

*Greek Readings*  
**Series C, Third Sunday of Easter**  
**John 21:1-14**

**Verse 1**

- *Μετὰ ταῦτα* is a common idiom in John (3:22; 5:1; 6:1; 7:1). What does it refer to in this instance? \_\_\_\_\_
- Parse *ἐφανέρωσεν*. \_\_\_\_\_ Another name for “the Tiberian Sea” is what? \_\_\_\_\_ Why is it significant that Jesus appeared by *τῆς θαλάσσης τῆς Τιβεριάδος* (Mark 14:27; 16:7; Mt. 28:7, 10, 16)? \_\_\_\_\_

**Verse 2**

- What is the article *οἱ* in the phrase *οἱ τοῦ Ζεβεδαίου* shorthand for? \_\_\_\_\_
- Why are the persons who are present significant? (1:35–43, 20:24; 1 Corinthians 15:5f.) \_\_\_\_\_
- Where have we seen Thomas before (cf. 20:24)? \_\_\_\_\_

**Verse 3**

- Parse *ἀλιεύειν*. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the proper aspect of this word? (Voelz, 100) \_\_\_\_\_
- Parse *ἐρχόμεθα*. \_\_\_\_\_ How does the tense help demonstrate the action of this story? \_\_\_\_\_ What is the meaning of *πιάζω*? (BDAG 812 2.b) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ What is the phrase *ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ νυκτὶ ἐπίασαν οὐδέν* reminiscent of? (Luke 5:5) \_\_\_\_\_

**Verse 4**

- Parse *γενομένης*. \_\_\_\_\_ Who or what does this participle modify? \_\_\_\_\_
- Parse *ἔστη*. \_\_\_\_\_

**Verse 5**

- What type of relationship does the word *παιδία* express between Christ and His disciples? (BDAG 749 3.b) \_\_\_\_\_
- What response does the phrase *μή . . . ἔχετε* expect? (Voelz, 261) \_\_\_\_\_
- What does *προσφάγιον* mean (cf. BDAG 886) and how does that understanding contribute to our understanding of this miracle? \_\_\_\_\_

**Verse 6**

- Parse both *βάλετε* \_\_\_\_\_ and *εύρήσετε*. \_\_\_\_\_ How does the mood of the first and the tense of the second verb work together? \_\_\_\_\_

**Verse 7**

- Parse *διεζώσατο*. \_\_\_\_\_ (cf. 13:4, 5) Why did Peter don the outer garment before he threw himself into the sea? \_\_\_\_\_

**Verse 8**

○ How is the dative expressed in  $\tauῷ πλοιαρῷ$ ? (Voelz, 237–240) \_\_\_\_\_

**Verse 10**

○ Parse  $\grave{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon$  \_\_\_\_\_ and  $\grave{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\alpha\tau\epsilon$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Verse 11**

○ Explain the words  $\tauο\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\acute{\nu}$   $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\omega\acute{\nu}$  \_\_\_\_\_  
○ Parse  $\grave{\epsilon}\sigma\chi\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\eta$ . \_\_\_\_\_ How does  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\chi\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\eta$  demonstrate the miraculous nature of the catch of fish? \_\_\_\_\_

**Verse 12**

○ Parse  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon$  \_\_\_\_\_ and  $\grave{\alpha}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\alpha\tau\epsilon$  \_\_\_\_\_  
○ Parse  $\grave{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\mu\alpha$ . \_\_\_\_\_ This word has a few different nuances. What would the appropriate one be here? (BDAG 1010.a.α; Acts 7:32) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
What then would be the proper aspect of this verb? (Voelz, 60) \_\_\_\_\_  
  
○ Parse  $\grave{\epsilon}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\sigma\alpha\tau\epsilon$  \_\_\_\_\_ How is it being used? (Voelz, 100)  
  
○ Where else in this pericope have we seen the expression  $\grave{\alpha}\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\sigma}\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ ? (cf. 21:7) Why is it repeated here? \_\_\_\_\_

**Verse 13**

○ Parse  $\grave{\epsilon}\rho\chi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon$  \_\_\_\_\_,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\mu\beta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\epsilon$  \_\_\_\_\_ and  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\sigma\tau\epsilon$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Verse 14**

○ John mentions that this was the third appearance,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , of Jesus to His disciples. This includes then John 20:19ff., John 20:26ff., but not the appearance to Mary Magdalene in John 20:11ff. Why might this be? \_\_\_\_\_

**Integration of Meaning**

Write a sermon theme with two or three major divisions.