

Greek Readings
Series B, Proper 9
Mark 6:1-13

• **Verse 1**

- Parse ἐξῆλθε _____. “Come out” from where?
Explain. _____.
- How is Nazareth Jesus’ τὴν πατρίδα αὐτοῦ, and not Bethlehem? (see Voelz, CC, 384). _____.

• **Verse 2**

- Explain γενομένου σαββάτου. _____. What behavior was customary “on the Sabbath”? _____.
- In this verse, who are the hearing ones (ἀκούοντες), agreeing in person, number, and gender with the participle? _____.
- Translate the speech of the πολλοὶ by supplying the implied verbs. _____.
- Why is αἱ δυνάμεις τοιαῦται the *lectio difficilior*? _____. What is the translation solution that Voelz suggests (CC, 381)? _____.
- What is the significance of mentioning Jesus’ hands? _____.

• **Verse 3**

- The negative οὐ/οὐκ in a question anticipates WHAT ANSWER to the question? _____. What is the evaluation they are making? _____.
- τῆς Μαρίας καὶ ἀδελφὸς. Is this a valid instance of Granville Sharp’s rule? (see Wallace, 274). _____. How does this variant differ from the one in Mt. 13:55? _____.
- What are the people implying in naming Jesus as ὁ νιὸς τῆς Μαρίας? _____. How does this relate to John 8:41? (see Voelz, CC 381-2) _____.
- What is the sense of πρὸς ἡμᾶς? _____.
- Parse ἐσκανδαλίζοντο. _____. What is unique to the use of this verb in the NT, explaining why it is seldom used in secular Greek? (see Voelz, CC, 382) _____.

• **Verse 4**

- Here Jesus identifies himself by implication as a prophet. Outside of the Gospels, Jesus is only identified as a prophet in the book of Acts in reference to Deuteronomy 18:15 (Acts 3:22-23; 7:37). What does this indicate about the different mission fields in which the church operated and their associations with the word ‘prophet’? _____.
- ἄτιμος is an anarthrous second predicate position (see Wallace 310-11). What noun does it modify? _____.
- Conjugate the nouns πατρίδι, συγγενεῦσιν, and ὀικίᾳ. _____. How do these words describe and narrow down the extent of opposition to Jesus (see 3:21, 31-35)? _____.

• **Verse 5**

- Parse ποιῆσαι. _____.

- Why wasn't Jesus able to do mighty acts there (see Voelz, CC, 383)? _____.
- **Verse 6**
 - Give the textual variants for ἐθαύμαζεν and select and explain your preferred reading. _____. Why is the imperfect tense used? _____.
 - How does the καὶ link the two halves of the verse? _____.
 - Parse διδάσκων. _____. What is the use of the participle in relation to the main verb (περιῆγεν)? _____.
- **Verse 7**
 - In the phrase τοὺς δώδεκα, what is the function of the article? (see Wallace 233) _____.
 - δύο δύο - what are the takeaways from the discussion of this formulation in the BDAG entry for the word? _____.
 - What is the use of the genitive in the phrase τῶν πνευμάτων τῶν ἀκαθάρτων? _____.
- **Verse 8**
 - What type of ἵνα clause is used in this verse? (see Wallace 472) _____.
This could be a jussive noun clause (or indirect command), a Latin construction in a Gospel written for a Roman audience.
 - Give the BDAG entry for χαλκός. _____.
- **Verse 9**
 - Parse ὑποδεδεμένους. _____. Why is this in the Accusative case? _____.
 - What is the theological significance of Jesus mentioning two tunics? _____.
- **Verse 10**
 - Parse μένετε. _____.
 - What part of speech is ἐκεῖθεν? _____. Does Jesus give a timeline here for how long his disciples should stay in a place? Are there any implications here for the office of the Holy Ministry? _____.
- **Verse 11**
 - What type of relative clause is ὃς ἀν? (see Young, 231) _____.
 - εἰσέλθητε . . . ἐξέλθητε . . . μὴ δέξηται . . . μηδὲ ἀκούσωσιν . . . ἐκτινάξατε - why are these verbs in the aorist tense even though these actions are to be repeated? (see Voelz, CC, 391) _____.
 - The shaking of the dust is a witness *to* the people of the town, but a witness *of* what? _____.
 - What type of Dative is αὐτᾶς? _____.
- **Verse 12**
 - List the four types of ἵνα noun clauses (see Young, 187). _____.
What is the use here? _____.
 - What is the overall theme of the preaching of the Twelve? (cf. Lk 9:6) _____.
Notice that their preaching is the same as Jesus' (see Mk 1:15). What implications does this have for the office of the Holy Ministry? _____.

- **Verse 13**

- What is the use of the dative for ἐλαίῳ? (see Wallace 170). _____. What is the difference if it were dative of means instead? _____.
- What is the significance of the few ‘sickly ones’ in Nazareth and the many ‘sickly ones’ anointed by the 12 in this verse? _____. Does this have larger apostolic precedent? (see James 5:14) _____.

Integration of Meaning

Come up with a sermon title and two to three supporting points.