WAICH	
Before viewing the session, here are a few	
important things to look for in Francis's teaching. As you watch, pay attention to how he answers	
the following questions:	
How did Jesus feel about gathering with his	
disciples for Passover?	
In what way does Jesus's suffering point to the	
love of God for us?	
What is the cross about, according to Francis?	
y	
Show Session 10: Mark 14:1–15:47 (14 minutes)	
DISCUSS	
In the session, Francis pointed out that Jesus was	
looking forward to celebrating Passover with his	
disciples—his friends. As you listened to Francis tell the story of the Last Supper and the events	
in Gethsemane, what emotions surfaced in you	
toward Jesus?	
Jesus knows full well what he's going to face the	
next day. And he knows that the friends that have stuck by him through everything on this journey	
to Jerusalem are going to abandon him. And yet	
he still shows them love—promising that his	
death is for their sake.	
Think about the people in your life that you love	
more than anything. How would you respond to them if you knew, in just a few hours, that	
they would betray and abandon you? What	
would you be feeling?	
Hold that response and those feelings in your	
mind for a moment. What does it say about	

Jesus's love for us that he wants to spend time with us despite what he knows about us?	
Before we immerse ourselves in the Passion narratives, let's read Mark 14:3–9.	
How would you describe the woman's gift to Jesus?	
What were the guests at the dinner concerned with in regard to the woman?	
How did Jesus respond?	
Mark describes Simon as a leper, but he would have had to be healed since no leper would have dined with healthy people. Whether Jesus was the one who healed him or not, we can only speculate, but it's possible that this was Simon's way of thanking Jesus.	
To pour perfumed oil over a guest's head at a dinner was a sign of high respect and adoration, which is exactly what she does. But rather than recognize the display of deep love and affection for Jesus, the gathered guests criticize her.	
[Note: For further study on anointing with oil, and the deeper significance of the woman's act, see Go Deeper section 1 at the end of the session.]	
Jesus's response should stop us in our tracks. He calls the woman's action beautiful because she honored <i>him</i> . Throughout the book, Jesus's expectation for his disciples is that they join him in his mission by serving others. But here at the end, knowing there's little time he has left with his followers, he acknowledges the woman's love and devotion to him.	

What value do you find in praise and worship,	
whether in song or reading or praying? How does that practice enhance your relationship	
with God?	
Often we equate worship with singing, but it's much more than that. Worship involves	
obedience, prayer, speaking well of God, appreciating his works, and more. What is your	
favorite way to worship God?	
Read Mark 14:12–42. What are the disciples	
doing or saying? What does Jesus do? How is	
he feeling?	
The condition the condition of the condi	
The road to the crucifixion winds ever closer for Jesus. After supper he takes his friends to the	
Mount of Olives, where he tells them what is	
about to happen. They then make the short walk	
to Gethsemane, where Jesus goes off alone to pray.	
pray.	
In the session, Francis talked about the deep	
anguish that Jesus finally gives vent to in the garden. Jesus is wrestling with the road ahead of	
him. And his friends can't stay awake with him for	
even an hour. In a way, they've already begun to	
abandon him.	
Nothing on this road of discipleship is beyond	
Jesus's experience. He knows your pain. That's	
why he can completely represent us to God. That's why he can stand in our place at the cross.	
That's why he can weep with us in our own pain.	
Empathy is much more powerful than mere sympathy. How has someone comforted you	
out of an experience of their own that was	
similar to yours?	

Jesus's time in the garden helps us see how human he really is. How does his anguish there,	
anticipating his coming suffering, help you identify with him more closely? (See Hebrews	
5:7.)	
Read Mark 14:53–72.	
Read Mark 14.33-72.	
Recall how Jesus's identity as the Son of God was affirmed by the Father twice: at his baptism and at	
the Transfiguration. Jesus gradually revealed his	
identity only to his disciples, keeping that	
information close.	
The Jewish high priest asked Jesus if he was the	
Messiah (14:61–65). How did he answer, and	
how did the high priest respond?	
Peter subsequently was questioned about his	
relationship to Jesus. How did he respond?	
It is ironic that two Jews heard the Son of God	
affirm his true identity, yet the one who should	
have recognized the Messiah (the high priest) rejected him as a blasphemer and the other	
(Peter), who knew beyond a doubt who Jesus was,	
denied knowing him for fear of human	
authorities. It may be tempting to mock them, but let's turn the question to ourselves. Would you	
recognize God's Holy One? Or do you have a	
certain image in mind of what he'll look like?	
Have you ever turned your back on him in fear	
of others' opinions?	
Read Mark 15:1–15.	
Dilata a Doman governor asked lesses as	
Pilate, a Roman governor, asked Jesus an equivalent question (15:2). How does Pilate's	
response compare to the high priest's?	

How does Mark describe Barabbas?	
now does wark describe barabbas?	
Based on 15:7, what does Barabbas offer the	
people that Jesus doesn't or chose not to?	
The grounds that fallowed looks mough like the	
The crowds that followed Jesus, much like the disciples, didn't want a suffering savior—they	
wanted a conquering Christ. Barabbas the	
murderer had earned his executioner's sentence	
in an anti-Rome uprising. <i>He</i> , not Jesus, was the	
warlike champion the people wanted.	
Read Mark 15:16–32. Throughout the book of	
Mark, we've seen Jesus validate his claim to be	
the Christ. The Father himself twice confirmed	
Jesus as his beloved son. Yet, how did the Jews, the Romans, and the passersby treat the divine	
king?	
Read Mark 15:33–39. Here at the end of the story,	
the words that were so sweet in the mouth of Peter—"you are the Christ"—become a curse in	
the mouths of all who see Jesus. All, that is,	
except one. Who, in the end, understood who	
Jesus was?	
It wasn't the disciples—they'd run from Jesus's	
captors. It wasn't the Jewish people—they traded	
the Son of God for a murderer. It was a pagan	
Roman centurion—a man who represented	
everything the Jews wanted the Messiah to destroy. He got it.	
, 3	
Over and over in the sessions, Francis has been	
asking us if we <i>really</i> get it. Jesus is the Son of God. He lived and walked in the places we've seen	
in the videos. He is real. His life is real. His works	
are real.	

Who is Jesus to you? What does that mean, then, for your life?	
[Note: For further study on Jesus's final words on the cross, see Go Deeper section 2 at the end of this session.]	
LAST WORD	
This session ends on a somber note. Jesus is dead. He's been crucified. Those who were closest to him denied him. But remember Francis's words, "No matter what happens in your life, you should always be able to look to the garden, look to the cross and know that God loves you." Francis reminds us that nothing can compare to the love the Father showed us by allowing his Son to die for us.	
Do we really get this? Have our eyes really been opened to the greatness of the gospel message? How should we respond?	
GO DEEPER	
The Go Deeper section has two potential functions. It can supplement your small group discussion by providing extra discussion material. We've highlighted a place where each of the following segments could fit in the Discuss section of the study guide.	
But you can also use these sections as short devotionals to carry you through the week until your next group meeting.	
1. Background: Anointing with oil	
acryroana. Anounting with ott	
The most common oil in Israel was extracted from the olive trees around the country. Olive oil was	

so plentiful that, in addition to regular use in	
hygiene and medicine, it was used as currency,	
along with animals and precious metals. King	
Solomon even used it as partial payment to Hiram in exchange for construction expenses with the	
temple (1 Kings 5:11).	
But often, oil was used for sacred events:Some priests were anointed with a special	
God-ordained blend of spices and oil (Ex.	
30:22–25). We see Aaron and his sons	
anointed, as well as all of the holy articles	
used in the tabernacle (Ex. 30:26–32). • Similarly, kings were anointed with oil	
during their coronation or ceremonial	
calling (as with Saul in 1 Sam. 10:1; David in	
1 Sam. 16:13, 2 Sam. 2:4; 5:1–5; Jehu in 2	
Kings 9:1–6). In this sort of ceremony, oil was poured out onto the person's head.	
 Prophets, such as Elisha, were anointed in 	
the same way (1 Kings 19:16).	
The pouring out of oil over God's chosen	
representatives displayed physically what had	
already happened spiritually: that person was being set apart—designated as holy—for God's	
special service. So when the woman approached	
Jesus and sacrificed her valuable jar of nard (oil)	
by pouring it over his head, those in the room understood the significance of her action. The fact	
that Jesus accepted and approved her behavior	
also spoke volumes.	
Remember that all through the book of Mark, Jesus has been revealing his identity as the Son of	
God gradually. By now, on the cusp of his	
crucifixion, he's not hiding it anymore. He is the	
Messiah, a name derived directly from the	

Hebrew word for "anointed." As the Anointed

One, he is the savior Israel has been waiting for.

Different scholars, leaders, and citizens envisioned this Messiah in a variety of ways, but under	
Roman occupation, few were expecting a Prince	
of Peace.	
Read more from the Old Testament about the	
Messiah, also known as the Anointed One, the	
Servant: Psalm 2:2; Isaiah 52:13–53:12; Daniel	
9:25–26.	
In each passage, what do you learn about the Messiah?	
The Greek word for Messiah is Christ. Reflect on	
these mentions of the Messiah in the New	
Testament:	
Matthew 1:17–18— In what context is he	
mentioned? Why is it significant here?	
Luke 2:11— Why is this good news to the	
shepherds?	
Acts 4:25–26—Which Old Testament passage is	
quoted here? How are Peter and John applying it in their speech?	
it in their speech:	
The coming of the Messiah was the answer to	
centuries of prayer—Israelites longing for God to	
return and rescue them. We also benefit from his	
coming, since he came to redeem all humanity— not from the Romans, but from the rule of sin and	
death.	
What does Jesus's title of Messiah mean to you? In what ways do you profit from his	
coming, all these years later?	
2. Peek at the "Greek": "Eloi, Eloi, lema	
sabachthani?"	

Actually, those words were not spoken or written in Greek, but in Aramaic, the everyday language that Jesus spoke. The phrase means, "My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?" Jesus was quoting the opening line of Psalm 22.	
Other gospel writers record more of what Jesus says and does in his last moments on the cross, but Mark chose only this one phrase. He wants to lean into the true depth of suffering that Jesus endures for our sake—as the righteous payment for the sins of many.	
In the first century, the Jewish Scriptures didn't have chapter and verse numbers. If they wanted to refer to a passage—particularly a psalm—they'd quote the first few words or line. So too here. Mark recorded not just the despairing words of Jesus as he suffered the full weight of judgment for sin, but also the hints of promised vindication.	
Read through Psalm 22—all of it. As you do, consider how it might summarize the whole of the Mark's gospel.	
How does the full context of Psalm 22 color the final moments of Jesus's life? What does the poem hint at that should give us hope?	
Jesus was the suffering savior. Born to die, rejected by his closest friends and family, and murdered by the people he'd come to serve. Jesus's mission as the Christ was not to conquer, but to show compassion to a world stained by sin. In his faithful obedience to the Father, Jesus purchased salvation for many.	
So that, as the writer of Psalm 22 says, "It shall be told of the Lord to the coming generation; they	

shall come and proclaim his righteousness to a people yet unborn, that he has done it."	
You were one of those "yet unborn." Someone told you about Jesus. How did you come to	
faith in Jesus? What was that process or event like?	
How eagerly do you tell others about Jesus? Do you feel comfortable explaining to others why faith in Jesus is so crucial for them? Why or why not?	

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