

## Introduction

When Karen and I first met in college she knew nothing about golf. She had not grown up around any golfers. She played field hockey, was on a couple different swim clubs, but had never played or watched golf. I, on the other hand, was working hard towards becoming a professional golfer. Every spare moment I had was spent on hitting balls, chipping, putting, or playing golf. Karen would go out and watch me practice. After a while she decided to learn to play golf, so we bought her a half set of clubs, and I began to teach her the fundamentals. I taught her how to properly grip the club. I taught her the correct posture. I taught her how to properly align herself. These were all fundamentals, and she learned very quickly. She did not have bad habits to overcome; she started out with the right fundamentals, and she had a beautiful golf swing. I told her that when she broke fifty for nine holes, I would buy her some Foot-Joy golf shoes. The third time she played, she broke fifty and I had to honor my promise and buy her some Foot-Joys. Learning the fundamentals was the major reason she experienced early success. I am not minimizing the fact that she was very coordinated and talented, because she was a good athlete, but I am stressing the importance of learning the fundamentals. Later on, to use my golf as a platform to present the gospel, I wrote and published a gospel tract for golfers called the *Good News About Fundamentals*.

When we look at the gospel message, there are some fundamentals. These are foundational truths or essentials to the gospel. In 1 Corinthians 15:3-4, Paul wrote, “For I delivered to you as of first importance, that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, and that He was buried, and that He was raised on the third day according to the Scriptures.” The death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus Christ are essential elements of the gospel. They are of first importance.

(1 Cor 15:3-4) “For I delivered to you as of first importance what I also received, that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, {4} and that He was buried, and that He was raised on the third day according to the Scriptures,”

The Greek word used is *protos* (Strong’s G4413), which means first, chief, or foremost in time, place, or order of importance. In Matthew 22:38, when Jesus was asked which is the greatest commandment, that same Greek word is used. The first, greatest, or foremost commandment is to love God with all of our hearts. This comes before all other commandments. This is the most important or foremost commandment.

(Matt 22:36-38) “Teacher, which is the great (*meegas*) commandment in the Law?” {37} And He said to him, " 'YOU SHALL LOVE THE LORD YOUR GOD WITH ALL YOUR HEART, AND WITH ALL YOUR SOUL, AND WITH ALL YOUR MIND.' {38} "This is the great (*meegas*) and foremost (*protos*) commandment.”

Our text today is Mark 15:42-16:14, and it is about the burial and resurrection. Last week we covered the suffering and death of Christ, and this is a continuation of that message as we look at these essential elements of the gospel. I mentioned the Nicene Creed and the Apostles’ Creed last week. Both of these early documents included these fundamental and essential truths about the gospel. These are of first importance.

## The Burial and Resurrection of Christ

1. Jesus’ Burial (Mark 15:42-46)
2. Jesus’ Resurrection (Mark 15:47-16:14)

## 1. Jesus' Burial (Mark 15:42-46)

After Jesus had given up His Spirit, He remained on the cross until evening. It was now the preparation day before the Sabbath, which is Saturday, so this is Friday evening. Joseph of Arimathea went to Pilate and asked for the body of Jesus. Not everybody could just go before Pilate. Mark records that Joseph was a prominent member of the Sanhedrin Council, and with that position, he had access to Pilate. Joseph was waiting for the kingdom of God. Joseph was from the city of Arimathea, which is about twenty-five miles northwest of Jerusalem. Mark records that he gathered up courage to ask for the body of Jesus. At this point, anyone associated with Jesus ran the risk of suffering the same fate. I don't gather that Joseph was cowardly, only that he counted the cost and gathered up the courage to go ask for the body of Jesus.

(Mark 15:42-43) "When evening had already come, because it was the preparation day, that is, the day before the Sabbath, {43} Joseph of Arimathea came, a prominent member of the Council, who himself was waiting for the kingdom of God; and he gathered up courage and went in before Pilate, and asked for the body of Jesus."

We get a more complete composite of Joseph by looking at the other gospels. In Matthew we find that Joseph was a wealthy man. Jesus had told His disciples how difficult it was for a rich man to enter into heaven. Joseph was able to put the Lordship of Christ above material possessions, something the rich young ruler had not been willing to do. Matthew also tells us that he had become a disciple of Jesus.

(Matt 27:57) "When it was evening, there came a rich man from Arimathea, named Joseph, who himself had also become a disciple of Jesus."

In Luke's account, we find that he was a good and righteous man, and that he had not consented to their plan of action. The Sanhedrin Council did not come to agreement on this wicked plan. There were those like Joseph who were righteous and had not agreed to this evil plan.

(Luke 23:50-51) "And a man named Joseph, who was a member of the Council, a good and righteous man {51} (he had not consented to their plan and action), *a man* from Arimathea, a city of the Jews, who was waiting for the kingdom of God;"

In John's account, we find that Joseph was a secret disciple of Jesus. He was a secret one because of the fear of the Jews. Anyone that confessed Jesus was put out of the temple, and he was not wanting to fight that battle yet. It now appears that He has gained enough courage to face Pilate and possible death, and also being put out of His prominent position on the Sanhedrin Council. Pilate wondered if Jesus was dead by this time, so he called the centurion and asked if Jesus was dead, and after ascertaining this, He granted the body to Joseph.

(John 19:38) "After these things Joseph of Arimathea, being a disciple of Jesus, but a secret *one* for fear of the Jews, asked Pilate that he might take away the body of Jesus; and Pilate granted permission. So he came and took away His body."

(Mark 15:44-45) "Pilate wondered if He was dead by this time, and summoning the centurion, he questioned him as to whether He was already dead. {45} And ascertaining this from the centurion, he granted the body to Joseph."

John gives a more thorough description of what happened. Because this was the day of preparation for the Sabbath the chief priests did not want bodies to remain on the cross on the Sabbath. They asked Pilate to break the legs of the three on the cross. People being crucified would push themselves up with their feet to continue breathing. Eventually, they would die of suffocation. To speed things up, sometimes they would break the legs of the prisoners so that they could not push their bodies up again. When the soldiers came to Jesus, they saw that He was already dead and they did not break His legs. Instead, they pierced His side with a spear and blood and water came out, confirming He was dead. The centurion in charge would have witnessed all of this and so he was able to confirm this to Pilate. John also tells us that this had been prophesied. In Exodus 12:46 and Numbers 9:12, the laws concerning the Passover Lamb were given. Not a bone of the lamb was to be broken, and since Jesus was the Passover Lamb it was important that none of His bones be broken. John also mentioned the prophecy in Zechariah 12 about Jesus being pierced. These two things were tied together, and His legs had been broken they probably would not have pierced His side. The thing to gather out of all this is that Jesus and the Father knew all of these details thousands of years in advance. It had all been planned, and was being fulfilled that day.

(John 19:31-37) “Then the Jews, because it was the day of preparation, so that the bodies would not remain on the cross on the Sabbath (for that Sabbath was a high day), asked Pilate that their legs might be broken, and *that* they might be taken away. {32} So the soldiers came, and broke the legs of the first man and of the other who was crucified with Him; {33} but coming to Jesus, when they saw that He was already dead, they did not break His legs. {34} But one of the soldiers pierced His side with a spear, and immediately blood and water came out. {35} And he who has seen has testified, and his testimony is true; and he knows that he is telling the truth, so that you also may believe. {36} For these things came to pass to fulfill the Scripture, "NOT A BONE OF HIM SHALL BE BROKEN." {37} And again another Scripture says, "THEY SHALL LOOK ON HIM WHOM THEY PIERCED."

(Ex 12:46) “It is to be eaten in a single house; you are not to bring forth any of the flesh outside of the house, nor are you to break any bone of it.”

(Num 9:11-12) “In the second month on the fourteenth day at twilight, they shall observe it; they shall eat it with unleavened bread and bitter herbs. {12} They shall leave none of it until morning, nor break a bone of it; according to all the statute of the Passover they shall observe it.”

(Zech 12:10) “I will pour out on the house of David and on the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the Spirit of grace and of supplication, so that they will look on Me whom they have pierced; and they will mourn for Him, as one mourns for an only son, and they will weep bitterly over Him like the bitter weeping over a firstborn.”

After being given permission from Pilate, Joseph took Jesus down and wrapped Him in a linen cloth that he had bought, and laid Him in a tomb which had been hewn out in the rock. Matthew tells us that this new tomb was one that he had hewn in the rock for him. It was his own tomb. Sometimes we are led to do things and later on we find out that God led us to do things with something else in mind. I believe that God had led Joseph to do this in preparation for Jesus. After laying Jesus in the tomb, he rolled a large stone against the entrance of the tomb.

(Mark 15:46) “Joseph bought a linen cloth, took Him down, wrapped Him in the linen cloth and laid Him in a tomb which had been hewn out in the rock; and he rolled a stone against the entrance of the tomb.”

(Matt 27:59-60) “And Joseph took the body and wrapped it in a clean linen cloth, {60} and laid it in his own new tomb, which he had hewn out in the rock; and he rolled a large stone against the entrance of the tomb and went away.”

## 2. Jesus’ Resurrection (Mark 15:47-16:14)

The original Hebrew and Greek manuscripts did not have chapter and verse numbers. By the 13<sup>th</sup> century there were chapter divisions for both the Old and New Testament. An Italian scholar named Santes Pagnino is credited with dividing the New Testament chapters into verses, but his work was not widely accepted. A French printer, by the name of Robert Estienne, created his 1551 edition of the Greek New Testament, and his work was widely accepted, and is now what nearly all modern Bibles use.<sup>1</sup>

I mention this because I believe that Mark 15:47 goes with Mark 16:1. I believe it starts a new section, so I have grouped them together. Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of Joses carefully watched where they laid Jesus. When the Sabbath was over, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James, and Salome, bought spices so that they might go anoint His body.

(Mark 15:47-16:1) “Mary Magdalene and Mary the *mother* of Joses were looking on *to see* where He was laid.” {16:1} When the Sabbath was over, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the *mother* of James, and Salome, bought spices, so that they might come and anoint Him.”

In Mark 15:40-41, there were some women who had watched the crucifixion of Jesus from a distance. It was the same group of women. These women had followed Jesus and ministered to Him. There were also a number of other women that had come up with Jesus to Jerusalem. These women not only watched the crucifixion, they watched to see where He was buried. Then, they went to buy some spices to anoint His body.

(Mark 15:40-41) “There were also *some* women looking on from a distance, among whom *were* Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James the Less and Joses, and Salome. {41} When He was in Galilee, they used to follow Him and minister to Him; and *there were* many other women who came up with Him to Jerusalem.”

In Luke 8:2, we find that these women traveled with Jesus and the disciples. Luke records that they had been healed of evil spirits and sicknesses. One of those was Mary Magdalene, and Jesus had cast out seven demons from her. These women had been greatly impacted by Jesus’ ministry, and now they were devout followers. They not only followed Him; they contributed to the support of the disciples out of their private means. Now, they bought spices to anoint Jesus.

(Luke 8:2-3) “and *also* some women who had been healed of evil spirits and sicknesses: Mary who was called Magdalene, from whom seven demons had gone out, {3} and Joanna

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[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chapters\\_and\\_verses\\_of\\_the\\_Bible#:~:text=Before%20this%20work%2C%20they%20were,published%20shortly%20afterwards%20in%201560.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chapters_and_verses_of_the_Bible#:~:text=Before%20this%20work%2C%20they%20were,published%20shortly%20afterwards%20in%201560.)

the wife of Chuza, Herod's steward, and Susanna, and many others who were contributing to their support out of their private means.

They watched where Jesus was buried because they were planning ahead. Part of planning is gathering all the information and facts so that you can plan and execute. When Nehemiah came to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem, he went out and surveyed the city. Then, he made his plans and began to rebuild the walls by sections. These women wanted to anoint the body of Jesus and they watched to see where He was laid. Then, they carried out their plan; they went out and bought the spices, and at sunrise on the first day of the week, they went to the tomb.

(Mark 16:2) “Very early on the first day of the week, they \*came to the tomb when the sun had risen.”

The first day of the week was Sunday. Even though this seems like a trivial detail, Jesus rose from the dead on Sunday. We call it Resurrection Sunday. The early church understood the significance of what just happened, and it became the day that the church began to assemble together. We see in Acts 20:7 that Paul gathered with the church at Troas on the first day of the week to break bread. We see in 1 Corinthians 16:1-2 that Paul gave instructions for the church in Corinth to do the same thing that he had taught the churches in Galatia to do, which was to put aside an offering on the first day of the week so that no collections would be made when he came. The first day of the week was when they gathered, and it was the time that they gave their tithes and offerings. In this case, they were taking a special collection for the saints and they were to take it at the same time they were taking their other offerings. The church began to meet on Sundays because it was the day that Jesus was raised from the dead.

(Acts 20:7) “On the first day of the week, when we were gathered together to break bread, Paul began talking to them, intending to leave the next day, and he prolonged his message until midnight.”

(1 Cor 16:1-2) “Now concerning the collection for the saints, as I directed the churches of Galatia, so do you also. {2} On the first day of every week each one of you is to put aside and save, as he may prosper, so that no collections be made when I come.”

The ladies went to the tomb but were wondering how they were going to roll away the stone from the entrance of the tomb. They said, “Who will roll away the stone for us from the entrance of the tomb?” But, once they got to the tomb and looked up, they saw that the stone had been rolled away. This not really a stone, this is more like a boulder. Most scholars believe the stone was about seven feet tall and weighed about 4,000 pounds. It would have taken a number of strong men to roll away the stone.

(Mark 16:3-4) “They were saying to one another, “Who will roll away the stone for us from the entrance of the tomb?” {4} Looking up, they \*saw that the stone had been rolled away, although it was extremely large.”

The two ladies went into the tomb and saw a young man sitting at the right, wearing a white robe, and that they were amazed.

(Mark 16:5) “Entering the tomb, they saw a young man sitting at the right, wearing a white robe; and they were amazed.”

Mark does not say that the young man was an angel, but in Matthew's account, he gives us a little more information. He said that a severe earthquake had occurred. An angel of the Lord had descended from heaven and rolled away the stone and sat on it. The word angel comes from the Greek word *aggelos*, which means a messenger. This angel had been sent to give these ladies a message. The angel's appearance was like lightning and his clothes were as white as snow. By the time that the ladies got there, the angel was not sitting on the boulder, but was inside the tomb. Sometimes we picture angels as these great big men, or older men. This angel was a young man. Both accounts tell us that the angel was wearing white.

(Matt 28:2-3) "And behold, a severe earthquake had occurred, for an angel of the Lord descended from heaven and came and rolled away the stone and sat upon it. {3} And his appearance was like lightning, and his clothing as white as snow."

What was the message of the angel? The angel said to the women, "Do not be amazed." How could they not be amazed. The body of Jesus is missing. The angel was a young man, whose appearance is like lightning, was clothed in a white robe, and was speaking to them. They had to be amazed. Then, the angel told them what they already knew, that they were looking for Jesus. He then told them that Jesus the Nazarene, who had been crucified, "He has risen." This saying is quoted by people all over the world on Resurrection Day. We say, "He has risen." The normal response is, "He is risen indeed." Then, the young angel told them that He was not there. Of course, He was not there. They would have seen Him if He was there. Then, the angel showed them where He had been laid.

(Mark 16:6) "And he \*said to them, "Do not be amazed; you are looking for Jesus the Nazarene, who has been crucified. He has risen; He is not here; behold, *here is* the place where they laid Him."

Then the angel told them to give a message to the other disciples and Peter. Peter was the leader of the group, and it was not enough to tell the group, the angel singled out Peter. The message that they were to give was that Jesus was going ahead of them to Galilee, and there they will see Him, just as He had told them. In Mark 14:28, Jesus had just finished having the Last Supper with His disciples, and after singing a hymn they went to the Mount of Olives. It was there that Jesus told them that they would all fall away when the Shepherd was struck. This was a prophecy from Zechariah 13:7. Then, He told them, "But after I have been raised, I will go ahead of you to Galilee." The message from the angel was a reminder to the disciples that they were to meet Him in Galilee.

(Mark 16:7) "But go, tell His disciples and Peter, 'He is going ahead of you to Galilee; there you will see Him, just as He told you.'"

(Mark 14:28) "But after I have been raised, I will go ahead of you to Galilee."

The ladies went out and fled from the tomb. They were trembling and astonishment had gripped them. They were trembling from fear. Mark records that they said nothing to anyone for they were afraid. I believe that anyone here refers to those other than the disciples.

(Mark 16:8) "They went out and fled from the tomb, for trembling and astonishment had gripped them; and they said nothing to anyone, for they were afraid."

In John's account, he said that Mary Magdalene came early to the tomb on Sunday, and saw that the stone was already taken away. He then records, "So she ran and came to Simon Peter and the other disciple whom Jesus loved, and said to them, 'They have taken away the Lord out of the tomb, and we do not know where they have laid Him.'" John does not mention the angel or the word spoken to them about meeting up with them in Galilee. It seems that she did not fully grasp and understand the message that the angel (young man) had given her. Then, Peter, John, and Mary went back to the tomb. While they were inside and Mary was outside, Jesus appeared to Mary, and said, "Woman, why are you weeping?" Jesus then said to her, "Mary!" She then recognized that it was the risen Savior and said, "Rabboni!" Jesus then told her to stop clinging to her.

(John 20:1-18) "Now on the first *day* of the week Mary Magdalene \*came early to the tomb, while it \*was still dark, and \*saw the stone *already* taken away from the tomb. {2} So she \*ran and \*came to Simon Peter and to the other disciple whom Jesus loved, and \*said to them, "They have taken away the Lord out of the tomb, and we do not know where they have laid Him." {3} So Peter and the other disciple went forth, and they were going to the tomb. {4} The two were running together; and the other disciple ran ahead faster than Peter and came to the tomb first; {5} and stooping and looking in, he \*saw the linen wrappings lying *there*; but he did not go in. {6} And so Simon Peter also \*came, following him, and entered the tomb; and he \*saw the linen wrappings lying *there*, {7} and the face-cloth which had been on His head, not lying with the linen wrappings, but rolled up in a place by itself. {8} So the other disciple who had first come to the tomb then also entered, and he saw and believed. {9} For as yet they did not understand the Scripture, that He must rise again from the dead. {10} So the disciples went away again to their own homes. {11} But Mary was standing outside the tomb weeping; and so, as she wept, she stooped and looked into the tomb; {12} and she \*saw two angels in white sitting, one at the head and one at the feet, where the body of Jesus had been lying. {13} And they \*said to her, "Woman, why are you weeping?" She \*said to them, "Because they have taken away my Lord, and I do not know where they have laid Him." {14} When she had said this, she turned around and \*saw Jesus standing *there*, and did not know that it was Jesus. {15} Jesus \*said to her, "Woman, why are you weeping? Whom are you seeking?" Supposing Him to be the gardener, she \*said to Him, "Sir, if you have carried Him away, tell me where you have laid Him, and I will take Him away." {16} Jesus \*said to her, "Mary!" She turned and \*said to Him in Hebrew, "Rabboni!" (which means, Teacher). {17} Jesus \*said to her, "Stop clinging to Me, for I have not yet ascended to the Father; but go to My brethren and say to them, 'I ascend to My Father and your Father, and My God and your God.'" {18} Mary Magdalene \*came, announcing to the disciples, "I have seen the Lord," and *that* He had said these things to her."

In our text, we then read that Jesus first appeared to Mary Magdalene, from whom He had cast out seven demons. We just looked at that first appearance in the gospel of John. When Mary saw Jesus she finally got the message, and she went and reported it all the other disciples, who were mourning and weeping. When she reported that Jesus was alive, they refused to believe it. Jesus had told them many times what was going to happen and that He was going to suffer, be put to death, and that He would be raised from the dead. He had even told them where to meet Him after He was raised from the dead. In spite of all of this, they refused to believe.

(Mark 16:9-11) "[Now after He had risen early on the first day of the week, He first appeared to Mary Magdalene, from whom He had cast out seven demons. {10} She went and reported

to those who had been with Him, while they were mourning and weeping. {11} When they heard that He was alive and had been seen by her, they refused to believe it.”

After Mary had reported seeing Jesus, He appeared in a different form to two of them who were walking along on their way to the country. I believe this is referring to the account in Luke 24:13-35, where two of them were walking on the road to Emmaus. After their eyes were opened and they realized it was Jesus, they returned to Jerusalem and reported it to the eleven disciples.

(Mark 16:12-13) “After that, He appeared in a different form to two of them while they were walking along on their way to the country. {13} They went away and reported it to the others, but they did not believe them either.”

(Luke 24:13-34) “And behold, two of them were going that very day to a village named Emmaus, which was about seven miles from Jerusalem... {15} While they were talking and discussing, Jesus Himself approached and *began* traveling with them. {16} But their eyes were prevented from recognizing Him... {31} Then their eyes were opened and they recognized Him; and He vanished from their sight... {33} And they got up that very hour and returned to Jerusalem, and found gathered together the eleven and those who were with them,”

Afterward, Jesus appeared to the eleven themselves, and He reproached them for their unbelief and hardness of heart, because they had not believed those who had seen Him after He had risen.

(Mark 16: 14) “Afterward He appeared to the eleven themselves as they were reclining *at the table*; and He reproached them for their unbelief and hardness of heart, because they had not believed those who had seen Him after He had risen.”

## Conclusion and Applications

Over the past couple of weeks we have seen the mocking, physical abuse, crucifixion, death, and resurrection of Jesus. Paul said that these were of first importance. These elements of the gospel are of critical importance.

(1 Cor 15:3-4) “For I delivered to you as of first importance what I also received, that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, {4} and that He was buried, and that He was raised on the third day according to the Scriptures,”

Our passage ends today with Jesus rebuking the disciples for their hardness of heart because they had not believe those who had seen Him after He had risen. Mary had not believed what Jesus had spoken in advance, and she had not believed the angel; she believed after she saw Him. The disciples did not believe the word that Jesus had spoken to them in advance, and they had not believed Mary’s testimony. They did not believe the report of the two on the road to Emmaus that Jesus revealed Himself to. They had to see for themselves.

In Paul’s letter to the Corinthians he continued saying, that “He appeared to Cephas, then to the twelve. After that He appeared to more than five hundred brethren at one time, most of whom remain until now, but some have fallen asleep; then He appeared to James, then to all the apostles,” The resurrection of Christ was not a hidden or secret thing; He revealed Himself to many people.

(1 Cor 15:5-7) “and that He appeared to Cephas, then to the twelve. {6} After that He appeared to more than five hundred brethren at one time, most of whom remain until now, but some have fallen asleep; {7} then He appeared to James, then to all the apostles;”

When Paul was testifying before King Agrippa, Festus told Paul that he was out of his mind. Paul shrugged it off saying, “I am not out of my mind, most excellent Festus, but I utter words of sober truth. For the king knows about these matters and I speak to him also with confidence, since I am persuaded that none of these things escape his notice; **for this has not been done in a corner.**” The resurrection was not done in a corner; it was witnessed by many people.

(Acts 26:26) “For the king knows about these matters, and I speak to him also with confidence, since I am persuaded that none of these things escape his notice; for this has not been done in a corner.”

Paul continued in 1 Corinthians 15 to tell us why the resurrection is of first importance. He said, “if Christ has not been raised, then our preaching is in vain, your faith also is vain. Moreover we are even found to be false witnesses of God... If we have hoped in Christ in this life only, we are of all men most to be pitied.” We have hope in our resurrection because of the resurrection of Christ. Our hope of an eternity with God the Father hinges on the resurrection of the dead. This message is of first importance.

(1 Cor 15:13-19) “But if there is no resurrection of the dead, not even Christ has been raised; {14} and if Christ has not been raised, then our preaching is vain, your faith also is vain. {15} Moreover we are even found *to be* false witnesses of God... {19} If we have hoped in Christ in this life only, we are of all men most to be pitied.”

The questions for all of us this morning are about believing. Do you believe the prophets that prophesied about the suffering, death, and resurrection? Do you believe the words of Jesus that He spoke about His suffering, death, and resurrection? Do you believe the words of the angels about His resurrection? Do you believe the testimony of Mary? Do you believe the testimony of the two that saw Jesus on the road to Emmaus? Do you believe the testimony of Peter? Do you believe the testimony of the eleven apostles? Do you believe the testimony of James, the brother of Jesus? Do you believe the testimony of Paul?

In Romans 10:9-10, Paul wrote, “if you confess with your mouth Jesus as Lord, and believe in your heart that God raised Him from the dead, you will be saved. This morning do you believe that Jesus was raised from the dead? Are you willing to confess with your mouth that Jesus is Lord? Let’s pray.

(Rom 10:9) “that if you confess with your mouth Jesus *as* Lord, and believe in your heart that God raised Him from the dead, you will be saved”

“Jesus, I do believe that You were born of a virgin, and that You suffered and died for our sins. I believe that You were raised from the dead on the third day. This morning I want to confess You as my Lord and Savior. Come into my life and forgive me of my sins. Thank You, Jesus. Amen.

**Introduction** (1 Cor 15:3-4, Matt 22:36-38, Mark 15:42-16:14)

1. **Jesus' Burial** (Mark 15:42-46, Matt 27:57, Luke 23:50-51, John 19:31-38, Ex 12:46, Num 9:11-12, Zech 12:10, Matt 27:59-60)
  
2. **Jesus' Resurrection** (Mark 15:47-16:14, Mark 15:40-41, Luke 8:2-3, Acts 20:7, 1 Cor 16:1-2, Matt 28:2-3, Mark 14:28, John 20:1-18, Luke 24:13-35)

**Conclusion and Applications** (1 Cor 15:3-7, Acts 26:26, 1 Cor 15:13-19, Rom 10:9)

Q&A