

“Jesus, Man of *Action*”

Mark 1:14 - 1:35

*And they were amazed at His teaching;
for He was teaching them as one having authority,
and not as the scribes.*
Mark 1:22, NAS

The Outline

2. Initial Phase of the Galilean Ministry, 1:14 - 3:6
 - A. Entrance into Galilee, 1:14 - 1:15
 - B. The call to become fishers of men, 1:16 - 1:20
 - C. A new teaching - with authority, 1:21 - 28
 - D. The healing of Peter's mother-in-law, 1:29 - 1:31
 - E. The sick healed at evening, 1:32 - 1:34
 - F. The decision to leave Capernaum, 1:35 - 1:39
 - G. The cleansing of a leper, 1:40 - 1:45
 - H. Conflict in Galilee, 2:1 - 3:6

The Words

Repent - μετανοέω - strictly, *perceive afterwards*, with the implication of being too late to avoid consequences; to change one's way of life as the result of a complete change of thought and attitude with regard to sin and righteousness - “to repent, to change one's way, repentance.” Examples: “they went out and preached that the people should repent” Mark 6.12; “do you fail to understand that God is kind because he wants to lead you to repent?” Romans 2.4.

Believe - πιστεύω - to believe something to be true and, hence, worthy of being trusted - “to believe, to think to be true, to regard as trustworthy.” Examples: “I have been told that there are opposing groups among you, and this I believe is partly true” 1 Corinthians 11.18; “but you have not believed my message” Luke 1.20; “if anyone says to you,

Here is the Christ, ... do not believe them” Matthew 24.23; “do you believe that there is only one God?” James 2.19.

Synagogue - συναγωγή - strictly, *an assembling or bringing together*; hence, (1) as a (formal) assembly for worship - *meeting* (Acts 13.43); (2) specifically, as Jews meeting together - *congregation, synagogue* (Acts 9.2); (3) predominantly as the building where Jewish congregations meet - *synagogue, place of assembly* (Matthew 4.23). But note also its other uses in speaking of an assembled group of worshippers or members of such a group - Examples: “but a congregation of Satan” Revelation 2.9; “if a man comes into your assembly” James 2.2.

Authority - ἐξουσία - *authority, right, power*; (1) as denoting the power of decision making, esp. as the unlimited possibility of action proper to God - *authority, power* (Acts 1.7); (2) as denoting God's power displayed through the sphere of nature - *power, authority* (Revelation 9.10, 19); (3) as denoting limited authority to act, given to Satan in his sphere of dominion - *power, sphere of power, dominion* (Acts 26.18); (4) as Jesus' divinely given and unrestricted exercise of freedom to act - *power, authority* (John 10.18); (5) as authority imparted to a community to act in ordering relationships within it - *right, control, authority* (2 Corinthians 13.10); (6) as those in whom authority for ruling rests, both supernatural and human, especially in the plural - *officials, authorities, dignitaries, government* (Colossians 1.16); (7) symbolically represented through the wearing of a marriage token, as a head covering worn by a woman, - *symbol, sign of authority* (1 Corinthians 11.10).

The Key Thought

Power, Authority - Note that all who come in contact with Jesus are amazed that he not only speaks with authority, but constantly displays his power. This extends beyond the mere verbal displays in his teaching, and into the realms over which mere man has no real power, those being over disease and the spirit world. This obvious display of power and authority are the signs to Mark's Roman audience that this Jesus deserves their attention. He is more than mere man. Here is “The Holy One of God.”