

Old Testament Books	Chapter and verse	Where Mark put it in Mark	Old Testament Books (cont.)	Chapter and verse	Mark
1. Job	42:2	10:27	5. Deut (cont.)	23:25	2:24
2. Genesis	1:27	10:6		24:1	10:4
	2:24	10:7,8		25:5,6	12:19
	5:2	10:6	6. 1 Samuel	15:22	12:33
	18:14	10:27		21:1-6	2:25
3. Exodus	38:8	12:19	7. 1 Kings	10:2,10	9:13
	3:6	12:26	8. Psalms	2:7	9:7
	12:18-20	12:26		8:7	12:36
	20:10	2:24		16:10	1:24
	20:12	7:10		22:1	15:34
4. Leviticus	20:12-17	10:19		22:18	15:24
	21:17	7:10		41:9	14:18
	24:8	14:24		42:1	1:11
	2:13	9:49		42:6	14:34
	4:18-20	14:24		62:12	8:38
	13:49	1:44		110:1	14:62

  

	6:4,6	12:29		6:9,10	4:12
	18:15	9:7			8:18
12. Isaiah (cont.)	29:13	7:6,7	16. Ezekiel	12:2	8:18
	40:3	1:2,3	17. Zechariah	13:7	14:27
	42:1	9:7	18. Malachi	3:1	1:2
		1:11		4:5	9:12
	66:24	9:48			
13. Micah	7:6	13:12			
14. Jeremiah	5:21	8:18			
	7:11	11:17			
	31:31	14:24			
15. Daniel	4:9	4:32			
	7:13	14:27			
	8:10	13:24			
	9:27	13:14			
	12:1	13:19			

## Preaching Through the Bible #22 of 48: Resurrection Three.

**Introduction: Movers and Shakers of the World versus the Great Maker of History, the Biggest IN CONTEXT of all.**

Psalms 118:22-26--

**“The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the corner. This is the LORD'S doing; it is marvelous in our eyes. This is the day (notice the double meaning of the word day as this 24-hour day and as the time of the life of Jesus, pointing out all the double nature of Old Testament prophecies) which the LORD hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it. Save now, I beseech thee, send now prosperity. Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the LORD: we have blessed you out of the house of the LORD.” (Psalms 118:22-26)**

Paul's version of Psalms 118:22 in Romans 9:33--

**“As it is written, Behold, I lay in Sion a stumbling stone and rock of offence; and whosoever believeth on him shall not be ashamed.” (Romans 9:33)**

Mark's version of Psalms 118:22-26, really Jesus' version as Mark chose in writing to quote--

**“And have ye not read this scripture; The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner: This was the Lords doing (Lord here is really LORD for God the Father), and it is marvelous in our eyes?...And they that went before (the “they” is the multitude of people in Jerusalem during Jesus' triumphant entry), and they that followed, cried (from Psalms and from the words of Psalms), saying, Hosanna; Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord...” (Mark 12:10,11; then Mark 11:9)**

Here you see the “movers and shakers” at work versus the Great Maker of History. The builders of history rejected the very stone that the Great Maker of History chose to be the very head of the corner. How the tastes of the history builders differed from the taste of the Great Maker; and indeed, to this day how different are the decisions of the “movers and shakers” as compared to the Great Maker of History. Pharaoh also was a mover and shaker, but the Great Maker had to remind him that he was placed in that position for the purpose of God, that purpose being to make God’s reputation and power known throughout the world.

### **5-7: Old Testament Quotes in Mark**

We could read through Mark twice, once to see the unique testimony of the Apostle James to Jesus; and a second time to record all the hard quotations from the Old Testament in Mark which would be effectively a reconstruction of the two parchments that the Apostle Paul left John Mark to use in writing a Life and Teachings Brief on Jesus--“Take Mark, and bring him with thee; for he is profitable to me for the ministry” (II Tim. 4:11) However, since Robertson in his HARMONY has already done such an effective job for us, we need not repeat this Bible research. Robertson's list for Old Testament quotations is shown in Table 1-1 on the next page.

<b>Old Testament Books</b>	<b>Chapter and verse</b>	<b>Where Mark put it in Mark</b>	<b>Old Testament Books (cont.)</b>	<b>Chapter and verse</b>	<b>Mark</b>
1. Job	42:2	10:27	5. Deut (cont.)	23:25	2:24
2. Genesis	1:27	10:6		24:1	10:4
	2:24	10:7,8		25:5,6	12:19
	5:2	10:6	6. I Samuel	15:22	12:33
	18:14	10:27		21:1-6	2:25

	38:8	12:19	7. I Kings	10:2,10	9:13
3. Exodus	3:6	12:26	8. Psalms	2:7	9:7
	12:18-20	12:26		8:7	12:36
	20:10	2:24		16:10	1:24
	20:12	7:10		22:1	15:34
	20:12-17	10:19		22:18	15:24
	21:17	7:10		41:9	14:18
	24:8	14:24		42:1	1:11
4. Leviticus	2:13	9:49		42:6	14:34
	4:18-20	14:24		62:12	8:38
	13:49	1:44		110:1	14:62
	14:2-32	1:44			12:36
	18:16	6:18		18:22f	12:10,11
	20:9	7:10		18:26	11:9
	20:21	6:10	9. Ecclesiastes	12:2	13:24
	24:9	2:25	10. Proverbs	24:12	8:38
	24:16	14:64	11. Joel	3:13	4:29
5. Deuteronomy	5:14	2:24		4:16	13:24
	5:16	7:10	12. Isaiah	5:1f	12:2
	5:16-21	10:19		5:17	11:17
	6:4,6	12:29		6:9,10	4:12
	18:15	9:7			8:18

12. Isaiah (cont.)	29:13	7:6,7	16. Ezekiel	12:2	8:18
	40:3	1:2,3	17. Zechariah	13:7	14:27
	42:1	9:7	18. Malachi	3:1	1:2
		1:11		4:5	9:12
	66:24	9:48			
13. Micah	7:6	13:12			
14. Jeremiah	5:21	8:18			
	7:11	11:17			
	31:31	14:24			
15. Daniel	4:9	4:32			
	7:13	14:27			
	8:10	13:24			
	9:27	13:14			
	12:1	13:19			

Look at this thoroughness of quotations from the Old Testament in the shortest of the four Gospels, in the book of Mark of only 16 chapters; and you can begin to appreciate why John expressed for all the New Testament writers at the home of Philemon--

**“And there are also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written everyone, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written. Amen.” (John 21:25)**

A Few Observations from the Table:

1. To make a short Life and Teachings of Jesus as Mark did in his Gospel of Mark takes more work, not less.
2. Mark was partly able to do this because of all the research and information available to him as he wrote.

3. The probability is that John Mark, Dr. Luke, and the Apostle John wrote simultaneously there at the home of Philemon; at least that the Apostle John was there to help them before he was exiled on the isle of Patmos (Philemon 2,24).

### **The Testimony of James to Jesus**

After Paul's experience on the road to Damascus and his time in Arabia, while back at Jerusalem, the Apostle James would have told to Paul his personal testimony to the Life and Teachings of Jesus which Paul would have recorded on one parchment for John Mark during the seven silent years at Tarsus. It is this first parchment for Mark that would have formed the outline for the writing of the Gospel of Mark. The second parchment would be like the Old Testament column for quotes except the probability is that the second parchment would contain the Old Testament words themselves in the sequence of from Genesis to Malachi. We will try to briefly reconstruct both parchments in the most probably pattern that John Mark received them.

**TABLE 1. Paul's Old Testament Quotes Parchment for John Mark**

<b>Mark</b>	<b>Old Testament</b>	<b>Mark (cont.)</b>	<b>OT continued</b>
1:2,3	Malachi 3:1; Isaiah 40:3	11:17	Isa 5:17; Jer 7:11
1:11	Psalms 2:7 Isaiah 42:1	12:2	Isaiah 5:1f
1:24	Psalms 16:10	12:10,1	Psalms 118:22f
1:44	Leviticus 13:49;1 4:2-32	12:19	Gen 38:8; Deut 25:5,6
2:24,5	Exodus 20:10; Deut 5:14; 23:25; Lev 24:9; I Samuel 21:1-6	12:26	Exodus 3:6
4:12	Isaiah 6:9,10	12:29	Deuteronomy 6:4,6
4:29	Joel 3:13	12:31	Leviticus 19:18
4:32	Daniel 4:9	12:33	I Samuel 15:22
6:18	Leviticus 18:16;20:21	12:36	Psalms 8:7; 110:1
7:6,7	Isaiah 29:13	13:12	Micah 7:6

7:10	Exodus 20:12;21:17; Lev 20:9; Deut 5:16	13:14	Daniel 9:27
8:18	Isa 6:9,10; Jer 5:21; Ezekiel 12:2	13:19	Daniel 12:1
8:38	Psa 62:12; Prov 24:12	13:24	Dan 8:10; Ecc 12:2; Joel 4:16
9:7	Duet 18:15; Isa 42:1; Psalms 2:7	13:26	Daniel 7:13
9:12,3	Mal 4:5; I Kings 10:2,10	14:12	Exodus 12:18-20
9:48,9	Isa 66:24; Lev 2:13	14:18	Psalms 41:9
10:4	Deuteronomy 24:1	14:24,7	Ex 24:8; Lev 4:18-20; Jer 31:31; Zech. 13:7
10:6	Genesis 1:27;5:2	14:34	Psalms 42:6
10:7,8	Genesis 2:24	14:62	Psa 110:1; Dan 7:13
10:19	Exodus 20:12-17; Deuteronomy 5:16-21	14:64	Leviticus 24:16
10:27	Gen 18:14; Job 42:2	15:24	Psalms 22:18
11:9	Psalms 118:26	15:34	Psalms 22:1

### **5-8: An Outline for John Mark from the Apostle James by way of Paul.**

First, Paul's parchment for John Mark that outlined the testimony of James to Jesus-- {If we look in a complete Concordance like YOUNG'S, we find indeed that while the word "James" is found only 10 times in Matthew, Luke, John, and Acts, it is found 9 times alone in the book of Mark; and those nine times will form the outline for the book of Mark.}

- I. Mark 1:19, Jesus calls James and John from fishing to follow Him.
- II. Mark 1:29, James was with John when they went into the house of Peter and Andrew where Jesus healed the mother-in-law of Simon Peter.
- III. Mark 3:17, James is among the ordained twelve for special instructions from Jesus and to go forth to preach.
- IV. Mark 5:37, only James, Peter, and John were allowed to go with Jesus to the house of Jairus, the ruler of the synagogue, where Jesus raised Jairus' daughter from the dead.
- V. Mark 9:2, the same three only were taken by Jesus up into the mount of transfiguration where God Himself spoke His Conscience and testimony to Jesus, saying, "This is my beloved Son; hear him." (9:7).
- VI. Mark 10:35, James and John ask Jesus to sit on His right and left hand in God's kingdom.
- VII. Mark 10:41, the other ten Apostles were much displeased with James and John when they heard of this request.
- VIII. Mark 13:3, James with John, Peter, and Andrew ask Jesus privately on the times of eschatological events.  
**"Tell us, when shall these things be? and what shall be the sign when all these things shall be fulfilled?" (Mark 13:4)**
- IX. Mark 14:33, In Gethsemane just before the arrest and crucifixion, Jesus takes only James with Peter and John apart to pray.

Of course, this outline which Paul left John Mark on a parchment would not have the chapter and verse numbers, only the main points. The chapters and verses were not even in the original manuscript which John Mark wrote but were inserted by the later translators. Now, for the second parchment from Paul that John Mark would have as he sat down there at the home of Philemon in Galatia to write the Gospel of Mark, the one on which Paul had carefully recorded Old Testament quotations for the writing of a Gospel other than the similar parchments Paul left for Dr. Luke. It would be similar to Table 1-1 but sequenced according to the order of writing of the Old Testament. This is shown on the next page in Table 1-2.

Just think of what you are looking at as you view Table 1-2. One young Southern Baptist minister's complaint was that during his education at Golden Gate Baptist Seminary that all the professors talked about was concerning a missing manuscript X which was the basis of Paul's Bible research and development for the writing of his own

14 letters, and as a basis for John Mark and Dr. Luke to continue his work after he was gone. Well, that information is in the Bible, already; for we can reconstruct as shown in Table 1-2 what was on one of those parchments that Paul left for John Mark!

### **Paul on the Old Testament**

Paul certainly left for Mark on the Old Testament a thorough parchment since all but 17 of the 39 Old Testament books are included on that one parchment, and remember while we have used the chapter and verse references, Paul no doubt during those seven silent years at Tarsus copied the complete Old Testament verses on the parchment as shown in the Appendix.

You see once again Paul's preference for Psalms and Isaiah as noted in an earlier chapter with quotes from Hebrews and Romans. At this point we might make a comparison between the quotations of Psalms and Isaiah in Hebrews and Romans as compared to Mark.

However, in order to make a good comparison these should be put side by side as you will see done on the next two pages in Table 1-3 for Psalms and 1-4 for Isaiah. Or when Paul and Mark are interleaved as a pattern about the chapters of Psalms and Isaiah as shown in Tables 1-5 and 1-6.

#### **5-9: Where the Gospels Overlap.**

From Table 1-5 on Psalms in Mark and Paul, it is obvious where the earlier Gospel of Paul in Hebrews and Romans overlaps with the Gospel story of Jesus as written by John Mark, at Psalms 110:1 and Psalms 2:7!

1. Psalms 2:7 (Heb. 1:5;2:6;5:5 and Mark 9:7).

**“I will declare the decree: the LORD hath said unto me, Thou art my Son; this day have I begotten thee.” (Psalms 2:7)**

**“For unto which of the angels said he at any time, Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten thee? And again, I will be to him a Father, and he shall be to me a Son?” (Hebrews 1:5; Psalms 2:7 and II Samuel 7:14)**

Here the Great Maker of History in His most history making decision is setting the eternal course of history by declaring that Jesus is Son.

**“So also, Christ glorified not himself to be made a high priest; but he that said unto him, Thou art my Son, to day have I begotten thee. As he saith also in another place, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek.” (Hebrews 5:5; Psalms 2:7 and Psalms 110:4)**

**TABLE 2. Psalms, Mark, and Paul Harmonized.**

---

<b>Psalms</b>		<b>Mark</b>	<b>Paul (Rom./Heb.)</b>
2:7	9:7		Hebrews 1:5;
			Hebrews 5:5
8:4-6			Hebrews 2:6
12:36	8:7		
14:1-3			Romans 3:10
16:20	1:24		
18:49			Romans 15:9

**NOTE:** After both Mark and Paul begin the quotations from Psalms with Psalms 2:7 then the interweaving pattern starts: First Paul leads with Psalms 8 in Hebrews then Mark follows with Psalms 12 in Mark, then Paul with Psalms 14 in Romans and Mark comes back with Psalms 16 in Mark, followed then by Paul in Romans with Psalms 18. Don't try to tell me that both Dr. Luke and John Mark were not working from the parchments of Paul in the writing of their books, nor that Paul was not under the call of Christ to be the Chief Editor of the New Testament! What Paul was not able to get into in his own epistles and from his parchments recorded at Tarsus, you can see that he left for John Mark to fill in the gaps! You can see above the interweaving pattern: first Mark and Paul quote Psalms 2:7, then Paul uses the next quote in Hebrews 2:6, followed by Mark using 12:36, then Paul in Romans 3:10, then Mark in Mark 1:24, and back to Paul in Romans 15:9. The alternation is obvious

**TABLE 3.**


---

<b>Psalms</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>Paul (Rom/Heb)</b>
22:1	5:34	
22:18	15:24	
22:22		Hebrews 2:12
32:2		Romans 4:6
40:6-8		
		Hebrews 10:5
41:9	14:18	
42:1	1:11	
42:6	14:34	
45:6,7		
		Hebrews 1:8
62:12	8:38	

**NOTE:** Then Mark quotes two, Paul comes back with three; and Mark responds with three, then both of them quote one.

**TABLE 4.**


---

<b>Psalms</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>Paul (Rom/Heb)</b>
69:9		

69:22	Romans 15:3
95:7,8	Romans 11:9
95:7-11	Hebrews 3:15; 4:7
	Hebrews 3:7

**NOTE: John Mark let's the teacher have the say, and how will he respond in Mark?**

**TABLE 5.**

---

<b>Psalms</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>Paul (Rom/Heb)</b>
102:25-32		Hebrews 1:10
104:4		Hebrews 1:7
104:8,9		Hebrews 1:8
110:1	12:36 ;14:62	Hebrews 1:13

**NOTE: By the second time quoting from the same chapter and verse in Psalms.**

**TABLE 6.**

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<b>Psalms</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>Paul</b>
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**(Heb./Rom)**

110:4

Hebrews 5:6;7:21

117:1

Romans 15:11

**NOTE:** Then Mark concludes on Psalms, placing an Appendix on the work of the Chief Editor from Paul's parchment. That Appendix comes to a peak on Psalms 118:22-26.

**TABLE 7.**

---

<b>Psalms</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>Paul (Rom/Heb)</b>
118:22		Romans 9:33
118:22f	12:10,11	
118:26	11:9	

Psalms 118:22-26--

**“The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the corner. This is the LORD'S doing; it is marvelous in our eyes. This is the day (notice the double meaning of the word day as this 24-hour day and as the time of the life of Jesus, pointing out all the double nature of Old Testament prophecies) which the LORD hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it. Save now, I beseech thee, send now prosperity. Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the LORD: we have blessed you out of the house of the LORD.” (Psalms 118:22-26)**

Paul's version of Psalms 118:22 in Romans 9:33--

**“As it is written, Behold, I lay in Sion a stumbling stone and rock of offence; and whosoever believeth on him shall not be ashamed.” (Romans 9:33)**

Mark's version of Psalms 118:22-26, really Jesus' version as Mark chose in writing to quote--

**“And have ye not read this scripture; The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner: This was the Lords doing (Lord here is really LORD for God the Father), and it is marvelous in our eyes?...And they that went before (the “they” is the multitude of people in Jerusalem during Jesus' triumphant entry), and they that followed, cried (from Psalms and from the words of Psalms), saying, Hosanna; Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord...” (Mark 12:10,11; then Mark 11:9)**

Here you see the “movers and shakers” at work versus the Great Maker of History. The builders of history rejected the very stone that the Great Maker of History chose to be the very head of the corner. How the tastes of the history builders differed from the taste of the Great Maker; and indeed, to this day how different are the decisions of the “movers and shakers” as compared to the Great Maker of History. Pharaoh also was a mover and shaker, but the Great Maker had to remind him that he was placed in that position for the purpose of God, that purpose being to make God's reputation and power known throughout the world.

### **Where the Gospels Overlap continued**

**“And there was a cloud that overshadowed them: and a voice came out of the cloud, saying, This is my beloved Son: hear him.” (Mark 9:7)**

2. Psalms 110:1 (Heb. 1:13 and Mark 12:36; 14:62).

**“The LORD said unto my Lord, Sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool.” (Psalms 110:1)**

This is perhaps the best single statement of the Will of God on the esteem of Jesus!

**“But to which of the angels said he at any time, Sit on my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool?” (Hebrews 1:13)**

**“And Jesus answered and said, while he taught in the temple, how say the scribes that Christ is the son of David? For David himself said by the Holy (Spirit), The LORD said to my Lord, sit thou on my right hand, till I make thine enemies thy footstool.” (Mark 12:35,36)**

### **Back to Basics and Basicity**

All this is based on the internal evidence in the Bible itself! This illustrates the difference

in the study ABOUT the Bible which so many of our professionals in religion do, and the study of the Bible itself; and the difference in the talking ABOUT the Bible which the fundamentalists do so much of as contrasted to “basicity” which talk the Bible itself! Also, again the statement should be made that before we try to understand or teach and preach fundamentals, we need the Basics of the Bible! Enough of the Bible itself will both adjust our content and methods!

Conclusion: Exegesis of [I Corinthians 15:1-58.](#)

If believers have no resurrection of the bodies like Christ, then the Resurrection of Christ is no longer the basis of faith in Christ.

(1). Part of the Gospel itself of the Bible and early and present preaching of the Bible and the Gospel is that “He arose again the third day according to the Scriptures”. (15:4)

(2). “Fallen asleep” is a favorite word of the Bible for death.

(3). How can any in Christianity claim there is no resurrection of the dead, since Christ is risen! (15:12)

(4). All of Christian faith depends on a resurrection from the dead. (15:14-17)

(5). If Christ is not risen, then you are still in your sins in the sight of God. (15:17)

(6). If Christ is not risen, then you can say good-bye to loved ones and forefathers who have fallen asleep as they have eternally perished.

(7). Yes, it is miserable in this life without the hope, that is reasonable expectation based on the promises of the Bible, of the resurrection (15:19).

(8). How strange that one recognized as the Son of God, the Lord Jesus Christ, even though God should be thought perishable!

5. They all go together: (1) suffering for Christ in the name and for the sake of Christ, (2) knowing Christ, and (3) “knowing the power of His resurrection.”