The End of the Age – Part 1 (Mark 13:1-37)

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The Layered Landscape of Biblical Prophecy

What the biblical prophets saw as a single event often has multiple fulfillments in the history of redemption, with each fulfillment making up the whole. This is known as the prophetic perspective. For example:

- The coming of the Messiah (cf. Isa. 9:6-7 with 53:4-5, 11)
- The Day of the LORD (cf. Joel 2:28-32 with Acts 2:16-21; Rom. 10:13 and Mark 13:24-25; Rev. 6:12-17)

The Structure of the End of the Age (13:1-4)

Three important points about the structure of Mark 13:

- 1. The primary focus of v. 5-23 is on the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple which occurred in A.D. 70.
- 2. Yet, the judgment of Jerusalem and the Temple and the judgment which is coming upon the world at the return of Christ, are related the one (the judgment of Jerusalem) being a type of the other (the judgment of the world).
- 3. The nearly 2,000 year gap between these two events is known in biblical terminology as the "last days" (1 John 2:18) or the "end of the age" (1 Cor. 10:11; 1 Pet. 4:7), and is marked by the signs/phenomena described in Mark 13.

The Signs of the End of the Age (13:5-13)

What are the signs which mark the end of the age (this present age between the two comings of Christ)? Jesus mentions four:

- 1. False prophets and false messiahs (13:5-6)
- 2. Political unrest (13:7-8a)
- 3. Natural disasters (13:8b)
- 4. Persecution, proclamation, perseverance (13:9-13)

It is due to these phenomena which will mark the entirety of this age of tribulation that Jesus issues one exhortation – be ready.