

them, casting lots for them, to decide what each should take.

<sup>25</sup> And it was the third hour when they crucified him. <sup>26</sup> And the inscription of the charge against him read, “The King of the Jews.” <sup>27</sup> And with him they crucified two robbers, one on his right and one on his left. <sup>28</sup> And the Scripture was fulfilled that says, “He was numbered with the transgressors” <sup>29</sup> And those who passed by derided him, wagging their heads and saying, “Aha! You who would destroy the temple and rebuild it in three days, <sup>30</sup> save yourself, and come down from the cross!” <sup>31</sup> So also the chief priests with the scribes mocked him to one another, saying, “He saved others; he cannot save himself. <sup>32</sup> Let the Christ, the King of Israel, come down now from the cross that we may see and believe.” Those who were crucified with him also reviled him.

- Rufus—perhaps his name is listed because he was known in the early church, a member of the congregation in Rome (Romans 16:13).
- Jesus refused a drink to ease the pain. He felt to the fullest the pains of the cross. Psalm 69:21 is fulfilled.
- The crucifixion began at 9 AM.
- Jesus is truly King and Messiah, and so this sign is correct. Since, as the other Evangelists record, it was written also in Aramaic, Greek and Latin, it shows Jesus is Savior of all people.
- Right and left—The final Judgment (Matthew 25:31-33) is foreshadowed.
- “was numbered”—The “basis” of this imputation is not in man but located in the grace of God (Chemnitz, *Loci Communes*, 529). By God and man, Jesus was regarded as a criminal.
- This is the fulfillment of Psalm 22:6-8.

<sup>33</sup> And when the sixth hour had come, there was darkness over the whole land until the ninth hour. <sup>34</sup> And at the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, “Eloi, Eloi, lema sabachthani?” which means, “My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?” <sup>35</sup> And some of the bystanders hearing it said, “Behold, he is calling Elijah.” <sup>36</sup> And someone ran and filled a sponge with sour wine, put it on a reed and gave it to him to drink, saying, “Wait, let us see whether Elijah will come to take him down.” <sup>37</sup> And Jesus uttered a loud cry and breathed his last. <sup>38</sup> And the curtain of the temple was torn in two, from top to bottom. <sup>39</sup> And when the centurion, who stood facing him, saw that in this way he breathed his last, he said, “Truly this man was the Son of God!” <sup>40</sup> There were also women looking on from a distance, among whom were Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James the younger and of Joses, and Salome. <sup>41</sup> When he was in Galilee, they followed him and ministered to him, and there were also many other women who came up with him to Jerusalem.

- The fulfillment of Psalm 22:1. As we read this psalm, we see what Jesus is thinking at this time.
- “uttered a loud cry”—Jesus still had strength. This shows He laid down His life.
- “Breathed his last”—Jesus’ soul departed from His body. It was a true death. “...Since Christ’s death is the death of the Son of God, and, accordingly, not merely the departed soul, but also the entombed body remained in personal union with the Son of God, the possibility of death in the case of Christ passes human understanding” (Pieper, *Christian Dogmatics*, II:313).
- Jesus reconciled sinful man with the holy God; the sinner can freely approach the holy God.
- A Gentile rightly recognizes and confesses Jesus, that the Son of God suffered and died
- Let us also look on Jesus and ponder His holy passion and our redemption

<sup>42</sup> And when evening had come, since it was the day of Preparation, that is, the day before the Sabbath, <sup>43</sup> Joseph of Arimathea, a respected member of the council, who was also himself looking for the kingdom of God, took courage and went to Pilate and asked for the body of Jesus. <sup>44</sup> Pilate was surprised to hear that he should have already died. And summoning the centurion, he asked him whether he was already dead. <sup>45</sup> And when he learned from the centurion that he was dead, he granted the corpse to Joseph. <sup>46</sup> And Joseph bought a linen shroud, and taking him down, wrapped him in the linen shroud and laid him in a tomb that had been cut out of the rock. And he rolled a stone against the entrance of the tomb. <sup>47</sup> Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of Joses saw where he was laid.

- The burial had to be hurried because the Sabbath was approaching. Jesus was placed in a new grave, one not contaminated by decay. An honorable burial foreshadows Easter.
- Where there is true faith in the heart one confesses Jesus and shows Him love, although at times it may be in great weakness.

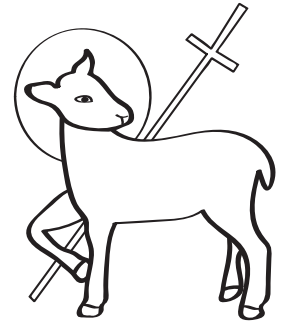


[www.steadfastlutherans.org/parish](http://www.steadfastlutherans.org/parish)

# HOLY TUESDAY

Study Notes for the Christian Layperson

by: Rev. Gerhard P. Grabenhofer



## Mark 14:1–15:47 ESV

### Author and Date:

The Holy Spirit caused St. Mark the Evangelist, also known as John Mark, to write this gospel perhaps between around AD 50-60. He was closely associated with St. Peter (1 Peter 5:13). These chapters cover the events beginning two days before the Passover and continuing until Jesus’ death and burial.

<sup>1</sup>It was now two days before the Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread. And the chief priests and the scribes were seeking how to arrest him by stealth and kill him, <sup>2</sup> for they said, “Not during the feast, lest there be an uproar from the people.”

- The Feast of Unleavened Bread begins with the Passover and lasts seven days. Unleavened bread points to the haste of the exodus from Egypt. Verse 2 shows that Jesus, not His enemies, determined His death.

<sup>3</sup> And while he was at Bethany in the house of Simon the leper, as he was reclining at table, a woman came with an alabaster flask of ointment of pure nard, very costly, and she broke the flask and poured it over his head. <sup>4</sup> There were some who said to themselves indignantly, “Why was the ointment wasted like that? <sup>5</sup> For this ointment could have been sold for more than three hundred denarii and given to the poor.” And they scolded her. <sup>6</sup> But Jesus said, “Leave her alone. Why do you trouble her? She has done a beautiful thing to me. <sup>7</sup> For you always have the poor with you, and whenever you want, you can do good for them. But you will not always have me. <sup>8</sup> She has done what she could; she has anointed my body beforehand for burial. <sup>9</sup> And truly, I say to you, wherever the gospel is proclaimed in the whole world, what she has done will be told in memory of her.”

- Judas was the grumbler (John 12:4-6). Jesus is properly anointed for burial so that we may have life in Him.
- All works of serving the Lord done in love and to honor Him are pleasing to Him

<sup>10</sup> Then Judas Iscariot, who was one of the twelve, went to the chief priests in order to betray him to them. <sup>11</sup> And when they

heard it, they were glad and promised to give him money. And he sought an opportunity to betray him.

- Judas had already fallen from faith and hardened himself against Jesus’ warnings and became the devil’s tool.
- Jesus was sold, yet He pays a great price to redeem the world (1 Peter 1:19).

<sup>12</sup> And on the first day of Unleavened Bread, when they sacrificed the Passover lamb, his disciples said to him, “Where will you have us go and prepare for you to eat the Passover?” <sup>13</sup> And he sent two of his disciples and said to them, “Go into the city, and a man carrying a jar of water will meet you. Follow him, <sup>14</sup> and wherever he enters, say to the master of the house, ‘The Teacher says, Where is my guest room, where I may eat the Passover with my disciples?’ <sup>15</sup> And he will show you a large upper room furnished and ready; there prepare for us.” <sup>16</sup> And the disciples set out and went to the city and found it just as he had told them, and they prepared the Passover. <sup>17</sup> And when it was evening, he came with the twelve. <sup>18</sup> And as they were reclining at table and eating, Jesus said, “Truly, I say to you, one of you will betray me, one who is eating with me.” <sup>19</sup> They began to be sorrowful and to say to him one after another, “Is it I?” <sup>20</sup> He said to them, “It is one of the twelve, one who is dipping bread into the dish with me. <sup>21</sup> For the Son of Man goes as it is written of him, but woe to that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed! It would have been better for that man if he had not been born.”

- Jesus’ omniscience and guidance shows His divinity.
- “not been born”, rather than suffer eternal damnation in hell. “Woe” to all who betray Jesus.

<sup>22</sup> And as they were eating, he took bread, and after blessing it broke it and gave it to them, and said, “Take; this is my body.” <sup>23</sup> And he took a cup, and when he had given thanks he gave it to them, and they all drank of it. <sup>24</sup> And he said to them, “This is my blood of the covenant, which is poured

out for many. <sup>25</sup> Truly, I say to you, I will not drink again of the fruit of the vine until that day when I drink it new in the kingdom of God.”

- Jesus gave His disciples His true Body and Blood then just as He does us today.
- “Eucharist” comes from the word “to give thanks”
- The content of the cup is Jesus’ blood/ wine (“fruit of the vine” – verse 25). Jesus’ blood is the gift of the Sacrament.

<sup>26</sup> And when they had sung a hymn, they went out to the Mount of Olives. <sup>27</sup> And Jesus said to them, “You will all fall away, for it is written, ‘I will strike the shepherd, and the sheep will be scattered.’” <sup>28</sup> But after I am raised up, I will go before you to Galilee.” <sup>29</sup> Peter said to him, “Even though they all fall away, I will not.” <sup>30</sup> And Jesus said to him, “Truly, I tell you, this very night, before the rooster crows twice, you will deny me three times.” <sup>31</sup> But he said emphatically, “If I must die with you, I will not deny you.” And they all said the same.

- Psalms 115-118 were the hymns.
- Jesus warns the disciples of what would happen to Him so they would not completely fall from faith and tells them of His resurrection.
- Self-confidence causes loss of faith; Jesus knows our weakness even before we do.

<sup>32</sup> And they went to a place called Gethsemane. And he said to his disciples, “Sit here while I pray.” <sup>33</sup> And he took with him Peter and James and John, and began to be greatly distressed and troubled. <sup>34</sup> And he said to them, “My soul is very sorrowful, even to death. Remain here and watch.” <sup>35</sup> And going a little farther, he fell on the ground and prayed that, if it were possible, the hour might pass from him. <sup>36</sup> And he said, “Abba, Father, all things are possible for you. Remove this cup from me. Yet not what I will, but what you will.” <sup>37</sup> And he came and found them sleeping, and he said to Peter, “Simon, are you asleep? Could you not watch one hour? <sup>38</sup> Watch and pray that you may not enter into temptation. The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak.” <sup>39</sup> And again he went away and prayed, saying the same words. <sup>40</sup> And again he came and found them sleeping, for their eyes were very heavy, and they did not know what to answer him. <sup>41</sup> And he came the third time and said to them, “Are you still sleeping and taking your rest? It is enough; the hour has come. The Son of Man is betrayed into the hands of sinners. <sup>42</sup> Rise, let us be going; see, my betrayer is at hand.”

- “Gethsemane” means “oil press”; Jesus willingly came where He could be taken.
- The same witnesses of His transfiguration and greatest glory now see Jesus in deepest humiliation. Here Jesus felt the full weight of the sin of the world and the Father’s

wrath. The terrors of death and hell fill His soul. Our great comfort is that Jesus bore this for us willingly.

- Death is the completion, not the cause of the sorrow
- The spirit of the new man/the Christian in us is willing but we still have our old weak sinful nature.

<sup>43</sup> And immediately, while he was still speaking, Judas came, one of the twelve, and with him a crowd with swords and clubs, from the chief priests and the scribes and the elders.

<sup>44</sup> Now the betrayer had given them a sign, saying, “The one I will kiss is the man. Seize him and lead him away under guard.” <sup>45</sup> And when he came, he went up to him at once and said, “Rabbi!” And he kissed him. <sup>46</sup> And they laid hands on him and seized him. <sup>47</sup> But one of those who stood by drew his sword and struck the servant of the high priest and cut off his ear. <sup>48</sup> And Jesus said to them, “Have you come out as against a robber, with swords and clubs to capture me? <sup>49</sup> Day after day I was with you in the temple teaching, and you did not seize me. But let the Scriptures be fulfilled.” <sup>50</sup> And they all left him and fled.

- Fearing a disturbance, a large well-armed group went out to catch Jesus and His disciples quickly and efficiently before people would find out and react. This is also a picture of the world’s hatred of Jesus (Psalm 2:1-3).
- “under guard”, unlike what happened in Luke 4:30. See also John 8:59, which shows Judas’ hostility against Jesus.
- All this is in accord with prophecies.
- See Isaiah 63:3.

<sup>51</sup> And a young man followed him, with nothing but a linen cloth about his body. And they seized him, <sup>52</sup> but he left the linen cloth and ran away naked.

- Some think St. Mark is referring to himself since he is the only one of the Evangelists to record this incident. He confesses, with shame, that he, too, was one who deserted Jesus.

<sup>53</sup> And they led Jesus to the high priest. And all the chief priests and the elders and the scribes came together. <sup>54</sup> And Peter had followed him at a distance, right into the courtyard of the high priest. And he was sitting with the guards and warming himself at the fire. <sup>55</sup> Now the chief priests and the whole council were seeking testimony against Jesus to put him to death, but they found none. <sup>56</sup> For many bore false witness against him, but their testimony did not agree. <sup>57</sup> And some stood up and bore false witness against him, saying, <sup>58</sup> “We heard him say, ‘I will destroy this temple that is made with hands, and in three days I will build another, not made with hands.’” <sup>59</sup> Yet even about this their testimony did not agree. <sup>60</sup> And the high priest stood up in the midst and asked Jesus, “Have you no answer to make? What is it that these men testify against you?” <sup>61</sup> But he remained silent

and made no answer. Again the high priest asked him, “Are you the Christ, the Son of the Blessed?” <sup>62</sup> And Jesus said, “I am, and you will see the Son of Man seated at the right hand of Power, and coming with the clouds of heaven.” <sup>63</sup> And the high priest tore his garments and said, “What further witnesses do we need? <sup>64</sup> You have heard his blasphemy. What is your decision?” And they all condemned him as deserving death. <sup>65</sup> And some began to spit on him and to cover his face and to strike him, saying to him, “Prophecy!” And the guards received him with blows.

- Just as Jesus was accused by lies and false accusations, so too is His Church down to this very day.
- See Isaiah 53:7. They recognized that the Messiah would be the Son of God. But they rejected that Jesus was that Messiah.
- “I am” is the Hebrew “LORD”; “Power” is substitute for God’s name. Jesus is claiming His divinity. The judges will one day, on the Last Day, be judged by the One they are now judging, Jesus. They will tremble before the One they rejected. The Second Coming is taught.
- Jesus is condemned for saying who He really is—the Messiah, the Son of God.
- See Isaiah 50:5-6.

<sup>66</sup> And as Peter was below in the courtyard, one of the servant girls of the high priest came, <sup>67</sup> and seeing Peter warming himself, she looked at him and said, “You also were with the Nazarene, Jesus.” <sup>68</sup> But he denied it, saying, “I neither know nor understand what you mean.” And he went out into the gateway and the rooster crowed. <sup>69</sup> And the servant girl saw him and began again to say to the bystanders, “This man is one of them.” <sup>70</sup> But again he denied it. And after a little while the bystanders again said to Peter, “Certainly you are one of them, for you are a Galilean.” <sup>71</sup> But he began to invoke a curse on himself and to swear, “I do not know this man of whom you speak.” <sup>72</sup> And immediately the rooster crowed a second time. And Peter remembered how Jesus had said to him, “Before the rooster crows twice, you will deny me three times.” And he broke down and wept.

- Emotions and passions can lead to sin; they do not make the sin not sinful.
- Notice that St. Peter’s denial grows stronger throughout.
- St. Peter weeps tears of repentance. The Lord, in grace, raises the fallen and gives forgiveness to the repentant sinner.

<sup>151</sup> And as soon as it was morning, the chief priests held a consultation with the elders and scribes and the whole council. And they bound Jesus and led him away and delivered him over to Pilate. <sup>2</sup> And Pilate asked him, “Are you the King of the Jews?” And he answered him, “You have said so.” <sup>3</sup> And the chief priests accused him of many things. <sup>4</sup> And

Pilate again asked him, “Have you no answer to make? See how many charges they bring against you.” <sup>5</sup> But Jesus made no further answer, so that Pilate was amazed.

- Jesus is a king. He rules over His spiritual kingdom, the Church, by His Word.

<sup>6</sup> Now at the feast he used to release for them one prisoner for whom they asked. <sup>7</sup> And among the rebels in prison, who had committed murder in the insurrection, there was a man called Barabbas. <sup>8</sup> And the crowd came up and began to ask Pilate to do as he usually did for them. <sup>9</sup> And he answered them, saying, “Do you want me to release for you the King of the Jews?” <sup>10</sup> For he perceived that it was out of envy that the chief priests had delivered him up. <sup>11</sup> But the chief priests stirred up the crowd to have him release for them Barabbas instead. <sup>12</sup> And Pilate again said to them, “Then what shall I do with the man you call the King of the Jews?” <sup>13</sup> And they cried out again, “Crucify him.” <sup>14</sup> And Pilate said to them, “Why? What evil has he done?” But they shouted all the more, “Crucify him.” <sup>15</sup> So Pilate, wishing to satisfy the crowd, released for them Barabbas, and having scourged Jesus, he delivered him to be crucified.

- Pilate tries to spare Jesus first by giving the people the choice between Jesus and Barabbas and, when that failed, hoping that Jesus being whipped would satisfy the crowds.
- “Barabbas” means “son of the father”. The real Son of the Father is condemned; the false “son of the father” is released. Verse 8 is probably not the Palm Sunday crowd but rabble the Jews stirred up. Jesus was whipped by a Roman sword made up of leather strips with small pieces of bone or metal at the tips.
- The criminal is let go and the Holy One condemned

<sup>16</sup> And the soldiers led him away inside the palace (that is, the governor’s headquarters), and they called together the whole battalion. <sup>17</sup> And they clothed him in a purple cloak, and twisting together a crown of thorns, they put it on him. <sup>18</sup> And they began to salute him, “Hail, King of the Jews!” <sup>19</sup> And they were striking his head with a reed and spitting on him and kneeling down in homage to him. <sup>20</sup> And when they had mocked him, they stripped him of the purple cloak and put his own clothes on him. And they led him out to crucify him.

- “Praetorium”—Roman governor’s residence.
- Although a mockery, it is a foreshadow of Philippians 2:10 when all will be forced to recognize who Jesus truly is.

<sup>21</sup> And they compelled a passerby, Simon of Cyrene, who was coming in from the country, the father of Alexander and Rufus, to carry his cross. <sup>22</sup> And they brought him to the place called Golgotha (which means Place of a Skull). <sup>23</sup> And they offered him wine mixed with myrrh, but he did not take it. <sup>24</sup> And they crucified him and divided his garments among