

R.C. SPROUL

HE TAUGHT

THEM AS ONE

WHO HAD

AUTHORITY

**MARK**

MARK: AN EXPOSITIONAL COMMENTARY



“R.C. Sproul,’ someone said to me in the 1970s, ‘is the finest communicator in the Reformed world.’ Now, four decades later, his skills honed by long practice, his understanding deepened by years of prayer, meditation, and testing (as Martin Luther counseled), R.C. shares the fruit of what became perhaps his greatest love: feeding and nourishing his own congregation at St. Andrew’s from the Word of God and building them up in faith and fellowship and in Christian living and serving. Dr. Sproul’s expositional commentaries have all R.C.’s hallmarks: clarity and liveliness, humor and pathos, always expressed in application to the mind, will, and affections. R.C.’s ability to focus on ‘the big picture,’ his genius of never saying too much, leaving his hearers satisfied yet wanting more, never making the Word dull, are all present in these expositions. They are his gift to the wider church. May they nourish God’s people well and serve as models of the kind of ministry for which we continue to hunger.”

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—Dr. Joel R. Beeke  
President and professor of systematic theology and homiletics  
Puritan Reformed Theological Seminary, Grand Rapids, Michigan



# MARK

AN EXPOSITIONAL COMMENTARY



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R.C. SPROUL



LIGONIER MINISTRIES

*Mark: An Expository Commentary*

© 2011 by R.C. Sproul

Published by Ligonier Ministries  
421 Ligonier Court, Sanford, FL 32771  
Ligonier.org

Printed in China  
RR Donnelley  
0000521  
First edition, tenth printing

ISBN 978-1-64289-179-9 (Hardcover)  
ISBN 978-1-64289-180-5 (ePub)  
ISBN 978-1-64289-181-2 (Kindle)

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Cover design: Ligonier Creative  
Interior typeset: Katherine Lloyd, The DESK

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The Library of Congress has cataloged the Reformation Trust edition as follows:

Names: Sproul, R.C. (Robert Charles), 1939-2017, author.

Title: Mark : an expository commentary / R.C. Sproul.

Description: Orlando : Reformation Trust, 2019. | Originally published:

Orlando, Fla. : Reformation Trust Pub., c2011.

Identifiers: LCCN 2019000111 (print) | LCCN 2019022268 (ebook) |

ISBN 9781642891799 (hardcover)

Subjects: LCSH: Bible. Mark--Commentaries. | Bible. Mark--Sermons.

Classification: LCC BS2585.53 .S67 2019 (print) | LCC BS2585.53 (ebook) |

DDC 226.3/077--dc23

LC record available at <https://lccn.loc.gov/2019000111>

LC ebook record available at <https://lccn.loc.gov/2019022268>

*For Guy and Penny Rizzo,  
who love the Word of God*





# CONTENTS

Series Preface	xi
Preface	xiii
1. The Coming of the Christ (1:1–8)	1
2. Empowerment and Testing (1:9–13)	7
3. “Follow Me” (1:14–20)	13
4. Authority Like No Other (1:21–28)	21
5. The Heart of Jesus’ Mission (1:29–45)	27
6. Power to Heal Body and Soul (2:1–12)	33
7. Associating with “Sinners” (2:13–22)	39
8. Lord of the Sabbath (2:23–3:6)	45
9. Twelve Followers Called to Jesus (3:7–19)	51
10. Blasphemy against the Spirit (3:20–35)	57
11. The Parable of the Sower (4:1–20)	65
12. Parables of the Kingdom (4:21–34)	71
13. Stilling the Wind and Waves (4:35–41)	79
14. Stilling the Chaos of Hell (5:1–20)	87
15. Power over Disease and Death (5:21–43)	97
16. A Prophet in His Own Country (6:1–6)	105
17. A Trial Mission for the Twelve (6:7–13)	111
18. The Death of John the Baptist (6:14–29)	119
19. The Shepherd Feeds His Flock (6:30–44)	127
20. Manifesting the Glory of God (6:45–56)	133
21. God’s Law and Man’s Tradition (7:1–8)	139
22. Defilement in the Heart (7:9–23)	147
23. Crumbs for “Dogs” (7:24–30)	155
24. Healing a Deaf and Mute Man (7:31–37)	161
25. The Leaven of the Pharisees (8:1–21)	167
26. Eyes Opened (8:22–30)	173
27. The Meaning of the Messiah (8:31–9:1)	179

28. The Transfiguration (9:2–13)	189
29. Help for Unbelief (9:14–29)	195
30. The Measure of Greatness (9:30–41)	203
31. The Place of Torment (9:42–50)	209
32. Marriage and Divorce (10:1–12)	215
33. The Key to Eternal Life (10:13–22)	221
34. The God of the Possible (10:23–31)	229
35. True Greatness (10:32–45)	235
36. A Blind Man Sees (10:46–52)	243
37. Behind Jesus' Triumphal Entry (11:1–11)	249
38. The Lesson of the Fig Tree (11:12–21)	255
39. Faith amid Faithlessness (11:22–33)	261
40. The Fate of the Wicked Vinedressers (12:1–12)	267
41. A Question on Taxes (12:13–17)	273
42. A Question on the Resurrection (12:18–27)	279
43. A Question on the Commandments (12:28–34)	285
44. David's Son Is David's Lord (12:35–37)	291
45. The Scribes and the Widow (12:38–44)	297
46. The Olivet Discourse, Part 1 (13:1–8)	303
47. The Olivet Discourse, Part 2 (13:9–23)	309
48. The Olivet Discourse, Part 3 (13:24–37)	317
49. Jesus, the Passover Lamb (14:1–9)	325
50. Jesus' Last Passover Supper (14:10–26)	331
51. The Two Natures of Jesus (14:27–42)	337
52. A Kiss of Betrayal (14:43–52)	343
53. Jesus Stands Trial (14:53–72)	349
54. Jesus and Pilate (15:1–15)	355
55. Abuse, Mockery, and Torment (15:16–33)	363
56. Jesus' Death and Burial (15:34–47)	369
57. The Resurrection (16:1–8)	375
58. Jesus' Farewell (16:9–20)	381
Index of Names	389
About the Author	393

## SERIES PREFACE

When God called me into full-time Christian ministry, He called me to the academy. I was trained and ordained to a ministry of teaching, and the majority of my adult life has been devoted to preparing young men for the Christian ministry and to trying to bridge the gap between seminary and Sunday school through various means under the aegis of Ligonier Ministries.

Then, in 1997, God did something I never anticipated: He placed me in the position of preaching weekly as a leader of a congregation of His people—St. Andrew’s in Sanford, Florida. Over the past twelve years, as I have opened the Word of God on a weekly basis for these dear saints, I have come to love the task of the local minister. Though my role as a teacher continues, I am eternally grateful to God that He saw fit to place me in this new ministry, the ministry of a preacher.

Very early in my tenure with St. Andrew’s, I determined that I should adopt the ancient Christian practice of *lectio continua*, “continuous expositions,” in my preaching. This method of preaching verse-by-verse through books of the Bible (rather than choosing a new topic each week) has been attested throughout church history as the one approach that ensures believers hear the full counsel of God. Therefore, I began preaching lengthy series of messages at St. Andrew’s, eventually working my way through several biblical books in a practice that continues to the present day.

Previously, I had taught through books of the Bible in various settings, including Sunday school classes, Bible studies, and audio and video teaching series for Ligonier Ministries. But now I found myself appealing not so much to the minds of my hearers but to both their minds and their hearts. I knew that I was responsible as a preacher to clearly explain God’s Word *and* to show how we ought to live in light of it. I sought to fulfill both tasks as I ascended the St. Andrew’s pulpit each week.

What you hold in your hand, then, is a written record of my preaching labors amidst my beloved Sanford congregation. The dear saints who sit under

my preaching encouraged me to give my sermons a broader hearing. To that end, the chapters that follow were adapted from a sermon series I preached at St. Andrew's.

Please be aware that this book is part of a broader series of books containing adaptations of my St. Andrew's sermons. This book, like all the others in the series, will *not* give you the fullest possible insight into each and every verse in this biblical book. Though I sought to at least touch on each verse, I focused on the key themes and ideas that comprised the "big picture" of each passage I covered. Therefore, I urge you to use this book as an overview and introduction.

I pray that you will be as blessed in reading this material as I was in preaching it.

—R.C. Sproul  
Lake Mary, Florida  
April 2009

## PREFACE

**T**he gospel of Mark, I believe, is both overlooked and underappreciated. Tucked away between the longer and more detailed Synoptic Gospels of Matthew and Luke, and lacking the rhetorical flair of John's account, Mark is rarely cited first when preachers and theologians look to bolster their arguments from the accounts of Jesus' life and ministry. If asked, few of us could readily say what makes Mark unique among the gospel accounts.

We need to get to know this little book. Above all, it was inspired by the Holy Spirit and included in the canon of Scripture for our edification. Moreover, it was composed for an audience of Gentiles, probably in the city of Rome itself, meaning it is highly relevant for Christians who lack a Jewish background today. Also, it is valuable for its succinct quality; the book moves quickly and emphasizes things that happened to Jesus in His ministry years.

Perhaps most important, however, Mark takes pains to show that Jesus was the Christ and the Son of God in the flesh. He opens by saying, "The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God" (1:1), and everything in the book leads up to Peter's great confession, "You are the Christ" (8:29). In a day and age when the world insists Jesus was at best a great teacher, we desperately need to see and be reminded of these truths. Mark actually seems to downplay Jesus' teaching in order to focus on the power and authority with which He carried out His ministry, demonstrating again and again that He was like no other man. This is a perspective we dare not neglect.

It is my prayer that as you read this collection of thoughts on Mark, your eyes will be opened to the identity of Jesus, and your faith in Him as the Christ and the Son of God will be strengthened.





# 1

## THE COMING OF THE CHRIST

*Mark 1:1–8*



The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God. As it is written in the Prophets: “Behold, I send My messenger before Your face, who will prepare Your way before You.” “The voice of one crying in the wilderness: ‘Prepare the way of the Lord; make His paths straight.’” John came baptizing in the wilderness and preaching a baptism of repentance for the remission of sins. Then all the land of Judea, and those from Jerusalem, went out to him and were all baptized by him in the Jordan River, confessing their sins. Now John was clothed with camel’s hair and with a leather belt around his waist, and he ate locusts and wild honey. And he preached, saying, “There comes One after me who is mightier than I, whose sandal strap I am not worthy to stoop down and loose. I indeed baptized you with water, but He will baptize you with the Holy Spirit.”

**I** imagine for a moment that you are a Christian in first-century Rome. You are assembled with your congregation on the Lord’s Day, but not in a church. The persecutions of the Emperor Nero are raging, and if the authorities discover that you are a believer, you will be arrested and subjected to the death penalty. So you and your fellow believers are gathered underneath the city in the catacombs, surrounded by skeletons and cadavers.

When Nero came to power, he reigned in calmness and with some ability

for five years. However, in AD 59, he changed and began to engage in radically cruel and immoral actions. Then, in the year 64, a great fire devastated Rome. It is difficult for us to understand the extent of the destruction that took place as a result of that fire. When it broke out, it spread to seven wards of the city and raged for seven days. No sooner did it appear to be brought under control than it broke out again. Ultimately, it destroyed nearly 80 percent of the city. The devastation that Hurricane Katrina wrought on New Orleans is not worthy to be compared with the damage the fire caused in Rome.

When things like this happen, everyone looks for someone to blame. Many suspected Nero himself had set the fire. To deflect suspicion, Nero chose to blame it on Christians. Word swept through the city that the destruction had been caused by those antisocial, antireligious fanatics who bore the name of Jesus Christ. So Nero sent his military out to round up every Christian he could find. When he arrested the Christians, he clothed them in the skins of wild animals; then, in a public display of cruelty, he let feral dogs loose against them. Thinking they were assaulting wild animals, the dogs attacked the Christians garbed in skins and killed them. Other Christians Nero dipped in pitch or tar and ignited their bodies, using them to illuminate his private gardens. If that was not enough, other Christians were brought into the Colosseum and fed to the lions for entertainment.

In all probability, it was around the year 65, in the immediate aftermath of the great fire, that the first written record of the life and ministry of Jesus Christ appeared—the gospel according to Mark. It is basically a settled matter of historical investigation that the initial audience for this gospel was the Christians suffering persecution in Rome. This gospel reminded them of their salvation in Christ, taught them about the suffering that Jesus Himself experienced, and even revealed that Jesus was driven into the wilderness and was under the threat of wild beasts.

So, imagine yourself in the catacombs, worshiping with a little band of believers. On this Lord's Day, however, the pastor of your congregation comes with a new document. It is the newly written gospel of Mark. You are about to hear the Word of God in the first reading of this gospel.

### Authorship and Themes

Though he is not named in the text itself, the author of this gospel is without question John Mark, who was a companion of Paul with Barnabas early in their missionary journeys. Mark was fired by the Apostle Paul and then went on with Barnabas, as Paul went with Silas (Acts 13:5, 13; 15:36–41). Later, Mark was reconciled to Paul and became a valuable comrade to him in the later days

of Paul's apostolic ministry (2 Tim. 4:11). However, men of great importance in the second-century church, such as Papias, Eusebius, and Irenaeus, give a consistent testimony that the work on this gospel was directed largely by the Apostle Peter, for whom Mark served as a secretary. There is some doubt as to whether the gospel was written before or after Peter's death, but it is virtually certain that Peter gave his stamp of approval to the content.

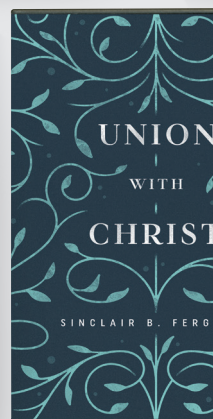
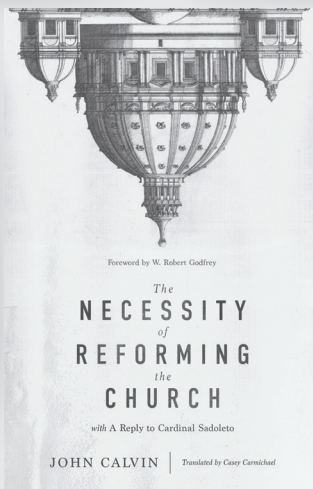
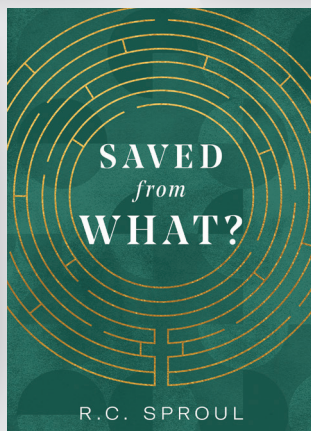
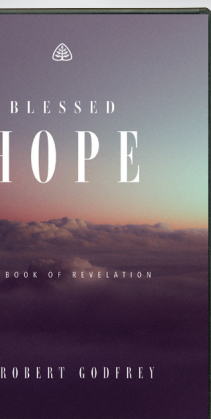
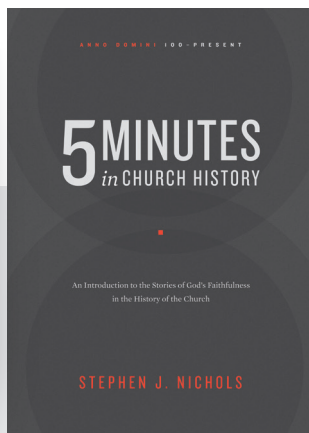
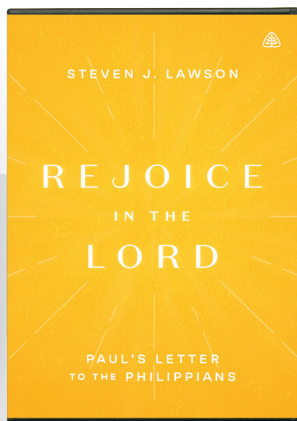
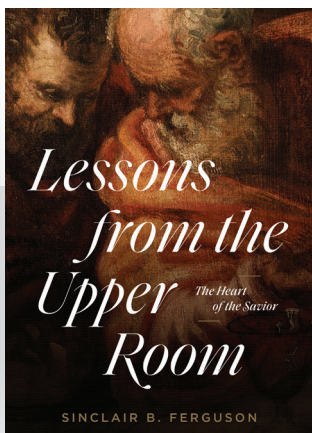
One of the most marked characteristics of Mark's gospel is its brevity, the breathtaking pace with which it moves from beginning to end. For instance, there are no details about the birth of Jesus (we find those in Matthew and Luke). Thus, the gospel of Mark is not a biography. It does not give us a chronological account about Jesus, such as we find in Matthew's gospel. Rather, it might be called a "witness document," something like a tract that someone would hand out to give a summary of the significant work of Jesus.

One of the most important Greek words in the gospel of Mark is *euthus*, which is translated "immediately" or "straightway." It is used forty-two times in Mark's gospel and only twelve times in the rest of the New Testament. My best friend in college and seminary grew up on the mission field in Ethiopia, and he later ministered to people deep in the jungle there. Their principal transportation was a powerboat that was christened *Euthus*. I asked him why they called the boat *Euthus*. He explained: "My Dad was familiar with the Greek New Testament, and he was reading the gospel of Mark one day in the Greek where it said, '*Euthus* the boat,' or, 'Straightway the boat left the shores of Galilee.' There it was, *euthus* the boat, so I named my boat *Euthus*." *Euthus* is certainly a good word to describe Mark's gospel, for he dives right into his account and moves along swiftly. It seems Mark is in a hurry to give us the major facts about Jesus and His life and ministry.

The facts Mark gives us are included to demonstrate two things: Jesus is the promised Messiah and the Son of God. Mark makes this affirmation at the beginning of his work, saying, **The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God** (v. 1). That is the thematic statement for the entire gospel.

By organizing his material as he did and writing in this style, Mark introduced a new literary genre to the ancient world, the genre that came to be known as "the gospel." We have the gospel of Mark, the gospel of Matthew, the gospel of Luke, and the gospel of John, and there are other "gospels" that are not canonical, such as the gospel of Peter. The Greek New Testament does not state the title as, for instance, "the gospel of John." It simply says, *kata Iohannan*, which means "according to John." Then we have "according to Matthew," "according to Mark," and "according to Luke." We have understood this to mean "*the gospel* according to Matthew," "*the gospel* according to Mark," and so on. The

We want to see men and women around the world connect the deep truths of the Christian faith to everyday life.



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