

# Mark 13:7

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And when ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars, be ye not troubled: for such things must needs be; but the end shall not be yet.

## Analysis

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**When ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars, be ye not troubled**—the Greek *mē throēisthe* (μὴ θροεῖσθε) means 'do not be terrified, alarmed, or thrown into confusion.' Wars characterize fallen world since Cain killed Abel. International conflicts don't necessarily signal the immediate end. **For such things must needs be** (Greek *dei genesthai*, δεῖ γενέσθαι)—divine necessity, not mere possibility. God's sovereign plan includes human conflict as consequence of sin.

**But the end shall not be yet** (Greek *all' oupō to telos*, ἀλλ' οὐπω τὸ τέλος)—'not yet the end.' Wars are birth pains (v. 8), not final labor. History witnessed countless wars—Rome-Judea (AD 66-70), world wars, genocides, ongoing conflicts. None was 'the end.' Christians must avoid date-setting based on wars. The end comes God's appointed time, not triggered mechanically by historical events.

## Historical Context

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First century witnessed numerous conflicts: Roman civil wars (AD 68-69, 'Year of Four Emperors'), Judean revolt (AD 66-70), Parthian conflicts. Early Christians wondered if these were end-times. Jesus' words prevented panic. Church history shows each generation faced wars—barbarian invasions, Crusades, Thirty Years War, Napoleonic Wars, World Wars I-II, Cold War, modern terrorism. Each era thought surely 'the end.' Yet Christ hasn't returned. His point: don't let wars spiritually alarm you. God remains sovereign; wars fulfill His purposes; believers

trust providence. The command 'be not troubled' requires faith that God controls history despite appearances of chaos.

## Related Passages

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**Colossians 1:16** — All things created through Christ

**Genesis 1:1** — Creation of heavens and earth

## Study Questions

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1. Why does Jesus command 'be not troubled' by wars—what spiritual danger comes from letting global conflicts alarm us?
2. How does understanding wars as divinely ordained ('must needs be') differ from fatalism or despair?
3. What prevents Christians from correctly reading contemporary events as 'surely the end' when Jesus said 'the end shall not be yet'?

## Interlinear Text

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ὅταν	δὲ	ἀκούσητε	πολέμων	καὶ	ἀκοὰς	πολέμων	μὴ
<b>when</b>	<b>And</b>	<b>ye shall hear</b>	<b>of wars</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>rumours</b>	<b>of wars</b>	<b>not</b>
G3752	G1161	G191	G4171	G2532	G189	G4171	G3361
θροεῖσθε·	δεῖ	γὰρ	γενέσθαι	ἀλλ'	οὐπω	τὸ	
<b>be ye</b>	<b>such things must</b>	<b>for</b>	<b>needs be</b>	<b>but</b>	<b>shall not be yet</b>		G3588
G2360	G1163	G1063	G1096	G235	G3768		
τέλος							
<b>the end</b>							
G5056							

## Additional Cross-References

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**John 14:27** (Parallel theme): Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.

**Acts 17:3** (Parallel theme): Opening and alleging, that Christ must needs have suffered, and risen again from the dead; and that this Jesus, whom I preach unto you, is Christ.

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