

Greek Readings
Series C, Third Sunday after Epiphany
Luke 4:16-30

Verses 16-17

○ Parse ἦν τεθραμμένος. _____ What type of phrase is this? (Voelz, 155)
_____ How does this help your understanding of the scene? _____

Verses 18

○ Parse εὐαγγελίσασθαι, κηρύξαι, ἀποστεῖλαι, and κηρύξαι in vs. 19. _____
Most of these infinitives denote what type of activity? (Voelz, 100–101) _____
What does this suggest about Jesus' ministry? _____
○ The Old Testament citation is primarily from Isaiah 61:1-2 (compare also Isaiah 58:6; 42:7 and 35:5). Why does Jesus read this prophecy from Isaiah? What does it say about Himself? _____

Verse 19

○ Parse δεκτόν. _____ What does it modify? _____
What is the Year of the Lord? (Lev. 25:10) and what role did it play in the OT? _____
What does Jesus' citation about "the year of the Lord's favor" suggest about his ministry? _____

Verse 20

○ Parse ἐκάθισεν. _____
○ Parse ἦσαν ἀτενίζοντες. _____ What type of phrase is it? (Voelz, 259–260)
○ The verb ἀτενίζω is a favorite word in Luke-Acts (Lk. 22:56; Acts 1:10; 3:4, 12; 6:15; 7:55; 10:4; etc.). What does Luke's use of this word at Nazareth have to say about those who heard Jesus preach in His hometown? _____

Verse 21

○ Parse πεπλήρωται. _____ What is the theological significance behind the tense and the voice? Who is the main actor? _____
Who does Jesus say is fulfilled in this verse? _____
○ What type of discourse does ὅτι introduce? (Voelz, 266) _____

Verse 22

○ Parse ἐμαρτύρουν, ἐθαύμαζον, and ἔλεγον. _____ What aspect best represents what Luke intends? (Voelz, 60)
○ Parse αὐτῷ. _____ What case usage is it? (Voelz, 237–240)
○ Parse ἐκπορευομένοις. _____ What is its position, force, and what does it modify? (Voelz, 118–121)

Verse 23

○ Parse ἐρεῖτε _____

○ What case is *ἰατρέ* in and why? (Voelz, 237-240) _____

Verse 24

○ Unpack the theological significance behind Christ's self-given title of *προφήτης*. (BDAG 890 1.c) _____

Verse 25

○ Why is the simple phrase *δὲ λέγω ὑμῖν* so important especially when contrasted with how the Pharisees and later Rabbis spoke? _____

Verse 26

○ Parse *ἐπέμφθη* _____
○ Why does mention of the woman from Sidon insult the Nazarenes? (1 Kings 17) _____

Verse 27

○ Parse *ἐκαθαρίσθη*. _____ What was lacking in the Israelites that the Syrian, Naaman, possessed? (for the story 2 Kings 5:1-14) _____
○ What does the two divine passives in verses 26-27 and the fact that it was Gentiles who were helped show about God's nature? _____

Verse 28

○ Parse *ἐπλήσθησαν*. _____ What does the verb's voice followed by the genitive *θυμοῦ* demonstrate about the people's wrath? (BDAG, 827 1b) _____

Verse 29

○ Parse *κατακρημνίσαι*. _____ The clause *ὅστε + inf.* usually indicates result (compare Voelz, 101). However, many commentators see this phrase in terms of purpose. Is there a difference in the theological understanding of this phrase if you choose one over the other? Explain. _____
○ Parse *ώκοδόμητο*. _____ This particular tense usually demonstrates a past action with no continuing result. Since Nazareth is still standing at this time how are we to understand the tense? _____

Verse 30

○ Parse *διελθὼν* _____ What is its position and force? (Voelz, 118–121)
○ Parse *ἐπορεύετο*. _____ How does Jesus escape the crowd? _____

Integration of Meaning

Write a sermon theme and provide 2 or 3 supporting points.