

Mary, Martha, and Lazarus

Chapter 12

Outline – Mary, Martha, and Lazarus

- I. Introduction
- II. A Meal With Jesus (Luke 10:38-42)
- III. A Brother's Death (John 11:17-27)
- IV. A Brother Raised (John 11:38-44)
- V. Another Meal With Jesus
(John 12:1-8)
- VI. Conclusion

Mary, Martha, and Lazarus

- Mary & Martha: Luke 10, John 11,12
- Lazarus: John 11
- Bethany: ~2 miles from Jerusalem
- John 11:5: Jesus loved them
 - Eros
 - Philostorgos (Storge)
 - Philia
 - Agape

	Martha	Mary	Lazarus
Traits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active life; • Ready to serve; • Rational, practical faith; • Focused more on present duties than on Christ in her house; • Faith in the promise but mixed in the agitation of everyday life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contemplative life; • Appears at Jesus's feet 3x (Lk 10:39, Jn 11:32-35, 12:3); • immotive faith, unafraid to pour itself out in tears; • wholehearted devotion; • deep worship and intimacy; • Devotion in tears, perfume 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised from dead; • living testimony of Christ's power over death
Personality	<p>Rational: Theological confession regarding resurrection (Jn 11:24; trust through reason</p>	<p>Emotional: No arguments, falls at master's feet (Jn 11:32); intensity of the heart, moved Christ to tears</p>	<p>Testimonial: Miracle that becomes a message</p>
Jesus's response	With reason (Jn 11:25)	With tears (Jn 11:35)	Raised from dead

Conclusion

- Discipleship is not one dimensional:
 - Service (Martha),
 - Worship (Mary),
 - Testimony (Lazarus);
 - All Traits of the Christian life
- Why Lazarus?
 - John 11:4, 14

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- Mary & Martha: Luke 10, John 11,12
- Lazarus: John 11, 12 (Luke 16 – Rich man and Lazarus)
- Bethany: ~2 miles from Jerusalem
 - House of Dates (Chap 7), that is “date palms”
 - Also “House of poor” or “house of misery”
- John 11:5: Jesus loved them
 - “love”
 - Greek terms
 - Eros
 - Meaning: Natural affection, familial love (parent-child, siblings).
 - Biblical Use: Not directly in the New Testament, but its absence is noted (Romans 1:31; 2 Timothy 3:3).
 - Philostorgos (Storge)
 - the mutual love of parents and children and wives and husbands
 - Meaning: Natural affection, familial love (parent-child, siblings).
 - Biblical Use: Not directly in the New Testament, but its absence is noted (opposite Romans 1:31; 2 Timothy 3:3).
 - Philia:
 - love of brothers or sisters, brotherly love
 - in the NT the love which Christians cherish for each other as brethren
 - Meaning: Deep, loyal friendship, brotherly love, camaraderie, emotional attachment.
 - Biblical Use: "Brotherly love" (Hebrews 13:1), exemplified by David and Jonathan (1 Samuel 18:1).
 - Agape: to welcome, to entertain, to be fond of, to love dearly
 - Meaning: Selfless, unconditional, sacrificial, divine love; a choice to seek the good of others.
 - Biblical Use: God's love for humanity (John 3:16) and the love commanded for believers (1 Corinthians 13).
 - Intimate friendships, bonds of affection
 - Jesus rested, shared meals
- Luke 10:38-42:
 - Martha: active life; serving, human zeal not balanced with faith can turn to worry; rational, practical faith; focused more on present duties than on Christ in her house; faith in the promise but mixed in the agitation of everyday life
 - Rational: Theological confession (John 11:24) regarding resurrection; trust through reason
 - Jesus's response: John 11:25, reason
 - Martha ready to serve, active life, works, practical dedication
 - Surrender of service
 - Service

- Mary: contemplative life; always appears at Jesus's feet (Luke 10:39, John 11:32-35, 12:3); immotive faith, unafraid to pour itself out in tears, abandon themselves in wholehearted devotion
 - Emotion: No arguments, falls at master's feet (John 11:32); intensity of the heart, moved Christ to tears
 - Jesus's response: John 11:35, tears
 - Mary contemplative life, deep worship and intimacy
 - Devotion in tears, perfume
 - Worship
- Lazarus
 - Raised from dead, living testimony of Christ's power over death
 - Miracle that becomes a message
 - Testimony
- Why Lazarus?
 - John 11:4: 4 When Jesus heard that, He said, "This sickness is not unto death, but for the glory of God, that the Son of God may be glorified through it."
 - John 11:14-15: 14 Then Jesus said to them plainly, "Lazarus is dead. 15 And I am glad for your sakes that I was not there, that you may believe. Nevertheless let us go to him."
- John 11: resurrection of Lazarus "a friend of Jesus"
 - Many believed John 11:45
 - John 12:9-12, plot to kill him because many believed
- Bethany: house of poor, or house of dates
- Jews sought to kill Jesus following this event (John 11:53)
 - Jesus went to Ephraim (John 11:54)
 - Came back to Bethany six days before Passover (John 12:1)
 - Used Bethany as "base" back and forth from Jerusalem
 -
 - Sunday (Palm Sunday): Traveled from Bethany to Jerusalem on a donkey (Triumphal Entry) (Mt 21:1-11, Mk 11:1-11, Lk 19:28-40, Jn 12:12-19)
 - Monday: Returned to Jerusalem, cleansed the Temple (driving out money changers), and taught.
 - Tuesday: Continued teaching at the Temple, confronted religious leaders, and delivered prophecies about the future.
 - Wednesday: Anointed at Bethany; leaders plotted betrayal; Jesus warned disciples of his impending crucifixion; Judas agreed to betray Him.
 - Thursday (Maundy Thursday): Celebrated the Last Supper (Passover meal), instituted the Lord's Supper (Sacrament), washed disciples' feet, prayed in Gethsemane, and was arrested.
 - Friday (Good Friday): Faced multiple trials (Sanhedrin, Pilate, Herod), was condemned, crucified at Calvary, died, and was buried.
 - Saturday: Remained in the tomb.
 - Sunday (Easter): Rose from the dead.
- Conclusion:
 - Discipleship not one dimensional: Service, Worship, Testimony; mirror of Christian life