

# Lesson 12 | February 21, 2021

## Jesus Stands Trial

**Study Text:** Mark 14:43 through 15:15

**Central Truth:** Jesus displayed humility in the darkest hours of His life.

**Key Verse: Mark 14:60–61**

The high priest stood up in the midst, and asked Jesus, saying, Answerest thou nothing? what is it which these witness against thee? But he held his peace, and answered nothing (KJV).

The high priest stood up before them and asked Jesus, “Are you not going to answer? What is this testimony that these men are bringing against you?” But Jesus remained silent (NIV).

### Learning Objectives

- Lead students in recounting the events of Jesus’ trial.
- Help students recognize how Jesus submitted to the plan for our salvation, even when it meant enduring false accusations and an unjust trial.
- Challenge students to examine their own willingness to serve God regardless of the cost, and submit to God in a deeper way.

## Introducing the Lesson

**Say:** Since its founding in 1992, a nonprofit organization called the Innocence Project has been responsible for exonerating hundreds of people through DNA testing. Most of these people had been tried and sentenced by mistake, because they had been falsely accused. Jesus was tried and convicted without due process, on the basis of false accusations. His own people wanted Him to be convicted and “handed him over to be killed” (Acts 3:13).

### Opening Activity—No Justice

Write on the board “Unjustly accused. Unfairly tried.” Ask, “*What feelings do these words stir up in you, especially as you consider the possibility that they could happen to you?*” **Most people would do all they could to avoid such treatment, and to fight back when finding themselves in this situation.**

**Say:** **Betrayed by one of His disciples, deserted by the rest, and tried before the Roman government, Jesus faced rejection beyond anything we can imagine. Yet, His attitude and behavior in the darkest hours of His life serve as our best example when we face harsh treatment from others.** (Share your highlights from the following text.)

Since Jesus did nothing but good, it may seem surprising that He was arrested and put to death. **However, Jesus was not surprised by these events. He knew the sinfulness of human hearts. He also knew that the Father's plan required His death and resurrection.** As we study Mark 14, we are reminded that the events of our own lives do not surprise God either; we can trust Him to help us respond in His love when confronted by the challenges we face.

## **Part 1—Betrayed and Arrested**

### **Betrayed With a Kiss**

Mark 14:43–47

**[Mar 14:43-47 KJV] 43 And immediately, while he yet spake, cometh Judas, one of the twelve, and with him a great multitude with swords and staves, from the chief priests and the scribes and the elders. 44 And he that betrayed him had given them a token, saying, Whomsoever I shall kiss, that same is he; take him, and lead [him] away safely. 45 And as soon as he was come, he goeth straightway to him, and saith, Master, master; and kissed him. 46 And they laid their hands on him, and took him. 47 And one of them that stood by drew a sword, and smote a servant of the high priest, and cut off his ear.**

**Say:** Many of us may have felt betrayed, but such experiences pale in comparison to the utter betrayal Jesus endured. **For more than three years, Judas had followed Jesus, listened to His teachings, and witnessed His miracles. Now he betrayed Jesus with a kiss, as part of a seemingly respectful greeting.** (Share your highlights from the following text.)

The events of Mark 14 took place the night before Christ's crucifixion. As the time of His death was approaching, He took His disciples to a place called Gethsemane to pray. Then **He took Peter, James, and John further as He approached His place of prayer. Going a little further, He fell to the ground in heart-wrenching prayer.**

Meanwhile, Jesus' disciples allowed themselves to fall asleep instead of watching and praying (Mark 14:41–42). Just as Jesus was rousing them for the third time, Judas appeared—and with him a crowd bearing swords and clubs (verse 43). Sent from the highest religious authorities of Israel, this mob was ready to apprehend Jesus and to fight off any resistance mounted by His followers.

Judas told them to “lead him away under guard” (verse 44, NIV). Early in His ministry, Jesus had walked through an angry crowd intent on killing Him and escaped (see Luke

4:28–30). Judas did not want those accompanying him to lose Jesus, whether through Jesus' own actions or those of His disciples.

**Jesus' treatment by Judas epitomizes the bitterness of betrayal by someone close. Judas called Jesus "Rabbi," meaning "master," or "teacher" (Mark 14:45), a title of great honor. He greeted Jesus with a kiss. Note that this was not only a common practice for a disciple to his teacher; it was encouraged by both Paul and Peter as a greeting in the Early Church (see Romans 16:16; 1 Peter 5:14).**

[Rom 16:16 KJV] 16 Salute one another with an holy kiss. The churches of Christ salute you.

[1Pe 5:14 KJV] 14 Greet ye one another with a kiss of charity. Peace [be] with you all that are in Christ Jesus. Amen.

**The Gospel accounts portray Peter as prone to impulse. Here, he attempted to defend Jesus by lashing out at the servant of the high priest (Mark 14:46–47; see John 18:10).** However, Jesus willingly accepted His arrest as a part of God's redemptive plan. Then, He even healed the injury inflicted by Peter (see Luke 22:51)..

[Jhn 18:10 KJV] 10 Then Simon Peter having a sword drew it, and smote the high priest's servant, and cut off his right ear. The servant's name was Malchus.

[Luk 22:51 KJV] 51 And Jesus answered and said, Suffer ye thus far. And he touched his ear, and healed him.

### **Resource Packet Item 1: It Hurts All the More**

Distribute the case study and divide the class into small groups to read it and respond to the questions. Then discuss the answers as a class..

#### ***Discuss***

? Read 1 Timothy 6:10. What results might the love of money have had in Judas' life?

? Do you think Peter regretted his actions of trying to defend Jesus? Explain.

### **Taken by Force**

Mark 14:48–52

**[Mar 14:48-52 KJV] 48 And Jesus answered and said unto them, Are ye come out, as against a thief, with swords and [with] staves to take me? 49 I was daily with you in the temple teaching, and ye took me not: but the scriptures must be fulfilled. 50 And they all forsook him, and fled. 51 And there followed him a certain young man, having a linen cloth cast about [his] naked [body]; and the young men laid hold on him: 52 And he left the linen cloth, and fled from them naked.**

**Say:** While Jesus held all authority as we have noted in earlier studies, He allowed himself to be taken by force in Gethsemane. **Jesus was never stripped of His authority. He gave His life willingly.** (See John 10:17–18. Share your highlights from the following text.)

After His arrest, Jesus uttered a statement that foreshadowed events that would occur several hours later: “Am I leading a rebellion . . . that you have come out with swords and clubs to capture me?” (Mark 14:48, NIV). One who had actually been involved in a rebellion, Barabbas, would be offered to the crowd along with Jesus, and the crowd would be allowed to choose freedom for only one of the prisoners.

**Jesus pointed out the ironic nature of His arrest: He was taken by force, as though He were dangerous. He was taken at night, despite the many times He could have been arrested while teaching publicly (verse 49). This provided the opportunity to point out that God allowed the events of Jesus’ arrest to occur as they did so that the prophecies of His Word could be fulfilled. One such prophecy is Zechariah 13:7, which says in part, “Strike the shepherd, and the sheep will be scattered” (NIV). Jesus’ disciples, fearing for their own lives, deserted Jesus and fled from those who seized Him (Mark 14:50).**

[Zec 13:7 KJV] 7 Awake, O sword, against my shepherd, and against the man [that is] my fellow, saith the LORD of hosts: smite the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered: and I will turn mine hand upon the little ones.

**Verses 51–52 record an incident that appears only in Mark’s Gospel: A young man following Jesus fled naked, leaving his garment in the hands of those who tried to apprehend Jesus. It seems that this man had probably covered himself in a linen garment, perhaps in haste, without any other clothing. Some commentators believe this young man may have been Mark himself. It is noteworthy that this man stayed with Jesus until He was taken. Yet he, like the others, ultimately fled.**

### ***Discuss***

? Why do you think the disciples fled at this time, even though they had stayed true to Jesus up until this point?

? How do you think you would respond if you faced apprehension by authorities because of your faith?

## **Part 2—Before the High Priest Attacked by False Testimony**

Mark 14:53–64

**[Mar 14:53-64 KJV] 53 And they led Jesus away to the high priest: and with him were assembled all the chief priests and the elders and the scribes. 54 And Peter followed him afar off, even into the palace of the high priest: and he sat with the servants, and warmed himself at the fire. 55 And the chief priests and all the council sought for witness against Jesus to put him to death; and found none. 56 For many bare false witness against him, but their witness agreed not together. 57 And there arose certain, and bare false witness against him, saying, 58 We heard him say, I will destroy this temple that is made with hands, and within three days I will build another made without hands. 59 But neither so did their witness agree together. 60 And the high priest stood up in the midst, and asked Jesus, saying, Answerest thou nothing? what [is it which] these witness against thee? 61 But he held his peace, and answered nothing. Again the high priest asked him, and said unto him, Art thou the Christ, the Son of the Blessed? 62 And Jesus said, I am: and ye shall see the Son of man sitting on the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of heaven. 63 Then the high priest rent his clothes, and saith, What need we any further witnesses? 64 Ye have heard the blasphemy: what think ye? And they all condemned him to be guilty of death.**

**Say:** The Jewish leaders were determined to have Jesus put to death, yet they lacked the power to do so. **Neither did they have the evidence needed to request His death.** Instead, they enlisted witnesses who were willing to lie about what Jesus had said, but **even then, the witnesses did not agree.** Therefore their statements were not considered valid. Not to be deterred, **they used Jesus' own true statement—that He is indeed the Messiah—against Him.** (Share your highlights from the following text.)

**Jesus was taken to the high priest Caiaphas (Mark 14:53; see Matthew 26:3) and the entire body of the ruling Sanhedrin. Peter followed, and was admitted with the help of John into the high priest's courtyard (verse 54; see John 18:15–16).**

**[Jhn 18:15-16 KJV] 15 And Simon Peter followed Jesus, and [so did] another disciple: that disciple was known unto the high priest, and went in with Jesus into the palace of the high priest. 16 But Peter stood at the door without. Then went out that other disciple, which was known unto the high priest, and spake unto her that kept the door, and brought in Peter.**

**Rome did not allow the Sanhedrin to carry out the death penalty. The Jewish court needed to first condemn Him, then hand Him over to the Romans. According to Deuteronomy 17:6, the death penalty required the**

**testimony of at least two witnesses. Unfortunately for the Sanhedrin, they were not able to find sufficient witnesses to enact their plan (Mark 14:55–56).**

Two false witnesses quoted Jesus as saying, “I will destroy this temple made with human hands and in three days will build another, not made with hands” (verses 57–58, NIV). This appears to be a misrepresentation of Jesus’ words in Mark 13:2 and John 2:19, as Jesus did not in fact say that He would destroy the temple. (Such words would have constituted a capital offense.) Time and again, those testifying leveled false accusations that contradicted each other (Mark 14:59).

[Mar 13:2 KJV] 2 And Jesus answering said unto him, Seest thou these great buildings? there shall not be left one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down.

[Jhn 2:19 KJV] 19 Jesus answered and said unto them, Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up.

**Having failed to build a case with witnesses, the high priest attempted to get Jesus to incriminate himself (verse 60). When asked to respond to the testimony of these false witnesses, Jesus was silent (verse 61; see Isaiah 53:7). Then Jesus was asked directly if He was the Messiah. Jesus answered, “I am,” then continued by asserting that He was the “Son of Man” (a messianic title) and would return “on the clouds of heaven” (Mark 14:62, NIV; see Daniel 7:13–14).**

[Dan 7:13-14 KJV] 13 I saw in the night visions, and, behold, [one] like the Son of man came with the clouds of heaven, and came to the Ancient of days, and they brought him near before him. 14 And there was given him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations, and languages, should serve him: his dominion [is] an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and his kingdom [that] which shall not be destroyed.

Believing Jesus’ words to be blasphemous, Caiaphas tore his clothing as an act of mourning. In his view, Jesus had just committed a capital offense (verse 63; see Leviticus 24:16). He then questioned the Sanhedrin to find their judgment on the matter. **The determination was made that Jesus must die (Mark 14:64; see Luke 23:50–53, noting that Joseph of Arimathea dissented).**

### **Resource Packet Item 2: Falsely Accused**

Distribute the work sheet, and allow students to work in small groups to answer the questions. Then have groups share their answers. To save time, you may want to assign each question to a different group.

#### ***Discuss***

? How do the enemies of Jesus twist His words to misrepresent His message today? What are some examples?

? Why is it significant that Jesus' testimony identifies himself as the Messiah, and thus as divine?

## **Denied by Peter**

Mark 14:65–72

**[Mar 14:65-72 KJV] 65 And some began to spit on him, and to cover his face, and to buffet him, and to say unto him, Prophecy: and the servants did strike him with the palms of their hands. 66 And as Peter was beneath in the palace, there cometh one of the maids of the high priest: 67 And when she saw Peter warming himself, she looked upon him, and said, And thou also wast with Jesus of Nazareth. 68 But he denied, saying, I know not, neither understand I what thou sayest. And he went out into the porch; and the cock crew. 69 And a maid saw him again, and began to say to them that stood by, This is [one] of them. 70 And he denied it again. And a little after, they that stood by said again to Peter, Surely thou art [one] of them: for thou art a Galilaean, and thy speech agreeth [thereto]. 71 But he began to curse and to swear, [saying], I know not this man of whom ye speak. 72 And the second time the cock crew. And Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said unto him, Before the cock crow twice, thou shalt deny me thrice. And when he thought thereon, he wept.**

**Say:** In addition to being betrayed by one of His disciples, Jesus was also denied by Peter, a member of His inner circle and one who had witnessed the Transfiguration. **Jesus was not surprised by Peter's failure. Yet Jesus had a great plan for Peter.** (Share your highlights from the following text.)

**After being condemned by the Sanhedrin, Jesus suffered physical and verbal attacks by those who held Him. Mocking His miraculous knowledge and power, they blindfolded Him, struck Him, and demanded that He identify those delivering the violent blows (Mark 14:65). Jesus knew yet he said nothing.**

Meanwhile, Peter attempted to avoid being identified with Christ, even as one of the high priest's servant girls identified Peter as being with Him (Mark 14:66–67). Peter denied her claims forcefully: **"I don't know or understand what you're talking about"** (verse 68, NIV).

Although Peter tried to avoid her, the servant girl found him again, and drew the attention of others (verse 69). Following Peter's second denial, the bystanders determined that Peter was a Galilean, perhaps by his speaking or dress (verse 70). **This brought Peter's strongest denial; he asked that the curses of God would fall upon him if indeed he knew Jesus (verse 71). The mention that Peter "swore" likely does not mean "profanity," as we sometimes use this word. Rather, Peter was likely swearing an oath (note that the term for curse is also used in Acts 23:12–14 that would result in his being cursed if he broke his word. In this sense, then, Peter was expressing a level of shame for the Lord (see also Mark 8:38).**

**Aaron failed the Lord yet he was anointed as the first High Priest. David failed the Lord more than once yet through the lineage of David came the promised Messiah. Peter became a spiritual leader in the family of God.**

**Despite Peter's promise in Mark 14:31, he had denied his Lord repeatedly and emphatically. Following His resurrection, Jesus would allow Peter to reaffirm his love for Jesus (see John 21:15–19). But for now, Peter was overcome by the weight of his failure, and he began to weep bitterly (Mark 14:72).**

[Jhn 21:15-19 KJV] 15 So when they had dined, Jesus saith to Simon Peter, Simon, [son] of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these? He saith unto him, Yea, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Feed my lambs. 16 He saith to him again the second time, Simon, [son] of Jonas, lovest thou me? He saith unto him, Yea, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Feed my sheep. 17 He saith unto him the third time, Simon, [son] of Jonas, lovest thou me? Peter was grieved because he said unto him the third time, Lovest thou me? And he said unto him, Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee. Jesus saith unto him, Feed my sheep. 18 Verily, verily, I say unto thee, When thou wast young, thou girdedst thyself, and walkedst whither thou wouldst: but when thou shalt be old, thou shalt stretch forth thy hands, and another shall gird thee, and carry [thee] whither thou wouldst not. 19 This spake he, signifying by what death he should glorify God. And when he had spoken this, he saith unto him, Follow me.

### ***Discuss***

? Why do you think people mock Jesus?

? What should a person do when he or she has failed Christ?

## **Part 3—Before Pilate The King of the Jews**

Mark 15:1–5



**[Mar 15:1-5 KJV] 1 And straightway in the morning the chief priests held a consultation with the elders and scribes and the whole council, and bound Jesus, and carried [him] away, and delivered [him] to Pilate. 2 And Pilate asked him, Art thou the King of the Jews? And he answering said unto him, Thou sayest [it]. 3 And the chief priests accused him of many things: but he answered nothing. 4 And Pilate asked him again, saying, Answerest thou nothing? behold how many things they witness against thee. 5 But Jesus yet answered nothing; so that Pilate marvelled.**

**Say:** The enemies of Jesus twisted the truth, modifying their original accusations against Jesus in a way to manipulate Pilate into doing their wishes. They were not truly concerned about any treason or rebellion against Rome. But they framed their argument so Pilate would see it as a matter of concern to the Roman government. (Share your highlights from the following text.) ***(Play the video on Pilate, available at [RadiantLifeCurriculum.com/Adult](http://RadiantLifeCurriculum.com/Adult).)***

Jesus really did not receive a trial. Pilate ruled through fear and violence. He was eventually removed from power due to his methods.

The Roman governor of Judea from approximately ad 26 to 36, Pilate made his official residence on the Mediterranean coast in Caesarea. When he was in Jerusalem, he stayed in the palace constructed by Herod the Great, southwest of the temple. **Since the Roman officials began their work at daybreak, the Jewish rulers were free to bring Jesus to Pilate “early in the morning” (Mark 15:1).**

The high priest and the Sanhedrin had charged Jesus with blasphemy. However, this charge would mean little to a Roman official like Pilate. It appears that the Jewish rulers altered their main claim against Christ to be treason. As a Roman governor, Pilate took much care to detect signs of a rebellion, due to the high level of political unrest in Israel. **It is also noteworthy that Pilate was known for his cruelty to the Jewish people. Likely with concern for a rebellion in mind, Pilate asked Jesus if He was the king of the Jews. In replying, “You have said so,” Jesus was using a figure of speech to indicate an affirmative answer (verse 2, NIV; see also John 18:36–37).**

**[Jhn 18:36-37 KJV] 36 Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my kingdom not from hence. 37 Pilate therefore said unto him, Art thou a king then? Jesus answered, Thou sayest that I am a king. To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice.**

The Jews could not enter the palace, since doing so would have left them ceremonially defiled (John 18:28). Jesus had been led out of the palace and into the open court, where He was accused by the chief priests of many things (Mark 15:3). According to Luke 23:2, along with His claim to messiahship, Jesus was accused of subversion, and of opposing the payment of taxes to Caesar. Pilate was amazed that Jesus remained silent when given opportunity to reply to their accusations (Mark 15:4–5).

### **Resource Packet Item 3: They Said . . . He Said . . .**

Distribute the work sheet and give students a few minutes to work on it, then discuss it in class. If you are short on time, suggest that they take it home for further study and reflection..

#### ***Discuss***

? In what way did Jesus' accusers take advantage of the tense political situation in altering their charges against Him?

? What are some false charges used against Christians today?

## **Barabbas Freed; Jesus Punished**

Mark 15:6–15

**[Mar 15:6-15 KJV 6 Now at [that] feast he released unto them one prisoner, whomsoever they desired. 7 And there was [one] named Barabbas, [which lay] bound with them that had made insurrection with him, who had committed murder in the insurrection. 8 And the multitude crying aloud began to desire [him to do] as he had ever done unto them. 9 But Pilate answered them, saying, Will ye that I release unto you the King of the Jews? 10 For he knew that the chief priests had delivered him for envy. 11 But the chief priests moved the people, that he should rather release Barabbas unto them. 12 And Pilate answered and said again unto them, What will ye then that I shall do [unto him] whom ye call the King of the Jews? 13 And they cried out again, Crucify him. 14 Then Pilate said unto them, Why, what evil hath he done? And they cried out the more exceedingly, Crucify him. 15 And [so] Pilate, willing to content the people, released Barabbas unto them, and delivered Jesus, when he had scourged [him], to be crucified.**

**Say: When leaders are controlled by self-interest, by a need for popularity, or by fear of others, they often make bad choices. Both Pilate and the Jewish leaders made choices based on wrong motives, resulting in**

great injustice. However, we must remember that **Jesus was still in control**. He chose to lay down His life to provide salvation for all who would accept Him. (Share your highlights from the following text.)

Those gathered at Pilate's residence had a choice to make. According to custom, one prisoner each year was released during the Passover festival (Mark 15:6–8). One choice was Jesus. The other choice was Barabbas, a man accused of insurrection and murder in an uprising. Numerous insurrections took place during the time that Rome controlled Israel, and they attempted to free the Jews from Roman power. In this case their actions resulted in the death of Roman soldiers.

**Perhaps attempting to preserve Jesus' life, Pilate asked the crowd if they wanted Jesus released to them (verse 9). However, he realized that the chief priests—who could not compete with Jesus' character, teaching, and miracles—had delivered Jesus to him out of their own self-interests (verse 10). Further, the chief priests would incite the crowd to ask that Barabbas—a man who shared their contempt for Rome—be released instead of Jesus (verse 11).**

At this point, Pilate, known for his harsh control of the Jews, released control to those before him, asking the crowd what he should do with Jesus (verse 12). **Despite the fact that they could not name Jesus' capital offense, they kept insisting that He be crucified (verses 13–14).**

**Pilate's desire to please the people overcame his concerns of Jesus' innocence. (Note that the Jews were known for taking their complaints to Caesar, which could bring trouble for Pilate.)** So Pilate released Barabbas to them and had Jesus flogged (verse 15). **Roman flogging utilized a whip made of leather straps embedded near the ends with pieces of bone and metal. Jewish flogging limited the number of lashes (Deuteronomy 25:1–3). Roman flogging, by contrast, imposed no such limits, and often proved fatal.**

### ***Discuss***

? Pilate held great power over his subjects. What advantage may he have been seeking by bowing to their request for Jesus' crucifixion?

? What kind of ungodly actions occur when we are motivated by envy?

## **What Is God Saying to Us?**

**Say:** As we read the account of Jesus' arrest, trial, and crucifixion, there seems to be no end to the suffering—both physical and spiritual—that He went through for us. As a result of this, we see there is also no end to His love for us, as He willingly submitted to the Father's plan for our redemption. Each of us can shape our own commitment to God by using the example Jesus has given us.

## **Living It Out**

### **Ministry in Action**

- If you have been betrayed or disappointed by someone, ask God to help you forgive that person. If possible, reach out to mend that relationship.
- Ask God to help you make wise decisions that come from right motives.
- Pray for those in leadership, both in the church and in government, that they will make good decisions.

## **Daily Bible Readings**

### **Monday:**

A Wrong Response to Difficulty.  
Genesis 4:1–8

**[Gen 4:1-8 KJV] 1 And Adam knew Eve his wife; and she conceived, and bare Cain, and said, I have gotten a man from the LORD. 2 And she again bare his brother Abel. And Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground. 3 And in process of time it came to pass, that Cain brought of the fruit of the ground an offering unto the LORD. 4 And Abel, he also brought of the firstlings of his flock and of the fat thereof. And the LORD had respect unto Abel and to his offering: 5 But unto Cain and to his offering he had not respect. And Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell. 6 And the LORD said unto Cain, Why art thou wroth? and why is thy countenance fallen? 7 If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou doest not well, sin lieth at the door. And unto thee [shall be] his desire, and thou shalt rule over him. 8 And Cain talked with Abel his brother: and it came to pass, when they were in the field, that Cain rose up against Abel his brother, and slew him.**

### **Tuesday:**

A Right Response to Difficulty.  
Genesis 6:11–22

**[Gen 6:11-22 KJV] 11 The earth also was corrupt before God, and the earth was filled with violence. 12 And God looked upon the earth, and, behold, it was corrupt; for all flesh had corrupted his way upon the earth. 13 And God said unto Noah, The end of all flesh is come before me; for the earth is filled with violence through them; and, behold, I will destroy them with the earth. 14 Make thee an ark of gopher wood; rooms shalt thou make in the ark, and shalt pitch it within and without with pitch. 15 And this [is the fashion] which thou shalt make it [of]: The length of the ark [shall be] three hundred cubits, the breadth of it fifty cubits, and the height of it thirty cubits. 16 A window shalt thou make to the ark, and in a cubit shalt thou finish it above; and the door of the ark shalt thou set in the side thereof; [with] lower, second, and third [stories] shalt thou make it. 17 And, behold, I, even I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth, to destroy all flesh, wherein [is] the breath of life, from under heaven; [and] every thing that [is] in the earth shall die. 18 But with thee will I establish my covenant; and thou shalt come into the ark, thou, and thy sons, and thy wife, and thy sons' wives with thee. 19**

And of every living thing of all flesh, two of every [sort] shalt thou bring into the ark, to keep [them] alive with thee; they shall be male and female. 20 Of fowls after their kind, and of cattle after their kind, of every creeping thing of the earth after his kind, two of every [sort] shall come unto thee, to keep [them] alive. 21 And take thou unto thee of all food that is eaten, and thou shalt gather [it] to thee; and it shall be for food for thee, and for them. 22 Thus did Noah; according to all that God commanded him, so did he.

**Wednesday:**

Jesus' Silence Predicted.  
Isaiah 53:7–9

[Isa 53:7-9 KJV] 7 He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth: he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth. 8 He was taken from prison and from judgment: and who shall declare his generation? for he was cut off out of the land of the living: for the transgression of my people was he stricken. 9 And he made his grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death; because he had done no violence, neither [was any] deceit in his mouth.

**Thursday:**

Jesus Displays Humility.  
John 13:1–5

[Jhn 13:1-5 KJV] 1 Now before the feast of the passover, when Jesus knew that his hour was come that he should depart out of this world unto the Father, having loved his own which were in the world, he loved them unto the end. 2 And supper being ended, the devil having now put into the heart of Judas Iscariot, Simon's [son], to betray him; 3 Jesus knowing that the Father had given all things into his hands, and that he was come from God, and went to God; 4 He riseth from supper, and laid aside his garments; and took a towel, and girded himself. 5 After that he poureth water into a bason, and began to wash the disciples' feet, and to wipe [them] with the towel wherewith he was girded.

**Friday:**

Jesus Teaches Humility.  
John 13:6–17

[Jhn 13:6-17 KJV] 6 Then cometh he to Simon Peter: and Peter saith unto him, Lord, dost thou wash my feet? 7 Jesus answered and said unto him, What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter. 8 Peter saith unto him, Thou shalt never wash my feet. Jesus answered him, If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me. 9 Simon Peter saith unto him, Lord, not my feet only, but also [my] hands and [my] head. 10 Jesus saith to him, He that is washed needeth not save to wash [his] feet, but is clean every whit: and ye are clean, but not all. 11 For he knew who should betray him; therefore said he, Ye are not all clean. 12 So

after he had washed their feet, and had taken his garments, and was set down again, he said unto them, Know ye what I have done to you? 13 Ye call me Master and Lord: and ye say well; for [so] I am. 14 If I then, [your] Lord and Master, have washed your feet; ye also ought to wash one another's feet. 15 For I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you. 16 Verily, verily, I say unto you, The servant is not greater than his lord; neither he that is sent greater than he that sent him. 17 If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them.

Saturday:

Be Like Jesus.

Philippians 2:1–11

**[Phi 2:1-11 KJV] 1 If [there be] therefore any consolation in Christ, if any comfort of love, if any fellowship of the Spirit, if any bowels and mercies, 2 Fulfil ye my joy, that ye be likeminded, having the same love, [being] of one accord, of one mind. 3 [Let] nothing [be done] through strife or vainglory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves. 4 Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others. 5 Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus: 6 Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God: 7 But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men: 8 And being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. 9 Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name: 10 That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of [things] in heaven, and [things] in earth, and [things] under the earth; 11 And [that] every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ [is] Lord, to the glory of God the Father.**