## PRE-CRUCIFIXION EVENTS CONNECTED TO THE SERVANT OF GOD - Mark 14

### INTRODUCTION

A. The life of the Servant of God passes very quickly in Mark’s gospel.

B. In Mark 14, we draw nigh to the Lord’s crucifixion

1. In this chapter, Mark records nine events in the life of our Lord.

2. We’ve entitled this chapter: “Pre-crucifixion Events Connected to the Servant of God.”

### PLANNING (Mark 14:1-2)

“...and the chief priests and the scribes sought how they might take him by craft, and put him to death.”

A. Two important words:

1. Sought (2212)

a. To seek, aim, strive after

b. Thayer includes the idea of thinking, meditating, and reasoning

2. Craft (1388): by some form of trickery, deceit, or guile

B. Evil men plan and scheme in order to destroy those they envy and fear.

1. Do they not err that devise evil? (Prov. 14:22).

2. One of the things the Lord hates is an heart that deviseth wicked imaginations (Prov. 6:18).

### ANOINTING (Mark 14:3-9)

“…there came a woman having an alabaster box of ointment of spikenard very precious; and she brake the box, and poured it on his head.”

A. The act of this woman was immediately criticized by some of the disciples (Mark 14:3-4).

1. They believed that she had wasted the ointment.

2. They believed that better things could have been done with the funds.

3. And they murmured against her.

B. Jesus immediately came to her defense.

1. …she hath wrought a good work on me (Mark 13:6).

2. She hath done what she could (Mark 13:8).

3. Mark 13:9

“Verily I say unto you, Wheresoever this gospel shall be preached throughout the whole world, this also that she hath done shall be spoken of for a memorial of her.”

C. Lessons: No good deed goes unnoticed by Jesus. His requirement is that we do what we can.

1. Sadly, we often do less than we can as individuals and congregations.

2. We often seek the bare minimum instead of actually doing what we can.

### BETRAYAL (Mark 14:10-21)

“And Judas Isacriot, one of the twelve, went unto the chief priests, to betray him unto them.”

A. Judas was on the inside. He was “one of the twelve.”

1. It is possible for those closest to us to turn against us.

2. Judas seemed to be governed by self and greed.

3. Trust, confidentiality, honor, and character were not high on his list of personal traits.

B. It is sad when the actions of our friends bring pleasure to our enemies (Mark 14:11).

1. The pleasure: They were glad.

2. The promise: promised to give him money

3. The plan: how he might conveniently betray him

C. After securing the room for the Passover meal, the first thing Jesus did was to reveal that He knew of the betrayal.

1. The revelation (Mark 14:18-20)

2. The condemnation (Mark 14:21)

“The Son of man indeed goeth, as it is written of him: but woe to that men by whom the Son of man is betrayed! Good were it for that man if he had never been born.”

a. Judas was present.

b. Sometimes even warnings of condemnation will not change evil behaviors.

### REMEMBRANCE (Mark 14:22-26)

A. At the Passover, Jesus instituted His own meal of remembrance.

1. It would come to be known as the Lord’s Supper.

2. In some respects it resembled the Passover.

a. It was a commemoration.

b. It involved unleavened bread.

c. It involved the blood of a Lamb.

d. The blood of the Lamb secured deliverance.

B. The elements were two-fold and very simple.

1. The bread (Mark 14:22)

“…Take, eat: this is my body.”

2. The fruit of the vine (Mark 14:24)

“And he said, unto them, This is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for you.”

C. Jesus taught there would come a “day” when the Lord’s Supper would be observed “in the kingdom of God.”

1. This day cannot involve some point in time in the millennial kingdom. At that time, Jesus will have returned. If He has returned, the Lord’s Supper will no longer be eaten (II Cor. 11:26).

2. In the first century, that day of observance of the Lord’s Supper was the first day of the week (Acts 20:7).

“And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them, ready to depart on the morrow; and he continued his speech until midnight.”

3. In the church, we still observe this memorial feast. Each Lord’s day our minds are centered again upon the body and blood of Jesus Christ.

### THE PREDICTION (Mark 14:26-31)

A. After the Passover meal, Jesus and His disciples retreated to the mount of Olives.

B. Jesus predicted something that had its roots in Bible prophecy (Mark 14:27).

“And Jesus saith unto them, All ye shall be offended because of me this night: for it is written, I will smite the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered.”

1. The prophecy is found in Zechariah 13:7.

2. Jesus would be taken as a lamb to the slaughter and His disciples would flee from Him (See Mark 14:50).

“And they all forsook him and fled.”

C. Peter’s response (Mark 14:29-31).

1. Peter’s confidence (Mark 14:29)

“But Peter said unto him, Although all shall be offended, yet will not I.”

a. Question: Don’t we all need to be confident?

b. Answer: Yes, but Peter’s problem was that he was in denial of the teachings of Scripture.

2. Jesus’ correction (Mark 14:30)

“And Jesus saith unto him,, Verily I say unto thee, That this day, even in this night, before the cock crow twice, thou shalt deny me thrice.”

a. Jesus continues to affirm the Scriptures.

b. He even tells Peter that his denial would happen that very night.

3. Peter’s counter (Mark 14:31)

“But he spake the more vehemently, If I should die with thee, I will not deny thee in any wise.”

a. Peter’s voice many have been raised and his tone reflected some anger.

b. Listen to the words: I will not deny thee. Here are the words of self-confidence, but without a true knowledge of self (I Cor. 10:12).

“Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.”

### PRAYER (Mark 14:32-42)

A. The Place: Gethsemane (Mark 14:32)

“And they came to a place which was named Gethsemane: and he saith to his disciples, Sit ye here, while I shall pray.”

B. The Pain (Mark 14:33-34)

1. The three-fold description:

a. Sore amazed: to throw into terror or amazement

b. Very heavy: to be in distress of mind, full of heaviness, deep anguish

c. Exceeding sorrowful:

1) Literally: grieved all around

2) Intensely sad

2. This would not be the only pain He would experience in the garden.

a. Luke 22:44

“And being in agony he prayed more earnestly: and his sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground.”

b. Hebrews 5:7

 “Who in the days of his flesh, when he had offered up prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears unto him that was able to save him from death, and was heard in that he feared.”

C. The Prayer (Mark 14:35-36)

“And he went forward a little, and fell on the ground, and prayed that, if it were possible, the hour might pass from him. And he said, Abba, Father, all things are possible unto thee; take away this cup from me: nevertheless not what I will, but what thou wilt.”

1. Recipient: Jesus prayed to the Father

2. Resources: Jesus acknowledged the Father’s power

3. Request: Let this cup pass from me

4. Resignation: He submitted His will to the will of the Father

5. Repetition: The prayer was prayed three times (Mark 14:39, 41) Verse 39 states: …and he spoke the same words.

6. Resolve: Jesus was ready to face the challenges of the crucifixion (Mark 14:41b-42)

“…it is enough, the hour is come; behold, the Son of man is betrayed into the hands of sinners. Rise up, let us go; lo, he that betrayeth me is at hand.”

a. There is a lot of difference in the emotional well-being of Jesus now as compared to when He first prayed.

b. This communication with the Father strengthened Jesus for the task at hand.

c. We can receive similar assistance in prayer (Heb. 4:15-16).

“For we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need.”

### ARREST (Mark 14:43-52)

A. Detained (Mark 14:43-46)

1. The crowds (Mark 14:43)

2. The kiss (Mark 14:44-45)

“And as soon as he was come, he goeth straightway to him, and saith, Master, master; and kissed him.”

a. A kiss of greeting is turned into a kiss of deception.

A kiss of friendship is turned into a kiss of betrayal.

A kiss of joy is turned into a kiss of death.

b. No wonder Jesus asked: Judas, betrayest thou the Son of man with a kiss? (Luke 22:48).

3. The capture (Mark 14:46)

B. Defended (Mark 14:47-49)

1. Sword (Mark 14:47): This was the action of Peter (John 18:10)

2. Self (Mark 14:48-49)

a. Their style (manner or fashion in taking Him) of arrest (Mark 14:48-49a)

b. The scriptures were fulfilled (Mark 14:49b)

C. Deserted (Mark 14:50-52)

1. The disciples in general (Mark 14:50)

2. The disciple specifically (Mark 14:51-52)

3. LESSON: Go back to Mark 14:37-41a.

a. Jesus had warned His disciples, saying: Watch ye and pray, lest ye enter into temptation.

b. Yet, three times He found them sleeping.

c. If they had prayed, could they have withstood the temptation to flee? Could prayer have brought the courage to stay?

### THE TRIAL (Mark 14:53-65)

A. This was the first of several trials that Jesus would face (Mark 14:53).

“And they led Jesus away to the high priest: and with him were assembled all the chief priests and the elders and the scribes.”

1. This was an illegal trial for several reasons. One, it was held at night.

2. It shows the extent of the “craft” used by the Jews to “put him to death” (Mark 14:1).

B. False witnesses could not be found that could agree (Mark 14:55-59).

C. The charge against Jesus was blasphemy (Mark 14:60-64).

1. The Question: Art thou the Christ, the Son of the Blessed?

2. The Affirmation: I am.

3. The Accusation: Ye have heard the blasphemy.

4. The Condemnation: And they all condemned him to be guilty of death.

5. NOTE: Keep this charge in mind. Soon Jesus will stand before the Roman governor Pilate.

a. Will this charge hold?

b. Will this be the charge against the Christ at that time?

D. Here we see how evil men operate against those whom they envy and fear: ignore, isolate, indict, and incinerate.

### DENIAL (Mark 14:66-72)

A. Peter fled, then he followed the action at a distance (Mark 14:54).

B. Three times Peter was confronted about having been one of the disciples of Christ.

1. One of the maids of the high priest: And thou was with Jesus of Nazareth. But he denied… (Mark 14:66-68)

2. Another maid: This is one of them. And he denied it again (Mark 14:69-70a).

3. Others: Surely thou art one of them: for thou art a Galilean, and thy speech agreeth thereto. But he began to curse and to swear, saying, I know not the man of whom ye speak (Mark 14:70b-71).

C. Once the three denials took place, the cock crew the second time. Jesus’ words had come to pass (Mark 14:30).

1. Peter had met Satan face to face and lost the battle.

2. His heart, however, was good.

a. Mark 14:72b

“And when he thought thereon, he wept.”

b. Following the Lord’s resurrection, Jesus and Peter came together about this matter. He was asked three times by the Lord: “Peter, lovest thou me more than these?” (John 21:15-17).

D. Most of us will never deny the Lord with our words. However, our actions often denote a denial of Him.

1. Let us profess that we know Him.

2. Let us live before others so they know that we know Him.

### CONCLUSION

A. After Jesus’ prayer, He was ready to face all that came with the crucifixion.

B. The next chapter is going to highlight that awful, yet, awesome event.