# Greek Readings Series C, Fifth Sunday in Lent Luke 20:9-20

#### Verse 9

- The word ἀμπελῶνα has theological significance. What does it represent in the Old Testament? (Is. 5:1-7, 27:2; Jer. 2:21; Ezek. 19:10-14)
- Parse ἐξέδετο \_\_\_\_\_. What technical significance does this verb have?
  (BDAG, 300) \_\_\_\_\_\_

## Verse 10

- Parse καιρῷ \_\_\_\_\_ How is its case best used? (Voelz, 239) \_\_\_\_\_
- Parse δώσουσιν \_\_\_\_\_ How does the tense demonstrate the pervasive will of the master as opposed to a present subjunctive, etc.? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the fruit that the Lord of the vineyard is looking for? (Lk. 3:9; 6:43-45 and Gal. 5:22-24)

## Verse 11

- Parse προσέθετο \_\_\_\_\_. Where does the idiom προστίθημι plus the infinitive come from? (BDAG, 885) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Parse δείραντες \_\_\_\_\_ and ἀτιμάσαντες \_\_\_\_\_. What is the force of these participles' tenses? (Voelz, 128-130) \_\_\_\_\_\_
- Whipping seems like a dishonor, but yet in the previous verse dishonor is not mentioned, however, whipping is. What do you think is meant by the addition of dishonor?

## Verse 12

• Parse πέμψαι \_\_\_\_\_ How is it being used? (Voelz, 100) \_\_\_\_\_

## Verse 13

- Parse ποιήσω \_\_\_\_\_\_. Why is it <u>better</u> to regard ποιήσω as being in the subjunctive mood here? (Voelz, 177-178) \_\_\_\_\_\_
- Parse πέμψω \_\_\_\_\_. The master sends his "beloved" son (τὸν υἰόν μου τὸν ἀγαπητόν). Where else does the adjective ἀγαπητός occur in Luke's Gospel? (c.f. 3:22; 9:35)\_\_\_\_\_\_ What other son was regarded as "beloved"?
- Parse ἐντραπήσονται \_\_\_\_\_ What does it say about the tenants if they have no respect for the Son? \_\_\_\_\_

## Verse 14

- Parse διελογίζοντο \_\_\_\_\_ What does the tense say about their deliberations?
  (Voelz, 60) \_\_\_\_\_\_
- Parse ἀποκτείνωμεν \_\_\_\_\_ What type of subjunctive is it? (Voelz, 177-178) \_\_\_\_\_
- Parse γένηται \_\_\_\_\_\_ What type of construction is ἵνα...γένηται? (Voelz, 180-181) \_\_\_\_\_\_

## Verse 15

For the expression ὁ κύριος τοῦ ἀμπελῶνος see also vs. 13a. Whom are we to think of here?

## Verse 16

- Parse ἐλεύσεται \_\_\_\_\_ and ἀπολέσει \_\_\_\_\_. What is the theological significance of the tenses?
- Parse μὴ γένοιτο \_\_\_\_\_ This phrase is usually a declaration of some type. What does it declare and why? (Voelz, 245-246 and BDAG, 196-199)

## Verse 17

- Parse ἐμβλέψας \_\_\_\_\_ What does this participle have to reveal about the manner of Jesus? (c.f. 22:61) \_\_\_\_\_
- Parse ἐγενήθη \_\_\_\_\_ What is the theological significance concerning the voice of this verb? (c.f. Ps. 118:22) \_\_\_\_\_

## Verse 18 - 20

- Parse  $\delta \pi \epsilon \sigma \delta \nu$  \_\_\_\_\_\_ Who does the  $\pi \tilde{\alpha} \zeta$  include? Who does judgment fall upon?
- Parse συνθλασθήσεται \_\_\_\_\_ What is the theological significance of the voice? Who is in control of the judgment? \_\_\_\_\_
- The words αν πέση, λικμήσει are equivalent to what type of condition? (Voelz, 248-251)
- Why is their action so ironic since the scribes and chief priests realize that the parable is against them?

Integration of Meaning: Come up with a sermon title and two to three supporting points.