

Introduction

A couple weeks ago Sarah and the children took a trip to the zoo. When they got back I asked Noah a bunch of questions about the animals that they saw. I asked if they saw a tiger. I asked if he saw a giraffe and a bear. I asked if they saw any gorillas. He was telling me all about his trip to the zoo, and I could tell that they had a great time.

Today, we are not taking a trip to the Albuquerque zoo, but we are talking about three different animals this morning. We are going to look at a Mole's Plan, a Kangaroo's Court, and a Rooster's Crow. All of these pertain to the arrest of Jesus, the trial before the Sanhedrin, and the denial of Jesus by Peter. Let's read our text.

1. Mole's Plan (Mark 14:43-52)
2. Kangaroo's Court (Mark 14:53-65)
3. Rooster's Crow (Mark 14:66-72)

(Mark 14:43-52) "Immediately while He was still speaking, Judas, one of the twelve, *came up accompanied by a crowd with swords and clubs, *who were* from the chief priests and the scribes and the elders. {44} Now he who was betraying Him had given them a signal, saying, "Whomever I kiss, He is the one; seize Him and lead Him away under guard." {45} After coming, Judas immediately went to Him, saying, "Rabbi!" and kissed Him. {46} They laid hands on Him and seized Him. {47} But one of those who stood by drew his sword, and struck the slave of the high priest and cut off his ear. {48} And Jesus said to them, "Have you come out with swords and clubs to arrest Me, as *you would* against a robber? {49} "Every day I was with you in the temple teaching, and you did not seize Me; but *this has taken place* to fulfill the Scriptures." {50} And they all left Him and fled. {51} A young man was following Him, wearing *nothing but* a linen sheet over *his* naked *body*; and they *seized him. {52} But he pulled free of the linen sheet and escaped naked."

(Mark 14:53-65) "They led Jesus away to the high priest; and all the chief priests and the elders and the scribes *gathered together. {54} Peter had followed Him at a distance, right into the courtyard of the high priest; and he was sitting with the officers and warming himself at the fire. {55} Now the chief priests and the whole Council kept trying to obtain testimony against Jesus to put Him to death, and they were not finding any. {56} For many were giving false testimony against Him, but their testimony was not consistent. {57} Some stood up and *began* to give false testimony against Him, saying, {58} "We heard Him say, 'I will destroy this temple made with hands, and in three days I will build another made without hands.'" {59} Not even in this respect was their testimony consistent. {60} The high priest stood up *and came* forward and questioned Jesus, saying, "Do You not answer? What is it that these men are testifying against You?" {61} But He kept silent and did not answer. Again the high priest was questioning Him, and saying to Him, "Are You the Christ, the Son of the Blessed *One*?" {62} And Jesus said, "I am; and you shall see THE SON OF MAN SITTING AT THE RIGHT HAND OF POWER, and COMING WITH THE CLOUDS OF HEAVEN." {63} Tearing his clothes, the high priest *said, "What further need do we have of witnesses? {64} "You have heard the blasphemy; how does it seem to you?" And they all condemned Him to be deserving of death. {65} Some began to spit at Him, and to blindfold Him, and to beat Him with their fists, and to say to Him, "Prophecy!" And the officers received Him with *slaps in the face.*"

(Mark 14:66-72) “As Peter was below in the courtyard, one of the servant-girls of the high priest *came, {67} and seeing Peter warming himself, she looked at him and *said, "You also were with Jesus the Nazarene." {68} But he denied *it*, saying, "I neither know nor understand what you are talking about." And he went out onto the porch. {69} The servant-girl saw him, and began once more to say to the bystanders, "This is *one* of them!" {70} But again he denied it. And after a little while the bystanders were again saying to Peter, "Surely you are *one* of them, for you are a Galilean too." {71} But he began to curse and swear, "I do not know this man you are talking about!" {72} Immediately a rooster crowed a second time. And Peter remembered how Jesus had made the remark to him, "Before a rooster crows twice, you will deny Me three times." And he began to weep.”

1. Mole's Plan (Mark 14:43-52)

The use of mole for one who betrays a person or organization was based on the way a mole lives. He burrows a deep tunnel to live in. A mole is a traitor who is deeply entrenched in the affairs of the organization, but not for the purpose of helping it, but to betray it at the right opportunity. In Luke 6:16, Judas is referred to as a traitor. He was one of the twelve apostles, and deeply entrenched in the everyday ministry of the Lord. Judas was the treasurer and kept the money box for the group. In John 12:4-6, we find that he was a thief and used to pilfer what was put into it. He was not a man of good character.

(Luke 6:16) “Judas *the son* of James, and Judas Iscariot, who became a traitor.”

(John 12:4-6) “But Judas Iscariot, one of His disciples, who was intending to betray Him, *said, {5} "Why was this perfume not sold for three hundred denarii and given to poor *people*?" {6} Now he said this, not because he was concerned about the poor, but because he was a thief, and as he had the money box, he used to pilfer what was put into it.”

In Matthew 26:14-16, we find that he had accepted money to betray Jesus and was looking for a good opportunity to betray Jesus. He was a mole whose plan was to betray Jesus at the right opportunity.

(Matt 26:14-16) “Then one of the twelve, named Judas Iscariot, went to the chief priests {15} and said, "What are you willing to give me to betray Him to you?" And they weighed out thirty pieces of silver to him. {16} From then on he *began* looking for a good opportunity to betray Jesus.”

Judas' plan was very detailed. He had determined that this was the right opportunity. His plan included details about how he would identify Jesus. He was going to betray Jesus with a kiss. He told them to seize and lead away under guard the one that he kissed.

(Mark 14:43-44) “Immediately while He was still speaking, Judas, one of the twelve, *came up accompanied by a crowd with swords and clubs, *who were* from the chief priests and the scribes and the elders. {44} Now he who was betraying Him had given them a signal, saying, "Whomever I kiss, He is the one; seize Him and lead Him away under guard.”

Our text says that Judas came with the chief priests, scribes, elders, and a large crowd with swords and clubs. In John's account, we find out that the Roman cohort was the one that arrested Jesus. That makes sense. The priests and scribes knew who Jesus was, but the Roman cohort

would not have known who to arrest. I want to take just a minute to explain the Roman army. According to the Marion Reform, which took place in 107 BC, the military structure went like this: Legion (two or more cohorts), Cohort (ten units), Unit (six centuraie), Centuraie (ten contubernia), Contubernia (eight soldiers). Therefore a unit had about 480 soldiers, and a cohort had ten units or 4,800 soldiers. There were a lot of soldiers that come out with the chief priests.¹

(John 18:12-13) “So the *Roman* cohort and the commander and the officers of the Jews, arrested Jesus and bound Him, {13} and led Him to Annas first; for he was father-in-law of Caiaphas, who was high priest that year.”

This ties in with Matthew’s account. After Peter had drawn his sword and cut off the ear of the slave of the high priest, Jesus told Peter to put away his sword. Then, He said, “do you think that I cannot appeal of My Father, and He will at once put at My disposal more than twelve legions of angels? The priests had nearly 5,000 soldiers and people there to arrest Jesus, but Jesus told Peter He could have more than 120,000 angels there if He wanted. Jesus said that the Scriptures needed to be fulfilled, so it had to happen this way.

(Matt 26:53-54) “Or do you think that I cannot appeal to My Father, and He will at once put at My disposal more than twelve legions of angels? {54} "How then will the Scriptures be fulfilled, *which say* that it must happen this way?”

Judas carried out his plan and went to Jesus, saying, “Rabbi!” and he kissed Jesus. The high priests and the officers laid hands on Him and seized Him. We read that one of those who stood by drew his sword and struck the slave of the high priest and cut off his ear. In John’s account he identifies that one as being Peter, and he also identifies the slave’s name as Malchus. I believe the soldiers were there, but it was the priests and their slaves that arrested Jesus. I don’t think that Peter would have drawn a sword against one of the soldiers in the Roman cohort. These were the best trained and conditioned soldiers in the world. They were the elite of the elite and Peter would not have done that.

(Mark 14:45-47) “After coming, Judas immediately went to Him, saying, "Rabbi!" and kissed Him. {46} They laid hands on Him and seized Him. {47} But one of those who stood by drew his sword, and struck the slave of the high priest and cut off his ear.”

(John 18:10) “Simon Peter then, having a sword, drew it and struck the high priest's slave, and cut off his right ear; and the slave's name was Malchus.”

One of the things that has always amazed and puzzled me about this whole scene is that after Peter had cut off Malchus’ ear, Jesus reached out and healed his ear. Peter did not cut his ear; he cut OFF the ear, which means that his ear was lying on the ground. Jesus restored his ear. This was a supernatural, miraculous healing, something that only God could do. To me, the high priest should have recognized Jesus’ deity and put a stop to the whole thing. That amazes me that they were so hard-hearted and spiritually blind that they went ahead with their plan after this supernatural healing.

(Luke 22:51) “But Jesus answered and said, "Stop! No more of this." And He touched his ear and healed him.”

¹ See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marian_reforms.

Jesus said to them, "Have you come out with swords and clubs to arrest Me, as you would against a robber? Every day I was with you in the temple teaching, and you did not seize Me; but this has taken place to fulfill the Scriptures." The mole had a plan and that plan was being carried out. The priests and scribes had a plan to put Jesus to death. They all felt that they were taking control of the situation. In reality, God had a predetermined plan and all the things that they were doing had been prophesied about. They were fulfilling the Scriptures and did not even know it.

(Mark 14:48-49) "And Jesus said to them, "Have you come out with swords and clubs to arrest Me, as *you would* against a robber? {49} "Every day I was with you in the temple teaching, and you did not seize Me; but *this has taken place* to fulfill the Scriptures."

We read that they all left Him and fled. I believe that this is referring to Jesus' disciples. Peter had told His disciples that they would all scatter. This was out of Zechariah 13:7, was just another Scripture that was being fulfilled.

(Mark 14:50) "And they all left Him and fled."

(Zech 13:7b) "Strike the Shepherd that the sheep may be scattered; And I will turn My hand against the little ones."

It was not just the disciples who fled. There was a young man following Jesus, wearing nothing but a linen sheet over his naked body; and they seized him. The young man pulled free of the linen sheet and escaped naked.

(Mark 14:51-53) "A young man was following Him, wearing *nothing but* a linen sheet over *his naked body*; and they *seized him. {52} But he pulled free of the linen sheet and escaped naked."

2. Kangaroo's Court (Mark 14:53-65)

After the Mole's Plan we have the Kangaroo's court. A kangaroo court is one where a predetermined outcome is planned. It was named a kangaroo court because the prosecutor jumps over evidence in order to quickly arrive at the desired verdict. If all the evidence would be looked at, the defendant would be found innocent. The Pharisees, Sadducees, chief priests, and Herodians had all been attempting to destroy and kill Jesus. They had tried to trap Him, and find ways to incriminate Him, and Jesus had not fallen to any of their malicious schemes. They had now arrested Him, and brought Him before the Sanhedrin Council and were trying to obtain testimony to put Him to death. Their predetermined outcome was a guilty verdict to put Him to death.

After arresting Jesus, they led Him away to the high priest. Peter had fled with the others, but he followed Jesus at a distance, right into the courtyard of the high priest. He sat with the officers and warmed himself at the fire. All the chief priests and the elders and the scribes had gathered together. This was the Sanhedrin Council, and they were the ones that were going to conduct this Kangaroo Court. We find that they had a predetermined outcome they were trying to arrive at. They were trying to obtain testimony to put Him to death. Unfortunately, none of their testimony was consistent. I always tell people that if you tell the truth you never have to worry about what you said. In this case, people were giving false testimony and none of it was consistent.

(Mark 14:53-56) “They led Jesus away to the high priest; and all the chief priests and the elders and the scribes *gathered together. {54} Peter had followed Him at a distance, right into the courtyard of the high priest; and he was sitting with the officers and warming himself at the fire. {55} Now the chief priests and the whole Council kept trying to obtain testimony against Jesus to put Him to death, and they were not finding any. {56} For many were giving false testimony against Him, but their testimony was not consistent.”

One of the false testimonies that was shared pertained to destroying the temple and building another one made without hands. In John 2 Jesus had cleaned out the temple the first time. At that time, He was asked by what authority He did those things. He replied to them, “Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up.” Jesus did not say that He would destroy the temple. He said, “Destroy this temple,” and He was referring to His own body. He was prophesying to them that when they put Him to death, He would be raised from the dead in three days. Their testimony was inaccurate, and it showed that they completely misunderstood what He had been telling them.

(Mark 14:57-59) “Some stood up and *began* to give false testimony against Him, saying, {58} "We heard Him say, 'I will destroy this temple made with hands, and in three days I will build another made without hands.'" {59} Not even in this respect was their testimony consistent.”

(John 2:19-21) “Jesus answered them, "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up." {20} The Jews then said, "It took forty-six years to build this temple, and will You raise it up in three days?" {21} But He was speaking of the temple of His body.”

Jesus was not answering any of these false charges, so the high priest stood up and asked Jesus why He was not answering and asked about the charges being brought against Him. Jesus kept silent and did not answer. The high priest questioned Him again, this time about Him being the Messiah. He said, “Are You the Christ, the Son of the Blessed One?” At this, Jesus responded, saying, “I am.” The term, “I Am,” is an expression that the Jews were very familiar with. In Exodus 3:14, God said to Moses, “I Am who I Am.” This was one of the names of God; He was known to them as the “I AM.” So, when Jesus said I am, He was not just saying that He was the Messiah, but He was also making Himself out to be God.

(Ex 3:14) “God said to Moses, "I AM WHO I AM"; and He said, "Thus you shall say to the sons of Israel, 'I AM has sent me to you.'”

(Mark 14:60-65) “The high priest stood up *and came* forward and questioned Jesus, saying, "Do You not answer? What is it that these men are testifying against You?" {61} But He kept silent and did not answer. Again the high priest was questioning Him, and saying to Him, "Are You the Christ, the Son of the Blessed *One*?" {62} And Jesus said, "I am; and you shall see THE SON OF MAN SITTING AT THE RIGHT HAND OF POWER, and COMING WITH THE CLOUDS OF HEAVEN.”

Jesus also told them that they would see the Son of Man sitting at the right hand of power, and coming with the clouds of heaven. This is a quote from Daniel 7. Jesus had just taught on His second coming, and the signs that will accompany His return. He is claiming to be the Messiah, and that He will come again with great power and glory, and His dominion will be everlasting.

(Mark 13:26) “Then they will see THE SON OF MAN COMING IN CLOUDS with great power and glory.”

(Dan 7:13-14) “I kept looking in the night visions, and behold, with the clouds of heaven One like a Son of Man was coming, and He came up to the Ancient of Days and was presented before Him. {14} And to Him was given dominion, Glory and a kingdom, that all the peoples, nations and *men of every* language Might serve Him. His dominion is an everlasting dominion Which will not pass away; and His kingdom is one which will not be destroyed.”

The high priest tore his clothes in protest of what Jesus said, and said, “What further need to we have of witnesses? You heard the blasphemy.” And they all condemned Him to be deserving of death. Rather than looking at the evidence, they jumped to the conclusion that they had already predetermined, and condemned Him. They not only condemned Him, but they began to spit at Him, beat Him with their fists, and slap Him in the face. They blindfolded Him and told Him to prophesy. They completely missed the point that He had just prophesied about His second return.

(Mark 14:63-65) “Tearing his clothes, the high priest *said, "What further need do we have of witnesses? {64} "You have heard the blasphemy; how does it seem to you?" And they all condemned Him to be deserving of death. {65} Some began to spit at Him, and to blindfold Him, and to beat Him with their fists, and to say to Him, "Prophecy!" And the officers received Him with slaps *in the face.*”

In Isaiah 53, we have the prophecy of the Messiah being oppressed and afflicted, but not opening His mouth. Jesus had not opened His mouth until His Messiahship had been questioned. It was by oppression and judgment that He is being taken away. He was the Lamb of God that was being led to slaughter. All the other details of his death and crucifixion were prophesied. The religious leaders thought they were getting Jesus out of their way. They thought that they could put Jesus to death and the power and authority would be theirs. What they did not realize is that actions were according to the predetermined plan of God.

(Is 53:7-8) “He was oppressed and He was afflicted, yet He did not open His mouth; like a lamb that is led to slaughter, and like a sheep that is silent before its shearers, so He did not open His mouth. {8} By oppression and judgment He was taken away; and as for His generation, who considered that He was cut off out of the land of the living for the transgression of my people, to whom the stroke *was due?*”

3. Rooster’s Crow (Mark 14:66-72)

The last part of our text today is about the Rooster’s Crow. At the Last Supper Jesus had told the apostles that they would all fall away. They had all said that they would not fall away or deny Jesus, even if they had to die with Him. Jesus went on to tell Peter that before a rooster crows twice, he would deny Jesus three times. Now we will see the fulfillment of that prophecy that Jesus gave Peter.

(Mark 14:30-31) “And Jesus *said to him, "Truly I say to you, that this very night, before a rooster crows twice, you yourself will deny Me three times." {31} But *Peter* kept saying insistently, "*Even* if I have to die with You, I will not deny You!" And they all were saying the same thing also.”

Peter had initially fled, and then followed at a distance. He had gone into the courtyard with the soldiers and was warming himself by the fire. In the courtyard, one of the servant-girls of the high priest came and saw Peter, and said, "You were also with Jesus the Nazarene." She may have been in the crowd that arrested Jesus. She was a fellow-servant of Malchus, whose ear Peter had just cut off with His sword. She couldn't forget a face like that, and she confronted Peter about being with Jesus. Peter denied it, saying, "I neither know nor understand what you are talking about." And Peter went out onto the porch. That was the first denial before the rooster's crow.

(Mark 14:66-68) "As Peter was below in the courtyard, one of the servant-girls of the high priest *came, {67} and seeing Peter warming himself, she looked at him and *said, "You also were with Jesus the Nazarene." {68} But he denied *it*, saying, "I neither know nor understand what you are talking about." And he went out onto the porch."

Then, the servant-girl saw him again. She was not forgetting the face of the man who cut off the ear of her fellow-servant, Malchus. She began once more to say to the bystanders, "This is one of them." Peter denied it again. This was his second denial before the rooster's crow.

(Mark 14:69-70) "The servant-girl saw him, and began once more to say to the bystanders, "This is *one* of them!" {70} But again he denied it. And after a little while the bystanders were again saying to Peter, "Surely you are *one* of them, for you are a Galilean too."

After a little while the bystanders were again saying to Peter, "Surely you are one of them, for you are a Galilean too." It was not Peter's fishing attire that gave him away. It was his accent. In Matthew 26:73, we read that it was the way he talked that gave him away. When I am around people from Texas, I can usually tell their accent. When I am around people from New York, their accent is clear. When I am around people from the Midwest I can tell. Last summer we were at a campground and we were speaking with a man, and I said to him, "What part of Cincinnati are you from?" He asked how I knew he was from Cincinnati. I said that he used the word, "please," as a question. When someone from Cincinnati does not hear something clearly, they say, "please." It is a polite way of asking you to repeat what you said. I knew this because I married a beautiful young lady from Cincinnati. There are colloquialisms from different parts of the country, and I am sure that Peter talked like a Galilean and used certain terms that were common to Galilee.

(Matt 26:73) "A little later the bystanders came up and said to Peter, "Surely you too are *one* of them; for even the way you talk gives you away."

Peter began to curse and swear, "saying I do not know this man you are talking about." This is the future leader of the church in Jerusalem. This was the leader of leaders and he is cursing and swearing. This is sobering and humbling. Paul wrote in 1 Corinthians 10, "let him who thinks he stands take heed that he does not fall." Immediately a rooster crowed a second time, and Peter remembered how Jesus had made the remark to him, and he began to weep.

(Mark 14:71-72) "But he began to curse and swear, "I do not know this man you are talking about!" {72} Immediately a rooster crowed a second time. And Peter remembered how Jesus had made the remark to him, "Before a rooster crows twice, you will deny Me three times." And he began to weep."

(1 Cor 10:12) “Therefore let him who thinks he stands take heed that he does not fall.”

In Luke 22, we are given an additional piece of information. When the rooster crowed, Jesus turned and looked at Peter. I am sure that this look was a piercing look. This look was all it took for Peter to know that Jesus knew what he had done. This is a humbling experience for Peter and he is remorseful of his actions. The fact is that when we sin, Jesus sees it. There is nothing that we think, say, or do that is hidden from Him. When we sin, we should have the same contriteness of heart that weeps bitterly over our sins. That is the sorrow that leads to repentance.

(Luke 22:61-62) “The Lord turned and looked at Peter. And Peter remembered the word of the Lord, how He had told him, “Before a rooster crows today, you will deny Me three times.” {62} And he went out and wept bitterly.”

Conclusion and Applications

As we draw to a close, in all three events, Jesus knew that these things would happen. The prophets had prophesied that they would happen and they were recorded in the Scriptures. In Acts 2 Peter preached that Jesus had been “delivered over by the predetermined plan and foreknowledge of God.” Jesus could have foiled the Mole’s Plan. He knew all along that Judas would betray Him. Jesus could have called down 120,000 angels and stopped it at any time. Jesus could have stopped the Kangaroo Court. He had prophesied that they would turn Him over to Pilate to be crucified. He had repeatedly told the apostles that this was going to happen. He could have prevented it.

(Acts 2:23) “this *Man*, delivered over by the predetermined plan and foreknowledge of God, you nailed to a cross by the hands of godless men and put *Him* to death.”

As I pondered these things, I wondered why Jesus would go through all of this. I also asked God for the applications for our lives. I want to go back to Jesus’ prayer in the Garden of Gethsemane.

The first application is to live to do God’s will. Jesus prayed that if possible that this cup would be removed, but not His will but the will of the Father. Jesus knew that this was the will of the Father. Jesus prayed that the Father’s will would be done. We always need to pray and live to accomplish God’s will in our lives. Not every cup is easy; some are difficult.

(Mark 14:36) “And He was saying, “Abba! Father! All things are possible for You; remove this cup from Me; yet not what I will, but what You will.”

The second application is to be prayerful and alert. In the Garden Jesus told Peter to keep praying that he would not come into temptation. Peter kept sleeping, rather than praying. I believe that difficult times will come in the days ahead. Much of the church is asleep and not praying. There are many who are praying and watching, but there are many who are asleep spiritually. We need to be praying, and in particular, that we would not fall into temptation.

(Mark 14:38) “Keep watching and praying that you may not come into temptation; the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.”

The third application is to love one another. Why did Jesus do all of this? In John 3:16, we find that “God so loved the world that He sent His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him shall not perish, but have eternal life.” Jesus went through all of this because of His great love for us.

(John 3:16) “For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him shall not perish, but have eternal life.”

In Romans 5:8 Paul wrote, “But God demonstrates His own love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.” This was a demonstration of God’s perfect love for us.

(Rom 5:8) “But God demonstrates His own love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.”

In John 15:13, Jesus told His disciples right before this happened, “Greater love has no one than this, that one lay down his life for his friends.” That is what Jesus did for you and I. He laid down His life for you and I, and there is no greater love than that.

(John 15:13) “Greater love has no one than this, that one lay down his life for his friends.”

We find in Ephesians 5:25-32 that husbands are to love their wives just as Christ also loved the church and gave Himself up for her. Paul was not talking just about marriage between a man and woman on earth; He was talking in reference to Christ and the church. The application for us is that we are to lay our lives down for one another. In marriages, we are to lay our lives down for one another. We are to serve one another and love one another.

(Eph 5:25-32) “Husbands, love your wives, just as Christ also loved the church and gave Himself up for her... {32} This mystery is great; but I am speaking with reference to Christ and the church.”

The fourth application is to search for the lost. Another reason of why Jesus went through all of this is found in Hebrews 12:2. We are exhorted to fix our eyes on Jesus, the author and perfected of faith, who for the joy set before Him endured the cross, despising the shame, and has sat down at the right hand of the throne of God.” Jesus did this for the joy set before Him. We have a number of parables in Luke 15 about this joy set before Him. In Luke 15:7, we have the lost sheep that was found and God said there is more joy in heaven over one sinner who repents than the ninety-nine righteous persons who need no repentance. In Luke 15:9-10, we have the woman who lost the coin and then found it. She called together her friends and said to “rejoice with me, for I have found the coin which I had lost.” Then, Jesus said, “in the same way, I tell you, there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner who repents.” Then, in Luke 15:11-32 we have the story of the prodigal son. In all three of these parables the point is that we have to rejoice over sinners that are reconciled to the Father. The joy set before Jesus was that you and I were reconciled to the Father. You and I were lost sheep and were found. We were the lost coin that was found and the angels in heaven rejoiced when we were found. Why did Jesus endure the spitting (shame), the slapping, the beating, the crucifixion? Why did He endure all of this? He did it for the joy set before Him. In the same way, the application for us is to learn from Jesus and do whatever it takes to see people come to Jesus. We need to search for the lost sheep, the lost coins, and the prodigal sons.

(Heb 12:2) “fixing our eyes on Jesus, the author and perfecter of faith, who for the joy set before Him endured the cross, despising the shame, and has sat down at the right hand of the throne of God.”

Introduction (Mark 14:43-72)

1. **Mole's Plan** (Mark 14:43-52, Luke 6:16, John 12:4-6, Matt 26:14-16, John 18:12-13, Matt 26:53-54, John 18:10, Luke 22:51, Zech 13:7b)
2. **Kangaroo's Court** (Mark 14:53-65, John 2:19-21, Ex 3:14, Mark 13:26, Dan 7:13-14, Is 53:7-8)
3. **Rooster's Crow** (Mark 14:66-72, Matt 26:73, 1 Cor 10:12, Luke 22:61-62)

Conclusion and Applications (Acts 2:23)

1. Live to do God's Will (Mark 14:36)
2. Be Prayerful and alert (Mark 14:38)
3. Love One Another (John 3:16, Rom 5:8, John 15:13, Eph 5:25-32)
4. Search for the Lost (Heb 12:2, Luke 15:7, 15:9-10, 15:11-32)