

Mark 14:1-11

Observations

O = verbs  
— = pronouns

Mark 14:1-11 (NIV)

→ What's the difference?

1 Now the Passover and the Festival of Unleavened Bread

→ What's the difference?

<sup>past</sup> were only two days away, and the chief priests and the teachers

what is the significance of this time stamp?

<sup>present prog. imperative</sup> of the law were scheming to arrest Jesus secretly and kill him.

how did they expect to kill him secretly?

intentional contrast

2 "But not during the festival," <sup>chief priests & teachers</sup> they said, "or the people may <sup>present</sup> riot."

Why would they riot?

3 While <sup>Jesus</sup> he <sup>past</sup> was in Bethany <sup>what is the significance of Bethany?</sup> reclining at the table in the home of

Who?

Simon the leper, a woman <sup>past</sup> came with an alabaster jar of very

what is alabaster?

expensive perfume, made of pure nard. <sup>particularization</sup> She <sup>what is her name?</sup> broke the jar and

<sup>past</sup> poured the perfume on <sup>Jesus'</sup> his head. 4 Some of <sup>the woman</sup> those present <sup>past</sup> were

was this just the disciples?

<sup>past perf</sup> saying indignantly to one another, <sup>dialogue</sup> "Why this <sup>WS?</sup> waste of perfume?" 5 It

<sup>past perfect prog.</sup> could have been sold for more than a year's wages and the money



- A. This passage takes place directly after Jesus' apocalyptic speech in chapter 13. He prophesies about his death and return, and he tells the disciples that no one knows the time in which this will happen. This illustrates what Jesus was teaching at the time that the chief priests were scheming to arrest him. The pivot is seen as Jesus' words portray him as a powerful Messiah, the Son of Man prophesied about in Daniel 7, but then the scene switches to Jesus reclining with a man who was previously unclean. He is not just an all-powerful God but an intimate friend.
- II. Introduction/ Preparation to the Climax
  - A. I would consider 14:12-16:8 the climax of the entire book of Mark. These are the events that the disciples, Jesus, and the chief priests have been waiting to happen (though each group had a different expectation for what it would look like). The disciples thought it would be a rebellion, Jesus knew it would be a resurrected death, and the chief priests thought it would end in the crucifixion of a blasphemer.
  - B. This passage must take place before the Passover meal can take place in 14:12-31, the betrayal of Jesus in Gethsemane in verses 32-52, his trial before the Sanhedrin (53-65) and everything else in the climax! These are the events that make everything after this possible.

Paragraph

- III. Dialogue
  - A. The pharisees to each other: "But not during..."; those rebuking the woman to each other: "Why this waste..."; Jesus to those rebuking and everyone present: "Why are you bothering..."
  - B. *What is the significance of the fact that Mark doesn't include the dialogue between Judas and the chief priests?*
  - C. *What is the significance of excluding the group's response to Jesus' teaching?*
- IV. Contrast
  - A. Scheming to kill Jesus **but** not during the festival (v. 1-2)
  - B. Implicitly found in Jesus' response to the perfume pouring vs. the group's response (v. 6)
  - C. "The poor you will always have... **but** you will not always have me" (v. 7)
    - 1. *What is the significance of the disciples caring for Jesus while he was still with them?*
- V. Intercalation
  - A. Story of the chief priests switches to the story of Jesus reclining in Simon's home (v. 3), then the two stories collide in v. 10 when Judas goes to the chief priests and their plans become a possibility.
- VI. Repetition of phrases
  - A. "She has done" (v. 6 & 9)

1. *What is the significance of Jesus repeating this phrase? Could it be that he wanted to emphasize the importance of what she did?*
- B. “Perfume” (v. 3, 4, 8)
  1. *What was the significance of perfume in that time? What did it have to do with burial? Why was it so expensive?*
- C. “Money” (v. 4 & 11)
  1. *What is the significance of the group being concerned about money and the chief priests promising Judas money?*
- D. “The poor” (v. 6 & 7)
  1. *What place did the poor have in this context? What was the responsibility of the law-abiding Jew to the poor?*

VII. Causation

- A. “She poured perfume on my body beforehand **[in order]** to prepare for my burial” (v. 8)
  1. Cause: pouring perfume
  2. Effect: preparing for burial
- B. “**Then** Judas Iscariot... went to the chief priests...” (v. 10)
  1. Cause: Jesus’ words OR the pouring of the perfume
  2. Effect: Judas going to betray Jesus
  3. *What about this event made Judas want to betray Jesus?*
- C. “Went to the chief priests **[in order]** to betray Jesus to them” (v. 10)
  1. Cause: went to the chief priests
  2. Effect: to betray Jesus
- D. “**So** he watched...” (v. 11)
  1. Cause: the chief priest promised Judas money
  2. Effect: he looked for a chance to betray Jesus

VIII. Climax?

- A. Verse 10 when Judas decides to betray Jesus: this just seems like the moment everyone has been waiting for, both the chief priests *and* Jesus. It marks a major shift in the story, and it comes after a big, climactic speech from Jesus. It also results in a shift in mood, going from rebuking to the chief priests’ delight.

IX. Tone - stern, informative

X. Key Terms - *What is the Hebrew meaning of these words? - Potential Word Studies*

- A. “Poured” (v. 3)
- B. “Waste” (v. 4)
- C. “Rebuked” (v. 5)
- D. “Gospel” (v. 9)
- E. “Betray” (v. 10)
- F. “Delighted” (v. 11)