

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 ἐρεῖτέ _____

- 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 ὥστε + 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 ᾠκοδόμητο. _____ 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.