

Dictionary definition of sell out

- ~ the act of doing something selfishly for money, without considering principles or damage to others:
- ~ a situation in which someone does not do what they have promised to do or what they should do:
- ~ A notable sellout was Benedict Arnold who turned traitor and was in the process of trying to turn West Point over to the British until the messenger carrying Arnold's message was intercepted

There are innumerable examples of being a sellout in the bible

- 1 Lucifer was the first sellout
- 2 The 10 spies who went negative against God's plan to take Israel into the Promised Land
- 3 Gehazi, Elisha's servant was a sellout for going to Naaman for a reward when Elisha said no to any reward
- 4 Absalom David's own son conspired against David in 2 Sam 15
- 5 AND OF COURSE LEADING OFF OUR TEXT IS Judas Iscariot of course

This chapter is filled with selling out

- 1 the sellout of the friend (Mk 14:43-52)
- 2 the sellout of the trials (Mk 14:53-65; 15:1-5)
- 3 the sellout of the crowd (Mk 15:6-15)
- 4 the sellout of the military (Mk 15:16-20)
- 5 the sellout of the criminals (Mk 15:27-32)
- 6 the sellout of the bystanders (Mk 15:29-32)

Chapters 14 and 15 are filled with selling out the servant Son of God**1 the sellout of a friend (Mk 14:43-52)**

- Judas who had walked with Christ now betrays Christ
- We know the reason is that Judas was the son of perdition (he was lost) (Jn 17:12)
- Judas allowed an offense to be the reason he went to priests to betray Christ (Matt 26:6-16). Judas didn't like Jesus' rebuke concerning the fragrance oil that was poured out on Jesus. From this point on Judas sought opportunity to betray Jesus
- Jesus was betrayed with a kiss (Mk 14:45)
- Michael Card lyrics for "Why"
 - Why did it have to be a friend
 - Who chose to betray the Lord
 - Why did he use a kiss to show them
 - That's not what a kiss is for
 - Only a friend can betray a friend
 - A stranger has nothing to gain
 - And only a friend comes close enough
 - To ever cause so much pain
- This was the sell out of a friend

2 the sellout of a trial (Mk 14:53-65; 15:1-5)

- At the first trial was the high priest (Caiphas), all the chief priests, the elders and scribes
- Council/Sanhedrin – sunédrión = It is derived from sún, "together," and hédra, "seat."
- The Sandhedrin council convened
- Composition - he Sanhedrin was, at and before the time of Christ, the name for the highest Jewish tribunal, of 71 members, in Jerusalem, and also for the lower tribunals, of 23 members, of which Jerusalem had two.
- Members - The Great Sanhedrin in Jerusalem was formed (Mat_26:3, Mat_26:17, Mat_26:59; Mar_14:53; Mar_15:1; Luk_22:66; Act_4:5 f; Act_5:21; Act_22:30) of high priests (i.e. the acting high priest, those who had been high priests, and members of the privileged families from which the high priests were taken), elders (tribal and family heads of the people and priesthood), and scribes (i.e. legal assessors), Pharisees

and Sadducees alike (compare Act_4:1 ff; Act_5:17, Act_5:34; Act_23:6). In Mar_15:43; Luk_23:50, Joseph of Arimathea is called bouleutés, “councillor,” i.e. member of the Sanhedrin.

- Meeting times - According to the Tōšephta' Šanhedrin 7 1, the Sanhedrin held its sittings from the time of the offering of the daily morning sacrifice till that of the evening sacrifice. There were no sittings on Sabbaths or feast days.
- Punishable offences - For one offense the Sanhedrin could put to death, on their own authority, even a Roman citizen, namely, in the case of a Gentile passing the fence which divided the inner court of the Temple from that of the Gentiles (BJ, VI, ii, 4; Middōth 11 3; compare Act_21:28). The only case of capital punishment in connection with the Sanhedrin in the New Testament is that of our Lord. The stoning of Stephen (Act_7:54 ff) was probably the illegal act of an enraged multitude.
- Procedure - The members of the Sanhedrin were arranged in a semicircle, so that they could see each other (Šanhedrin 4 3; Tōšephta' 8 1). The two notaries stood before them, whose duty it was to record the votes (see 3, above). The prisoner had to appear in humble attitude and dressed in mourning (Ant., XIV, ix, 4). A sentence of capital punishment could not be passed on the day of the trial. The decision of the judges had to be examined on the following day (Šanhedrin 4 1), except in the case of a person who misled the people, who could be tried and condemned the same day or in the night (Tōšephta' Šanhedrin 10). Because of this, cases which involved capital punishment were not tried on a Friday or on any day before a feast. A herald preceded the condemned one as he was led to the place of execution, and cried out: “N. the son of N. has been found guilty of death, etc. If anyone knows anything to clear him, let him come forward and declare it” (Šanhedrin 6 1). Near the place of execution the condemned man was asked to confess his guilt in order that he might partake in the world to come (ibid.; compare Luk_23:41-43).
- Pilate seemed willing to let Jesus go but Jesus didn't defend himself to Pilate. Pilate felt the pressure from the chief priests, elders, scribes and whole Sanhedrin and gave these religious leaders what they wanted
- He offered to let Jesus go free but the crowd wanted Jesus to go free and Jesus crucified
- This was the sell out of a trial initiated by the religious leaders who shouldn't have put Christ in this position
- The religious leaders initiated this trial to kill Christ

3 the sell out of the crowd (Mk 15:6-15)

- Pilate tried to let Jesus go free but the crowd was stirred up by the chief priests to ask for Barabbas
- They crowd wanted Barabbas to go free and Jesus crucified
- Twice the crowd shouted “crucify him!”
- At their request Pilate had Jesus flogged
- A Roman flogging was done with a whip made of leather strips embedded with pieces of bone or metal brutally tore the flesh
- It's thought that some of the crowd could have been the same people who worshipped Christ at the “Triumphal Entry.”
- This crowd who came to worship at the feast was stirred up by the religious leaders to sell out Christ. The crowd could have asked for Christ instead of Barabbas. Some of the people in the crowd could have been those who were fed by Christ, saw him heal people, who worshipped him at his triumphal entry
- This was the sell out of a crowd

4 the sell out of the military (Mk 15:16-20)

- The Roman military had a job to do and cared nothing for the prisoners it executed brutally
- To them Jesus was just another rebel that had to be crucified
- The Roman soldiers showed their mockery by
 - Dressing Jesus in a purple robe
 - Twisting together a crown of thorns
 - They saluted Jesus and said “hail, king of the Jews.”
 - They kept hitting him on the head
 - They got down on their knees and paid him homages
 - This is a fulfillment of Mark 10:34 – Jesus predicted this in his third prediction of his own death

- V20 says after they mocked him they took the purple robe off of him, put his clothes back on him and led him away to be crucified
- V20 – mocked (1702 empaio) to jeer at, deride, mock, to play with
- The other day at work a fox had killed a squirrel and apparently the fox played with the squirrel tossing it in the air playing with it after it had killed it.
- The military while doing their job had just as much opportunity to listen to Christ and witness his power and healings
- The centurion recognized Christ as savior after the crucifixion and said, “truly this was the son of God.”
- The military crucified the savior

5 the sell out of the criminals (Mk 15:27-32)

- The two criminals were taunting him (v32)
- Luke 23:39-43 Both were hurling insults at Jesus but one
- Lk 23:39 one of them blasphemed Christ
- Aren't you the Messiah? Save yourself and us (v39)
- The other criminal comes to believe in Jesus
- The other criminal was crucified along Christ and didn't believe
- The sell out of a criminal

6 the mockery of bystanders (Mk 15:29-32)

- The bystanders do the following
 - Yelling insults or railing (KJV) on him = blasphemo = vilify, defame, speak evil
 - Occurrences of blasphemo in regards to Christ
 - Wagged their heads = it means a stirring of the head, it implies motion
 - They used Jesus words from John 2:19 where Jesus speaks of his temple (his physical body) and they will destroy it and he'll raise it up in three days. They used those words and told Jesus to come down from the cross and save himself
 - Again the chief priests and the scribes mocked and came to the conclusion that he saved others but he can't save himself
 - They wanted Christ to prove himself so that they would believe – but if Christ came down they still wouldn't have believed
 - Both of the criminals crucified with him reviled (Oneidezo) = defame, chide, taunt, cast in teeth, disgrace
- The bystanders sold out Christ for their own opinion

Conclusion

Christ was sold out by a friend, a mock trial, crowd, military, a criminal, and bystanders

Christ experienced many of the difficulties we do

Christ was still committed to the cross and redemption though he was sold out

We must take up our cross and identify with Christ (Mk 8:34)