

Bible Study Paradoxical Teaching

Mark Chapter 10: 1-12

A paradox is a statement that seems to contradict itself, and yet expresses a valid truth or principle. An example of a paradox is “When I am weak, then I am strong.” In Mark 10 Jesus uses five (5) paradoxes to teach biblical truths.

1. Two shall be one. (1-12)
2. Adults shall be children. (13-16)
3. The first shall be last. (17-31)
4. Servants shall be rulers. (32-45)
5. The poor shall be rich. (46-52)

Objectives:

- To understand marriage and divorce.
 - To understand the purpose and perils of riches.
 - To understand the benefits of serving Christ.
 - To understand the miracle of blind Bartimaeus.
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Questions and Answers

(Marriage and Divorce)

- A. Why did the Pharisees ask Jesus about divorce? (2)
- B. Why did Jesus refer the Pharisees to Moses? (3), (Matt. 19:7)
- C. What instructions did Moses give concerning divorce? (4), (Matt. 19:8)
- D. What is the purpose of a bill of divorcement? (4), (Deut. 24:1-4)
- E. Is divorce God’s original plan, and what does the hardness of our hearts mean? (5)
- F. Describe God’s plan for marriage. (6-9)
 - **Illustration-**
 - **Procreation-**
 - **Self-realization-**
- G. What is a covenant and explain how marriage is a covenant.
- H. The five (5) characteristics of covenants:
 - I. **Covenants are established by God.**
 - II. **Covenants operate under a chain of command.**
 - III. **Covenants have rules.**
 - IV. **Covenants have sanctions.**
 - V. **Covenants have consequences.**
- I. Did the disciples understand marriage or divorce? (10), (Matt. 19:10)
- J. Is adultery a cause for divorce?
- K. If a person is divorced and marries another person, are they committing adultery? (11)
- L. What are the conditions for a biblical divorce? (11-12), (Rom. 7:1-4)
- M. Define spiritual death. (Genesis 3: 4, 22-24), (1st Cor. 5):