

OpenTheo

March 30th: Exodus 37 & Mark 1:1-13

March 29, 2020



Alastair Roberts

The Ark, Table, Lampstand, and Altar of Incense. The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Some passages referenced:

1 Samuel 4:4, 2 Samuel 6:2, 2 Kings 19:15, 1 Chronicles 13:6, Psalm 80:1, Psalm 99:1, Isaiah 37:16 (God enthroned above the cherubim); Ezekiel 1 (Ezekiel's throne vision); Leviticus 24:5-9 (the use of the Table of the Presence).

Isaiah 40:9, 52:7, 61:1 (gospel in Isaiah); Malachi 3:1, Exodus 23:20, Isaiah 40:3 (the verses in Mark's mixed quotation in 1:2-3); 1 Kings 17:1 (Elijah's sudden arrival on the scene); 2 Kings 1:8 (the clothing of Elijah); Isaiah 42:1, Psalm 2:7, Genesis 22:2 (the beloved Son); 1 Samuel 24:2 (David in the Rocks of the Wild Goats); Leviticus 16:20-22 (the scapegoat for Azazel); Daniel 4:19-27 (Nebuchadnezzar driven out by the holy one who descended from heaven, forcing him to dwell among the wild beasts).

Reflections upon the readings from the ACNA Book of Common Prayer (<http://bcp2019.anglicanchurch.net/>).

If you have enjoyed my output, please tell your friends. If you are interested in supporting my videos and podcasts and my research more generally, please consider supporting my work on Patreon (<https://www.patreon.com/zugzwanged>), using my PayPal account (<https://bit.ly/2RLaUcB>), or by buying books for my research on Amazon (https://www.amazon.co.uk/hz/wishlist/ls/36WVSWCK4X330?ref_=wl_share).

The audio of all of my videos is available on my Soundcloud account: <https://soundcloud.com/alastairadversaria>. You can also listen to the audio of these episodes on iTunes: <https://itunes.apple.com/gb/podcast/alastairs-adversaria/id1416351035?mt=2>.

Transcript

Exodus 37 poles into the rings on the sides of the ark to carry the ark. And he made a mercy seat of pure gold, two cubits and a half was its length, and a cubit and a half its breadth. And he made two cherubim of gold, he made them of hammered work on the two ends of the mercy seat, one cherub on the one end, and one cherub on the other end.

Of one piece with the mercy seat he made the cherubim on its two ends. The cherubim spread out their wings above, overshadowing the mercy seat with their wings, with their faces one to another. Toward the mercy seat were the faces of the cherubim.

He also made the table of acacia wood, two cubits was its length, a cubit its breadth, and a cubit and a half its height. And he overlaid it with pure gold, and made a moulding of gold around it. And he made a rim around it a hand-breadth wide, and made a moulding of gold around the rim.

He cast for it four rings of gold, and fastened the rings to the four corners at its four legs. Close to the frame were the rings, as holders for the poles to carry the table. He made the poles of acacia wood to carry the table, and overlaid them with gold.

And he made the vessels of pure gold that were to be on the table, its plates and dishes for incense, and its bowls and flagons with which to pour drink offerings. He also made the lampstand of pure gold. He made the lampstand of hammered work.

Its base, its stem, its cups, its calyxes, and its flowers were of one piece with it. And there were six branches going out of its sides, three branches of the lampstand out of one side of it, and three branches of the lampstand out of the other side of it, three cups made like almond blossoms, each with calyx and flower, on one branch, and three cups made like almond blossoms, each with calyx and flower, on the other branch. So for the six branches going out of the lampstand.

And on the lampstand itself were four cups made like almond blossoms, with their calyxes and flowers, and a calyx of one piece with it under each pair of the six branches going out of it. Their calyxes and their branches were of one piece with it. The whole of it was a single piece of hammered work of pure gold.

And he made its seven lamps, and its tongues, and its trays of pure gold. He made it and all its utensils out of a talent of pure gold. He made the altar of incense of acacia wood.

Its length was a cubit, and its breadth was a cubit. It was square, and two cubits was its height. Its horns were of one piece with it.

He overlaid it with pure gold, its top and around its sides and its horns. And he made a moulding of gold around it, and made two rings of gold on it under its moulding, on two opposite sides of it as holders for the poles with which to carry it. And he made the poles of acacia wood, and overlaid them with gold.

He made the holy anointing oil also, and the pure fragrant incense, blended as by the perfumer. Exodus chapter 37 tells us about the construction of the ark, the table, the lampstand, and the altar of incense. These are all of the golden items of furniture in the tabernacle.

Earlier on we identified two seven-day sequences. The first one in Exodus chapter 25-29, and then another in Exodus chapter 30-31. The first sequence begins with the ark, the table, and the lampstand, and the second sequence begins with the altar of incense.

And here we have all of the golden items listed together in their earlier order. The list of items in Exodus chapter 35-40 is not an exact and identical repetition of the instructions of the earlier chapters. There are variations in the order, and other details, variations that invite the reader to discover something more of the underlying logic of the elements of the tabernacle.

For instance, the altar of incense is both distinct from, but associated with the other first-day golden furniture of the tabernacle. Furthermore, its placement here is back-to-back with the description of the bronze altar of burnt offering in chapter 38 verses 1-7, which is strikingly similar in detail. So we're being invited to see a connection between these two pieces of furniture.

Perhaps the ordering in chapters 35-40 is more spatial, so you have a movement from the tabernacle structure itself in chapter 36, to the items within it in chapter 37, to the courtyard and its furniture in chapter 38, to the priestly garments in chapter 39. The Ark of the Covenant comes first. The Ark of the Covenant has two parts to it, the Ark and the Mercy Seat, and these function as the footstool and the throne.

The Lord was understood to be enthroned above the cherubim. You find this in 1 Samuel 4 verse 4, 2 Samuel 6 verse 2, 2 Kings chapter 19 verse 15, 1 Chronicles 13 verse 6, Psalm 80 verse 1, Psalm 99 verse 1, and Isaiah 37 verse 16. All of these verses suggest that God was seen as the one who was enthroned above the cherubim.

This was not just an incidental detail of God's presence, it was seen almost as a title for the Lord. So the Mercy Seat was God's throne, and the Ark was God's footstool. In Egypt, thrones and footstools could be placed in tombs along with mummified pharaohs.

They were seen as part of the furniture of royalty. And within the tabernacle, the Ark and the Mercy Seat are the tabernacle's furniture of royalty for the Lord. The throne and the footstool.

The cherubim of the tabernacle seem to have had two wings and one face each, whereas the cherubim of Ezekiel's throne vision in Ezekiel chapter 1 have four faces and four wings. In that case, they're hybrid creatures, they're associated with the mobile throne of the Lord. And the tabernacle, as God's portable palace, symbolizes God's imminent

presence in the midst of his people, but also symbolizes the highest heavens in which God is enthroned above all powers, yet surrounded by angelic hosts, cherubim, seraphim, etc.

as the participants in the divine council. The presence of the cherubim here maybe alerts us to the fact that God is seen to be surrounded by heavenly creatures, creatures that participate in heavenly rule with him. Certain parts of the Old Testament might suggest that there are a number of different gods, with a small g, who are powers alongside God, none of them are to be worshipped, and all of them are creatures relative to God, who is the sole creator.

But there are powers, there are angelic forces, there are forces that are over nations and other things like that, and so God is surrounded by such creatures as the cherubim and others who are his servants, his ministers. And then there are also false gods associated with demonic forces, and fallen angels. The tabernacle was a portable palace, and the furniture generally had rings attached and poles by which they could be carried from place to place.

However the description of the ark suggests that it was the only piece of furniture that always had the poles within it. This is presumably to minimize the risk of it being handled inappropriately. After the ark we reach the table, and we should note that some of the golden vessels that come with the table go beyond just the presentation of bread.

There are plates, but there are also dishes for incense, there are bowls and flagons for drink offerings. The table contained both bread and wine, suggesting that the holy place might be seen as a sort of room for the honoured guests of the Lord to be entertained. The priests would eat the bread after a week, as we see in Leviticus chapter 24 verses 5-9, and the bread would be served along with frankincense, as a pleasing offering to the Lord.

In chapter 24 of Exodus, Moses, the elders of Israel, Aaron and his sons ate a meal before God's throne. And I believe that the table in part represents this. It's the access that Israel has to God's presence.

It's the table of the Lord Most High, and a sign of his favour towards Israel, whom he brings into his royal banqueting house. The description of the lampstand is a bit confusing. It seems to be made entirely of gold, though, without any underlying wooden structure.

The lampstand is described in ways that might suggest botanic associations, so it has branches, blossoms, flowers, etc. It could maybe be seen as a burning tree, like the burning bush of Exodus chapter 3. It gives light to a room that would otherwise be in darkness, so it serves a very practical purpose in that regard. Some have suggested astronomical associations, perhaps with the seven major heavenly bodies - the sun, the

moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn.

We have prophetic symbolism associated with lampstands in Zechariah chapter 4 and in Revelation chapter 1. The seven stars represent the seven angels of the churches. The lamps upon the lampstand elsewhere are seen as bearers of a divine or an angelic light. The stand that bears this light may be associated with the people, so the people are the lampstand and they bear the light of the Lord Most High.

Perhaps we might also think of the day of Pentecost. On that day, the church is anointed with the oil of the Spirit and lit, flames above each head, like lamps on a lampstand. The altar of incense comes next, and that's connected with the bronze altar that follows it in chapter 38 verses 1-7.

The altar of incense has horns like that altar, it has dimensions that are scaled down from the larger altar but are corresponding to it in other ways. The altar of incense was situated inside the holy place before the veil, and incense seems to be connected with prayer. It's a sweet-smelling aroma continually ascending to the Lord.

When we read the descriptions of the tabernacle, the danger can be that we focus far too narrowly upon static objects or inert pieces of furniture. But furniture in a home, for instance, is an invitation to corresponding forms of life. Chairs we can think of as an invitation to sit down and to enjoy conversation and fellowship with other people.

A bed is an invitation to sleep and maybe also for sexual relations. A table is an invitation to a shared meal. The furniture of the tabernacle should be seen in the same sort of way.

The Ark of the Covenant and the mercy seat correspond to God's enthroned presence in the midst of his people. The table of the presence corresponds to Israel's honoured place at the Lord's table, to the communion that God extends to his people. The lampstand corresponds to the glorious light and the illumination that God gives in the darkness of the world.

The altar of incense corresponds to the prayers of the people that ascend to his presence. The bronze altar corresponds to the offering of ourselves and our works to the Lord through symbolic substitutes so that we can enter into his presence. The bronze sea corresponds to God's cleansing of us.

The furniture of the tabernacle then, as we will see, is a stage that's been set for a lively play. As we go through the book of Leviticus this will become quite apparent. The drama for which this furniture exists is one in which sinful human beings can enter into the presence of a holy God and be blessed there.

The chapter ends with the holy anointing oil and the pure fragrant incense, elements that came later in chapter 30. My suspicion is that they're here because they belong to

the interior of the tabernacle, like the other elements of this chapter. A question to consider.

Reflecting upon the furniture of the tabernacle, how can it be seen to correspond with elements of our own worship as Christians? Mark chapter 1 verses 1 to 13. John appeared, baptizing in the wilderness and proclaiming a baptism of repentance for the forgiveness of sins. And all the country of Judea and all Jerusalem were going out to him and were being baptized by him in the river Jordan, confessing their sins.

Now John was clothed with camel's hair and wore a leather belt around his waist and ate locusts and wild honey. And he preached, saying, After me comes he who is mightier than I, the strap of whose sandals I am not worthy to stoop down and untie. I have baptized you with water, but he will baptize you with the Holy Spirit.

In those days Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee and was baptized by John in the Jordan. When he came out of the water, immediately he saw the heavens being torn open and the Spirit descending on him like a dove. And a voice came from heaven, You are my beloved son, with you I am well pleased.

The Spirit immediately drove him out into the wilderness. And he was in the wilderness forty days, being tempted by Satan. And he was with the wild animals, and the angels were ministering to him.

Mark introduces his account with the beginning of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God. Jesus is the Messiah and the Davidic Son of God. Mark uses Gospel with reference to what he is writing.

He is writing a Gospel. What is the background of that term? If we go back to the book of Isaiah we can see that it refers to the good news of the establishment of the reign of the Lord. In Isaiah chapter 40 verse 9 we read, Go on up to a high mountain, O Zion, herald of good news.

Lift up your voice with strength, O Jerusalem, herald of good news. Lift it up, fear not. Say to the cities of Judah, Behold your God.

Behold, the Lord God comes with might, and his arm rules for him. Behold, his reward is with him, and his recompense before him. He will tend his flock like a shepherd.

He will gather the lambs in his arms. He will carry them in his bosom, and gently lead those that are with young. And again in chapter 52 verse 7, How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him who brings good news, who publishes peace, who brings good news of happiness, who publishes salvation, who says to Zion, Your God reigns.

The voice of your watchmen, they lift up their voice. Together they sing for joy. For eye to eye they see the return of the Lord to Zion.

In chapter 61 verse 1, The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because the Lord has anointed me to bring good news to the poor. He has sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to those who are bound. The gospel is the message that God is returning to his people.

He's going to deliver them from captivity, and he's going to restore his presence in their midst. He's going to bring back the captivity to Judah. Are we supposed to understand this as the gospel concerning Jesus Christ, or the gospel belonging to Jesus Christ? Well, likely it can be read as both, and it seems to me that Mark is probably playing with the ambiguity here.

Mark's prologue sets the scene for the rest of the book, as it is written in Isaiah the prophet. And the quotation that follows is actually an amalgamation of verses from Malachi 3 verse 1, Exodus 23 verse 20, and Isaiah 40 verse 3. But the statement about Isaiah the prophet may refer to more than simply the verses that follow. It may refer to the prophecy of Isaiah more generally, and the way that the gospel of Jesus Christ is the fulfillment of what Isaiah has foretold, this coming new Exodus.

John the Baptist is the harbinger of the coming of the Lord to reign. And Mark de-emphasizes the temple part of the Malachi quotation, and includes elements of Exodus 23 verse 20, which speaks of the angel who will provide for and lead them through the wilderness into the promised land. So the verse from Malachi is chapter 3 verse 1, Behold I send my messenger, and he will prepare the way before me.

And the Lord whom you seek will suddenly come to his temple, and the messenger of the covenant in whom you delight, behold he is coming, says the Lord of hosts. And then in Isaiah chapter 40 verse 3, A voice cries in the wilderness, prepare the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our guard. And in Exodus chapter 23 verse 20, Behold I send an angel before you to guard you on the way, and to bring you to the place that I have prepared.

That quote from Exodus chapter 23 verse 20 speaks of the angel that will provide for them and lead them through the wilderness into the promised land. And the wilderness setting is very important for Mark in this opening section. John the Baptist doesn't really feature much in Mark's gospel after this, save in a retrospective look at his death in chapter 6. But it's noteworthy that in all of the gospels there is John near their beginning and they all underline his significance in various ways.

John isn't merely a wise teacher or religious leader, or even simply a prophetic teacher of divine truth. John is a key actor in redemptive history. He has a particular role to play.

He is the Elijah that was to come. And having witnessed the ministry of Christ from the baptism of John is a seeming qualification for apostleship in the book of Acts. The amalgamation of these texts changes some of their reference.

So for instance, who is the messenger sent before in Exodus chapter 23? The messenger, the angel of the covenant, is sent before Israel. And Jesus is the one that the messenger is sent before here. And Jesus may be implicitly presented as Israel in this picture.

He is the true fulfilment of Israel. But in the next verse, when compared with the original verse being quoted, Isaiah chapter 40 verse 3, a different association may be made. The way of the Lord, in context, the Lord clearly means Yahweh.

And His, in this verse, substitutes for our God in the original verse. Jesus is being implicitly identified as the Lord Himself. At such points we may get a hint that Mark is working with a far higher Christology than many would attribute to him.

John appeared baptising in the wilderness. No background for him is given. In some ways this might remind us of the sudden appearance of the prophet Elijah on the scene in 1 Kings chapter 17 verse 1. And he proclaims a baptism of repentance for the remission of sins.

This isn't just a private rededication of one's life to God. It's the preparation of a people for an eschatological crisis near on the horizon. God is about to come to judge.

There is something that's going to be the end of the age and they must be prepared. There's a catastrophic event on the horizon. A large body of the people going to the wilderness to be baptised would be a symbolic reconstitution of them as renewed Israelites.

A new people entering the land again, re-entering a land and returning from a sort of spiritual exile. As a baptism of repentance it would have to be confirmed in actual change of life. It's not just the effect of the water.

It's something that requires a different form of life. Merely going into the wilderness and getting washed wasn't enough. Huge crowds however come to the wilderness to John's baptism.

All of the country of Judea and all Jerusalem as Mark describes. They come out to John the Baptist to be baptised by his baptism. It's a massive popular movement and John the Baptist is recorded in the history of Josephus.

He's someone who's known to the historians of the day. He's not just a fringe religious figure. He was well known and he was respected by the people even long after he had died.

The people were confessing their sins. We don't know exactly what this looked like. Whether it was a public confession of a particular person's sins or a more general confession of the sins of the nation.

I would imagine it would be the latter and seeing your sins as included within that. A more general confession and then individuals including themselves within that confession. And then more particular individual sins.

They were baptised by John. Usually ritual washings were performed upon oneself. However the fact that John the Baptist performed the baptism and it was associated with him highlights his prophetic significance.

He is a leader of the people and his baptism creates some association with him too. The clothing and the location of John the Baptist reminds us of Elijah. In 2nd Kings chapter 1 verse 8 Elijah is described for us.

He is described as one who wore a garment of hair with a belt of leather about his waist. This is the way that John is described too. We're supposed to recognise that this is a man who's coming in the spirit and the power of Elijah.

He's dressing like Elijah. He's in the location of Elijah. He's doing the same sort of things as Elijah.

That all these resemblances we're supposed to see that there's a similar thing going on. The wilderness is a place of new beginnings. It was through the wilderness that God led the first exodus and now there are hints of a new exodus.

Through the ministry of John the Baptist God is mustering his people in the wilderness prepared for a new entry into the land. The wilderness was a theologically significant location for something new starting. It is the unformed and the unfilled realm that precedes a new creation.

It's a realm of separation from the sin and the impurity of settled society. It's where the seeds of a new faithful order might germinate and we can see this in groups like the Essenes that will go into the wilderness and start religious groups within that context. It reminds the reader also of Moses and Elijah, both men of the wilderness that preceded a larger re-entry into the land in the case of Joshua and then in the case of Elisha.

Like Moses and Elijah he will be succeeded by another, someone whose ministry will greatly exceed his own. He's not worthy to even act as the servant of this coming one. The spirit is a focus in these opening verses of Mark's gospel.

Christ is the anointed one. He's the king who has the spirit of God upon him and John the Baptist's baptism anticipates a greater baptism, a baptism with the Holy Spirit which will be a greater reconstitution of the people of God that would occur at Pentecost. Jesus of Nazareth comes on the scene at this point coming down from a northern province to the area where John is baptizing in Judea.

John's is more of a Judean movement but Jesus the Galilean comes to be associated with

him. Like John he comes on the scene suddenly and without introduction. When he is baptized by John there is a theophanic appearance of the spirit as a dove to Jesus.

He saw the heavens being torn open. It's an appearance to him not necessarily witnessed by others who were present. The heavens being torn open might remind us of the vision of Ezekiel at the beginning of his book for instance.

The heaven is torn open. It's not just opened. Perhaps we might think also of the temple curtain that will be torn open later in the book.

Jesus is commissioned by the voice of the Father from heaven. You are my beloved son. With you I am well pleased.

In Isaiah chapter 42 verse 1 to 2 we have something that might serve as part of the background for this. Behold my servant whom I uphold, my chosen in whom my soul delights. I have put my spirit upon him.

He will bring forth justice to the nations. He will not cry aloud or lift up his voice or make it heard in the street. Psalm 2 would seem to be another part of the background.

You are my son. Today I have begotten you. And the description of the beloved son might also remind us of Genesis chapter 22 verse 2 and the description of Isaac and his relationship to Abraham.

In God's voice from heaven Jesus is identified in the same way as he has been identified in the opening line of Mark's gospel. And the subtle possible allusions within this identification invite the reader to hear associations with the Davidic king, with the Isaacic servant, the servant of the book of Isaiah, and also Isaac who is nearly sacrificed by his father Abraham. And all of these backgrounds will be important within the gospel of Mark.

Mark will bring together threads from each one of those backgrounds to paint his portrait of Christ within his gospel. Each of the gospels frames the wilderness temptations of Jesus differently. In Matthew Jesus is led up into the wilderness.

In Luke Jesus being filled with the spirit is led in the spirit into the wilderness. However in Mark Jesus is driven out into the wilderness. And each of these statements invites the reader to notice different associations.

In Matthew Jesus being led up into the wilderness it reminds you of the exodus. In Luke Jesus being filled with the spirit and led in the spirit into the wilderness reminds you of something like the book of Ezekiel and the description of his prophetic journeys. However for Mark Jesus might be more like David forcefully exiled from Saul's court where he was living in places with wild creatures.

You can think about 1st Samuel chapter 24 verse 2 where he's living in the rocks of the wild goats. He's living outside safe realms of the land. He's living among the Gentiles and he is the king being tested in these difficult places, prepared for his later rule by facing all these obstacles and opponents.

Mark understates the temptations but highlights the realm that Jesus goes to. John's presence in the wilderness was emphasised in verses 3 and 4 and now Jesus' presence in the wilderness is emphasised there too. The fact that he was in the wilderness is twice stated and the detail that he was with the wild animals further underlines the importance of the location.

He was being tempted by Satan. This focuses less upon the actual content of the temptations and even upon Christ's victory in them. It focuses more upon the fact that the wilderness is a realm of testing and danger where you are exposed to the buffeting temptations of Satan, where you're exposed to starvation and the elements and thirst and where you're exposed to the danger of wild beasts.

It's an untamed realm belonging to Satan and the wild beasts and Jesus begins his ministry by going into that enemy territory. Much as in his death he will enter Sheol itself. The spirit stands in contrast to Satan and the angels stand in contrast to the wild beasts.

This also gives us an insight into the greater conflict beneath the surface conflict. This is a battle between great spiritual powers and the wilderness is an initial place where we see what sort of mission Christ is engaged in. We might also be reminded of the experience of Israel in the wilderness where they were exposed to its dangers, to temptations and to wild animals.

In Deuteronomy chapter 8 verse 15 it's described as follows who led you through the great and terrifying wilderness with its fiery serpents and scorpions and thirsty ground where there was no water who brought you water out of the flinty rock. We might also be reminded of the experience of Elijah in his 40 days and nights in the wilderness in 1st Kings chapter 19 where angels also ministered to him. Some other parts of Old Testament background that we might consider here.

Jesus might be compared to the scapegoat in Leviticus chapter 16 verses 20 to 22 and when he has made an end of atoning for the holy place and the tent of meeting and the altar he shall present the live goat and Aaron shall lay both his hands on the head of the live goat and confess over it all the iniquities of the people of Israel and all their transgressions all their sins and he shall put them on the head of the goat and send it away into the wilderness by the hand of a man who is in readiness. The goat shall bear all their iniquities on itself to a remote area and he shall let the goat go free in the wilderness. The people of Israel have been confessing their sins at John's baptism.

Jesus is then baptised at the climax of this and immediately driven off into the wilderness. Being driven out is language used elsewhere for exorcism but the important thing here I think is the fact that he's going into the wilderness. It's the nature of the realm that's underlined in Mark's account.

The scapegoat in Leviticus chapter 16 is described as being for Azazel which is apocryphally associated with the demon of the wilderness. Jesus plays the part of the scapegoat symbolically bearing the sins of those baptised by John into the wilderness. The sins of Israel that have been confessed in the baptism of John in that sort of ritual and then he bears them to the place where Satan the great demon is found.

Another possible connection might be with the book of Daniel chapter 4 verse 19 to 27 where Nebuchadnezzar is brought low as a result of his pride. Then Daniel whose name was Belteshazzar was dismayed for a while and his thoughts alarmed him. The king answered and said Belteshazzar let not the dream or the interpretation alarm you.

Belteshazzar answered and said my lord may the dream be for those who hate you and its interpretation for your enemies. The tree you saw which grew and became strong so that its reached to heaven and it was visible to the end of the whole earth whose leaves were beautiful and fruit abundant and in which was food for all under which beasts of the field found shade and in whose branches the birds of the heavens lived. It is you oh king who have grown and become strong your greatness has grown and reaches to heaven and your dominion to the ends of the earth and because the king saw a watcher a holy one coming down from heaven and saying chop down the tree and destroy it but leave the stump of its roots in the earth bound with a band of iron and bronze in the tender grass of the field and let him be wet with the dew of heaven and let his portion be with the beasts of the field till seven periods of time pass over him.

This is the interpretation of king it is a decree of the most high which has come upon my lord the king that you shall be driven from among men and your dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field you shall be made to eat grass like an ox and you should be wet with the dew of heaven and seven periods of time shall pass over you till you know that the most high rules the kingdom of men and gives it to whom he will and as it was commanded to leave the stump of the roots of the tree your kingdom shall be confirmed for you from the time that you know that heaven rules. Therefore oh king let my counsel be acceptable to you break off your sins by practicing righteousness and your iniquities by showing mercy to the oppressed that there may perhaps be a lengthening of your prosperity. In the other synoptics John the Baptist talks about the axe laid to the root of the trees drawing upon the symbolism of this particular chapter and in Mark's account the holy one comes down from heaven and drives out Jesus so that he dwells among the beasts for a period of time.

Maybe Jesus should be seen as bearing the fate of the proud rulers who are about to be

judged. Jesus is bearing the sins of the people like the scapegoat. He's also bearing the fate of the rulers that are about to be humbled like Nebuchadnezzar.

A question to consider. The spirit immediately drives Jesus out into the wilderness. Immediately is a term that Mark uses with a remarkable frequency especially in this chapter.

Why might this word have a particular attraction for Mark and how does it fit in with his more general characterization of Jesus within his gospel?