Mark 8:1-26, The Trip Against the Pharisees 10-12, Outbound and Destination August 11, 1996 H. Van Dyke Parunak

Overview

- 1. Another five-part trip, after the usual pattern. This time, the disciples are along again, and there is special teaching for them in the boat.
- 2. The event at the destination is unusual. We find not the usual outsiders, but the Pharisees, asking a sign!

A. 10, Outbound trip: Uneventful

- 1. Once again, the disciples travel with him.
- 2. Dalmanutha: location unknown, possibly on the western shore of the lake.

B. 11-12, At the destination: debate with Pharisees

- 1. 11, Their question
 - a) They "came forth." A deliberate change of location by them. They weren't just there when he walked up, nor were they a constant part of the crowd that followed him, but they made their appearance specifically for this conversation.
 - b) Three successively refined descriptions of their question. All three verbs appear for the first time in Mark in ch. 1, and those uses set the tone here.
 - 1) "Question." Could be an honest expression of wonder, as by the people in the synagogue in 1:27. We need further information.
 - 2) "Seek" a sign.
 - a> Their specific query has to do with his miracles. Cf. 1:37, where the multitudes were seeking the Lord because of his wonders. A less healthy attitude, reflecting as it does a concentration on the secondary aspects of his work, rather than on his teaching.
 - b> They may have learned that when he sails away with his disciples, some miracle usually ensues. So they have followed him to see if they can witness the next one.
 - c> In particular, they want not just a miracle, but "a sign," something that will support his messianic claims. But the healings should already have satisfied this need, based on Isa. 35.
 - 3) "Tempting him."

- a> Verb only 4x in Mark. First time is by Satan (1:13); this is the first of the last three, all of which are by the Pharisees (8:11; 10:2; 12:15).
- b> The use of the verb of them by Mark associates them squarely with Satan; its introduction at this point shows the intensification of their opposition. Previously they have criticized him (2:6,7, palsied man; 2:16, eat with publicans; 3:2, man with withered hand) or his disciples (2:18, fasting; 24, picking grain on Sabbath; 7:2, eating with unwashed hands); on issues that arise naturally; now they begin to set traps.
- c> Gives the underlying motive behind their request for a sign.
 - 1> Not because they are devoted to his teaching and have a physical need (as at the first part of the chapter, feeding the 4000),
 - 2> nor because they are just curious and want to see a show (as when the multitudes repeatedly crowd about him),
 - 3> nor even because they honestly think he might be the Messiah and want to confirm it,
 - 4> but in order to set up a situation in which they can trap him.

2. 12, His Response

- a) "Sighed deeply." cf.7:34; this is a compound form. His encounter with them pained him as did his struggle with evil in the form of sickness.
- b) The "generation": Three other times in Mark
 - 1) Its character: adulterous, sinful (8:38), faithless (9:19)
 - 2) Its timing (13:30): until the Lord's return.
 - 3) Not a conventional generation of 20 or 40 years, but those who inhabit this present age (aiwn, cf. 10:30; Luke 16:8 explicitly relates aiwn and genea. Gal. 1:4 denotes this present aiwn as evil.)
 - 4) In Mark and Luke this word functions much as *kosmos* does in John, for an evil system opposed to God. 1 Cor 1:20 links *aiwn* with *kosmos*.
 - 5) In 13:30, watch out for date setting based on how long a generation is! Hal Lindsey's error in *LGPE*
- c) The refusal. The Lord will not cast his pearls before swine, Matt 7:6. Cf. Acts 13:46. Not every question deserves an answer. The Lord does not respond when people are trying to trap him; instead, he calls attention to their hypocrisy. "The real intent of your question is not to get an answer, but to attack me; therefore it is appropriate for me to unveil your hypocrisy in pretending to seek instruction."