, but Jesus always taught them

what they most needed to know in order for them to carry out their mission. Jesus began to answer their questions, of ver. 4, by telling them that they needed to “ _____ ” (ver. 5,9).

3. Jerusalem was destroyed in 70 A.D., thus the nation of I _____ ceased to exist. But before that, certain things were to transpire:

a. many would come, claiming that they were the _____.

b. there would be w _____, e _____, and f _____.

c. many of the d _____ would suffer persecution.

d. the _____ would be preached to the then known world (Col. 1: _____).

e. many on different occasions would speak as they were given words by the _____

f. in order to be saved spiritually for enduring persecution, it was necessary for the saints to _____ to the end of that period.

4. In verse 14, with which phrase is reference made to the Roman army?

5. Jesus commanded his disciples residing in Judaea that, when the siege of Jerusalem began, they _____ unto the _____. They were not to trust in the defenses of Jerusalem.

6. False _____ and false _____ would arise, trying to lead even God’s elect astray.

7. Jesus told his disciples all these things ahead of time; now it was up to them to _____ (ver. 23, as also 5,9).

8. What is the difference between “hear” and “heed”?

9. In ver. 23, to what does the phrase “all things” refer?

10. The things mentioned by Jesus, up to ver. 30, were all accomplished during the time of that present _____. (Why is it important for us to notice this point?)

11. Therefore the _____ of Christ, referred to in ver. 26, was that one which was against Jerusalem when he sent the Roman army to destroy it.

12. Ver. ____ refers to the universal preaching of the gospel in the first century. (The word “angels” should read “messengers”; that is to say, evangelists).

13. Some understand that ver. 31-37 also refer to the destruction of Jerusalem; others, that they refer to Christ’s second coming at the end of the world. The key word of this exhortation of Jesus is _____ (ver. 37).

14. The reason for this is that we know not _____ the time will be.

MARK -- Chapter 14

1. The enemy sought to take Jesus and kill him (before, during, after) the feast of the Passover and unleavened bread.
2. Where did Simon the leper live?
3. What the woman did, upon anointing Jesus with costly ointment, for some of the disciples was a _____; but according to Jesus it was a _____.
4. That which motivated Judas to deliver up Jesus to the Jews was the promise of _____.
5. Who were sent by Jesus to prepare the feast of the Passover, and to where were they sent?

6. The omniscience of _____ was manifested in his selection of the large _____ where they would eat the Passover.
7. What were they doing when Jesus revealed to his disciples the imminent betrayal?

8. The "cup" which Jesus took (ver. 23) was the _____ (ver. 25). Here the word "cup" is used metonymically , as also in ver. 36; that is, the receptacle is put in place of the object which the receptacle holds (the container is put for the liquid).

9. What did Jesus and the disciples do, after the institution of the Lord's Supper and before going out to the mount of Olives?
10. In the prophecy referred to by Jesus, mentioned in ver. 27, the shepherd refers to _____ and the sheep to _____ (ver. 50).
11. Jesus ahead of time informed his disciples that after his resurrection he would appear to them in _____.
12. How many of the disciples insisted in that they would not deny Jesus, even if threatened with death?
13. At Gethsemane Jesus separated apart Peter, James, and John, and they went to a place of prayer. How many disciples remained behind?
14. Jesus did not want to have to take the "cup", but in the matter he wanted more that the will of _____ be done.
15. How many times did Jesus withdraw apart to pray alone?
16. In ver. 42 to whom does the pronoun "he" refer?
17. What on the part of Judas served as a sign to the people to point out Jesus?
18. Whom did Peter injure with his sword?
19. In their manner of seizing Jesus, they treated him like a _____. Although Jesus had taught daily in the _____, there they did not dare seize him.
20. A certain _____, with a linen cloth cast about him, escaped seizure by leaving the cloth and fleeing _____.
21. When Jesus was before the council, the witness of whom did not agree because it was all false testimony?
22. Some false witnesses claimed that Jesus had said that he would destroy that existing temple in Jerusalem. The truth is that Jesus had said to the Jews (Jn. 2:____) that if _____ destroyed "this temple" (referring to his body), that _____ would raise it up.

23. Finally, of what did they accuse Jesus in order that they might condemn him to death?
24. According to ver. 66, who accused Peter of having been with Jesus?
25. Before the cock would crow _____ times, Peter would deny Jesus _____ times.
26. When Peter thought on the prophecy of Jesus concerning the denial, he _____.

MARK -- Chapter 15

1. Who delivered Jesus to Pilate?
2. To the question of Pilate (ver. 2), Jesus answered "yes", although he did so in these words:
_____.
3. The _____ asked only that Pilate release a prisoner, as Pilate was accustomed to doing, but the _____ stirred up the _____ so that rather _____ should be released unto them.
4. According to Pilate, what was the motive of the chief priests in delivering up Jesus to him?
5. When Pilate asked what evil Jesus had done, what was the reply of the multitude?
6. With what motive did Pilate release Barrabas unto them?
7. Who clothed Jesus with purple and put a crown of thorns on him?
8. Furthermore, they _____, _____, and _____ (in mockery, of course).
9. Who was obligated to carry Jesus' cross most of the way?
(See Jn. 19:17). Cyrene was in (Europe, Asia Minor, Africa, Palestine, Babylon).
10. Golgotha was a place (outside of, inside of) Jerusalem proper. Proof?
11. A stupefying drink was offered Jesus (not for mercy, but to make him easier to handle). Matthew says that it was mixed with _____ (Matt. 27:34, making it a bitter drink). But Mark mentions that the plant from which the bitterness was derived was _____. Did Jesus accept the drink?
(His mind was clear when he made his statements from the cross).
12. Who parted among themselves the garments which Jesus wore?
In order to do this, what did they do?
13. Jesus was crucified at the "third hour", which by our reckoning would be ____ a.m. (The mode of expression of that time was based upon the day having twelve hours, and the night twelve, Jn. 11:9).
14. What had the two men been who were crucified along with Jesus? _____ That fulfilled the prophecy of Isaiah in ____:_____.
15. Not only did the people passing by scorn and mock Jesus, but also the _____, the _____ and the _____ who were crucified with him reproached him.
16. What was over the earth from noon until ____ p.m.?
17. When Jesus on the cross said "Eloi", some of the people thought that he called _____.
18. About what time was it when Jesus died? _____ What did he do as he expired?
19. What great event transpired in the city when Jesus died?
20. According to ver. 39, who was convinced by the events that Jesus was the Son of God?
21. Matthew tells us that Joseph of Arimathaea was a rich man and a disciple of Christ. Mark adds that he was an honorable member of the Jewish _____. He asked _____ for the body of Jesus.
22. Joseph wrapped the body of Jesus in a _____ which he had _____, and placed it in a _____.
23. Who else were aware of the burial place?

MARK -- Chapter 16

1. What had the women of ver. 1 purchased to use in anointing the body of Jesus?
2. To where did they go very early on Sunday morning?
3. While on the way they were concerned about how they would get the _____ removed from the door of the tomb, inasmuch as it was _____.
4. Who had removed it (Matt. 28:2)? _____ Mark describes him as being seen as a _____.
5. What did this person say to those women as respected the absence of "Jesus _____"?
6. The women were commanded to give notice to the _____ that Jesus was going before them into _____.
7. Did the disciples already know that Jesus would appear to them at that place? _____ This we read in Mar. 14:_____.
8. What motivated the women to flee from the sepulcher?
9. As they fled, to whom along the way did they make comment concerning the experience which they had just had?
10. The first appearance of Jesus after his resurrection was made to a woman, to _____ The name _____ indicates that she was from Magdala.
11. Jesus had on a prior occasion cast out _____ demons from her.
12. Roman Catholic tradition presents her as having been an immoral woman, but of this there is absolutely no proof. The case in Luke 7:36-50 cannot be connected to her; she is mentioned for the first time in Luke 8:_____.
13. When she arrived to give notice to the group of disciples, what was their emotional condition?
14. Did the news change their spirits? _____ The text says that when they heard that Jesus was alive, they "_____".
15. In another appearance of Jesus, two disciples were convinced. When these two gave testimony to the appearance of Jesus, their testimony (was received, was not received).
16. Who upbraided the eleven disciples for their unbelief and hardness of heart?
17. The testimony of so many eye-witnesses was worthy of _____.
18. Why are the words of verses 15 and 16 called "the great commission"?

19. According to Jesus, in order to be saved the sinner must _____ and be _____.
20. Since faith precedes baptism, obviously baptism is not for i_____. Furthermore, they do not need baptism because they do not need to be _____.
21. He that does not believe will not be saved. Of course, if a person refuses to believe the gospel, he will also refuse to be _____.
22. The _____ referred to in ver. 17-20 were miraculous works.
23. How many categories of them are mentioned?
24. According to some versions, the tongues are called "_____" (ver. 17) because they would be _____ for those speaking them miraculously.

25. Those signs would follow _____.
26. Their purpose would be to _____ the word preached.
27. In ver. 20, to whom does the pronoun "them" refer?

28. Who helped the apostles as they went forth to preach?
29. According to Luke 24:50, Jesus ascended to heaven from a place near _____.

MARK -- Answers

Chapter 1

1. Mark.
2. 2. 3. Isaiah. Prophet.
3. Repentance.
4. To Jesus.
5. Nazareth.
6. Heavens.
7. He was driven there by the Spirit to be tempted.
8. Satan. The angels.
9. The baptist. Galilee.
10. To that of the establishment of the kingdom.
11. God. Gospel.
12. On the sea of Galilee. Straightway.
13. James. John. Zebedee.
14. In the synagogue of Capernaum.
15. That he taught by his own authority.
16. Unclean spirit.
17. Because he was from Nazareth.
18. Authority. Unclean spirits.
19. He had a wife. No.
20. Immediately.
21. Simon and Andrew, ver. 29.
22. Many. Diverse.
23. Because they knew him and he would not accept their testimony.
24. To pray.
25. Capernaum. Galilee.
26. Synagogue.
27. Power.
28. Straightway.
29. No.
30. City. Desert places.

Chapter 2

1. Some days. House.
2. Paralytic. Four. Faith. Roof.
3. Their. Because they don't have miraculous powers.
4. Son, thy sins are forgiven.
5. Scribes. Reason. Blasphemy.
6. Authority. Forgive sins.
7. To the sea of Galilee. He taught the people.
8. Matthew.
9. Taxes. Roman.
10. The scribes and the Pharisees.
11. sick/sinners; whole/righteous; physician.
12. Pharisees. Jesus.
13. Jesus. Fasting. Bridegroom.
14. Two.
15. To the ascension of Jesus to heaven.
16. Unlawful. Sabbath day.
17. Scriptures.
18. The priests.
19. David. Priests.
20. Man. Sabbath.
21. Lord. Son. Man.

Chapter 3

1. 12. 6. The scribes and the Pharisees.
2. Theirs. (Matt. 12:10).
3. Good. Saving. Harm. Killing.
4. Anger. Hardened. Madness.
5. Devil.
6. With the Herodians.
7. Seven.
8. They heard what great things he did.
9. A boat.
10. Charged. Make him known.
11. On a mountain. To be with him, to go preach and heal.
12. To James and John.
13. Judas.
14. Eat.
15. His friends.
16. Satan. Satan.
17. Stand. Satan.
18. To Satan.
19. Satan. Holy Spirit.
20. Jesus.
21. His mother and his brothers.
22. It is more important to do God's will than to be his near relative in the flesh.

MARK -- Answers

Chapter 4

1. Matt. 13:3-8; Luke 8:5-8.
3. Parables. Parables. 34.
5. Unbelievers. You (the disciples).
7. 14-20. Sower. 13.
9. Seed. Lamp.
11. Mete (or, measure).
13. Seed. Harvest.
15. The mustard seed. The greatest of herbs.
17. Them/they. Expound. Understand.
19. Asleep. Cushion. Back.
21. Fear. Faith.
2. Boat. Land.
4. Responsibility. Hear.
6. 12.
8. No. Yes. Purpose.
10. Jesus. 9. Responsibility.
12. Gives. Takes away.
14. Kingdom. God. Word.
16. More.
18. The other side of the sea of Galilee.
20. Rebuked. Sea.
22. The kingdom of heaven.

Chapter 5

1. Southeast.
3. Fetters. Chains. Tame.
5. Cry out. Stones.
7. Verse 8.
9. Two thousand.
11. They were drowned in the sea. Abyss.
13. Depart.
15. Friends. Mercy.
17. One of the rulers of the synagogue.
19. She had an issue of blood.
21. Verse 33.
23. Five.
2. Two. 8:27. One. Two.
4. In the tombs and in the mountains.
6. Saw. Worshipped.
8. Legion.
10. Abyss. Besought.
12. Sitting, clothed, in his right mind.
14. That he might be with him.
16. Capernaum.
18. Twelve years old.
20. The mere touch of Jesus' garment.
22. "Fear not, only believe."
24. Give her something to eat.

Chapter 6

1. Nazareth. Nazareth.
3. Because of the people's unbelief.
5. It was not appropriate, given the circumstances.
7. Live of the gospel.
9. Unclean spirits. Heal.
11. Disciples. 16.
13. Sorry (sad). Oath.
15. No.
17. Sheep. Shepherd.
19. Loaves. Fishes. Hearts.
21. Villages. Cities. Country. Border. Garment
2. Three.
4. Produce faith.
6. Two by two. Seventy.
8. 51. 6.
10. Healed. Die.
12. The daughter of Herodias. Herodias.
14. Rest a while. Desert place apart.
16. Taught. 37. 44.
18. Healed. Taught. 11.
20. Gennesaret.

MARK -- Answers

Chapter 7

1. The Pharisees and certain of the scribes. Eating with defiled hands.
3. Bathe. Washings. Washing away.
5. Doctrines. Lips.
2. On a human tradition.
4. Hypocrites.
6. to the tradition of men. The commandment of God.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 7. The commandment of God. Their tradition | 8. That of honoring father and mother. |
| 9. A parable. | 10. Yes. No. |
| 11. Belly. Clean. | 12. Evil things. |
| 13. North. | 14. Be hid. |
| 15. Unclean spirit. Greek. Canaanite. | 16. Jews. Bread. Crumbs. |
| 17. Daughter. | 18. North. South. Sea of Galilee. |
| 19. Deaf and with a speech impediment. | 20. No. |
| 21. Be opened. | 22. Told. Published. |
| 23. of Jesus. | |

Chapter 8

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. 15:32-39. | 2. Jesus. The staying of the people with Jesus. |
| 3. Dalmanutha. Magadan. | 4. Trying. |
| 5. He sighed deeply in his spirit. | 6. Heaven. 4. Sign of Jonah. |
| 7. Beware. Warns. | 8. Literal. |
| 9. 17. | 10. Seven. Understanding. Leaven. |
| 11. 13. | 12. Outside of the village. |
| 13. No. | 14. Two. |
| 15. His house. Village. | 16. Man. God. Peter. |
| 17. No. (ver. 30). | 18. Taught. |
| 19. Rebuke. Rebuked. | 20. Satan. |
| 21. Three. | 22. Ashamed. Ashamed. |

Chapter 9

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Disciples. Multitude. | 2. Death. Pentecost. |
| 3. The kingdom. | 4. To Peter, James and John. |
| 5. The transfiguration of Jesus. | 6. Six. |
| 7. Peter. Afraid. | 8. Arisen. |
| 9. John the baptist. | 10. Questioning. The disciples. |
| 11. Speak. Hear. Child. | 12. Canst. Believes. |
| 13. 19. | 14. 29. |
| 15. From the villages of Caesarea Philippi. Galilee. Capernaum. Western. | 16. Taught. Greatest. |
| 17. Sat down. Called. Child. | 18. Last. Servant. |
| 19. Jesus. God. | 20. No. |
| 21. Hell. Hand, foot, eye. | 22. Believers (Matt. 18:6) who are humble like little children are. |
| 23. Fire. Salt. Salt. Peace. | |

MARK -- Answers

Chapter 10

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. From Capernaum (9:33). | 2. Deut. 24:1-4. |
| 3. Beginning. Creation. | 4. Man. Woman. God. Man. |
| 5. Against. | 6. Bringing. Rebuked. Indignation. Child. |
| 7. Rich, young, lovable. | 8. Trust. 9. |
| 9. Difficulty. | 10. Christ. Gospel. |
| 11. _____ | 12. Fear. 31. 31. 32-34. |
| 13. That their mother participated in it. | 14. His death. Drinking. Cup. |
| 15. Bartimaeus. | 16. Nazarene. Hearing. 17. |

17. Casting. Sprang up.

18. Followed Jesus in the way.

Chapter 11

1. Jerusalem.
3. 2,3. Send. Sat.
5. No. (ver 9)
7. To Bethany. With the twelve.
9. Cleansed.
11. The chief priests and the scribes.
13. Jerusalem.
15. Fig tree.
17. Miraculous gifts. Impart.
19. Three. 11, 15, 27.
21. Question.
23. Neither.

2. Two disciples.
4. 8,9. Garments. No.
6. Hosanna.
8. Jesus. Leaves. Cursed. (ver. 21)
10. Prayer. Den. Robbers.
12. All the multitude.
14. City.
16. Faith. Doubt.
18. Praying. Forgive. Forgive.
20. What authority. Who.
22. We know not.

Chapter 12

1. To the chief priests, scribes, and elders, 11:27
3. Jesus. Jews.
5. Because they feared the multitude.
7. Yes.
9. Make trial of Jesus.
11. 14.
13. Yes (Acts 23:8).
15. Scriptures. Power. God. Erred.
17. Exodus 3:6.
19. Divine implication / necessary inference.
21. God. Neighbor.
23. 36.
25. The common people.
27. Less. More.

2. Husbandmen. Servants. Jesus. Crucifixion.
Destruction. Kingdom. Gentiles.
4. Perceived.
6. The chief priests, scribes, and elders, 11:27.
8. No. Hypocrisy.
10. Caesar. God.
12. They marveled greatly at him.
14. Resurrection.
16. 25. This.
18. Dead.
20. Greatly.
22. To the scribe of ver. 28.
24. Christ. Son.
26. Pretentious.

MARK -- Answers

Chapter 13

1. -----
2. Signs. Take heed.
3. Israel. Christ. Wars. Earthquakes. Famines. Disciples. Gospel. 23. Holy Spirit. Endure.
4. The abomination of desolation.
5. Flee. Mountains.
6. Christs. Prophets.
7. Take heed.
8. Perceive by the ear. Give careful attention to, or concern oneself with.
9. To the destruction of Jerusalem and to the events preceding it.
10. Generation. Premillennialist apply the "signs" to our time.
11. Coming.
12. 27.
13. Watch.
14. When.

Chapter 14

1. Before.
2. In Bethany.
3. Waste. Good work.
4. Money.
5. Two disciples. Into the city.
6. Jesus. Upper room.
7. They were eating the Passover.
8. Fruit of the vine.
9. They sang a hymn.
10. Jesus. His disciples.
11. Galilee.
12. All of them.
13. Eight.
14. God.
15. Three.
16. To Judas Iscariote.
17. A kiss.
18. The servant of the high priest.
19. Robber. Temple.
20. Young man. Naked.
21. Of the chief priests and the whole council.
22. 19. They. He.
23. of blasphemy.
24. A maid of the high priest.
25. Two. Three.
26. Wept.

Chapter 15

1. The chief priests with the elders and the scribes, with the whole council.
2. Thou sayest..
3. Multitude. Chief priests. Multitude. Barrabas.
4. Envy.
5. Crucify him.
6. The desire to content the multitude.
7. The soldiers.
8. Smote his head with a reed, spat upon him, worshipped him.
9. Simon of Cyrene. Africa.
10. Outside of. Heb. 13:12,13.
11. Gall. Myrrh. No.
12. The soldiers. Cast lots.
13. 9.
14. Robbers. 53. 12.
15. Chief priests. Scribes. Two.
16. Darkness. 3.
17. Elijah.
18. 3 p.m. Uttered a loud voice.
19. The veil of the temple was torn in two.
20. The centurion.
21. Council. Pilate.
22. Linen cloth. Bought. Tomb.
23. Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of Joses.

Chapter 16

1. Aromatic spices.
3. Stone. Exceeding great.
5. The Nazarene." He is risen; he is not here.
7. Yes. 28. (Matt. 28:10,16).
9. To no one.
11. Seven.
13. They mourned and wept.
15. Was not received.
17. Belief.
19. Believe. Baptized.
21. Baptized.
23. Five.
25. Believers.
27. To the apostles.
29. Bethany.
2. To the sepulcher.
4. An angel. Young man.
6. Disciples. Galilee.
8. Trembling, astonishment, fear.
10. Mary Magdalene. Magdalene.
12. 2.
14. No. Disbelieved.
16. Jesus.
18. It was for the whole world.
20. Infants. Saved.
22. Signs.
24. New. New.
26. Confirm.
28. The Lord.