Lutheran Confessions

Large Catechism: Lord's Prayer, **Second Petition**

58] All this is the fault of the shameful unbelief

which does not look to God for as much good as will satisfy the stomach, much less expects without doubt such eternal treasures of God. Therefore we must strengthen ourselves against it, and let this be our first prayer; then, indeed, we shall have all else in abundance, as Christ teaches [Matt. 6, 33]: Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you. For how could He allow us to suffer want and to be straitened in temporal things when He promises that which is eternal and imperishable?

Formula of Concord: Solid Declaration, Article II

16] And after God through the Holy Ghost in Baptism has kindled and effected a beginning of the true knowledge of God and faith, we should pray Him without ceasing that through the same spirit and His grace, by means of the daily exercise of reading and practicing God's Word, He would preserve in us faith and His heavenly gifts, strengthen us from day to day, and keep us to the end. For unless God Himself be our schoolmaster, we can study and learn nothing that is acceptable to Him and salutary to ourselves and others.

Large Catechism: Lord's Supper

- 23] On this account it is indeed called a food of souls, which nourishes and strengthens the new man. For by Baptism we are first born anew; but (as we said before) there still remains, besides, the old vicious nature of flesh and blood in man, and there are so many hindrances and temptations of the devil and of the world that we often become weary and faint, and sometimes also stumble.
- 24] Therefore it is given for a daily pasture and sustenance, that faith may refresh and strengthen itself so as not to fall back in such a battle, but become ever stronger and stronger. 25] For the new life must be so regulated that it continually increase and progress; 26] but it must suffer much opposition. For the devil is such a furious enemy that when he sees that we oppose him and attack the old man, and that he cannot topple us over by force, he prowls and moves about on all sides, tries all devices, and does not desist, until he finally wearies us, so that we either renounce our faith or yield hands and feet and become listless or impatient. 27] Now to this end the consolation is here given when the heart feels that the burden is becoming too heavy, that it may here obtain new power and refreshment.

(Bente, F., Concordia Triglotta, Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Northwestern Publishing House, 1997).

Put it into Practice

These questions have been put together to help you as you extend and apply tonight's Scripture to your life.

Praver

O God, whose never-failing providence orders all things both in heaven and earth, we humbly implore You to put away from us all hurtful things and give to us those things that be profitable for us; through Jesus Christ, Your Son, our Lord, who lives and reigns with the Father and the Holy Spirit, one God, now and forever. AMEN (Collect for Trinity 7)

Word of God: St. Mark 8:1-9 (on back)

Questions to Ponder in Prayer

- 1. Note: There are two different accounts of Jesus feeding the crowds.
 - A. Jesus feeds 4,000 (Mt 15:32-39, Mk 8:1-9)
 - B. Jesus feeds 5,000 (Mt 14:14-21, Mk 6:35-41, Lk 9:12-17, Jn 6:5-13)
- 2. In both instances, Jesus has compassion on the large crowd. But why?
 - A. 5,000 (Mark 6:34) B. 4,000 (Mark 8:2)
- 3. What do we assume that Jesus is doing that the large crowds come? Mark 1:14, 21-22, 28, 32-34, 38; Mark 6:34 . Mark 6:55

Why had they been with Jesus for three days?

- 4. Why didn't they worry about their needs? No back up plan?
- 5. See the first commandment! Consider Matthew 6:33, "But seek first his kingdom and his righteousness, and all these things will be given to you as well."
- 6. Did Jesus take care of their needs?(v.8) From where do they get their strength? What will happen if they aren't sustained on the journey?
- 7. Teaching in Numbers:
 - A. What do we learn from the seven fish and seven baskets?
 - B. What do we learn of the $4,000(4 \times 1000)$?
- 8. Who was to be the distributors of Jesus' blessings? Who is today?
- 9. Of what is this feast a foretaste? Of what do the words remind us?
- 10. In Mark 6, Jesus feeds a large number of people. Did the disciples learn their lesson for the new opportunity in Mark 8? Again?
- 11. The disciples call the place "remote." Would you expect to find bread to feed them in the desert? In God's Word? In Lord's Supper? In Baptism?
- 12. The "ground" was cursed in Gen 3:17, but where do they receive here? (See Galatians 3:13-14)
- 13. Do they understand after Mark 8? See Mk 8:18-21.

6:30 PM "Learn by Heart"

Through simple repetition those present will inwardly digest...

Hymn #249, st. 5-6

4th Commandment & meaning, p. 300

5th Commandment & meaning, p. 300

St. Matthew 6:33

7:00 PM "Catechesis"

+ Opening Verses

"O Lord, open my lips..." p.224

+ Ascription of Praise

"Praise to you, O Christ. Alleluia."

p.225

Reading

St. Mark 8:1-9

(back)

Hvmn

"Your Table I Approach" #249

Catechesis on... (back)

St. Mark 8:1-9

Liturgy

Catechism

--prayer based on reading

+ Recite Word by Word

insert

Ten Commandments

Lord's Prayer

Apostles' Creed

Sacrament of Holy Baptism

Matthew 28:19

Mark 16:16

Confession & Absolution

John 20:22-23

Sacrament of the Altar Words of Institution

Collect of the Day

--prayer based on reading

R. AMEN

Benediction

R. AMEN

Catechesis on St. Mark 8:1-9

¹ In those days, the multitude being very great and having nothing to eat, Jesus called His disciples to Him and said to them, ² "I have compassion on the multitude, because they have now continued with Me three days and have nothing to eat. ³ "And if I send them away hungry to their own houses, they will faint on the way; for some of them have come from afar." ⁴ Then His disciples answered Him, "How can one satisfy these people with bread here in the wilderness?" ⁵ He asked them, "How many loaves do you have?" And they said, "Seven." ⁶ So He commanded the multitude to sit down on the ground. And He took the seven loaves and gave thanks, broke them and gave them to His disciples to set before them; and they set them before the multitude. ⁷ They also had a few small fish; and having blessed them, He said to set them also before *them*. ⁸ So they ate and were filled, and they took up seven large baskets of leftover fragments. ⁹ Now those who had eaten were about four thousand. And He sent them away, (NKJV)

Marks of the Church

"It does not, however, pertain to those who are outside of Christ's Church, where there is neither Word nor Sacraments, because **the kingdom of Christ exists only with the Word and Sacraments**" (Ap XI, 52)

"For, thank God, [to-day] a child seven years old knows what the Church is, namely, the holy believers and lambs who hear the voice of their Shepherd. For the children pray thus: I believe in one holy [catholic or] Christian Church. 3] This holiness does not consist in albs, tonsures, long gowns, and other of their ceremonies devised by them beyond Holy Scripture, but in the Word of God and true faith. (Smalcald Articles III, XII. Of the Church)

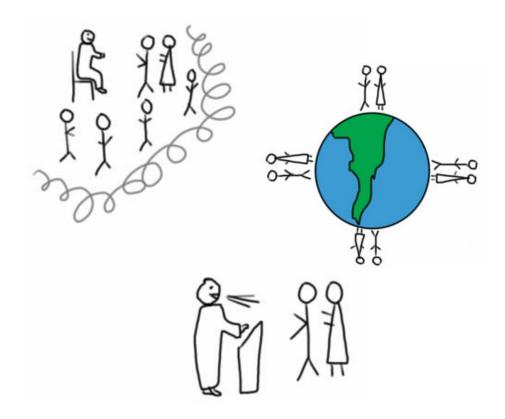
"But the Church is not only the fellowship of outward objects and rites, as other governments, but it is originally a fellowship of faith and of the Holy Ghost in hearts. [**The Christian** Church consists not alone in fellowship of outward signs, but it consists especially in inward communion of eternal blessings in the heart, as of the Holy Ghost, of faith, of the fear and love of God]; which fellowship nevertheless has outward marks so that it can be recognized, namely, the pure doctrine of the Gospel, and the administration of the Sacraments in accordance with the Gospel of Christ. [Namely, where God's Word is pure, and the Sacraments are administered in conformity with the same, there certainly is the Church, and there are Christians.] (Ap VII and VIII, 5).

Food for Christians

"But this petition is especially directed also against our chief enemy, the devil. For all his thought and desire is to deprive us of all that we have from God, or to hinder it; and he is not satisfied to obstruct and destroy spiritual government in leading souls astray by his lies and bringing them under his power, but he also prevents and hinders the stability of all government and honorable, peaceable relations on earth. There he causes so much contention, murder, sedition, and war, also lightning and hail to destroy grain and cattle, to poison the air, etc. 81] In short, he is sorry that any one has a morsel of bread from God and eats it in peace; and if it were in his power, and our prayer (next to God) did not prevent him, we would not keep a straw in the field, a farthing in the house, yea, not even our life for an hour, especially those who have the Word of God and would like to be Christians" (LC 4th Petition).

"How would it be possible for a person to starve to death who serves God with fidelity and furthers His kingdom? After all, He gives the whole world more than enough. The earth would have to run out of bread or the heavens would have to run out of rain before a Christian would die of starvation; indeed, God Himself would have to starve to death first. Now, since **He has created** and given so superabundantly and given such a sure **promise** that He will give enough and will do so before we look around or become aware of it, why plague yourself with this terrible anxiety and greed? Everywhere, but especially in the Psalter, Scripture is full of statements like these (Ps. 33:19): "He feeds the pious in time of famine"; and (Ps. 37:19, 25): "I have never seen a pious man beg for bread." He will not let your situation make a liar out of Him. Just believe! If the present world of noblemen, peasants, and city people refuses to do this, He can find other people or other means through which to give, and to give more than they can ever take away from you. (Luther's Works Vol. 21, p.207).

Catechesis On St. Mark 8:1-9



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The Fourth Commandment

Honor

"To this estate of fatherhood and motherhood God has given the special distinction above all estates that are beneath it that He not simply commands us to love our parents, but to honor them. For with respect to brothers, sisters, and our neighbors in general He commands nothing higher than that we love them, so that He separates and distinguishes father and mother above all other persons upon earth, and places them at His side. For it is a far higher thing to honor than to love one, inasmuch as it comprehends not only love, but also modesty, humility, and deference as to a majesty there hidden, and requires not only that they be addressed kindly and with reverence, but, most of all, that both in heart and with the body we so act as to show that we esteem them very highly, and that, next to God, we regard them as the very highest. For one whom we are to honor from the heart we must truly regard as high and great" (LC I 105-107).

All authority is derived from Parenthood

"For all authority flows and is propagated from the authority of parents. For where a father is unable alone to educate his [rebellious and irritable] child, he employs a schoolmaster to instruct him; if he be too weak, he enlists the aid of his friends and neighbors; if he departs this life, he delegates and confers his authority and government upon others who are appointed for the purpose. Likewise, he must have domestics, man-servants and maid-servants, under himself for the management of the **household, so that** all whom we call masters are in the place of parents and must derive their power and authority to govern from them. Hence also they are all called fathers in the Scriptures, as those who in their government perform the functions of a father, and should have a paternal heart toward their subordinates. As also from antiquity the Romans and other nations called the masters and mistresses of the household patres- et matresfamiliae, that is, housefathers and housemothers. So also they called their national rulers and overlords patres patriae, that is, fathers of the entire country, for a great shame to us who would be Christians that we do not likewise call them so, or, at least, do not esteem and honor them as such (LC I 141-142).

Temporal Promise (and Punishment)

"Over and above all this, another great reason that should incite us the more [to obedience to this commandment] is that God attaches to this commandment **a temporal promise** and says: *That thou mayest live long upon the land which the Lord, thy God, giveth thee.*

Here you can see yourself how much God is in earnest in respect to this commandment, inasmuch as He not only declares that it is well pleasing to Him, and that He has joy and delight therein; but also that it shall be for our prosperity and promote our highest good; so that we may have a pleasant and agreeable life, furnished with every good thing. Therefore also St. Paul greatly emphasizes the same and rejoices in it when he says, Eph. 6, 2. 3: This is the first commandment with promise: That it may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long on the earth. For although the rest also have their promises contained in them, yet in none is it so plainly and explicitly stated. Here, then, you have the fruit and the reward, that whoever observes this commandment shall have **happy days**, fortune, and prosperity; and on the other hand, the punishment, that whoever is disobedient shall the sooner perish, and never enjoy life. For to have long life in the sense of the Scriptures is not only to become old, but to have everything which belongs to long life, such as health, wife, and children, livelihood, peace, good government, etc., without which this life can neither be enjoyed in cheerfulness nor long endure. If, therefore, you will not obey father and mother and submit to their discipline, then obey the hangman; if you will not obey him, then submit to the skeleton-man, i.e., death [death the all-subduer, the teacher of wicked children]. For on this God insists peremptorily: Either if you obey Him, rendering love and service, He will reward you abundantly with all good, or if you offend Him, He will send upon you both death and the hangman.

But the godly and obedient have this blessing, that they live long in pleasant quietness, and see their children's children (as said above) to the third and fourth generation." (LC I 131-137).

The Fifth Commandment

Murder

"This commandment is simple enough. We hear it explained every year in the Gospel, Matthew 5, where Christ himself explains and summarizes it: We must not kill, either by hand, heart, or word, by signs or gestures, or by aiding and abetting. It forgives anger except, as we have said, to persons who occupy the place of God, that is, parents and rulers. Anger, reproof, and punishment are the prerogatives of God and his representatives, and they are to be exercised upon those who transgress this and the other commandments" (LC I 182).

- **Thought** 1 John 3:15, "Whoever **hates his brother** is a murderer, and you know that no murderer has eternal life abiding in him."
- Word -- Matthew 5:21-22, "You have heard that it was said to those of old, 'You shall not murder, and whoever murders will be in danger of the judgment.' "But I say to you that whoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment. And whoever says to his brother, 'Raca!' shall be in danger of the council. But whoever says, 'You fool!' shall be in danger of hell fire.
- **Deed** Genesis 9:6, "Whoever **sheds man's blood**, By man his blood shall be shed; For in the image of God He made man."
- 1 Corinthians 6:19-20, "Or do you not know that **your body** is the temple of the Holy Spirit who is in you, whom you have from God, and **you are not your own**? For you were bought at a price; **therefore glorify God in your body** and in your spirit, which are God's" (NKJV)
- 2 Corinthians 7:1, "Since we have these promises, dear friends, let us purify ourselves from everything that contaminates **body** and spirit, perfecting holiness out of reverence for God (NIV).