Session 9: Mark 11:1–13:37	
SESSION GOALS	
Every session has a point—what each participant should walk away from the discussion knowing, feeling, and doing.	
Main Idea : The world's view of power differs drastically from Jesus's example of the king coming to sacrifice and serve.	
Head Change: To understand that Jesus's view of power flips the world's view on its head.	
Heart Change: To feel peace in the midst of persecution, knowing Jesus is with us.	
Life Change: To shape our day-to-day lives to always be prepared for Jesus's return.	
<u>OPEN</u>	
Defying expectations can be exhilarating or intimidating. Have you ever walked into a situation knowing that you were going to bring something other than what was expected? How did you feel? What was the reaction?	
This session looks at Jesus as he enters Jerusalem on his purposeful mission to the cross. The crowd has expectations, and the Pharisees are planning confrontations. The disciples are hoping for a coronation.	
READ	
Read Mark 11:1–13:37. (This is a fairly long section. If you don't have the time to read	

through all of it before watching the video, at least read Mark 11:1–33.)	
WATCH	
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:	
What were the people expecting when they welcomed Jesus into Jerusalem?	
How did Jesus confront the religious leaders when he got to Jerusalem?	
What did Jesus say was the destiny of his followers?	
Show Session 9: Mark 11:1–13:37 (9 minutes)	
DISCUSS	
Francis explained the gravity of what faced Jesus's followers after his crucifixion. In the days preceding his death, Jesus taught them to expect hardship, rejection, and persecution because of their devotion to him.	
How does Francis describe Jesus's last messages to his disciples?	
How often do you hear preaching that reflects this message of surrender and suffering as opposed to the message that God wants you to be healthy and wealthy?	
Read Mark 11:1–11.	
It's finally Jesus's time to enter Jerusalem. He rides in on a donkey to cheers of adulation from the	

crowd. They expect a conquering king. Do you think there was anything wrong with the	
people hoping for a king that would come	
deliver them? If you were there, how do you	
think you would have reacted?	
Even today, if we are honest, many of us wish that	
Jesus would return and right all that's wrong in	
the world—that he would drive out evil rulers and condemn people who cause harm and fix all the	
injustice in the world. Why do you think he's	
waiting to return?	
[Note: For further study on the significance of the	
donkey, see Go Deeper Section 1 at the end of the	
session.]	
The tension thickens as Jesus enters the city and	
goes to look in the temple. But it's late, so he	
retreats back to Bethany and returns the next morning.	
morning.	
Read Mark 11:12–26. This is a passage that seems	
hard to understand, but the fig tree stands as a metaphor for Israel and us. It looked alive but	
didn't have the fruit that Jesus expected and	
desired.	
Mark is inviting us to question ourselves. Are we	
truly following Jesus, or are we only "fair	
weather" Christians? What evidence is there of	
healthy fruit in your life?	
In Mark 11:25 Jesus brings up forgiveness, and	
the importance of forgiving others. How does forgiving others align with bearing healthy	
fruit as a follower of Jesus?	
Pead Mark 11:27_33 Who's in nower hard?	
Read Mark 11:27–33. Who's in power here? What does Jesus do to disarm them?	
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Read Mark 12:1–12. Who is this parable about?	
Why do you think Jesus decided to speak in a	
parable here?	
Most scholars believe that the "man" in the	
parable represents God, the "vineyard" is Israel,	
and the tenants ("vine-growers") are Israel's leaders. The meaning of this parable was clear to	
the religious leaders. Jesus had exposed their plot	
to kill him, but the approval of the people temporarily shielded Jesus from their wrath.	
Read Mark 12:13–17. Again, what powerful	
group challenges Jesus? How does he deal with their challenge?	
with their chancinge.	
Now read Mark 12:18–27. Who comes at Jesus?	
What does he say that nullifies their	
argument?	
Read Mark 12:28–34. Who steps up to the plate	
this time? What's the result?	
So, what does this mean for us? What's Mark	
trying to point out? For those who've begun this	
journey of discipleship, the reality is we'll face	
powerful people who want nothing to do with Jesus.	
Maybe you have already. If you haven't you	
certainly will. A boss. A family member. Maybe even a politician. The truth that Mark wants us to	
walk away with is simple: The powerful	
persecutors in our lives have no real power over	
US.	
Has there been a situation in which your	
beliefs were held against you? How did you	
react?	

In what ways did that situation impact your view of Jesus and the cost of following him? Is it still worth it? Was your faith shaken, or did it strengthen?	
Read Mark 12:38–40. Whom does he warn against? What aspect of them is he condemning?	
Now read verses 41–44. We see a living example of Jesus's teaching in the preceding verses. How does Jesus's response to the widow's miniscule offering reflect his perspective on power?	
[Note: For further study on the widow's "mite," see Go Deeper Section 2 at the end of the session.]	
In Mark 13:1–3, we witness a conversation between Jesus and his apostles that foreshadows future events regarding the destruction of the temple. Then the two pairs of brothers, James and John, Peter and Andrew, privately ask Jesus when those violent events will happen.	
Read Mark 13:3–13. You'll see that Jesus doesn't really answer his disciples' questions. Rather, he focuses on how they can remain faithful to him during their future suffering and trials.	
What are their responsibilities when facing persecution?	
What hope does he give them for those critical moments when they must defend themselves to the authorities?	
Describe a time you have needed the right words to defend your faith. What happened?	

Read Mark 13:24–37. Remember that Peter (whose story Mark is transcribing throughout this book), James, and John were with Jesus when he was transfigured. Now, Jesus promises that one day he will return in that same radiance but with an army of angels at his back. In Mark 13:32–33, Jesus challenges the disciples to live every day in light of his return.	
Most of us live in relative comfort, and our routines can lull us into a sense of stability—that everything will be the same until the day we grow old. So, here's the question: Are you ready for Jesus's return? Are you living like he could return tomorrow? If not, why?	
LAST WORD	
The path of discipleship will not be our "best life now." Jesus gave us fair warning that following him would require sacrifice, involve suffering, and change our hearts completely. Jesus wants us to shape our lives to look like his—giving of ourselves every day in sacrificial love. That takes intentional thought every minute of the day.	
We serve a servant-king. Jesus came not to lord his power over us but to serve us with every scrap of his life. He asks that we follow him and do the same, always prepared to receive him when he returns.	
So take a few minutes and think about how you'd respond if Jesus showed up on your doorstep today.	
How has following Jesus looked different than you first expected?	
What circumstances tempted you to give up on him? What helped firm up your faith	

instead?	
What does sacrificial love look like in your relationships?	
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: Why was riding a donkey significant to Jesus's entry to Jerusalem?	
Jesus instructed his disciples to find a colt that had never been ridden and bring it back to him before he entered Jerusalem (Mark 11:1–3). Matthew and Luke tell us that it was the colt of a donkey. Why a donkey, and one that had not yet been ridden?	
Animals that had never been ridden were considered suitable for sacramental purposes, as seen in Numbers 19:2 and Deuteronomy 21:3, in which they were sacrificed to atone for another's sin. In 1 Samuel 6:7, two milk cows that had never been yoked (made to work in labor) were conscripted to pull the ark of the covenant back to Israel. By choosing to ride an animal thus far set apart from common work, Jesus added an element of sacrament and sacredness to his entry to the city.	

Though we see the donkey as a lowly animal, in the Middle East it was considered a noble creature. Judges rode on donkeys (Judges 10:4, 2 Sam. 17:23) as well as royalty (2 Sam. 19:26). The donkey also denoted a king approaching in peace (whereas, a king riding a horse was declaring war).	
So Jesus, by riding into Jerusalem on a neverbefore-ridden donkey, declared himself the Messiah—a savior coming in peace, not to overcome the Romans. He dramatically reenacted the prophecy of Zechariah 9:9: "Rejoice	
greatly, O daughter of Zion! Shout aloud, O daughter of Jerusalem! Behold, your king is coming to you; righteous and having salvation is he, humble and mounted on a donkey, on a colt, the foal of a donkey."	
The people—including the disciples—failed to recognize that he was coming not as a warrior but as the Prince of Peace. Their joyful adulation, while rightly directed at their savior, anticipated the wrong kind of salvation.	
What ideas about Jesus did you have previously that you've since learned were untrue or mistaken?	
The people saw in Jesus what they were hoping for, not what he truly was. In what ways have you expected God to do things or be a certain way based on your circumstances rather than his Word?	
2. Background: What exactly was a widow's "mite"?	
Jesus observed a poor widow quietly putting her donation into the temple coffers, praising her	

"mite" over the abundance that the Pharisees ostentatiously poured in. What exactly is a mite? The word is a contraction of "minute," from the Latin <i>minutum</i> , which is the translation of the Greek word <i>lepton</i> —the very smallest copper coin. Two mites made a farthing, or one <i>kodrantes</i> (quadrant), i.e., the fourth part of a Roman <i>as</i> .	
How much might a mite be worth? Two of them together paid a farmworker's wage for about ten minutes' work. The poor widow—the Greek term specifies that she was a pauper—gave both coins. The fact that her donation consisted of two tiny coins is significant. She might have kept back one, but in spite of her extreme poverty she cast in all that she had.	
What was Jesus's judgment on the widow?	
Now, compare her story to that of Ananias and	
Sapphira, a couple in the early church who also gave to support God's ministry. Read Acts 5:1–11.	
gave to support God's ministry. Read Acts 5:1–11.	
gave to support God's ministry. Read Acts 5:1–11. What happened?	
gave to support God's ministry. Read Acts 5:1–11. What happened? Why? What was the difference between this couple	

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