The Gospel of

MATTHEW

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A New Translation From the Greek

by

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The textual variant data in my footnote apparatus are gathered from the United Bible Societies’ Greek New Testament 3rd Edition (making adjustments for outdated data therein); the 4th Edition UBS GNT, the UBS Textual Commentary on the Greek New Testament, ed. Metzger; the NA27 GNT; Swanson’s Gospels apparatus; the online Münster Institute transcripts, and from Wieland Willker’s excellent online textual commentary on the Gospels. NOTE about the manuscripts and other witnesses cited in this footnote apparatus: people have criticized this and other TC apparatuses for "cherry-picking" which manuscripts they cite. There is some truth to that, so to remedy that situation, I have decided to use only one criterion and it is an objective one, and that is, I now cite ALL witnesses 8th century and earlier, (ones I have access to) and I cite NO witnesses later than the 8th century. That is fair, and indisputable. This saves space, and document size and download time as well. There certainly are enough witnesses to Matthew before the 9th century such that we can get an accurate picture of the text. A table of these witnesses may be found after the gospel.

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Chapter 1

The Genealogy of Jesus

¹A record of the genealogy of Jesus¹ the Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham:

²Abraham begot Isaac,
and Isaac begot Jacob,
and Jacob begot Judah and his brothers,
³and Judah begot Perez and Zerah,
    by Tamar,
and Perez begot Hezron,
and Hezron begot Ram,
⁴and Ram begot Amminadab,
and Amminadab begot Nahshon,
and Nahshon begot Salmon,
⁵and Salmon begot Boaz, by Rahab,
and Boaz begot Obed, by Ruth,
and Obed begot Jesse,
⁶and Jesse begot David the King.

David² begot Solomon, by her who belonged to Uriah,

⁷and Solomon begot Rehoboam,
and Rehoboam begot Abijah,
and Abijah begot Asa.³
and Asa begot Jehoshaphat, and Jehoshaphat begot Joram, and Joram begot Amaziah, and Amaziah begot Josiah, and Josiah begot Jechoniah and his brothers at the time of the exile to Babylon.

After the exile to Babylon:

Jechoniah begot Shealtiel, and Shealtiel begot Zerubbabel, and Zerubbabel begot Abiud, and Abiud begot Eliakim, and Eliakim begot Azor, and Azor begot Zadok, and Zadok begot Eliud, and Eliud begot Eleazar, and Eleazar begot Matthan, and Matthan begot Jacob, and Jacob begot Joseph, the husband of Mary, of whom was born Jesus, the one called the Christ.

Thus there were fourteen generations in all from Abraham to David, fourteen from David to the exile to Babylon, and fourteen from the exile to the Anointed One.
The Birth of Jesus

18This is how the birth9 of Jesus Christ came about. His mother Mary was pledged to be married to Joseph, but before they consummated, she was found to be pregnant, from the Holy Spirit. 19But her husband Joseph, being a righteous man, did not want to make an example of her, and planned to divorce her secretly.

20But while he was mulling these things over, an angel of the Lord appeared to him by means of a dream, and said, "Joseph son of David, do not be afraid to take Mary home as your wife, for what is conceived in her is by the Holy Spirit. 21She will give birth to a son, and you are to call his name Jesus, because he will save his people from their sins."9

22All this took place in order that what was said by the Lord through the prophet would be fulfilled, which says: 23"Behold, the virgin shall be pregnant, and shall bear a son, and they shall call his name Immanuel,"10 which when translated is, "God with us."

24And when Joseph awoke from his sleep, he did what the angel of the Lord had commanded him, and he took his bride home. 25But he did not know her11 until she gave birth to her firstborn son.12 And he called his name Jesus.

Chapter 2

The Visit of the Magi

1Now after Jesus had been born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of King Herod, behold, Magi13 from out of the east showed up in Jerusalem, 2saying, "Where is the one born king of the Jews? For we saw his star in the east14 and have come to worship him."

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8 1:18 txt γένεσις ᾿Ω Κ (C W γενεσις) Λ (P γενεσις) Z Σ arm Euseb Ps-Ath NA27 [B] // γεννησις E L it theb. dk k vg IrenOr Or Didyshb Epiphanius Chrysostom Theodotus-Ancyra Nestorius; Chromat Jer Aug TR FH RP // [lac Φ] 12 A D N Φ.

9 1:21 The Greek name, Ἰησοῦς (Iēsoȗs), came from the Hebrew יֵשׁוּעַ (Yəshūa), which in turn was a later form of the Hebrew name of Joshua, יְהוֹשֻׁעַ (yahōshū’a) "Y’hoshua," which in turn was a later form of Yəhoshua, which means, "Yah is salvation."

10 1:23 Isaiah 7:14

11 1:25a "Did not know her" is a euphemism meaning, "he did not have sex with her."

12 1:25b txt τὸν υἱόν τοῦ πατρότοκον Κ (D* L it g§ omit αὐτής) E N W 087 it theb. dk k vg syrh. h. palmss arm eth Diatessaron Cyril-Jerusalem Didymus Didymusdupb Epiphanius Chrysostom Proclus; Jerome Augustine TR FH RP // τοῦ ν Β Ζ 071 (copa τοῦ ιυίον αὐτής) itb. k syr c. palmss (copap τοῦ ιυίον) copmes geo Ambrose Chromatius NA27 [A] // [lac Φ] 12 A P Φ. Adding the words τὸν before the word ιυίον, "son," and "her firstborn son," as all manuscripts have in Luke 2:7, would help clarify that sexual intercourse, brought up here, did not take place before Mary's firstborn. Yet, adding "firstborn son" still does not make it clear that she had not already had a daughter. It is much easier to explain why the words "her firstborn son" might have been added, than to explain why they might have been deleted. The story, regardless, still makes clear that Jesus was her firstborn, and that Mary was a virgin prior to the time of Jesus being born.

13 2:1 Plural of Μαγοί, one trained in astrology and dream interpretation, probably in a tradition based on Zoroastrianism, founded by the Persian prophet Zarathustra or Zoroaster.

14 2:2 Or in the rising. Also in verse 9. The same Greek word, is used for both "east" and "rising," since because of the direction of the rotation of the earth, heavenly bodies "rise" in the east. The word star does not necessarily mean a far off sun. It could have meant any heavenly body or sign. This star or sign was something only the trained astrologers saw, and not the king of Israel or the general public. In near-eastern astrology of that era, a conjunction was very significant, and the constellation Aries represented Herod's kingdom in palestine. Furthermore, signs involving the planet Jupiter (Zeus) represented royalty and kings. So if there was a sign or conjunction involving Jupiter, the Magi would take note. Jupiter was in retrograde motion in April of the year 6 B.C. Thus, that star would "stand still." We know from the gospel of Luke that the shepherds were "keeping watch over their flocks by night." They only did that during birthing time, to protect the ewes and newborn lambs. In other words, they did that during Spring time. Furthermore, Luke says in Luke 2:42 that Jesus turned 12 years old around Passover time. Astronomer Michael Molnar (https://onwisconsin.uwalumni.com/recognition/michael-molnar-phd71/) has found that there was a conjunction of Jupiter (while retrograde and "standing still") with the moon, in Aries, on April 17, 6 B.C. This would harmonize with Luke's spring timing, and also with the fact that both Matthew and Luke say Jesus was born during the reign of Herod, who died in 4 B.C. Thus I say it is practically certain that Jesus was born in spring time, and that April
Upon hearing this, King Herod was disturbed, and all Jerusalem with him. And having assembled all the chief priests and Torah scholars of the people, he inquired of them as to where the Messiah was to be born.

And they told him, "In Bethlehem in Judea, for this is what has been written through the prophet:

6" 'And you, Bethlehem, in the land of Judah,
are by no means least among the rulers of Judah;
for out of you will come a ruler who will be the shepherd of my people Israel.'

Then Herod called the Magi secretly and ascertained from them what time the star had appeared. And he sent them to Bethlehem and said, "Go and search diligently for the child. And when you have found him, bring word back to me, so I may come and worship him also."

After they had heard the king, they went on their way, and lo, the star, the one they had seen in the east, kept moving on in front of them, until it arrived and stopped over where the child was. When they saw the star, they rejoiced with a surpassingly great joy.

And upon coming to the house, they saw the child with his mother Mary, and they fell prostrate and worshipped him. Then they opened their treasures, and presented him with gifts of gold, and of incense and of myrrh. And having been warned in a dream not to return to Herod, they went back to their country by another route.

The Escape to Egypt

And when they had gone, behold, an angel of the Lord appears in a dream to Joseph, saying, "Get up, take the child and his mother, and flee into Egypt, and be there until I tell you, for Herod intends to search for the child to destroy him."

So he got up, took the child and his mother during the night, and escaped into Egypt, and was there until the death of Herod, in order that the thing spoken by the Lord through the prophet would be fulfilled, which says: "Out of Egypt I called my son."

When Herod realized that he had been fooled by the Magi, he was extremely enraged, and sent orders and did away with all the male children in Bethlehem and all its environs who were two years old or under, in accordance with the time he had ascertained from the Magi. Then what was said through the prophet Jeremiah was fulfilled, which says:

"A voice heard in Ramah, a weeping and loud wailing, Rachel weeping for her children and refusing to be comforted, because they are no more."

17, 6 B.C. is the best theory put forth yet as to his exact day of birth. One thing we know for certain is that his birthday was not December 25th, or any time in the winter, when the sheep in Judea would be in pens, and not in the field in the cold.

15 2:6 Micah 5:2
16 2:15 Hosea 11:1
17 2:16 Greek: παῖδας - paîda. It is the masculine form of the word. If Matthew had intended to include girls, he could have added the feminine form, παιδίσκας (paidískas), like Luke did in Luke 12:45; Diatessaron 19:26.
18 2:18 Jeremiah 31:15
Chapter 3

John the Baptizer Prepares the Way

1 In those days John the Baptizer appears, preaching in the desert, saying, "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven has drawn near." This is the one spoken of through Isaiah the prophet:

"A voice calling in the wilderness, Prepare the way for the Lord, make the paths straight for him." ²⁰

²¹ This man had clothing of camel’s hair and a leather belt around his waist, and his food was locusts and wild honey. ²² At that time Jerusalem and all Judea and the whole region of the Jordan went out to him. ²³ And confessing their sins, they were baptized by him in the Jordan River.

²⁴ But when he saw many of the Pharisees and Sadducees coming to the baptism, he said to them, "You spawn of snakes! Who warned you to flee from the coming wrath? ²⁵ Then produce fruit characteristic of repentance. ²⁶ And do not think you can say to yourselves, ‘We have Abraham as our father.’ For I tell you that out of these stones God can raise up children for Abraham. ²⁷ And the ax is already set to the root of the trees. Every tree therefore not producing good fruit is cut down and thrown into the fire.

²⁸ "I baptize you in water for repentance, but after me will come one who is more powerful than I, whose sandals I am not worthy to remove. He will baptize you in the Holy Spirit and in fire: his winnowing fork is in his hand, and he will clear out his threshing floor, gathering the wheat into the barn, but the chaff he will burn up with fire unquenchable."

The Baptism of Jesus

²⁹ At that time Jesus arrives at the Jordan, out of Galilee, to John, to be baptized by him. ³⁰ But John tried to deter him, saying, "I need to be baptized by you, and you are coming to me?"
In reply, Jesus said to him, "Permit it now; it is proper for us to complete all righteousness this way." Then John consented.

As soon as he was baptized, Jesus came up out of the water, and behold, the heavens were opened, and he saw the Holy Spirit of God coming down like a dove, coming onto him. And behold, a voice from the heavens, saying, "This is my Son, whom I love; with whom I am well pleased."

Chapter 4  
The Temptation of Jesus

Then Jesus was led up into the desert by the Spirit, to be tempted by the devil. And he fasted forty days and forty nights, and afterward he was hungry. The tempter came to him and said, "If you are the Son of God, command that these stones become loaves of bread."

But he in answer said, "It is written, 'Man shall not live on bread alone, but on every word coming out of the mouth of God.'"

Then the devil takes him into the holy city and had him stand on the gable of the temple, and he says to him, "If you are the Son of God, throw yourself down. For it is written:

"He will command his angels concerning you;  
and they will lift you up on their hands,  
so you will not strike your foot against a stone."

Jesus said to him, "It is also written: 'You shall not put Yahweh your God to a test.'"

Again, the devil led him to a very high mountain, and showed him all the kingdoms of the world and their splendor, and said to Jesus, "These I will give to you, if you will fall down and worship me."

Then Jesus said to him, "Go away, Satan! For it is written: 'You shall worship Yahweh your God, and him only shall you serve.'"

Then the devil left him alone, and lo, angels had come and were attending him.

Jesus Begins to Preach

And when he heard that John had been arrested, he went away to Galilee. And forsaking Nazareth, he went and lived in Capernaum, beside the sea, in the territory of Zebulun and Naphtali, so that the thing spoken through Isaiah the prophet might be fulfilled, which says:

"Land of Zebulun and land of Naphtali,  
the road by the sea,  
on the other end of the Jordan,  
Galilee of the Gentiles—

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23 4:4a Upon every ῥήμα - hreema that proceeds from the mouth of God. In Hebraistic Greek, ῥήμα was used not only for words or statements, but when combined with the Greek word πᾶν "pan" it means "every matter" or "everything." See for example how some translations rendered Deuteronomy 8:3 as "everything that comes from the mouth of God."

24 4:4b Deuteronomy 8:3

25 4:6 Psalm 91:11,12

26 4:7 Deuteronomy 6:16

27 4:10a The Textus Receptus has here after the word "Ὑπάγε, "go away," the words ὀπίσω μου - "behind me." Those are the words Jesus said to Peter in Matthew 16:23 and Mark 8:33. The UBS editorial committee gives the reading here without the words "behind me" an A rating of certainty.

28 4:10 Deuteronomy 6:13
the people sitting in darkness
have seen a great light;
and on those sitting in the land of the
shadow of death
a light has dawned."

From that time on Jesus began to preach and to say, "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is near."

The Calling of Simon, Andrew, James, and John

And walking beside the Sea of Galilee, he saw two brothers, Simon called Peter, and his brother Andrew, casting a net into the sea, for they were fishers.

And he says to them, "Come you two, follow me, and I will make you fishers of people."

And they followed him immediately, leaving the nets.

And going on from there, he saw another set of two brothers, James the son of Zebedee and his brother John, in the boat with their father Zebedee, mending their nets, and he called them.

And they immediately followed him, leaving the boat and their father.

Jesus Heals the Sick

And he went around through all of Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and proclaiming the good news of the kingdom, and healing every disease and sickness among the people.

And news about him spread all over Syria, and they brought to him all who were ill with various diseases and severe pain, the demon-possessed, and epileptics and the paralyzed, and he healed them.

And many crowds followed him, from Galilee and the Ten Cities, and from Jerusalem and Judea, and beyond the Jordan.

Chapter 5

The Beatitudes

And seeing the crowds, he went up to the mountainside. And when he sat down his disciples came to him, and opening his mouth, he began to teach them, saying:

"Blessed are the poor in spirit,
for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
Blessed are those who mourn,
for they will be comforted.
Blessed are the meek,
for they will inherit the earth.
Blessed are they who hunger and thirst
for righteousness,
for they will be satisfied.

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30 4:16 Isaiah 9:1, 2

31 5:3 The meaning of the expression poor in spirit is difficult to determine with certainty. Bauer says the sense is probably those who are poor in their inner life, not having a Pharisaic confidence in their own spiritual adequacy. But I think the meaning is that we should, even if we are materially rich, live as though we were poor. As the apostle Paul says also in I Cor. 7:30-31: "those who buy, should live as though they did not possess, and those who use this world, as though they did not make full use of it."
Blessed are the merciful,  
for they will be shown mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart,  
for they will see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers,  
for they will be called  
offspring of God.\textsuperscript{32}

Blessed are those who are persecuted  
because of righteousness,  
for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

"Blessed are you when people insult you, persecute you and falsely say all kinds of evil  
against you because of me.  Rejoice and be glad, because great is your reward in heaven,  
for in the same way they persecuted the prophets before you."

\textit{Salt and Light}

"You are the salt of the earth.  But if the salt is blanded down, with what will it be made salty?  
It is no longer potent enough for anything except to be thrown outside and trampled underfoot of  
people.

"You are the light of the world.  A city set on a hill cannot be hidden.  Neither do they light a  
lamp to put it under a basket, but rather on the stand, so it enlightens all those in the house.  In  
the same way, let your light shine in the view of people, such that they will see your good works  
and give glory to your Father who is in heaven.

\textit{The Fulfillment of the Law}

"Do not think that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets; I have not come to abolish  
them but to fulfill them.  For truly I say to you, until the sky and the earth pass away, not one  
iota,\textsuperscript{33} not one serif,\textsuperscript{34} will by any means pass away from the Law until everything is carried out.  
Therefore, whoever looses one of the least of these commandments, and teaches people the  
same, will be called least in the kingdom of heaven, but whoever practices them and teaches  
them, this one will be called great in the kingdom of heaven.  For I tell you that unless your

\textsuperscript{32} 5:9 The Greek word here is υἱοὶ, "sons." The word children can sound like it emphasizes the immaturity of the subjects. I also considered the word "offspring," because that would convey part of what is emphasized here. What is emphasized by this passage is two-fold: the fact that offspring of a father bear resemblance in personality, values, and quality of the "faith of their fathers," and two, that these sons are heirs of their father, heirs of a future kingdom. The word "sons" is said to have been a legal term, and was gender inclusive. It included daughters. Today, the word "son" legally means, according to Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Ed., "Male offspring. An immediate male descendant. The word may be applied also to a distant male descendant. In a broad use, term may be employed as designating any young male person, as a pupil, a ward, an adopted male child or dependent." This current legal definition greatly limits the acceptability of this word. "Children" is defined as: Progeny, offspring of parentage. Unborn or recently born human being. At common law one who had not attained the age of fourteen years, though the meaning now varies in different statutes." This definition, which includes the idea of being offspring, and is gender-inclusive as well, makes the word "children" perhaps the best choice. This is also the word that Tyndale used, and the King James Version as well. Black's Law Dictionary, Copyright © 1990, West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minnesota, All Rights Reserved.

\textsuperscript{33} 5:18a The Greek says ἰῶτα (iōta), which is the spelling out of the name of the ninth letter of the Greek alphabet. It is the smallest letter of that alphabet, and even smaller when it is "subscript." When the iota is subscript, it is placed under another vowel and in even smaller size, and the difference it makes is the part of speech of the word, or the "case." But now, an objection may arise: "But the Law was given in Hebrew, not Greek." The spoken names of the Greek letters "iota" and the Hebrew letter "yodh" sounded more similar than they do now. They even look similar in written form. And both are the smallest letters of their respective alphabets. Now there was a very important Greek translation of the Hebrew Old Testament, called the Septuagint, which was widely used by Jesus' time, whereas the Hebrew language was in danger of dying as a spoken language.

\textsuperscript{34} 5:18b In the Hebrew language, sometimes the only difference between two different Hebrew letters is a "serif" or a little horn attached, just a slight little appendage.
righteousness surpasses that of the Torah scholars and Pharisees, you will by no means enter the kingdom of heaven.

Adversaries

21"You have heard that it was said to the people of long ago, 'Do not murder,' and anyone who murders will be subject to judgment.²⁶ 22But I tell you that anyone who is angry with his brother²⁷ will be subject to judgment. And anyone who says to his brother, 'Raca,'²⁸ is answerable to the council.³⁹ But anyone who says, 'You fool!' will be in danger of the fire of Gehenna.⁴⁰

²⁵ Ex 20:13. This word qoufew - phoneuw did not mean just murder, but homicide in general, including by carelessness or negligence, and manslaughter. See for example Deuteronomy 19:6; Joshua 21:13. And the word phoneuw did NOT include in its meaning the killing of non-human life. It was not used for the killing of animals. Perhaps this verse would be better rendered, "Do not murder a man."

²⁶ Ex 21:12 This is because the judgment, a trial, was necessary for the purpose of deciding whether the homicide was justifiable or not. Not all homicide was punishable. The Law of Moses was full of discussion as to which killings of a human being were punishable, and which were not. In the same way, later in verse 22, if you are angry with your brother, you are subject to judgment. This is because not all anger is punishable; some anger is righteous. Note that Jesus does not forbid anger here. He says that if you are angry, you are subject to a trial. Quite a difference. The trial may find that your anger was justified. Paul said, "In your anger do not sin..." (Ephesians 4:26, Psalm 4:4)

²⁷ Ex 21:13 This is a real question, however. The author of the NA27 here传承 the NA27 text, and it states "with his brother" - ψευδότατον. But the UBS Greek text reads μην. This is a critical text, and the author of the NA27 here omits "without a cause." The whole point of the judgment is to decide if there is a cause. This papyrus is one of the oldest New Testament papyri we have, dated between the years 60 to 200. Jerome states that in the majority of ancient manuscripts, 'without a cause' is not added. The fact that a majority of Greek mss in Jerome's time did not contain it, is far more significant than whether a majority of manuscripts today contain it. Opponents of the UBS Greek text object to this omission, because they say that it forbids all anger, even righteous anger. Not so; it only says that if you are angry, you are in danger of judgment. On the other hand, if the text reads "Do not be angry with your brother without a cause," that is so easy to get around. Practically everyone who is angry with his brother believes he has cause to be angry. The end result of adding "without a cause" is that there is no meaningful prohibition, no truly solemn warning here. Plus, it misses the whole point of the phrase "will be subject to judgment". The whole point of the judgment is to decide if there is a cause. It makes no sense to say that if you are angry with your brother without a cause, you will be tried, to see if there is a cause. Often the argument is made, that the UBS reading, the one without the phrase, "without a cause," makes Jesus look like a sinner, since he was angry sometimes. Then what do the people who argue this, do with the phrase later in this same verse, where the Majority Text says that someone who says "You fool," is in danger of the fire of Gehenna? For Jesus did say to someone "You fool" in the Majority Text, in Matthew 23:17. There is much more reason to be found for the word meaning "without a cause" to be added later, than for it to have been deleted later. I consider the text of the NA27 here to be certain.

²⁸ Ex 21:14 An Aramaic term of contempt

²⁹ Ex 21:15 The council of elders at the town gate was a common scene in the life of an ancient Israelite. By the time of Jesus, there were three sizes of council, or religious court, in Judea. A local religious court (Bet Din) was composed of three judges, at least one a Rabbi. This council would hear disputes and accusations and try cases like a court. For higher cases, however, such as involving offenses punishable by death, as in Deuteronomy 21:18-21 and 22:13-21, a court of twenty-three or more judges was required. Finally, the supreme Sanhedrin in Jerusalem was composed of seventy men, plus the High Priest who presided over it. The seventy was made up of three kinds of members: (1) high priests- the current high priest and former high priests; (2) the Elders: tribal and family representatives of the lay aristocracy; and (3) the Scribes, the experts in the law from the Torah. The Sanhedrin's authority in civil matters was subject to the Romans' limits, but in Jewish religious matters, it had complete authority, including a body of police and guards under its command, by which to enforce its rulings. The Sanhedrin was abolished with the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70. The scribes later codified its accumulated conclusions, however, in the form of the written Mishnah.

³⁰ Ex 21:16 From Gey-Hinnom, the name of a ravine south of Jerusalem, The Valley of the Son of Hinnom, which was the trash heap or landfill for the city. The garbage was perpetually on fire; the fire never went out. See II Chron. 28:3; II Kings 23:10; Jeremiah 7:31-32; Joshua 15:8, 18:16. According to Jewish popular belief, the Last Judgment was to take place there. Thus in the New Testament Gehenna means a place of perpetual fire, further described as a lake of burning sulfur, whose fire can never be put out, and in which a person never loses his being, but forever loses his well-being— that is, is forever separated from God and thus anything good. At the present time, anyone who dies while out of God's favor goes to Hades (see chapter 21:27-33), which is a temporary storage hell. But later, at the end of Christ's kingdom on earth, Hades and everyone in it will be thrown permanently into Gehenna (Revelation 20:5,10-
Therefore, if you are offering your gift at the altar and there you remember that your brother has something against you, leave your gift there in front of the altar, and first go be reconciled to your brother, and then come and offer your gift.

Get on good terms with your legal adversary quickly, while you are with him on the way, or your adversary may hand you over to the judge, and the judge hand you over to the officer, and you be thrown in prison. Truly I tell you, by no means will you come out of there until you have paid the last penny.

Adultery

You have heard that it was said, 'Do not commit adultery.' But I tell you that anyone who looks at a woman to lust for her has already committed adultery with her in his heart. So if your right eye causes you to fall, rip it out and cast it away from you. For it is expedient for you that one of your parts be destroyed and not your whole body be cast into Gehenna. And if your right hand causes you to fall, cut it off and cast it away from you. For it is expedient for you that one of your parts be destroyed and not your whole body go away into Gehenna.

And it has been said, 'Anyone who releases his wife, except for grounds of fornication, causes her to commit adultery, and anyone who marries a released woman commits adultery.

Oaths

Again, you have heard that it was said to the people of long ago, 'Do not break your oath, but pay out to the Lord your oaths.' But I tell you not to promise with an oath at all: neither by

15). This is called the Second Death. There is no remedy for the Second Death. Jesus mentions Gehenna eleven times (nine times in my harmony / Diatessaron). James uses the word once, in 3:6.

5:27 Exodus 20:13
5:28 That is, a woman not one's own wife.
5:31a "Releasing" is the opposite of "cleaving" or "joining."
5:31b Deuteronomy 24:1; but note that in the same passage in Deuteronomy, in verse 4, it says that such a release defiles her. This word ἀποστάσιον - apostásion, "release of interest form," was used to signify the relinquishment of property. A quit-claim, if you will. In the culture of ancient Israel there was never any provision for a wife to quit her property claim in her husband, since the wife was considered property of her husband, and never the other way around. The apostle Paul in the New Testament, however, states in 1 Corinthians 7:4, "The wife has not authority over her own body, but rather the husband: and likewise also the husband has not authority over his own body, but rather the wife." This is a consequence of being "one flesh."

5:32 Greek, ἀποστάσιον - porneía. This word was used for generally any sexual intercourse that is not between a married person and his or her spouse of the opposite sex. There was a different, more specific word for marital unfaithfulness in particular; ἁπάνταξια - moicheía, and Jesus did not use it here. We know by the disciples' reaction in verse 26 that Jesus was saying something more narrow and strict than what they had heard before. Some say that perhaps Jesus was limiting divorce to that situation described in Deuteronomy 22:13-21, the situation Jesus' stepfather Joseph found himself in when he realized (or so it appeared to him) that Mary was not a virgin, but had "fornicated while still under her father's authority." Or, others suggest that Jesus didn't say this clause "if it is not on the basis of fornication" at all. This exception phrase is not found in Mark and Luke, or any of Paul's rules for the church (cf I Cor. 7:10,11); but only in Matthew, the last of the three gospels written (I now quote Bruce Metzger) "thus representing Jesus as siding with the view of Shammai. The addition of this 'excepting clause,' as it is called, reflects an attempt in the early church [of which Matthew was a part] to adjust the high ideal of Jesus' interpretation of the indissolubility of marriage to suit the exigencies of those whose hearts, like men's hearts in the days of Moses, were still hard! Such an adjustment of Jesus' teaching fell within the power to bind and loose given to the apostles (of which Matthew was one)— that is, power to adapt laws and make exceptions (Matt. 16:19 and 18:18; Diatess. 14:45, 22:36). Two reasons, among others, why the Matthæan form of Jesus' saying on divorce must be regarded as a modification of this teaching are: (1) If it is original, then the report without the excepting clause in Mark and Luke represents an advance made by the early church upon the standards set by Jesus— and this is not likely to have happened; and (2) the excepting clause does not harmonize with the context in Matthew. If Jesus sided with the Shammites, why should the disciples be amazed at the strictness of his teaching and exclaim, "If this is the situation...it is not advisable to marry" [Matt. 19:10]? And in the context of Matt. 5:32 Jesus is replacing the standard recognized by the Jews of his day with the perfect standard of God [Matt. 5:17-48; Diatess. 9:10-20]; but if the exceptive clause is retained, his teaching is no higher than Shammait’s. From The New Testament, Its Background, Growth, and Content, Abingdon Press, p. 163, footnote

5:33a Or Do not make an oath not intending to keep it.
heaven, because it is God’s throne; nor by the earth, for it is the footstool of his feet, nor by Jerusalem, because it is the city of the Great King. Neither swear by your head, since you have not the power to make a single hair white or black. But let your word be ‘Yes’ for ‘Yes,’ ‘No’ for ‘No,’ and beyond these is from evil.

An Eye For an Eye

38”You have heard that it was said, ’An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.’48 39 But I tell you not to resist the evil. On the contrary, whoever strikes you on the right cheek, turn to him the other also. 40 And the one wanting to sue and take your shirt, surrender to him your jacket as well. 41 And whoever conscripts you for one mile, go with him two miles. 42 Give to the one who asks you, and do not turn away from the one who wants to borrow from you.

Love For Enemies

43”You have heard that it was said, ’Love your neighbor’49 and hate your enemy.’ 44 But I say to you: Love your enemies, bless those who curse you, do good to those who hate you, and pray for those who insult you and are persecuting you, 45 so that you be children of your Father who is in heaven. For he causes his sun to rise upon the evil and the good, and rains upon the righteous and the unrighteous. 46 For if you love the ones who love you, what reward do you have? Do not even the revenue agents do the same? 47 And if you greet your own kind only, what are you doing beyond the ordinary? Do not even the Gentiles do the same? 48 Be perfect, therefore, as your heavenly Father is perfect.

Chapter 6

Giving to the Needy

1”Be careful not to do your acts of tzedakah in front of people, trying to be seen by them, for in that case you have no reward with your Father in heaven.

2”So when you do your charitable giving, do not sound a trumpet before you as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and in the lanes, so they may be esteemed by people. Truly I tell you, they have their reward in full. 3 But you, when you do your giving to the needy, do not let your left hand know what your right hand is doing, 4 so that your giving may be in secret. And your Father, who sees in secret, will reward you.

Prayer

5”And when you pray, do not be like the hypocrites, for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and on the corners of the boulevards, so they will be seen by people. Truly I tell you, they have their reward in full. 6 But you when you pray, go into your inner room, and when you have shut your door, pray to your Father who is in secret. Then your Father, who sees in secret, will reward you.
7But when you pray, do not speak thoughtless repetition\textsuperscript{52} like the Gentiles do. For they suppose that because of the greater number of their words they will be heard. \textsuperscript{4}Do not be like them therefore. You see, your Father knows what you need before you ever ask him.

9"This, then, is how you should pray:

"'Our Father in heaven,
hallowed be your name.

10Your kingdom come,
your will be done
on earth as it is in heaven.

11Give us today our daily bread.

12And forgive us our debts,
as we also have forgiven\textsuperscript{53}
our debtors.

13And lead us not into temptation,
but deliver us from evil.

For yours is the kingdom,
and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen."\textsuperscript{54}

14For if you forgive people their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. \textsuperscript{15}But if you are not forgiving to people,\textsuperscript{55} neither will your Father forgive you your trespasses.

\textbf{Fasting}

16"And when you fast, do not become of somber countenance like the hypocrites do, for they disfigure their faces so that they will appear to people as fasting. Truly I tell you, they have their

\textsuperscript{52} 6:7 Greek, βατταλογεῖν - βατταλογεῖν. Following is what BDF §40 says about this word. All uses of it except one are in Christian literature or dependent on Christian literature. Because of the doubling of the t consonant, which is incorrect for Greek, we know this is a word imported or adapted in hybrid form from some other language(s), most likely Semitic. According to Fredrich Blass, it is a combination of a Semitic word, בַּתַּלוס, Beth-Teth-Lamedh, for 'empty, inane, idle,' with λογεῖν appended. According to Delling, it is a remodeling of βατταρίζειν - 'stammer,' in connection with - λογεῖν. Also, it looks similar to the Latin batt(atus) = μογιλάλος, that is, speaking with difficulty or having an impediment in one's speech. And see also Corp. Gloss. Lat. III 32.17, garrulus - βαττολάλος - fond of talking endlessly, prattling, given to prosy, rambling, or tedious loquacity. In the only use of βατταλογεῖν in non-Christian literature, it had the idea of prattling foolishly. So I say that in the context here, it means speaking mindlessly with the goal of quantity of words in mind, rather than thoughtful or heartfelt speech. Therefore we should avoid possibly even short prayers, if the prayers are formulaic. And consider what this says about 'speaking in tongues' when you don't even know the meaning of what you are saying. "What therefore does this conclude? I will pray with the spirit, and I will also pray with the mind."\textsuperscript{6} I Cor. 14:15 When you pray, let not your mind be unfruitful, but still pray with your spirit. I Cor. 14:14 If your mind is idle when you are praying, it is ὁμολογία prayer.

\textsuperscript{53} 6:12 txt ἀφίομεν R* B Z vg\textsuperscript{51} syr\textsuperscript{55} na27 \{\} \(\) ἀφίομεν D E L W cop? \(\) ἀφίομεν R* F it\textsuperscript{52} syr\textsuperscript{55} cop? mae TR HF RP

\textsuperscript{54} 6:13b txt ὑπὲρ σας ἐπὶ ἑαυτῶν καὶ ἡ δύναμις καὶ ἡ δόξα εἰς τοὺς αἰώνας, ὑμῖν ἐλημ. E L W Σ P it\textsuperscript{52} syr\textsuperscript{55} pal cop(sal) bo\textsuperscript{55} arm eth geo Didache TR RP \(\) omit N B D Z 0170 it\textsuperscript{55} trlb ch HELV vg cop mae pal bo\textsuperscript{55} Diatessaron\textsuperscript{49} Origen Cyril-Jerusalem\textsuperscript{49} Gregory-Nyssa Cyril; Tertullian Cyprian Ambrose Chromatius Jerome\textsuperscript{56} Augustine Na27 \{A\} \(\) lac \textsuperscript{55} A C N P. The UBS textual commentary says that the words "For yours is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory for ever. Amen." were added probably for the sake of liturgy, adapted from 1 Chronicles 29:11-13. There are several other variants: some witnesses without "the kingdom and," some without "the power and," and the Old Latin k reads only "for yours is the power for ever and ever." Some Greek manuscripts expand "for ever" to "for ever and ever," and several late manuscripts, 157, 225, and 418, add a Trinitarian ascription, "for yours is the kingdom and the power and the glory of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit for ever. Amen." There is no previous instance in Scripture of the exact words "for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen." Some claim these exact words are found in Hebrew in the Cabala and the Golden Dawn. And that therefore, they are part of some Wicca initiation rites. But Jesus may have modeled these words loosely after King David's blessing of Yahweh, on the occasion of the dedication of the beginning of the building of the temple, in 1 Chronicles 29:11-13.

\textsuperscript{55} 6:15 txt omit N D it\textsuperscript{54} aur,c,ff"1,h,k,l,1 vg syr\textsuperscript{55} cop mae bo\textsuperscript{55} Diatess Euseb Chrom\textsuperscript{49} Aug Na27 \{C\} \(\) add τὰ παραπτώματα αὐτῶν B E L W Σ P it\textsuperscript{54} velmas syr\textsuperscript{55} pal cop(sal) bo\textsuperscript{55} arm eth geo Basil; Chrom\textsuperscript{49} TR HF RP \(\) lac \textsuperscript{55} A C N P.
reward in full. But you when you fast, anoint your head and wash your face, so that you do not appear to people as fasting, but rather to your Father, who is in secret. And your Father, who sees in secret, will reward you.

Treasures in Heaven

19"Do not accumulate for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and corrosion eat away, and where thieves break through and steal. 20But accumulate for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor corrosion eat away, and where thieves do not break through and steal. 21For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also.

22"The eye is the lamp of the body. So if your eye is open and generous, your whole body will be bright. 23But if your eye is suspicious and stingy, your whole body will be dark. If then darkness is the light in you, how great the darkness!

24"No one can serve two masters. Either you will hate the one and love the other, or be devoted to the one and despise the other. You cannot serve both God and Mammon.

Do Not Worry

25"Considering this, I tell you, do not worry for your life, what you will eat or what you will drink, or for your body, what you will put on. Does not life mean more than food, and the body more than clothes? 26Look at the birds of the sky, that they neither sow nor reap nor gather into barns, yet your heavenly Father feeds them. Do you not matter more than they? 27And who of you by worrying is able to add onto his life span one foot?

28"And about dress, why do you worry? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow. They neither labor nor weave. 29Yet I tell you, not even Solomon in all his splendor was dressed like one of these. 30Now if God so dresses the grass of the field, which is here today and tomorrow thrown into the stove, how much more would he rather dress you, O you of little faith?

31Therefore do not worry, saying, 'What would we eat?' or 'What would we drink?' or 'What would we wear?' 32For the Gentiles are pursuing all those things, and your heavenly Father knows that you need all those things. 33But pursue first rather the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all those things will be included for you as well.

6:19 βρῶσις, "the devourer," which in the Greek Old Testament was used for the locust. However, the same word has also been used for the corrosion process of metals. There does seem to be some allusion here to Malachi 3:10, 11. If that were the case, an alternative translation would speak more of agricultural wealth, as follows: "Do not accumulate for yourselves stores on earth, where moth and locust eat away..." James 5:2-3 speaks of both; moths eating at clothing wealth, and corrosion eating at metal wealth.

6:22 Greek, haplous, which means literally, single. But it is from a Semitic idiom, not to be translated literally. Compare Proverbs 11:25 in the Septuagint, where haplous means "generous."

6:23 Literally, "if your eye is evil." From the Hebrew, יָעָשׁ עָיִן - rā'āh 'ayin; see endnote for a full discussion of this concept.

6:24 A common Aramaic word for wealth and property, which meant literally, a fortress to rely on. The sin of serving Mammon involves thinking that there is security in wealth and property, and with that mentality to store up wealth for the future, as the Rich Fool did in Luke chapter 12. Jesus taught us not to worry even about food or clothes. He also said to pray: "Give us this day our DAILY bread." That means that to work so that you have more than enough stores for just one day at a time, that is serving mammon. The apostle Paul said that with food and clothes we should be content. Worldly wealth is very insecure, especially the theoretical kinds such as stocks, bonds, Federal Reserve Notes, negotiable instruments. And stored up food reserves are perishable and subject to vermin. But if we store up treasure in heaven, where there are no thieves, rust, or moths, or taxes, that is real security, real estate. There is a secure inheritance that is non-negotiable. If you do not think this is what Mammon means, then look at the context before and after: it is all against storing up more food and clothes than you need for one day. Your retirement is in heaven. You cannot serve both God and Financial Security.

6:27 Literally, one cubit. There was an expression in classical Greek, περίχυον ἐνι πρόνοια = "only one cubit of time." It is legitimate therefore to translate this as "a single hour to his life."
34"Do not worry, then, for the next day, because the next day will have worries of itself. Today's trouble is enough for the day.61

Chapter 7

Correcting Others

1"Do not judge, so that you will not be judged. 2For with what judgment you are judging, you will be judged, and with what measure you are measuring out, it will be measured to you.

3"Why do you look at the speck in your brother's eye, but the log in your own eye you do not consider? 4Or how will you say to your brother, 'Let me pluck the speck out of your eye,' and behold, in your own eye is a log? 5You hypocrite, first take the log out of your eye, and then you will see clearly to pluck the speck out of your brother's eye.

6"Do not give to curs what is sacred, and do not toss your pearls before swine, lest they trample them with their feet, and turn and tear you to pieces.

Ask, Seek, Knock

7"Keep asking, and it will be given to you; keep seeking, and you will find; keep knocking, and it will be opened to you. 8For everyone who keeps asking receives, and the one who keeps seeking finds, and to the one who keeps knocking, it will be opened.

9"Or is there a man among you whose child will ask him for a loaf, who will give him a rock? 10Or again, if he asks for a fish, will give him a snake? 11If you therefore, though you are evil, know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more will your Father in heaven give good things to those who ask him?

12"In all things, then, whatever you would want people to do to you, this you also should do to them, for this is the meaning of the Law and the Prophets.

False Prophets

13"Enter through the narrow gate. How wide the gate and broad the road that leads to destruction, and how many are the ones going through it!

14"How narrow the gate and troubled the road that leads to life, and how few are the ones finding it!

15"Be on your guard against false prophets, who come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly are ravenous wolves. 16By their fruits you will find them out. Do people pick grapes from thorn bushes, or sweet figs from thistles? 17In the same way, every good tree produces good fruit, but the weed tree produces evil fruit. 18A good tree cannot bear evil fruit, nor a weed tree bear good fruit. 19Every tree that does not produce good fruit is cut down and thrown into the fire. 20Thus by their fruits you will find them out.

The Wise and Foolish Builders

21"Not everyone saying to me, 'Lord, Lord,' will enter the kingdom of heaven, but only the one doing the will of my Father who is in heaven. 22Many will say to me on that day, 'Lord, Lord, did we not prophesy in your name, and in your name drive out demons and in your name perform many miracles?' 23And then I will declare to them on record: 'I have never known you. Away from me, you workers of lawlessness!'

24"Everyone therefore who hears these words of mine and practices them shall be likened to a prudent man who built his house on the bedrock. 25And the rain came down, and the rivers came

61 6:34 There is no verb in the Greek text of this last sentence. Therefore, we cannot declare with certainty whether this sentence is a command (imperative mood), or a statement (indicative mood). But from my experience, it is usually the simple copula that is omitted, that is, the word "is."
up, and the winds blew and beat against that house, and it did not fall, for it had been founded on
the rock.

And everyone who hears these words of mine and does not practice them shall be likened to
a foolish man who built his house on the sand. And the rain came down and the rivers came up
and the winds blew and beat against that house, and it fell, and great was its fall."

And it came about that when Jesus had finished saying these things, the crowds were amazed
at his teaching, for he was teaching them as one who had authority, and not like their Torah
scholars.

Chapter 8

A Man With Leprosy

And when he came down from the mountainside, large crowds followed him. And behold, a
leper approached and worshipped him, saying, "Lord, if you are willing, you are able to cleanse
me."

And stretching out his hand, he touched him, saying, "I am willing. Be cleansed." And
immediately his leprosy was cleansed. And Jesus says to him, "See that you tell no one. But
go instead and show yourself to the priest and offer the gift Moses commanded, as a testimony to
them."

The Faith of the Centurion

And when he had entered Capernaum, a centurion came to him entreating him,
and saying, "My servant is laid up in the house a paralytic, being tormented terribly."

He says to him, "I will come and heal him."

But the centurion answered and said, "Lord, I am not worthy that you enter under my roof.
But just say a word, and my servant will be healed. For I too am a man under authority, having
soldiers under myself. And I say to this one, 'Go,' and he goes, and to another, 'Come,' and he
comes, and to my slave, 'Do this,' and he does."

And Jesus was astonished hearing this, and he said to those following him, "Truly I tell you, I
have not found faith like this from anyone in Israel. And I tell you, many will come from east
and west, and will recline with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven. But
natural heirs of the kingdom will be cast into the outer darkness. Out there will be weeping, and
gnashing of teeth."

Then Jesus said to the centurion, "Go. As you believed let it be for you." And in that hour the
servant was healed.

Jesus Heals Many

And coming into Peter's house, Jesus saw Peter's mother-in-law bedridden and fever-stricken.
And he touched her hand, and the fever left her; and she got up and began to wait on him.

And when evening came, they brought to him many who were demon-possessed, and he
drove out the spirits with a word. And all those who had an illness he healed, so that the thing
spoken through the prophet Isaiah might be fulfilled, which says:

"Our infirmities he picked up,
and our diseases he carried."

62 8:3 The Greek word was used for various diseases of the skin— not necessarily leprosy.
63 8:5 A Roman military officer commanding from 50 to 100 men, 100 if the cohort was a complete one. A full
cohort— 1,000 men, would have ten centurions, each commanding 100 of the men.
64 8:17 Isaiah 53:4
The Cost of Following Jesus

18 But when Jesus saw a crowd around him, he gave the order to leave to the other side of the lake.

19 And one Torah scholar approached him and said, "Teacher, I will follow you wherever you go."

20 And Jesus says to him, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the sky have nests, but the Son of Man has nowhere he can lay his head."

21 And another man,65 one of the disciples, said to him, "Lord, allow me first to leave and bury my father."

22 But Jesus says to him, "You follow me, and leave the dead to bury their own dead."

Jesus Calms the Storm

23 And his disciples followed him as he embarked in the boat. 24 And behold a great storm arose in the sea, such that the boat was getting covered over by the waves. But he himself was sleeping.

25 And coming up to him, they roused him, saying, "Lord, save us! We are perishing!"

26 And he says to them, "Why are you afraid, O you of little faith?"

Then, once he was up, he rebuked the wind and the sea, and there came a complete calm.

27 And the men marvelled, saying, "What kind of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him?"

The Legion of Demons Near Gadara

28 And when he came to the other side to the region of the Gadarenes, two men coming out of the tombs met him, demon-possessed, extremely dangerous, such that no one was able to pass that way.

29 And behold they cried out saying, "What business do you have with us, O Jesus,66 you Son of God? Have you come here to torture us before the time?"

30 Now some distance from them there was a herd of many pigs feeding. 31 And the demons begged him saying, "If you drive us out, send us into the herd of pigs."

32 And he said to them, "Go!" So coming out they went into the pigs; and behold, the whole herd rushed down the steep bank into the sea, and died in the waters.

33 And the herders fled. And when they had gone into the town they reported all things, including the things about the demon-possessed men. 34 And behold all the town came out to have a meeting with Jesus. And when they saw him they begged him that he would move out of their borders.

Chapter 9

Jesus Heals a Paralytic

1 And embarking in a boat, he crossed over and came into his own town. 2 And behold they brought to him a paralytic placed on a mat. And when Jesus saw their faith, he said to the paralytic, "Take heart, son; your sins are forgiven."

3 And beholding, some of the Torah scholars said to themselves, "This fellow is blaspheming!"

4 And knowing their thoughts, Jesus said, "Why do you think evil things in your hearts? For which is easier: to say 'Your sins are forgiven,' or to say: 'Get up and walk'? 5 But so that you may

65 8:21 Another, different kind of man; that is, not another scribe, but another of a different kind.
know that the Son of Man has authority on earth to forgive sins..." Then he says to the paralytic, "Get up, take your mat and go to your house."  And he stood up and went away to his house.  After seeing this, the crowd feared and praised the God who had given such authority to humans.

The Calling of Matthew

9And moving on from there, Jesus saw a man named Matthew sitting at the taxes post, and he says to him, "Follow me." And he got up and followed him.

10And it came about that Jesus and his disciples were reclining at table in the house of Matthew, and behold a large crowd of revenue agents and sinners came and were eating with them.  11And seeing this the Pharisees said to his disciples, "Why does your rabbi eat with revenue agents and sinners?"

12But he heard, and said, "The healthy have no need of a doctor, but only those who have something bad do.  13But go learn what this means: 'I desire mercy and not sacrifice.'  For I have not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance."

Jesus Questioned About Fasting

14Then the disciples of John came to him, saying, "Why is it we and the Pharisees are fasting, but your disciples are not fasting?"

15And Jesus said to them, "Are the members of the bridegroom's party able to mourn while the bridegroom is with them? But days will come when the bridegroom is taken away from them; and then they will fast.

16"Now no one puts a patch of unshrunk cloth onto an old garment. For the patch of it tears away from the garment, and a worse tear results.  17Neither do they put new wine into old wineskins. Otherwise, the wineskins will burst, the wine will spill out, and the wineskins will be ruined. Rather, they put new wine into new wineskins, and both are preserved."

A Dead Damsel and a Sick Woman

18While he was speaking these things to them, behold a certain ruler came, prostrating himself to him, saying, "My daughter has just now died. But come and put your hand on her and she will revive."  And getting up Jesus followed him, including his disciples.

20And behold a woman suffering a twelve year flow of blood came up behind and touched the tassel of his cloak.  21For she was saying to herself, "If I only touch his cloak, I will be healed."

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67 9:4 9:9 9:10 Greek telŏnai; The telones were not the holders of the 'tax farming' contracts themselves, (the actual holders were called publicani), but were subordinates (Latin, portitores) hired by the publicani. The higher officials, the publicans, were usually foreigners, but their underlings were taken, as a rule, from the native population, from the subjugated people. The prevailing system of tax collection afforded the collector many opportunities to exercise his greed and unfairness. Moreover, since the "tax" was a tribute forced upon the conquered by the conqueror, the collectors of the tribute were personal reminders to the populace that they, the givers of the tribute, were conquered serfs. Hence the collectors of the tribute were particularly hated and despised as a class. They were pre-judged to be both embezzlers, and traitors or collaborators with the occupying foreign power.

68 9:13 Hosea 6:6
And Jesus turning and seeing her said, "Take heart, daughter, your faith has healed you." And the woman was healed from that time on.

And Jesus came into the ruler's house, and when he saw the flute players and the crowd in commotion, he said, "Go your ways. For the maiden has not died but sleeps." And they laughed at him with scorn.

And when the crowd was put out, he went in and took hold of her hand, and the maiden was raised from the dead. And this news went out into all that region.

Jesus Heals the Blind and Mute

And as Jesus went on from there, two blind men followed him, crying out and saying, "Have mercy on us, O Son of David!"

And when he had come into the house, the blind men came to him, and Jesus says to them, "Do you believe that I am able to do this?"

They say to him, "Yes, Lord."

Then he touched their eyes, saying, "According to your faith let it be done for you." And their eyes were opened. And Jesus warned them sternly, saying, "See that no one knows about this." But they went out and spread the news about him throughout that whole region.

And as they were going out, behold a mute who was demon-possessed was brought to him.

And when the demon was expelled, the mute spoke. The crowd was amazed, and said, "Nothing like this has ever been seen in Israel!"

But the Pharisees said, "By the prince of the demons he expels the demons."

The Workers Are Few

And Jesus went through all the towns and villages, teaching in their synagogues and proclaiming the good news of the kingdom, and healing every disease and every sickness.

And when he saw the crowds, he was moved with compassion for them, because they were like sheep without a shepherd: harried and laid down in resignation.

Then he says to his disciples, "The harvest is truly plentiful, but the workers are few. Ask the Lord of the harvest, therefore, that he send out workers into his harvest."

Chapter 10

Jesus Sends Out the Twelve

And calling forward his twelve disciples, he gave them authority over unclean spirits, so as to expel them, and to heal every disease and every illness. And these are the names of the twelve apostles: First, Simon, the one called Peter, and his brother Andrew; and James the son of Zebedee and John his brother; Philip and Bartholomew; Thomas and Matthew the revenue agent; James son of Alphaeus and Thaddaeus; and Simon from Cana and Judas of Kerioth, the one who also betrayed him.

9:20 See Numbers 15:38, Deut. 22:12; Malachi 4:2. The "tassels" or "corners" were also Jesus' "wings," because the Hebrew word is the same. So, the prophecy of Malachi 4:2: "But to you that fear my name the sun of righteousness shall arise with healing in his wings; and ye shall go forth, and gambol as calves from the stall."

10:3 Or brother

10:4a ἡνίων καναναίους κανανιτῆς οὐ, ὁ man from Cana, Cananite. Acc. to Strabo 14, 5, 14 one of the two Stoics named Athenodorus received this name to distinguish him from the other Ath.; ἀπὸ κώμης τινός (Cana near Tarsus) was added. Numerous mss. replace the apparently unintelligible Kavanaioi with this term." Under Kava it says the home of, "according to many, also of Simon, Mt 10:4 (s. Kavanaioi). - Heinz Noetzel, Christus und Dionysus '60. – EDNT.BBH II 926. M-M." Note that the Textus Receptus and KJV read Zealot in Luke 6:15 and Acts 1:13. And Jesus said he came only to the lost sheep of Israel, and in 10:5 right here one verse later, he tells the twelve to only go to the lost sheep of Israel, so very unlikely Jesus would have a Gentile as one of the 12, whose name is on one of the twelve foundations of the New Jerusalem. The Zealots were a political faction of the Jews, so very unlikely Simon was a Gentile. Strong's Concordance says Kavanitis (G2581) is derived from Καναν(ή) 'Canan', "Jealous." Canaan in Greek consistently starts
5These Twelve Jesus sent out, giving orders to them, saying: "Do not go down a Gentile road, and do not enter a town of Samaritans. But go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel. 6And as you go, preach saying: 'The kingdom of heaven has drawn near.' 7Heal the sick, raise the dead, 8cleanse the lepers, drive out the demons. Freely you have received; freely give. 9Pack neither gold nor silver nor copper in your belts, nor neither a bag for the trip, nor two tunics, nor sandals, nor staffs; for the worker is worthy of his food.

11"And whatever town or village you enter, find out who in it is worthy, and stay there until you leave. 12But when entering the house, greet it. 13And if indeed the house is worthy, let your peace arrive upon it. But if it is not worthy, let your peace return to you. 14And whoever does not welcome you or listen to your words, go outside that house or town and shake the dust off your feet. 15Truly I tell you, on the day of judgment it will be more bearable for the land of Sodom and the land of Gomorrah, than for that town.

16"Behold, I am sending you out like sheep in the midst of wolves. Be shrewd as snakes therefore, yet innocent as doves. 17And be on your guard against people. For they will hand you over to councils, and they will flog you in their synagogues. 18And also before governors and kings you will be brought, because of me, to be a testimony to them and to the nations. 19But when they arrest you, do not worry how or what you might say. For it will be given to you at that hour what you should say; 20because you are not the ones speaking, but the Spirit of your Father is the one speaking, through you.

21"And brother will betray brother to death, and a father a child; and children will rise up against parents and put them to death. 22And you will be hated by all because of my name, but the one who endures to the end, this one will be saved. 23But when they persecute you in this town, flee to a new one; for truly I tell you, you will not finish all the towns of Israel before the Son of Man has come.

with the letter X. Canaan (Genesis 13:12) Xavvao; Canaanite: Xavvawvoj (Genesis 10:18) Xavvawvoj (Genesis 15:21). And in the NT, for the Canaanite woman, Matt 15:22, Xavvavyn. The KJV is incorrect rendering the word καναναίις here as "Canaanite." The bottom line is that both Greek textual variants apparently mean "somone from Cana," although the first listed variant, καναναίις, is said by some scholars to be from the Aramaic for "zealot." Simon had been a member of the party of the Zealots, described by Josephus as the "fourth philosophy" among the Jews (Josephus War, II. viii.1; Antiquities, XVIII.1.1 and 6; the first three being the Pharisees, Sadducees and the Essenes) was founded by Judas the Galilean, who stirred up a rebellion against the Romans in A.D. 6 (Acts 5:37). The Zealots opposed the payment of tribute by Israel to a pagan emperor on the ground that this was treason against God, Israel's true King. In religious beliefs they agreed with the Pharisees, and in spirit they revived the zeal shown by Mattathias and his sons during the Maccabean uprising. Though the rebels were defeated and Judas was killed, members of his family continued to keep alive the aspirations for liberation and independence. That Jesus had a Zealot in his apostolic band, as well as, in contrast, another who had been a former tax collector for the hated Romans, is an illuminating commentary upon the breadth of his appeal to persons of the most diverse backgrounds. (From THE NEW TESTAMENT, Its Background, Growth, and Content, by Bruce M. Metzger; Abingdon Press, 1987; pp. 44-45)

26 10:22 or perhaps, "will be rescued"
24"A disciple is not above the rabbi, nor a servant above his lord. 25It is sufficient for the disciple that he become like his rabbi, and the servant like his lord. If the head of the house has been called Baal-zibbul, how much more the members of his household.

26"So do not fear them. For there is nothing veiled that will not be unveiled, or hidden that will not be made known. 27What I say to you in the dark, you are to say in the light; and what you hear whispered into your ear, you are to proclaim on the housetops. 28And do not fear because of those who kill the body but are not able to kill the soul. But do fear on the other hand the one who is able to destroy both soul and body in Gehenna. 29Are not two sparrows sold for a penny? Yet not one of them will fall to the ground apart from your Father. 30And as for you, even the hairs of your heads are all numbered. 31So fear not; you matter more than many sparrows.

32"Everyone therefore who shall acknowledge me before people, I also shall acknowledge them before my Father in heaven. 33And whoever disowns me before people, I also shall disown that person before my Father in heaven.

34"Do not suppose that I have come to bring peace upon the earth. I did not come to bring peace, but a sword. 35For I have come to turn

" a man against his father,
and a daughter against her mother,
and a daughter-in-law against her
mother-in-law—
36 a man's enemies will be
members of his own household.79

37"He who loves father or mother more than me is not worthy of me; and he who loves son or daughter more than me is not worthy of me; 38and the one who does not take up his cross and follow behind me is not worthy of me. 39The person who finds his life will lose it, and the one who loses his life for my sake will find it.

40"He who receives you receives me, and he who receives me receives the one who sent me.

41He who receives a prophet because of the title of prophet will receive a prophet's reward, and he who receives a righteous one because of the title of righteous one will receive a righteous one's reward. 42Truly I tell you, whoever gives even just a cup of cold water to one of these little ones because of the title of disciple, will certainly not lose his reward."
Chapter 11

Jesus and John the Baptizer

1And it came about that when Jesus had finished giving orders to his twelve disciples, he removed himself from there to teach and preach in their towns.

2And when John was hearing in prison about the works of Christ, he, sending word through his disciples, said to him, "Are you the one who was to come, or should we expect another?"

4And in answer, Jesus said to them, "Go and report back to John what things you are hearing and seeing: 5The blind see again and the lame walk, lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear, and the dead are raised and the good news is preached to the poor. 6And tell him, 'Blessed be whoever is not offended on account of me.' "

7And as they were leaving, Jesus began to speak to the crowd about John: "What did you go out into the desert to see? A reed being swayed to and fro by the wind? 8On the contrary, what did you go out to see? Someone dressed in delicate finery? Behold, those wearing delicate finery are in kings' houses. 9On the contrary, what did you go out to see? A prophet? Yes indeed I tell you, and more than a prophet. 10This is the one about whom it is written:

'Behold, I am sending my messenger before your face, who will prepare your way before you.'

11Truly I tell you: Among those born of women there has not risen anyone greater than John the Baptizer. But the one who is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he. 12And from the days of John the Baptizer until now, the kingdom of heaven has been aggressively advancing, and the aggressive are seizing it.

13For all the Prophets and the Law prophesied until John. 14And if you are willing to receive it, he is the Elijah who was to come. 15Let the one who has ears, hear."

80 Why did Jesus tell John this? Would John be offended by all the good works here recently listed? Not likely. It is more likely that what John would be offended by was Jesus' non-abstentious lifestyle, or even what in John the ascetic's view might be "shady" practices. John had already testified earlier, emphatically and with certainty, that Jesus was the Expected One. But now it appears, John was having his doubts about him. Jesus was a contrast to John in the following: He did not worry too much about ceremonial washing (Diatess 5:45; 14:1-10; 5:25; Matt. 15:1-20; Mark 7:1-23; John 3:25,26; John 2:6). He de-emphasized the concept of clean v. unclean foods (Diatess 14:9; Matt. 15:11,17; Mark 7:15-19). He did not frequently fast, or at least did not teach his disciples to frequently fast (Diatess. 7:24; Matt. 9:14; Mark 2:18; Luke 5:33). He drank alcohol, enabling Pharisees to dare call him a "drunkard," (Diatess. 10:30; Matt. 11:18-19; Luke 7:33, 34). He associated with "shady" characters (Diatess 7:22, 10:30, 10:35-36, 21:1, 24:19; Matt. 9:11; Mark 2:16; Luke 5:30; Matt. 11:19; Luke 7:34, 7:39, 9:12, 20, 19:7). He violated the Sabbath by allowing his disciples to husk grain (Mark 2:23-28; Matt. 12:1-8; Lk 6:1-5). He did not pay the two-drachma tax, except for only the two people who were discovered, out of the total of 13 in his party (Diatess. 17:22-26; Matt. 17:24-27. On this tax, which was voluntary at best, and illegal at worst, see the endnote at the end of this document.) It remains today, that some who consider themselves righteous are offended by these truths about Jesus' lifestyle. But "Blessed be whoever is not offended on account of me." "For the kingdom of God is not a matter of eating and drinking, but of righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Spirit." Romans 14:17

81 This quote appears to be a blend of Exodus 23:20 and Malachi 3:1.

82 The Greek verb translated "aggressively advancing" is βιαζω, but also possibly the deponent βιαζομαι. The Greek substantive translated "the aggressive" is βιαστης, a derivative of the Greek verb just mentioned. The passage is difficult to translate because in the New Testament this Greek substantive is found only here, and the verb is found only here and in a similar passage in Luke 16:16. The verb could mean "forcing itself" or "suffering force," depending upon whether it is deponent or truly middle or passive voice. The substantive, in other known instances, none in the Bible among them, bears in all three a negative connotation, of a person characterized by violence or impetuosity. But this does not absolutely and conclusively mean that there did not exist a less pejorative use for the word, one that Matthew could have intended. The appropriate connotation must therefore be gleaned from the context, which concerns John the Baptizer. Jesus had just finished describing John. He was no wimp swayed back and forth by wind. He wore rough and tough clothing, ate a rough and tough diet, lived in the rough and tough desert, and fearlessly rebuked Herod. My impression is that, just as it was such a strong, tough man pushing the kingdom forward, so also it was such people who were the first to eagerly snap it up for the treasure it was: aggressive or assertive people. Those who were forceful in the best sense of forceful. They "seized the day." Such people were also quick (labeled impetuous by some) to discern
"To what, then, shall I compare this generation? It is like children sitting in the marketplace, calling out to the others, saying:

We played the flute for you, and you didn't dance; we sang a dirge, and you didn't mourn.'

For John the Baptizer came neither eating nor drinking, and they say, 'He has a demon.' The Son of Man came eating and drinking, and they say, 'Behold a glutton and a wino, a friend of revenue agents and sinners.' Well, wisdom is vindicated by her works.

Woe on Unrepentant Cities

Then he began to denounce the cities in which most of his miracles had occurred, because they had not repented: Woe to you, Korazin! Woe to you, Bethsaida! For if the miracles that happened in you had taken place in Tyre and Sidon, they would have repented long ago in sackcloth and ashes. Regardless, I tell you, it will be more bearable for Tyre and Sidon on the day of judgment than for you. And you, Capernaum, will you be exalted up to heaven? No, you will sink as far as Hades. Because if the miracles that happened in you had taken place in Sodom, it would have remained until this day. Regardless, I tell you, it will be more bearable for Sodom on the day of judgment than for you.

Rest for the Weary

At that time Jesus continued, and said, "I praise you, Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because you have hidden these things from the sophisticated and learned, and revealed them to little children. Yes, Father, for it was pleasing this way in your sight. All things have been handed over to me by my Father. No one knows the Son except the Father, and no one knows the Father except the Son and those to whom the Son chooses to reveal him.

Come to me, all you who are weary and burdened, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you and learn from me, for I am gentle and humble in heart, and you will find rest for your souls. For my yoke is easy and my burden is light."
Chapter 12

Lord of the Sabbath

1At that time Jesus on a Sabbath was going through the grain fields. And his disciples were hungry, and began to pluck and eat some heads of grain.² ³And when the Pharisees saw this, they said to him, "Look! Your disciples are doing what on a Sabbath is not permissible² to do!"

³And he said to them, "Have you not read what David did, when he and those with him were hungry? ⁴How he entered the house of God, and the loaves of offering he ate, which for him was not permissible to eat, neither for those with him, but only for the priests? ⁵Or haven't you read in the Torah that on the Sabbath the priests can, in the temple, desecrate the Sabbath, and yet are innocent? ⁶And I tell you, something greater than the temple is here.⁷But if you had known what this means: 'I desire mercy, not sacrifice,'⁸you would not have condemned the innocent.⁹For the Son of Man is lord of the Sabbath."

⁹And going on from that place, he went into their synagogue, ¹⁰and behold, a man with a shriveled hand. And they questioned him, in order that they might accuse him, saying, "Is it permissible to heal on the Sabbath?"

¹¹Then he said to them, "Is there anyone among you who, if he has one sheep, and it falls into a pit on the Sabbath, will not take hold of it and lift? ¹²And how much more valuable is a human being than a sheep! Therefore, it is permissible to do good on the Sabbath."

¹³Then he says to the man, "Stretch out your hand." So he stretched it out, and it was restored, just as sound as the other. ¹⁴And the Pharisees went out and began to plot against him, as to how they might kill him.

Crowds Follow Jesus

¹⁵But being aware of this, Jesus departed from there, and many crowds followed him, and he healed them all, ¹⁶and ordered them not to make him manifest, ¹⁷so that the thing spoken through the prophet Isaiah might be fulfilled, which says:

¹⁸"Behold, my servant whom I have chosen, my beloved, in whom my soul is well pleased;

²¹2:1 This was the allowable practice of "plucking the heads," see Deuteronomy 23:24, 25, "If you enter your neighbor's vineyard, you may eat grapes until you are fully satisfied, but do not put any in a container. If you enter your neighbor's grain field, you may pluck the heads with your hands, but you must not put a sickle to your neighbor's standing grain." But, he Mishnah and Tradition of the Elders forbade: "MISHNA II.: The principal acts of labor (prohibited on the Sabbath) are forty less one--viz.: Sowing, ploughing, reaping, binding into sheaves, threshing, winnowing, fruit-cleaning, grinding, sifting, kneading, baking, wool-shearing, bleaching, combing, dyeing, spinning, warping, making two spindle-trees, weaving two threads, separating two threads (in the warp), tying a knot, untying a knot, sewing on with two stitches, tending in order to sew together with two stitches, hunting deer, slaughtering the same, skinning them, salting them, preparing the hide, scraping the hair off, cutting it, writing two (single) letters (characters), erasing in order to write two letters, building, demolishing (in order to rebuild), kindling, extinguishing (fire), hammering, transferring from one place into another. These are the principal acts of labor--forty less one." http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Talmud/shabbat7.html

²¹2:2 The Greek word translated "permissible" is the impersonal participle ἔξεστιν, which is derived from the same root as ἐξουσία, the word for authority. If an activity was ἔξεστιν, that means it was "loosed," or ruled by the rabbis to be something "allowed" by the Torah. If something was not ἔξεστιν, as is the case here, that means it was "bound," that is, the rabbis had adjudged that it was forbidden by the Torah.

²¹2:6 God said, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." The goal of the commandment was holiness. In the temple, it was always holy. It was holy in the temple every day, not just on the seventh day. When you are in the holy of holies in the temple, there are no holy days. The temple, its configuration and materials and form, were a pattern of the body of Christ. When we are in Christ, we are in the Holy of Holies. There, there are no days holier than others, for everything is holy. In this passage, Jesus said, "Something greater than the temple is here." That something is the body of Christ.

²¹2:7 Hosea 6:6
I will put my Spirit upon him, and he will announce righteous judgment to the nations. ¹⁹He will not quarrel or cry out; nor will anyone hear his voice in the streets. ²⁰A bruised reed he will not break, and a smoldering wick he will not snuff out, till he leads righteous judgment to victory. ²¹And in his name the Gentiles will put their hope." ³⁸

Jesus and Baalzibbul ³²Then a demonized man who was blind and mute was brought to him, and he healed him so that the mute man spoke and saw. ³³And all the multitudes were astonished and said, "Could this be the Son of David?" ³⁹

²²But when the Pharisees heard this, they said, "Only by Ba'al-zibbul, the ruler of the demons, is this fellow driving out the demons." ²³But knowing their thoughts, he said to them, "Every kingdom divided against itself will be desolated, and every city or house divided against itself will not stand. ²⁶And if Satan is driving out Satan, he is divided against himself, so how will his kingdom stand? ²⁷"And if I am driving out the demons by Baal-zibbul, by whom are your disciples driving them out? Therefore, they will be your judges. ²⁸But if I am driving out the demons by the Spirit of God, then the kingdom of God has come upon you. ²⁹"Or how can anyone enter the house of the strong man and carry away his things, unless he first binds the strong man? And then he will plunder his house. ³⁰"The person who is not with me is against me, and the one who does not gather with me is scattering. ³¹"Therefore I tell you, all kinds of sin and blasphemy will be forgiven people, but the blasphemy of the Spirit will not be forgiven. ³²And whoever speaks a word against the Son of Man will be forgiven, but whoever speaks against the Holy Spirit, that will not be forgiven him, either in this age or in the one to come. ³³"Either call the tree good and its fruit good, or call the tree bad and its fruit bad; for the tree is known by its fruit. ³⁴"The Traditions of the Elders and Pharisaic teaching declared that 3 steps were required in order to cast out a demon: 1, talk with demon, 2, find out its name, 3, cast it out by name. So then, they could not cast out a demon if the person or demon did not speak. Thus it was considered a sure sign of being the Messiah, if someone cast a demon out of a mute person. ³⁵The spelling Beelzebub would represent the Hebrew בֶּאֵל-זֶבוּב - 'ba'al-zebub as found in II Kings 1:2, and means "Lord of flies." The spelling Beelzeboul - בֶּלֶזֶבּוּל would mean "lord of filth." "Ba'al." means Lord or Prince. Baal was a Canaanite god, the son of Dagon, the god of grain. Baal was the bull prince, the bull being a symbol of fertility. Baalzibbul, as in the Hebrew text of II Kings 1:2, is a derisive alteration of Baalzibbul meaning "Prince of flies." In this way the followers of Yahweh made fun of Baal. Later the name Baalzibbul became associated with the Aramaic Beeldeba, "enemy." Thus the conflation of Baalzebub and Beeldeba, "Beelezebub," came to be a name for Satan. To avoid confusion in all the names, this author thought it best to revert to the original form of the name. ³⁶"His disciples said to him, ‘Who are You, that You should say these things to us?’ [Jesus said to them,] ‘You do not realize who I am from what I say to you, but you have become like the
You spawn of vipers, how are you able to speak good things, since you are evil? For out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaks. The good person brings forth good things out of the treasure of good in his heart, and the evil person brings forth evil out of his treasure of evil. And I tell you, every idle word which human beings will speak, they will have to give an explanation for it on the day of judgment. For out of your words you will be justified, and out of your words you will be condemned."

The Sign of Jonah

Then some of the Torah scholars and Pharisees responded to him saying, "Teacher, we want to see a miraculous sign from you."

But he answered and said to them, "An evil and adulterous generation asks for a miraculous sign. And no sign will be given to it except the sign of the prophet Jonah. For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of the huge sea creature, so the Son of Man will be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.

Men of Nineveh will rise at the judgment with this generation and condemn it, for they repented at the preaching of Jonah, and behold, something greater than Jonah is here. The Queen of the South will be resurrected at the judgment with this generation and condemn it, for she came from the ends of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon, and behold, something greater than Solomon is here.

Now when an unclean spirit comes out from a human being, it goes through waterless places, seeking rest, and does not find it. Then it says, 'I will return to my house from which I came.' And when it arrives, it finds the house standing empty, swept clean and put in order. Then it goes and brings with it seven other spirits more evil than itself, and they enter inside and live there. And the final condition of that human is worse than the first. That is also how it will be with this evil generation."

Jesus' Mother and Brothers

While he was still speaking to the crowd, behold, his mother and brothers had been standing outside, wanting to talk to him. And someone said to him, "Behold, your mother and your brothers have been standing outside, wanting to talk to you."

And he replied to the one who informed him, and said, "Who is my mother, and who are my brothers?" And extending his hand toward his disciples, he said, "Behold, my mother and my brothers. For whoever does the will of my Father in heaven, that person is my brother and sister and mother."

Chapter 13

The Parable of the Sower

That same day Jesus went out of the house and sat down by the lake. And such large crowds gathered around him, he got into a boat to sit in it, and all the people stood on the shore.

And he spoke many things to them in parables, and said: "Behold, the sower went out to sow. And as he sowed, some seed fell beside the way, and the birds came and ate them up. And other seed fell on the rocky spots, where it did not have much soil, and it sprang up quickly, because it did not have depth of soil. And when the sun came up, it was scorched, and because it had no root, it dried up. And others fell on the thorns, and the thorns grew up and choked them. And others fell on the good soil, and yielded fruit, one a hundredfold, the other sixty, and another thirty. Let the one who has ears, hear."

Jews; for they (either) love the tree and hate its fruit or love the fruit and hate the tree." Jesus likened himself to a tree, and his sayings and his deeds were the fruit of that tree. Some people liked his deeds, but not him. Some liked him, but not his sayings, etc. But if a tree’s fruit is good, it is a good tree.

Or possibly, "beside the row." The way or road for seed is the row.
The Parable of the Sower Explained

10And the disciples came to him and said to him, "Why do you speak to them in parables?"
11And he answered and said, "To you it has been granted to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it has not been granted. 12For to the one who has, it will be given, and he will have an abundance. As for the one who does not have, even what he has will be taken away from him. 13For this reason I speak to them in parables, that

'Though looking they do not see,
and though listening
they neither hear nor understand.'

14In them the prophecy of Isaiah is fulfilled, which says:

'With an ear you will hear
and never understand;
and looking, you will see,
and not at all perceive.
15For this people's heart
has become impervious;
they hardly hear with the ears,
and they have shut up their eyes,
lest they see with the eyes
and hear with the ears
and understand with the heart,
and turn,
and I would heal them.'

16"But blessed are your eyes because they see, and your ears, because they hear. 17For truly I tell you, many prophets and righteous ones longed to see what you are seeing, but did not see it, and to hear what you are hearing, but did not hear it.

18 "Hear then the parable of the sower: 19When anyone hears the word of the kingdom and does not understand, the evil one comes and snatches away what was sown in his heart. This is the seed sown beside the way. 20And what was sown on the rocky spots, this is someone who hears the word and immediately with joy receives it. 21But having no root in himself, he is alive only a short time. For when tribulation comes, or persecution because of the word, he quickly falls away. 22And what was sown in the thorns, this is someone who hears the word, and the worry of the world, and the seductiveness of wealth94 choke the word, and it becomes unfruitful. 23And what was sown on the good soil, this is someone who hears the word and understands, who does bear fruit and produces; one a hundredfold, the other sixty, and another thirty."

The Parable of the Look-alike Weeds

24He put before them another parable, as follows: "The kingdom of heaven is likened to a man sowing good seed in his field. 25But while the people were sleeping, his enemy came and sowed

93 13:15 Isaiah 6:9,10; This and other quotes of the Old Testament may differ from what your English Old Testament says, because your Old Testament was translated mainly from the Masoretic Text. When the gospels writers were recalling the words of Jesus, the differences between how they say Jesus quoted the O.T. and what our Old Testament says could be because they were quoting from the Septuagint, which is the Greek translation of the Hebrew Old Testament, done a couple hundred years before Christ.

94 13:22 Or "deceitfulness of wealth." I see two possible interpretations of this. One, that wealth is seductive, and draws the poor toward it and away from the kingdom. Two, is that it is talking about those who obtain wealth in this world, and they are deceived into thinking that they are wealthy.
zizania\(^{95}\) in between the wheat, and went away. 26 And when the wheat grass had sprung up and formed seed,\(^{96}\) at that same time the zizania became apparent.

27 "So the owner's servants came to him and said to him, 'Sir, you sowed good seed in your field, did you not? How then does it have zizania?'

28 "And he said to them, 'A hateful person did this.'

29 "And the servants say to him, 'Do you want us to go out, then, and collect them?'

30 "Leave both to grow together until the harvest, and at the time of harvest I will tell the reapers: Collect the zizania first and tie them in bundles to be burned, but gather the wheat into my barn.' "

The Parables of the Mustard Seed and the Yeast

31 Another parable he put before them, and said, "The kingdom of heaven is like a mustard seed, which a person took and sowed in his garden, \(^{32}\) which indeed is smaller than all the seeds, but when it grows, it becomes a tree, larger than all the herbs, such that the birds of the sky come and nest in its branches."

32 He told them another parable: "The kingdom of heaven is like yeast, which a woman took and buried into three measures\(^{97}\) of dough, until the whole batch was leavened."

33 Jesus spoke all these things to the crowds in parables; indeed he said nothing to them without a parable, \(^{35}\) so that the thing spoken through the prophet might be fulfilled, which says:

"I will open my mouth in parables,  
I will utter things hidden  
since the creation of the world."\(^{98}\)

The Parable of the Look-alike Weeds Explained

36 Then, leaving the crowds, he went into the house. And his disciples came to him and said, "Explain to us the parable of zizania in the field."

37 And he answered and said, "The one sowing the good seed is the Son of Man, \(^{38}\) and the field is the world, and the good seed, these are the children of the kingdom. The zizania are the children of the evil one, \(^{39}\) and the enemy who sows them is the devil. The harvest is the end of the age, and the reapers are angels.

40 "And as the zizania are collected and consumed by fire, so it will be at the end of the age. 41 The Son of Man will send out his angels, and they will collect out of his kingdom all the things that lead to sin and those who practice lawlessness; \(^{42}\) and they will throw them into the furnace of

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\(^{95}\) 13:25 Greek: ζιζάνιον - zizania, a grass plant in Palestine that looked like wheat in every way, except until the head of seed appeared, because the zizania seed heads were different from the wheat heads. The zizania grain was not good for anything. The King James Version rendered ζιζάνιον as the English word "tare," a word probably descended from the Arabic tarhah, (noun) or tarahah, (verb), the basic meaning of which is transferred to the English word "tare." To "tare" goods is to ascertain the difference between the gross quantity and the net, to ascertain the quantity of the useful, and throw away the damaged goods, along with the packaging, the pallets, and whatever other deleterious material may be found with it. This word "tare" was first chosen as an English translation of ζιζάνιον for revisions of John Wycliffe's New Testament, and the word was made the standard by Mr. John Purvey, in his 1388 revision of the Wycliffe New Testament, and subsequently was adopted for use in Tyndale's and all English Bible translations of the 1500's and 1600's. Purvey chose the word tare because the tare vetch was a common weed problem among the plants of the England of his day. The seeds of the tare vetch had to be removed from the seed corn after harvest. But the tare vetch did not resemble the corn plant at all. The Greek word translated in this parable as "wheat" could mean either corn or wheat, but the plant zizanium resembled wheat, not corn. I concluded that the word "tare" is not appropriate here for three reasons; One, its meaning does not include the look-alike trait of the plant; Two, the word now refers to a vetch that is cultivated with oats for use as fodder, unlike the useless zizanium; and Three, it is a word too seldom used for most people to understand.

\(^{96}\) 13:26 Greek: fruit

\(^{97}\) 13:33 Greek: three sata, about 5 gallons, or 22 liters.

\(^{98}\) 13:35 Psalm 78:2
fire. There will be weeping there, and gnashing of teeth. 43At that time, the righteous will shine forth like the sun in the kingdom of their Father. Let the one who has ears, hear.

The Parables of the Hidden Treasure and the Pearl

"The kingdom of heaven is like treasure hidden in a field, which when a man found it, he hid it again. Then out of his joy he goes and sells what things he has, and buys that field.

Again, the kingdom of heaven is like a merchant who was looking for fine pearls. 46And when he found a single valuable pearl, he went away and sold every thing that he had and bought it.

The Parable of the Net

Again, the kingdom of heaven is like a net cast into the sea and catching every kind of fish, which when full, the fishers pulled up onto the shore, and sitting down, they collected the good kinds into baskets, but threw away the bad. 49This is how it will be at the end of the age. The angels will go forth and will separate the evil ones from out of the midst of the righteous, and throw them into the furnace of fire. There will be weeping there, and gnashing of teeth."

Jesus said to them, "Have you understood all these things?"
They are saying to him, "Yes, Lord."
And he said to them, "Therefore every Torah scholar discipled into the kingdom of heaven is like a person who owns a house, who puts forward out of his treasure room items both new and old."

A Prophet Without Honor

And it came about that when Jesus had finished these parables, he moved on from there.
And coming into his home town, he taught them in their synagogue, such that they were astounded, and said, "Where did this man get this wisdom and these miraculous powers? Isn't this the son of the carpenter? Isn't his mother named Mary, and his brothers Jacob and Joseph and Simon and Judah? And aren't all his sisters here with us? Where then did this man get all these things?" And they were offended by him.
And Jesus said to them, "A prophet is not without honor except in his home town, and among his relatives."
And he did not do many miracles there, because of their unbelief.

Chapter 14

John the Baptist Beheaded

At that time, Herod the tetrarch heard the report about Jesus, and said to his attendants, "This is John the Baptist! He is risen from the dead, and that is why miraculous powers are at work in him!"

Now Herod had arrested John, and bound him, and put him away in prison, because of Herodias, his brother Philip's wife. 4For John had been saying to him, "It is not lawful for you to have her." And though wanting to kill him, he feared the crowd, because they regarded him as a prophet.
6 And when Herod's birthday celebration took place, the daughter of Herodias danced among them, and she pleased Herod; for which reason he promised with an oath to give her whatever she might ask for.

8 So after being instructed by her mother, she says, "Give me here on a platter the head of John the Baptist."

9 Though greatly distressed, the king because of his words of oath and those reclining with him, commanded that it be given, and sent orders and beheaded John in the prison. And his head was brought on a platter and given to the girl, and she carried it to her mother. And his disciples came and took the corpse and buried him. Then they went and told Jesus.

*Jesus Feeds the Five Thousand*

13 And hearing this, Jesus went away from there, in a boat, to a remote place by himself. And the crowds heard, and followed him on foot from the towns.

14 And when he got out, he saw the large crowd, and was moved with compassion for them, and healed their sick.

15 Now as evening came on, the disciples came to him, saying, "The place is remote, and the hour is already late. Therefore, dismiss the crowds, so they can go away into the villages and buy food for themselves."

16 But Jesus said to them, "They do not need to go away. You give them something to eat."

17 But they are saying to him, "We have nothing here except five loaves and two fish."

18 And he said, "Bring them here to me." And having directed the crowds to recline on the grass, he takes the five loaves and the two fish, and looking up to heaven, he blessed God. And after he broke the loaves, he gave them to the disciples, and the disciples to the crowds.

19 And all ate and were satisfied. And they picked up the extra of the fragments, twelve large baskets full. Now the ones eating were about five thousand men, without women and children.

*Jesus Walks on the Water*

22 And he immediately ordered his disciples to get into the boat and go on ahead of him to the other side, while he would dismiss the crowds. And after he had dismissed the crowds, he went up into the mountain by himself to pray. And as evening came on he was alone there.

23 The boat was now in the middle of the lake, being battered by the waves, because the wind was contrary. And in the fourth watch of the night he went out toward them, walking on the **kôfínos**.  

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100 Matthew 14:6. It is difficult to follow Herod's family tree. But this is little wonder, the way they fornicated, adulterated, and married relatives. For example, who was Herodias' first husband? But the following is what can be distilled from all accounts. Herodias' first husband, named Philip in the Bible and Herod in Josephus, was also known as Herod Philip. That's all. They were the same man. Herodias then divorced Herod Philip and married Herod Antipas, who was Herod Philip's half brother (the father of both was Herod I, king of Judea, 4 B.C., who had eight wives in his lifetime. Herod Philip's mother was Mariamne II, the third wife, and Herod Antipas' mother was Malthake, the fourth wife). Josephus says that Herodias already had a daughter named Salome before she married Herod Antipas (p 485 of *The Works of Josephus*, trans. William Whiston, Hendrickson, 1988; or Antiquities book 18, chapter 5, secs. 136,137). I am confident that the dancer in question was Salome, the daughter of Herod's wife Herodias. (FYI: Salome later married another Philip, who was yet another half-brother of Herod Antipas, this time by Herod I's fifth wife, Cleopatra. So Salome lived with her father for a while, then lived with her half-uncle, then married a different half-uncle.)

101 Matthew 14:9. The Greek for oath is in the plural, an idiomatic pluralization of abstract topics that frequently serves as a designation of concrete phenomena. 'Deaths,' for example, would mean "ways of dying," or "cases of death." Here it would mean something like "words of oath." Other examples are Matthew 14:9 and Luke 5:21.

102 A kôfínos (kóphiнос) is a large, heavy basket for carrying things. Interestingly, the baskets used in the feeding of the 4,000 later on were a smaller basket. In the accounts of the feeding of the 5,000, all four gospels use the Greek word kophinos, but in the account of the feeding of the 4,000 all two of the gospels that contain the event used the Greek word σπυρίς. A kophinos was used for many things, including carrying manure, while a spuris was a smaller basket used for carrying edibles.

103 Matthew 14:21. The Greek word for "without" in Matthew 14:21 is χωρίς (chōris), which generally means "without, apart from." Here it could mean "besides, in addition to, not counting." But it is also possible that there were no women and children present at all. See the endnote about this, which discusses the possibilities in greater detail.
And when the disciples saw him walking on the lake, they were terrified, saying, "It's a ghost!" And they cried out in fear.

Jesus immediately spoke to them and said: "Take heart, it is I. Don't be afraid."

And Peter answered him and said, "Lord, if it's you, order me to come to you on the water."

And he said, "Come."

And Peter got down out of the boat and walked on the water, and went toward Jesus. But when he saw the violent wind, he became afraid, and beginning to sink, he cried out, saying, "Lord, save me!"

And immediately Jesus reached out his hand and grabbed him, and says to him, "O you of little faith, why did you doubt?"

And when they climbed into the boat, the wind died down.

And those in the boat worshipped him, saying, "You truly are the Son of God."

And once they had crossed over, they came ashore at Gennesaret. And when the men of that place recognized him, they sent word into that whole area, and they brought to him all those who were sick. And they were entreatings him that they could just touch the tassel of his cloak; and as many as touched were completely healed.

Chapter 15

Clean and Unclean

Then some Pharisees and Torah scholars from Jerusalem come to Jesus, saying, "Why do your disciples break the tradition of the elders? For they do not wash their hands when they eat."

And in response he said to them, "And you, why do you break the command of God for the sake of your tradition? For God said, 'Honor father and mother' and 'The one who curses father or mother must be put to death.' But you say, whoever says to father or mother: 'Whatever you might be owed from me is a gift vowed to God,' he will not at all honor his father or his mother with it, and you have annulled the word of God for the sake of your tradition.

You hypocrites! Isaiah has prophesied rightly about you, in saying,

"This people draw near to me with their mouth, and honor me with their lips, but their heart is far from me. They worship me in vain, teaching as Torah the decrees of human beings."

1 Then some Pharisees and Torah scholars from Jerusalem come to Jesus, saying, "Why do your disciples break the tradition of the elders? For they do not wash their hands when they eat."

3 And in response he said to them, "And you, why do you break the command of God for the sake of your tradition? For God said, 'Honor father and mother' and 'The one who curses father or mother must be put to death.' But you say, whoever says to father or mother: 'Whatever you might be owed from me is a gift vowed to God,' he will not at all honor his father or his mother with it, and you have annulled the word of God for the sake of your tradition.

7 You hypocrites! Isaiah has prophesied rightly about you, in saying,
10 And calling the crowd forward, he said to them, "Listen, and understand: 11 The thing entering into the mouth does not make a human being unclean, but rather the thing coming forth out of the mouth, that is what makes the human being unclean."

12 Then the disciples are coming to him and saying to him, "Do you know that the Pharisees were offended when they heard this statement?"

13 And he in answer said, "Every plant that my heavenly Father has not planted will be uprooted. 14 Leave them; they are blind leaders of the blind. And if a blind person leads a blind person, both will fall into a pit."

15 And in response Peter said to him, "Explain the parable to us."

16 And he said, "Are you also this unintelligent? 17 Do you not understand that everything entering the mouth goes into the stomach, and then is ejected into the sewer? 18 But the things coming forth out of the mouth come from the heart, and those things make the human being unclean. 19 For out of the heart, come forth evil reasoning, murder, adultery, fornication, theft, false testimony, slander. 20 Those are the things making the human being unclean; but the eating with unwashed hands, that does not make the human being unclean."

The Faith of the Canaanite Dog

21 And leaving there, Jesus departed to the areas of Tyre and Sidon. 22 And behold a Canaanite woman from those borders, after coming forward cried out, saying, "Have mercy on me, Lord, Son of David! My daughter is suffering terribly from a demon."

23 But he answered not a word to her. So his disciples are coming to him and urging him, saying, "Send her away, because she keeps crying out behind us."

24 And in response to her he said, "I was sent only to the lost sheep of the house of Israel."

25 But she comes and bows down to him saying, "Lord, help me."

26 And he in answer said, "It is not right to take the children's bread and toss it to the dogs."

27 And she said, "True, Lord; yet the dogs certainly eat of the crumbs falling from their master's table."

28 Then in answer Jesus said to her, "Oh, woman, great is your faith! Let it be for you as you desire." And her daughter was healed from that very hour.

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108 15:27 The Greek in this verse is quite unusual. There is either an unusual use of the word ναί - να, or an unusual use of the word γάρ. The word ναί is usually an affirmative answer, that is, expressing agreement. The word γάρ is a causal conjunction, used to express cause and effect. If both these words are used in this verse according to their most common usage, then this verse makes no sense. Following is how the verse should read, when rendering these two words in their most common meanings: "Yes, Lord, for even the dogs eat of the crumbs falling from their master's table." The affirmative agreement on her part makes no sense, because she is contradicting Jesus' statement that it is not right to give to dogs the children's bread. The "for" makes no sense, because this is what she would be saying, "Yes, you are right that it is not right to give the dogs of the children's bread, because even the dogs eat of the crumbs falling from their master's table." The conclusion she makes in that case is a non-sequitur. Therefore, every translation out there has rendered one of these two words irregularly. Most or all choose to render γάρ irregularly. They render it as an adversative, which is flat wrong, in my opinion. I know of no instance in any Greek literature where γάρ is an adversative. But if we are not going to render γάρ as an adversative, then there are only two or three other solutions: to render ναί as a "Yes" answer in opposition to what Jesus had said, as follows: "Yes, it is, Lord, for even the dogs eat of the crumbs falling from their master's table," or, to render γάρ as "Why." This latter is well within the realm of possibility according to the lexical authorities. The other main causal conjunction, δια, not infrequently means "Why?" Thus, one very possible rendering of this woman's answer is as follows: "Yes, Lord, yet why do the dogs eat of the crumbs falling from their master's table?" In this rendering, the word καί is used as an adversative, which is lexically valid. Another possible rendering again makes καί the adversative, and γάρ meaning "certainly," which is lexically valid, as follows: "True, Lord, yet the dogs certainly eat of the crumbs falling from their master's table." Now, we have some clues in this context that the Canaanite woman said something very unusual, in Jesus' view. Jesus' response to the woman's statement expresses much emotion and surprise. Jesus' response begins with the interjection άρ. This is an interjection that Jesus used in only two other contexts, both of them preceding harsh rebukes of the apostles; once when they could not heal a boy, and the other in Luke when he called them slow of heart to believe the scriptures. I think what it is here is a woman with much chutzpah. Not only is she a woman talking this way to a man, which was improper, but she was talking to not just any man, but a Rabbi. Then, we have the fact that she is a Gentile talking to a Jew, and a Rabbi at that.
Jesus Feeds the Four Thousand

29 And when he departed from there, Jesus came near the Sea of Galilee; and having gone up into the mountain, he was sitting there. 30 And many large crowds came to him, having with them the lame, the cheiroplegic, the blind, the mute, and many others, and they laid them down at his feet, and he healed them. 31 Causing the crowd to marvel, seeing the mute speaking, the impaired of hand whole, and the lame walking and the blind seeing, and they glorified the God of Israel.

32 And calling forward his disciples, Jesus said, "I feel for the crowd, because they have been staying with me three days now and do not have anything to eat. And to dismiss them without eating, I am not willing, lest they collapse on the journey."

33 And the disciples say to him, "Where in the desert could we obtain so many loaves of bread, enough to satisfy so large a crowd?"

34 And Jesus says to them, "How many loaves do you have?"

And they said, "Seven, and a few fish."

35 And having ordered the crowd to recline on the ground, 36 he took the seven loaves of bread and the fish, and when he had given thanks, he broke and gave to the disciples, and the disciples to the crowds. 37 And all ate and were satisfied, and they picked up the fragments that were left over, seven full baskets. 38 Now the ones eating were four thousand men, apart from women and children. 39 And after he dismissed the crowd, he embarked in the boat, and went into the territory of Magadan.

Chapter 16

The Yeast of the Pharisees, Sadducees, and Herod

1 And the Pharisees and Sadducees approach him, and testing him, they asked him to show them a sign from heaven.

2 But he in answer said to them, [When evening comes, you say, 'Fair weather, the sky is red.' 3 And in the morning, 'Today, stormy weather, for the sky is red and threatening.' "You hypocrites,"] The face of the sky you know how to judge, but the signs of the times you are not able to? 4 "A wicked and adulterous generation demands a sign, but no sign will be given it except the sign of Jonah." And he left them and went away.

5 And when the disciples were going to the other side, they forgot to take bread loaves. 6 And Jesus said to them, "Watch out. Be on your guard against the yeast of the Pharisees and Sadducees."

109 15:30 "Stricken hand," that is, those impaired of upper limb. The Greek word is κυλλὸς - kyllōs, which can mean someone with any limb of the body either deformed, maimed, or incapacitated in any way. However, kyllōs here is found with another word meaning "lame" having already been used, so you would think that kyllōs is referring more to something different from legs or feet, e.g., to the hands or arms. In fact, the only other usages of kyllōs in the New Testament are in the context of a maimed hand, Mt 18:8, Mk 9:43.

110 16:2-3 text include without Υποχριτα and Υποχριτα to Luke 16:2-3. The word in question is θησαυρίζω - thēsaurizō, which can mean to store up in one's heart, to save, or to save for. However, the context here is more likely to be "to store up" money, since the next verse speaks of "yeast." The Septuagint includes θησαυρίζω - thēsaurizō in its translation of Jonah 1:9, where it means "to store up," and it is found in other passages where "to store up" is the primary meaning. The plural form θησαυρίζω - thēsaurizō is used here, indicating that there is more than one way to store up.}

111 11:29 Matthew 12:40 (DRP) says, "For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of the huge sea creature, so the Son of Man will be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth." And further, according to II Kings 14:25, the prophet Jonah was from Gath Hepher, in Galilee, in the territory of the tribe of Zebulun (Joshua 19:13), only one hill over from Nazareth, if not the same hill. Jonah volunteered to be killed in order to save the rest of the souls on the boat, would be dead for 3 days, and then would come back to life. Jonah said himself that he was in Sheol / Hades (Jonah 2:2). This is yet another way in which Jonah was a sign of Christ.
7 And they were deliberating among themselves, saying, "We didn't bring bread loaves."

8 And Jesus knowing, said, "You of little faith, why are you reasoning among yourselves, 'We have no bread loaves'? 9 Do you still not understand nor remember the five loaves for the five thousand, and how many basketfuls you picked up? 10 Nor the seven loaves for the four thousand, and how many basketfuls you picked up? 11 How do you not understand that it was not about bread that I was speaking to you? But be on your guard against the yeast of the Pharisees and Sadducees." 12 Then they understood, that he had not meant they should be on their guard against yeast, 13 but against the teaching of the Pharisees and Sadducees.

Peter's Confession of Messiah

13 Then, Jesus began to reveal to his disciples that he had to leave for Jerusalem, and suffer many things at the hands of the elders and chief priests and Torah scholars, and be 
estimated as necessary for the sense and therefore omitted the words as superfluous. The UBS4 edition includes τῶν ἄρτων or τοῦ ἄρτου to be unnecessary for the sense and therefore omitted the words as superfluous.

112 16:12 Many witnesses add various words after "yeast," in five varieties. It appears that the shorter reading is original, and the additions are various attempts to explain the seeming contradiction, where Matthew says Jesus said yeast, then here he says he did not say yeast. But, the phrase "said" can also mean "mean" as I have it translated above. This seems more likely than copyists taking away the explanations. But, it is possible that copyists considered the presence of τῶν ἄρτων or τοῦ ἄρτου to be unnecessary for the sense and therefore omitted the words as superfluous. The UBS4 edition includes τῶν ἄρτων and rates it {C} in certainty, UBS3 gave it a {D}, and the NA26 edition includes the words τῶν ἄρτων.

13 113 Peter's name means "rock" in Greek. Yes, Jesus did build his church upon Peter, and also upon the other eleven apostles. See Revelation 22:14 "with the wall of the city having twelve foundations, and on them twelve names, of the twelve apostles of the Lamb." Rev. 21:9 says this is talking about "the bride, the wife of the Lamb." So we see that the church is built on Peter indeed, but Peter's foundation is no wider or higher than the other eleven foundations. And was he the only apostle allowed to bind and loose? No, we see that all the apostles practised that.

115 16:19 Or, "Whatever you forbid on earth is as good as forbidden by heaven, and whatever you permit on earth is as good as permitted by heaven." This "binding and loosing" teaching appears also in Matthew 18:18. It should be noted that here in 16:19, the verbs are in the 2nd person singular, Jesus saying it to and about Peter only, whereas in chapter 18 v. 18, the verbs are in the second person plural, Jesus saying it to, and giving this authority to, all of the apostles.
are some of those present here, who will certainly not taste death before they see the Son of Man coming in his kingship."

Chapter 17

The Transfiguration

1And after six days Jesus takes Peter, and James, and John his brother, and he is leading them up into a high mountain, by themselves. 2And he was transfigured in front of them, and his face shone like the sun, and his garments became bright as the daylight. 3And behold, Moses and Elijah appeared to them, conversing with Him.

4And in response, Peter said to Jesus, "Master, it is good for us to be here. If you want, I will make three shelters here, one for you, one for Moses, and one for Elijah."

5While he was still speaking, behold a bright cloud overshadowed them, and behold, a voice from the cloud, saying as follows: "This is my beloved Son, with whom I am well pleased. Listen to him." 6And when they heard this, the disciples fell on their faces, and were extremely frightened.

7And Jesus approached them, and after touching them reassuringly, he said, "Stand up, and do not be afraid." 8And when they opened their eyes, they saw no one, except Jesus himself alone.

9And as they were coming down from the mountain, Jesus was admonishing them, as follows: "Do not tell anyone about the vision, until such time the Son of Man is raised from the dead."

10And the disciples queried him, as follows, "So why do the Torah scholars say that Elijah has to come first?"

11In answer, he said, "Elijah does indeed come first, and will restore all things. 12But I am telling you, that Elijah has already come, and they did not recognize him, but did with him whatever they wished." 13Then the disciples understood that he had spoken to them about John the Baptizer.

The Healing of a Boy Who Had an Evil Spirit

14And when they had returned to the crowd, a man came up to him, falling to his knees, 15and saying, "Lord, have mercy on my son, because he is lunatic and suffering horribly. For example, he often falls into fire, and often into water. 16And I brought him to your disciples, and they were not able to heal him."

17And in answer, Jesus said, "O unbelieving and perverted generation! How long shall I stay with you? How long shall I put up with you? Bring him here to me." 18And Jesus rebuked him, and the demon departed from him, and the child was healed from that time on.

19At that time, the disciples came to him in private, and said, "Why were we not able to drive it out?"

20And he says to them, "Because of your lack of faith. For truly I tell you, if you have faith as small as a mustard seed, you will say to this mountain, 'Move from here to there,' and it will move. In fact, nothing will be impossible to you." 21[[But this kind does not come out except with prayer and fasting.]]

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116 17:21 txt omit K* B 0281 iec, syr,c, pal cop, b, mac eth. ms geo NA27 {A} // Τοῦτο δὲ τὸ γένος οὐκ ἐκβάλλεται εἰ μὴ ἐν προσευχῇ καὶ νηστείᾳ // Τοῦτο δὲ τὸ γένος οὐκ ἐκπορεύεται εἰ μὴ ἐν προσευχῇ καὶ νηστείᾳ C D E L O W Σ Φ vg ιτ,aur,b, f, lp, l, q, d (syr,b) cop[meg], bort arm eth Origen Asterius Basil Chrys Hilary Ambrose Jerome Aug TR RP // luc Π A N P. There is no instance in the New Testament where either Jesus or his disciples had to fast in order to cast out a demon. In fact, Jesus said all you needed is as little faith as a mustard seed. Which is it? Faith as small as a mustard seed is all you need, or also add works, like fasting? The fact that 3 different Greek verbs are used in the manuscripts that do contain the verse, is an indication that the verse is not original. I think this is an "ascetic" corruption to the gospel of Matthew.
And when they were gathering back together in Galilee, Jesus said to them, "The Son of Man is about to be betrayed into the hands of human beings, and they will kill him, and during the third day he will rise again." And they were very sad.

The Two Drachma Tax

And when they arrived in Capernaum, the collectors of the two drachmas approached Peter, and they said, "Does your rabbi not pay the two drachmas?"

He says, "Yes he does."

And when Peter had come into the house, Jesus spoke to him first, saying, "What do you think, Simon: the kings of the earth, from whom do they collect toll and tribute— from their sons, or from others?"

And when he answered, "From others," Jesus said to him, "Alright then, the sons are free. But, so that we not scandalize them, go to the lake, cast a hook, and the first fish that comes up, take, and when you have opened its mouth, you will find a four-drachma coin. Take that, and give it to them, as mine and yours."

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117 17:24 A drachma was worth about a day's wage. The two drachma collection, 6 grams of silver, was the so-called temple tax in Exodus 30:11-16. But this payment was not intended to be a tax at all. Quoting Exodus 30:12, "When you take a census of the Israelites to number them, at the time he is numbered each man shall give a ransom for his life to Yahweh, so that no plague may come upon him for being numbered." The money was primarily an offering as atonement for the evil act of a man being numbered. Then it was merely incidental that as long as the temple personnel had this money anyway, "You shall take the atonement money from the Israelites and shall designate it for the service of the tent of meeting; before Yahweh it will be a reminder of the ransom given for his life." Ex. 30:16. It was an offering or ransom money to atone for the repugnant stench to God caused by the act of numbering the people. There are other scriptures indicating God's displeasure with the idea of his people being numbered. See for example, 1 Chronicles chapter 21, and 27:23,24. It is clear that the payment was a ransom for a man's life. How many times must a man be ransomed? Ransom, even to terrorists, is not paid more than once. The ransom was to be paid only when a man "crosses over to join those who are numbered," Exodus 30:13,14. God had never commanded that the ransom be paid annually, as the tradition came to be. For it was only to be collected "when you number the people," v. 12. This was in anticipation of the only census ever ordered by God, the one that took place in Numbers chapter 1. God was against the numbering of the people as a practice. This was allowed just one time only, with a way to escape his wrath built in. The only additional census permissible was of aliens, as in II Chron. 2:17. Jesus apparently was not in the habit of paying the two drachmas. In this instance he only paid for himself and for Peter, and did nothing about the other eleven apostles, since they were not brought up. Jesus did not "obey every law of man." He did not just automatically do what every bureaucrat told him to do. Jesus was not a chump, and neither should his disciples be. We are supposed to be wise as serpents. For a reading of all the scriptures showing how the tradition of the annual tax came about, see the endnote entitled, "How did a once-only atonement offering become an annual tax?"

118 17:25 The meaning of ⲳⲱ, "sons," here, could be an extended meaning; that is, "from their own relatives in race and culture, extended to their countrymen, from their citizens." This is a possible interpretation because it is made an antonym of ἀλλότριος, which in Jewish Greek like in the Septuagint, meant "aliens." Here the meaning would be, that since the two drachma tax was supposedly for maintenance of the temple- God's house, then God's children, the citizens of the kingdom of God, were exempt from that tax.

119 17:26 This word free, will not be understood properly, unless one understands "tribute" properly. Tribute was a poll tax paid to the conqueror, by a conquered or subjugated people. Anyone paying tribute, was by definition not free, but rather a member of an enslaved nation.

120 17:27a Some surmise that Jesus did this in order to appear to be compliant with an illegitimate tax, so as not to scandalize any believers who thought that he surely must "obey every law of man." That is possible. But also possible, is that Jesus wanted to honor the oral contract Peter had already made with the tax collectors: the collectors had previously asked if Jesus pays the tax, and Peter had answered in the affirmative. Thus, only those two individuals involved in the oral contract, were obligated to pay it this instance.

121 17:27b A silver coin worth four drachmas, equivalent to 12 grams of silver. Each man was to pay 6 grams of silver, which =1 status=1 Babylonian shekel=1/2 of a sanctuary shekel (Phoenician or Hebrew standard).

122 17:27c Note that Jesus did not tell the other eleven disciples to pay. The payment at issue in this passage was a Jewish religious matter, and originally not even a tax (see previous footnote on "the two drachmas." Jesus and the disciples were Sons or Citizens of the Kingdom of Heaven, so were not subject to this "tax." Remember, the Levites did not pay the census atonement fee tax. (Numbers 1:48, 49) All those who become Citizens of the kingdom of God have the same status in regard to this tax as the Levites had. "God has made us kings and priests, and we will reign on the earth." Rev. 5:10  Kings don't pay the tax. And kings is what Jesus and the twelve apostles were.
Chapter 18

Who Is the Greatest?

1In that same hour, the disciples approached Jesus, saying, "So who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?"

2And calling a child over, he stood him in the midst of them, 3and he said, "I tell you truly: unless you change and become like little children, there is no way you will enter into the kingdom of heaven. 4Whoever therefore humbleth himself like this child, that is the one who is greatest in the kingdom of heaven. 5And whoever receives one little child such as this on the basis of my name, is receiving me.

More About Little Ones

6As for that person through whom one of these little ones who believe in me might ever be scandalized, it would be better for that person that a mill stone be hung around his neck and be sunk in the bottom of the sea. 7Woe to the world, because of those scandalizings. Certainly, the scandalizings are bound to come. Nevertheless, woe to the person through whom the scandalizing comes.

8And if your hand or your foot scandalizes you, cut it off, and throw it away from you. It is better for you to enter into life maimed and crippled, than to be thrown into everlasting fire, having both hands or both feet.

9And if your eye scandalizes you, tear it out, and throw it away from you. It is better for you to enter into life one-eyed, than be thrown into fiery Gehenna with two eyes.

10See that you not despise or overlook even one of these little ones; for I tell you, in heaven their angels through it all are seeing the face of my Father who is in heaven.

[[[ 11For the Son of Man came to seek and to save what was lost.]]]

12What do you think? Suppose a man has a hundred sheep, and one of them is lost. Will he not leave the ninety-nine on the mountain, and go look for the one that is wandering? 13And if he happens to find it, truly I tell you, he rejoices over it more than the ninety-nine that were not lost.

14That is how undesirable it is, in the eyes of your Father in heaven, that even one of these little ones be lost.124

A Brother Who Sins

15Now if your brother sins [against you],125 go show him his fault, just between you and him. If he listens to you, you have won back your brother. 16But if he does not listen, take with you one

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123 18:11 txt omitt N B L* itc, ff syr, mss pal cop, sa, mae, ho, geog. Origen Eusebius; Jevenecus Jerome NA27 {B} ἥλθεν γὰρ ὁ Υἱὸς τοῦ Ἀνθρώπου σῶσαι τὸ ἀπολωλός. D E L mg N W Σ Φ 078 vid [a], aur, (b), d, f, f², (l, n), q, s, t vg syr c, h cop bo, arm geo. Chrysostom; Hilary Chromatius TR HF RP ἥλθεν γὰρ ὁ Υἱὸς τοῦ Ἀνθρώπου σῶσαι τὸ ἀπολωλός. (Lc mg has ζητήσεις for ζητήσαι καὶ σῶσαι τὸ ἀπολωλός. Lc mg has ζητήσεις for ζητήσαι καὶ (i) syr bo, eth // lacuna θυ συ C P. The UBS Editorial Committee says that there can be little doubt that the words ἥλθεν γὰρ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ (ζητήσαι καὶ σῶσαι τὸ ἀπολωλός are spurious here, being absent in the earliest witnesses representing several textual types (Alexandrian, pre-Caesarean, Egyptian, Antiochian), and manifestly borrowed by copyists from Lk 19:10 [or Matthew 9:13]. The reason for the interpolation was apparently to provide a connection between ver. 10 and verses 12-14. On the other hand there appears no reason why it might have gotten deleted or removed if original.

124 18:14 Or, "...that even one of these little ones be ruined."
or two others, so that 'upon the mouths of two or three witnesses every matter be established.'

17 And if he refuses to listen to them, tell it to the assembly. And if he refuses to listen to the assembly, he should be considered by you as no different than a gentile or a revenue agent.

18 Truly I tell you, what things you apostles on earth declare to be forbidden, shall have been forbidden in heaven; and what things you on earth declare to be permitted, shall have been permitted in heaven. 19 Again I say to you, if two of you on earth agree with one voice concerning any and all matters about which you make request, it will be brought about for you by my Father who is in heaven. 20 For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them.

The Parable of the Unmerciful Servant

21 At that time Peter approached and said to him, "Lord, how many times shall my brother sin against me and I forgive him? Up to seven times?"

22 Jesus says to him, "I tell you, not up to seven times, but up to seventy [times] seven times."

23 "Therefore, the kingdom of heaven may be likened to a man in ruling power who desired to settle accounts with his servants. 24 So he proceeded to settle, and had one of his debtors brought to him, one who owed him ten thousand talents. 25 But since he did not have the means to repay, the master ordered him to be sold as a slave, and also his wife and children and everything he had, and then to be paid back.

26 "The servant therefore fell down, and was entreating him, saying, 'Be patient with me, and I will pay you back everything.' 27 And moved with compassion, the master of that servant released him, and forgave his debt.

28 "But then after he went out, that servant found one of his fellow servants who owed him a hundred denarii, and he seized him, and was choking him, saying, 'Pay me back everything you owe.'

29 "The fellow servant therefore fell down, and was begging him, saying, 'Be patient with me, and I will pay you back.' 30 But he was not willing, and went and threw him into the debtors' prison, until such time he could pay back the debt.

31 "When therefore his fellow servants witnessed these events, they were extremely upset, and went and reported to their master everything that had happened. 32 Then summoning him, his master is saying to him, 'You wicked servant! All that debt of yours I forgave you, because you begged me. 33 Aren't you then also obligated to forgive your fellow servant, as I have forgiven you?'

34 "And in anger, his master handed him over to the jailers, until such time he could pay back everything he owed. 35 This is how my Father in heaven will act toward you also, unless you each forgive your brother from your heart."

where Peter asks, "How many times shall my brother sin against me and I forgive him?" The reading without "against you" is the earliest, but this could have been changed very early on, according to the UBS commentary. In the UBS 4th Edition Greek New Testament, the words "against you" are in single square brackets, and this result is given a C rating of certainty. Regarding single square brackets, the explanation is "that the enclosed word, words, or parts of words may be regarded as part of the text, but that in the present state of New Testament textual scholarship this cannot be taken as completely certain."

18:18 Or, "Whatever you forbid on earth is as good as forbidden by heaven, and whatever you permit on earth is as good as permitted by heaven." This "binding and loosing" teaching appears also in Matthew 16:19. It should be noted that here in 18:18, the verbs are in the second person plural, Jesus saying it to, and giving this authority to, all of the apostles, whereas in 16:19, the verbs are in the 2nd person singular, Jesus saying it to and about Peter only.

18:22 cf. Genesis 4:24: "If Cain is avenged seven times, then Lamech seventy-seven times." It is equally beyond human nature to forgive the same person 77 times in one day, as it is to forgive the same person 490 times in one day. But Gentiles do not need to know this reference in order to understand that Matthew means to indicate a number that is large beyond human nature. In a story taken from older accounts, Plutarch, Mor. 245d uses the number 7,777 for the same purpose (cf. Polyaenus 8, 33).
Chapter 19

Jesus Tested on Divorce

1 And it came about that when Jesus had finished these discourses he departed from Galilee, and went into the region of Judea on the other side of the Jordan. 2 And large crowds followed him, and he healed them there. 3 And some Pharisees came to him, testing him, and saying, “Is it permitted for someone to release his wife for any cause at all?”

4 But in answer he said, “Have you never read, that from the beginning the creator made them male and female, 5 and said, ‘For this reason a man shall leave father and mother, and be joined to his woman, and the two shall become one flesh’? As a result, they are no longer two, but one flesh. What therefore God has joined together, no human being is allowed to separate.”

7 They are saying to him, “Why then did Moses command to give a release of interest form in order to release?”

8 He says to them, “Moses, in view of the hardness of your hearts, permitted you to release your wives, though it is not originally designed this way. 9 But I tell you that whoever releases his wife, except upon grounds of fornication, and marries another, commits adultery.”

10 The disciples are saying to him, “If this is the situation of a man with a wife, it is not advisable to marry!”

11 And he said to them, “Not everyone can receive this, but only those to whom it has been given. 12 For there are some who are eunuchs, who were born that way from their mother’s womb. And there are some who are eunuchs who were made to be eunuchs by human beings. And there are some who are eunuchs who have made themselves eunuchs for the sake of the kingdom of heaven. The person who is able to receive this, should receive it.”

The Little Children and Jesus

13 At that time, little children were brought to him, so that he might lay his hands on them and pray for them. But the disciples scolded them. 14 But Jesus said, “Let the little children come to

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128 19:3 “Releasing” is the opposite of the cleaving or joining commanded in the Genesis passage.

129 19:7a This word ἀποστάσιον - apostásion, “release of interest form,” was used to signify the relinquishment of property. A quit-claim, if you will. In the culture of ancient Israel there was never any provision for a wife to quit her property claim in her husband, since the wife was considered property of her husband, and never the other way around. The apostle Paul in the New Testament, however, states in I Corinthians 7:4, “The wife has not authority over her own body, but rather the husband: and likewise also the husband has not authority over his own body, but rather the wife.” This is a consequence of being “one flesh.”

130 19:7b txt ἀπολύσαι D L Z it a,aur,d,e,f,q syr Πὐργαυ εἰς Οἰρισίον Jerome Augustine / ἀπολύσαι αὐτὴν B C N W Φ 078 087 it 19:3a (φυλακτικοῷ λόγῳ) syr b cop mac bo (Harp).

131 19:9 [D] txt

The UBS textual commentary says, "After μοιχατάσαι several witnesses add καὶ ὁ ἀπολελυμένης γαμών (or γαμήσας) μοιχατάσαι (‘and he who marries a divorced woman commits adultery’). Although it might be argued that homoeoteleuton (μοιχατάσαι ... μοιχατάσαι) accounts for its accidental omission from Κ D L 1241 al, the fact that B C* f al read μοιχατάσαι only once (at the conclusion of the combined clauses) makes it more probable that the text was expanded by copyists who accommodated the saying to the prevailing text of 5:32."
me, and do not hinder them. For of such is the kingdom of heaven." 15And when he had laid hands on them, he moved on from there.

The Rich Young Ruler

16And behold, someone came up to him and said, "Good Teacher, 132 what good must I do so that I will inherit eternal life?"

17And he said to him, "Why are you calling me good? No one is good except One, God. 133 But if you want to enter eternal life, keep the commandments."

18He says to him, "Which ones?" And Jesus said to him, "Do not murder, do not commit adultery, do not steal, do not give false testimony, 19honor your father and your mother," 134 and, love your neighbor as yourself." 135

20The young man says to him, "All these I have kept. What am I still missing?"

21Jesus said to him, "If you want to be perfect, go sell your possessions and give it to the poor, and you will have treasure in heaven, and then come follow me."

22But when the young man heard this statement, he went away regretting, for he was owner of much property. 23And Jesus said to his disciples, "Truly I say to you, the rich will get into the kingdom of heaven with great difficulty. 24And again, I say to you, it is easier for a camel 136 to pass through the eye of a needle, than for a rich person to enter into the kingdom of God."

25And when they heard this, the disciples were greatly astonished, saying, "Who then can be saved?"

26And Jesus looked at them, and said to them, "With human beings, this is impossible; but with God, all things are possible."

27Then Peter answered and said to him, "Look how we have left everything, and followed you."

132 19:16 txt Διδάσκαλε ἄγαθε C E W Σ itaur,b,f,ff,h,lq,p7 vg syr c,s,p,h,pa pal cop mar,bo {arm eth} Marcus acc. to Irenaeus Justin Origen B* Basil Cyril-Jerusalem Chrysostom 1em; Juvenecus Jerome TR HF RP / Διδάσκαλε K B D L ita,d,e,f6 cop mar {bo} geo1 eth 1pt Origem Hilary NA27 {A} / lacuna Ψ45 A N P.

133 19:17 txt Τί με λέγεις ἄγαθόν; Ὑδεις ἃ ἄγαθός, εἰ μὴ εἰς, ὁ θεός. C E W Σ Φ ita f,q syr b,c,h,m ℓ dis {eth} (Ju) Basil Chrysostom TR HF RP I Τί με λέγεις ἄγαθόν; εἰς ἐστίν ὁ ἄγαθός Ματ 1 Τί με λέγεις ἄγαθόν; εἰς ἐστίν ὁ ἄγαθός, ὁ πατήρ μου ὁ ἐν τοῖς φύλοις Μαρκος τος Ιερον. Justin Naassenean. to Hippolytus (Ps-Clementines) I Τί με ἐρωτάς περί τοῦ ἄγαθον; εἰς ἐστίν ὁ ἄγαθός, Κ B L ita (lat,syr,c,ch,m) cop mar {bo} Origen WH NA27 {A} I Τί με ἐρωτάς περί τοῦ ἄγαθον; εἰς ἐστίν ὁ ἄγαθός, Β ΤΙ με ἐρωτάς περί τοῦ ἄγαθον; εἰς ἐστίν ἄγαθος, D I Τί με ἐρωτάς περί τοῦ ἄγαθον; ὡδεις ἄγαθος, εἰ μὴ εἰς, ὁ θεός, i* Eusebius Augustine I Τί με ἐρωτάς περί τοῦ ἄγαθον; εἰς ἐστίν ὁ ἄγαθός, ὁ θεός, ita,b,(fl,phi)117 ℓ dis vg (syr,c,ch,pm,pa) cop mar,bo geo2-{A} Novatian Jerome I Τί με ἐρωτάς περί τοῦ ἄγαθον; εἰς ἐστίν ὁ ἄγαθός, ὁ πατήρ. it I lacuna Ψ45 A N P. The Majority Text reads, "Why are you calling me good? No one is good but one: God." The UBS and Nestle / Aland text read Τί με ἐρωτάς περί τοῦ ἄγαθον; εἰς ἐστίν ὁ ἄγαθός; "Why are you asking me about what is good? There is only One who is Good." In addition, that text does not contain the word ἀγαθός "good" modifying Teacher when the man first addresses Jesus in verse 16. The UBS editorial committee says that the passage clearly was changed by copyists to harmonize Matthew's account with Mark 10:18 and Luke 18:19. And they say about the majority reading, as shown in my translation above, that if it "were original in Matthew, it is hard to imagine why copyists would have altered it to a more obscure one, whereas scribal assimilation to Synoptic parallels occurs frequently." Well, I for one can easily imagine why someone would not like the reading "Why are you asking me about what is good?" It seems preposterous that a Rabbi would object to being asked about what is good, since declaring what was good or what was not good, that was his job. And even more preposterous, is that the Son of God, who was made into flesh in order to declare the attributes of the Father to men, would object to being asked about what is good.

134 19:19a Exodus 20:12-16; Deuteronomy 5:16-20

135 19:19b Leviticus 19:18

136 19:24 Just as it is impossible, humanly speaking, for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, Jesus says in v. 27 that it is "impossible" for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God. Some people teach that Jesus really instead said "rope to go through the eye of a needle," because he was speaking in the Aramaic language, and the Aramaic word for camel was also the word for a kind of rope. Regardless, Jesus would want to invent a simile that was in line with his main point: "something impossible." His illustration must demonstrate something that is impossible, naturally speaking. "Camel" is more impossible than "rope," so at worst, camel works just fine, and at best, camel is the best rendering because it is more impossible.
28And Jesus said to them, "Truly I say to you, you who are hearing me: In the new beginning, when the Son of Man sits on his glorious throne, you also will sit, upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel. 29And everyone who has left houses or brothers or sisters or fathers or mothers or children or lands for the sake of my name, will receive a hundred times as much, and inherit eternal life. 30But many who are first will be last, and many who are last will be first."

Chapter 20

The Parable of the Workers in the Vineyard

1"Similar therefore is the kingdom of heaven to a landowner, who went out early in the morning to hire workers together into his vineyard. 2And he came to an agreement with the workers, of a denarius a day, and sent them into his vineyard. 3And when he went away, about the third hour, he saw others, standing in the market place idle. 4To them also he said, "You also go out into my vineyard, and whatever is right, I will give you." 5So they left. And again, he went away about the sixth hour and also the ninth hour, and did the same thing. 6And about the eleventh hour he went away and found others standing, and he says to them, "Why are you standing here the whole day idle?"

7They say to him, "Because no one has hired us."

He says to them, "You also go out into my vineyard. And whatever is right, that you will receive."

8And when evening had come, the owner of the vineyard says to his foreman, "Call the workers and pay them their wages, starting from the last ones, to the first ones." 9And those who had arrived at about the eleventh hour, each received a denarius. 10And the ones who had arrived first expected to receive more, yet they received a denarius each themselves. 11So they got together and were complaining to the landowner, saying, "These last ones worked one hour, and you have treated them the same as us who have borne the burden of the whole day, and the scorching heat."

12And he in answer to one of them said, 'Friend, I am not doing you wrong. Did you not agree to a denarius with me? 13Take what is yours and go your way. So this is what I want to give to the last ones, as I also gave to you. 14Is it not permissible for me to do what I want with things that are mine? Or is your eye evil because I am generous?'

15Thus, the last will be first, and the first will be last."

Jesus Again Predicts His Death

17And as he was going up to Jerusalem, Jesus took the Twelve aside in private, and said to them on the way, "Behold we are going up to Jerusalem, and the Son of Man is going to be betrayed to the chief priests and the Torah scholars, and they will condemn him to death. 18And he will be handed over to the Gentiles, to be ridiculed and crucified, and during the third day he will rise again."

137 20:3 That is, about 9 a.m. Then again at 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. The Jewish clock began at sunrise and sunset; thus the third hour was about 3 hours after sunrise, hence 9 a.m. The 11th hour was only one hour before dark.
138 20:15 ὀφθαλμός πονηρός, "evil eye," is a Semitic concept, in which the attitude of the heart or the force of a person's thoughts, are focused out through, and cause the narrowing of the person's eye, out of envy, resentment, scheming, or even voodoo, toward one's neighbor. This concept merits a long explanation, which is to be found in an end note at the end of this document.
139 20:16 Most witnesses add ἄλλοι γὰρ εἰσὶν κλητοί, ὀλίγοι δὲ ἐκλεκτοί (For many are called, but few are chosen). It is more likely that these words were incorporated by copyists from 22:14, where they terminate another parable, than that so many witnesses deleted these words (보 B L Z 892* 1243* 1342 (1424) cop* Diatessaron). The reading without these words is given an A rating of certainty by the editorial committee of the United Bible Societies' Greek New Testament, 4th Edition, which means that it is certain.
A Mother's Request

At that time, the mother of the sons of Zebedee approached him, along with her sons. She is worshiping him and asking a favor from him. And he said to her, "What do you want?" She says to him, "Decree that these two sons of mine sit one on the right and one on the left of you in your kingdom."

But in answer Jesus said, "You do not know what you are asking. Are you able to drink the cup which I am about to drink?"

They say to him, "We are able."

He says to them, "My cup you will indeed drink, but to sit on my right or on my left is not mine to grant, but is only for those for whom it has been prepared by my Father."

And when the other ten heard, they were upset about the two brothers. And Jesus, calling them to him, said, "You know that the rulers among the nations lord it over them, and the great ones exercise authority over them. It shall not be so among you. Instead, whoever wants to be great among you shall be your servant, and whoever wants to be first among you must be your slave. Just as the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give his life a ransom for many."

Two Blind Beggars Receive Their Sight

And as they were leaving Jericho, very large crowds were following them. And behold, two blind men sitting alongside the road, when they hear that Jesus is passing by, they cry out, saying, "Have mercy on us, Lord, Son of David!"

But the crowd scolded them, that they should be quiet. But they cried out the more, saying, "Have mercy on us, Lord, Son of David!"

And Jesus stopped, and called out to them and said, "What do you want me to do for you?"

They are saying to him, "Lord, that our eyes be opened." And feeling sorry for them, Jesus touched their eyes, and immediately they saw, and they followed him.

Chapter 21

The Triumphal Entry

And when they drew near to Jerusalem and arrived at Bethphage on the Mount of Olives, at that time Jesus sent two disciples, telling them, "Go into the village ahead of you, and immediately you will find a donkey tied up, and her colt with her. Untie them and bring them to me. And if anyone says anything to you, say, 'The Lord needs them, and will send them right back.'"

Now this happened so that what was spoken through the prophet would be fulfilled, which says,

'Say to the Daughter of Zion: Behold, your king is coming to you meek, and riding on a donkey, and on a colt, the foal of a donkey.'

140 20:22 In this phrase, "you are asking" is plural. Whereas, when the mother was worshiping and asking, it was singular. Whether or not it was the mother's idea, or the sons', or both, Jesus addresses them in the plural. In the next sentence when he asks, 'Are you able...", plural, he is surely addressing the sons, not the mother.

141 21:5a It appears to me that Matthew (or a later editor of Matthew) mistook this exegegetic "and" in the Greek of the Septuagint Zechariah 9:9 as meaning both a donkey and its colt. An exegegetic "and" would make the verse read, "and mounted on a donkey, specifically a colt, the foal of a donkey." Perhaps as a result of misunderstanding this, Matthew's account of Jesus' donkey ride has Jesus sitting on both the donkey and its foal, whereas the other gospel writers say only the foal. See Mark 11:1-7; Luke 19:30-35; John 12:14, 15. And the Zechariah passage itself says he rides only one animal.

142 21:5b Zechariah 9:9
And those disciples went, and did just as they were instructed by Jesus. They brought the donkey and the colt, and placed their cloaks on them, and he sat on them. And the large crowd of people spread their garments out on the road; and some were cutting branches off the trees and spreading those on the road. And the crowd proceeding ahead of him, and those following after, were shouting out as follows:

"Hosha na\textsuperscript{143} to the Son of David!"
"Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord!"\textsuperscript{144}
"Hosha na in the highest!"

And when he came into Jerusalem, the whole city was stirred, saying, "Who is this?"
And the crowds would say, "This is the prophet Jesus, from Nazareth, Galilee."

Jesus Clears the Temple

And Jesus went into the temple, and he threw out all the ones who were selling or buying in the temple. And the tables of the moneychangers\textsuperscript{145} he overturned, and the seats of the ones selling doves. And he says to them, "It is written:

'My house shall be called a house of prayer',\textsuperscript{146} but you are making it 'a den of thieves'.\textsuperscript{147}

And the blind and the lame came to him in the temple, and he healed them. But when the chief priests and the Torah scholars saw the wonders that he performed, and the children crying out in the temple and saying, "Hosha na to the Son of David," they were indignant, and they said to him, "Do you hear what they are saying?!"
And Jesus says to them, "Yes. Have you never read,

'Out of the mouths of children and those still nursing you have arranged for yourself praise'?\textsuperscript{148}

And he left them, and went outside the city, to Bethany, and found lodging there.

\textsuperscript{143} 21:9a Ὠσαννά = Aramaic נַחֲשָׁא - hōsaʻ nā’, similar to the Hebrew נַחֲשָׁא - hōšēa‘ nā’, an expression reminiscent of the נַחֲשָׁא in Psalm 118:25 meaning "Help" or "Save, I pray," an appeal that became a liturgical formula, and as part of the Hallel (Ps. 113-118), it was familiar to everyone in Israel. The Septuagint Psalm 117:25 has Ὁ Κύριε, σῶσον δὴ - Ō Kúrie, sōson dē, "O Lord, save now!" or "Save indeed!" No doubt some in the crowd accompanying him expected him, as the Messiah ben David, to literally "save now," and deliver them from the Romans and set up the kingdom of David.

\textsuperscript{144} 21:9b Psalm 118:26

\textsuperscript{145} 21:12 The Greek word here, κολλυβιστής - kollubistēs, is traditionally translated "moneychangers," but bankers is what they were. They are called moneychangers here because the main purpose of their "tables" when in the temple area was to break up larger currency into smaller change, and also perhaps to exchange foreign currency, if there was such a thing in the Roman empire. But the fact is, what the "tables" were is little in-temple, mini-branches of banks. We know they were tables of bankers offering other banking services such as savings accounts paying interest, because of Luke 19:23, where the "tables" were places to put money on deposit to earn interest.

\textsuperscript{146} 21:13a Isaiah 56:7

\textsuperscript{147} 21:13b Jeremiah 7:11

\textsuperscript{148} 21:16 Psalm 8:2 Note also that in that culture, it was normal for children of speaking age to still be breast feeding.
The Withered Fig Tree

18 And early in the morning, as he was on his way back to the city, he was hungry. 19 And when he saw a lone fig tree by the road, he went up to it. And he found nothing on it but only leaves. And he says to it, "May there never be fruit from you again." And immediately the fig tree withered.

20 And when the disciples saw this they marvelled, saying, "How did the fig tree immediately wither?"

21 And in answer Jesus said to them, "Truly I say to you, if you have faith, and do not second guess, not only will you do something like the fig tree, but also should you say to this mountain, 'Be lifted up and thrown into the sea,' it would happen. 22 In fact anything whatsoever that you ask for in prayer believing, you will receive."

The Authority of Jesus Questioned

23 And after he had come into the temple, as he was teaching, the high priests and the elders of the people approached, saying, "By what authority are you doing these things? And who gave you the authority for these things?"

24 And in answer Jesus said to them, "I will also ask you one question, which if you answer me, I will then tell you by what authority I do these things. 25 The baptism of John, where was it from, from heaven, or from human beings?"

So they discussed it among themselves, saying, "If we say, 'From heaven,' he will say to us, 'Then why didn't you believe in him?' 26 And if we say, 'From human beings,' we fear the people, for they all hold John as a prophet."

27 And they in answer said to Jesus, "We do not know."

So he also told them, "Neither am I telling you by what authority I am doing these things."

The Parable of the Two Sons

28 "So what do you think? A man had two sons. And he went to the first son and said, 'Son, go work in the vineyard today.' 29 And he in answer said, 'I will not,' but with a subsequent change of heart, he went. 30 And he went to the other son and said the same thing. And he in answer said, 'I will, sir,' and did not go.

31 Who of the two performed the will of the father?"

They are saying, "The first one."

Jesus says to them, "Truly I say to you: the revenue agents and prostitutes are going into the kingdom of God before you. 32 For John came to you with the way of righteousness, and you did not believe in him. The revenue agents and prostitutes, however, did believe in him. And you when you saw that, neither did you subsequently have a change of heart and believe in him."

The Parable of the Tenants

33 "Listen to another parable. There was a landowner who planted a vineyard, and he put a hedge around it, and dug a winepress in it, and built a watchtower, and leased it out to tenant farmers, and journeyed away. 34 And when the time of harvest had drawn near, he sent servants of his to the farmers, to take his fruit.

35 And this is the reception the farmers gave his servants: one they flogged, another they killed, another they stoned. 36 Again he sent other servants, more than before, and they treated them the same way. 37 So finally he sent his own son to them, thinking, 'They will respect my son.'

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149 21:31 This phrase προάγουσιν ὑμᾶς – proágousin humás, "are going ahead of you," is a "comparative expressing exclusion," according to BDF §245a(3). It is a Semitic way of expressing exclusion or replacement, by creating a physical distance or separation between the two things compared. The object being replaced is put off at a distance, or behind at a distance. Bauer, in 2(b), says it means, "the tax-collectors will get into the kingdom of God before you."
But the farmers when they saw the son said to each other, 'This is the heir. Hey, let's kill him, and his inheritance will be ours.' And they took him and cast him outside the vineyard and killed him.

When therefore the owner of the vineyard comes, what will he do to those farmers?

They are saying to him, "He will kill those creeps catastrophically, and give the vineyard to other farmers, who will pay him back the fruits in their seasons."

Jesus says to them, "Have you never read in the scriptures,

'' 'A stone which the builders rejected, this one has become the chief cornerstone.
From the Lord this came about, and it is marvelous in our eyes'"

Therefore I say to you, that the kingdom of God will be taken away from you, and given to a nation producing its fruit. And the person who trips over that stone will be broken into pieces, and upon whomever the stone falls, it will turn him into powder."

And when the chief priests and the Pharisees heard this parable of his, they knew that it was about them that he was speaking. And though seeking to arrest him, they feared the crowds, since they held him to be a prophet.

Chapter 22

The Parable of the Wedding Banquet

And once again Jesus in response to them spoke by means of a parable, saying, "The kingdom of heaven may be likened to a king, who put on a wedding feast for his son. And he sent his servants to summon those who were invited to the wedding, and they did not want to come.

Once more, he sent other servants, telling them, 'Say to those invited, "Look, my noon meal has been prepared, my bulls and fattened animals are slaughtered, and everything is ready. Come now to my wedding feast." But they disregarded this and went off, one to his own field, another on his trade route, and others of them captured his servants, and insulted and killed them.

And the king became angry, and sending his soldiers, he slew those murderers, and burned their city.

Then, he says to his servants, 'Seeing as how my wedding feast is ready, and the ones invited were not worthy,

So going out into the roads, those servants gathered everyone that they could find, both the evil and the good. And so the wedding hall was filled with guests reclining.

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150 21:41 There may be an alliteration here, κακοὺς κακῶς – κακός kakós (bad guys badly), where the word for bad guys starts with the same sound as the word for badly. He will kill those bad guys badly. Thus, many translations render it "bring those wretches to a wretched end." The reason they chose those words is that they start with the same sound, not necessarily because those words are the best translation for the Greek words. The reason I chose three words starting with the K sound is that that sound is generally considered an unpleasant sound. (Although Kappa was a softer K than was Xi, Kappa being the unaspirated and Xi being the aspirated K sound.) Thus we get the word "cacophonous." And the Spanish word "caca."

151 21:42 Psalm 118:22,23

152 21:44 txt include v. 44 K B C L W Z Φ 0102 iur, f,g,(l),i,a vg syr ε, p,h cop ε, me,b, bo arm eth geo slav Chrystostom Cyril; Jerome Augustine TR TG [WH] RP [NA28] SBL / omit v. 44 D iur,b,d,e,f,l,f,p,r,s7 syr e Irenaeus lat Origen Eusebius. Possibly also lacking in Papyrus 104 from Oxyrhynchus (early III century). Some say the verse is an interpolation from Luke 20:18. Yet the words are quite different at the beginning, and according to the UBS committee, the verse's omission can be accounted for when the eye of the copyist passed from αὐτῆς (last word of ver. 43) to αὐτόν (the last word of ver. 44). Also, the committee says, the more appropriate place for copyists to have inserted it, if it was an interpolation, would have been after verse 42.
Now when the king went in to observe the ones reclining, he saw there a man who was not dressed in wedding clothes. And he says to him, 'Friend, how is it you have come in here without having wedding clothes?' And he was speechless.

Then the king said to his servants, 'Bind his feet and hands, and throw him outside, into the outer darkness; there, there will be keening, and gnashing of teeth.' For many are invited, but few are chosen.

Paying the Tribute Tax to Caesar

Then the Pharisees left, and plotted how they might entrap him in a saying. And they send disciples of theirs to him, along with Herodians, saying as follows, "Teacher, we know that you are honest, and that you teach the way of God with integrity, and it makes no difference to you about anyone, for you pay no attention to the personage of people. Tell us then, what do you think? Is it permissible to pay the tribute to Caesar, or not?"

But aware of their evil, Jesus said, "Why are you testing me, you hypocrites? Show me the coinage used for the tribute." And they brought him a denarius. And he says to them, "Whose image is this, and whose inscription?"

Then he says to them, "So Caesar's things you give back to Caesar, and God's things to God."

Marriage at the Resurrection

During that same day, Sadducees approached him, (Sadducees say the re is no resurrection), and they questioned him as follows: "Teacher, Moses said, 'If a man dies without having a child, his brother shall marry the man's wife, and raise up descendants for his brother.' Well, there were seven brothers near us, and the first one after marrying, died, and since he had no descendant, his brother took his wife. And it was the same with the second, and the third, up till and including all the seven. And last of all, the woman died.

In the resurrection, then, of which of the seven will she be wife? For all of them had her."

And in answer Jesus said to them, "You are mistaken, from not knowing either the scriptures or the power of God. For in the resurrection, they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are like the angels in heaven.

Now about the resurrection of the dead, have you never read the declaration to you from God, where he says, 'I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob? He is not the God of the dead, but of the living.'

And when the crowds heard this, they were astonished at his teaching.

The Weightiest Commandment

And when the Pharisees heard that he had silenced the Sadducees, they gathered together on that same place, and one of them, a lawyer, questioned him, testing him: "Teacher, which is the greatest commandment in the law?"

Footnotes:

153 22:15 The Greek phrase συμβούλιον ἔλαβον ὅπως is a Latinism from consilium capere, and it says literally, "took counsel how to."


155 22:16b In other words, "It makes no difference to you who you are dealing with, as far as their status in society."

156 22:32 Exodus 3:6

157 22:35 txt νουκάκος Χ B D E C L W Σ Φ 0102 0161 ita,aur,b,d,f,ff,ff,ff,ff,h,l,q,r, r v g sry arm geo⁴ Chrysostomlem; Tertullian Hilary Jerome Augustine TR HF RP WH [NA27] [C] / νομικός τις (like Luke 10:25) E* / omit (like Mark 12:28) ite sryr arm geo² Origen⁴,⁵ / lacuna Ἡ Ὀ. C N P. It would be hard to explain why the other witnesses would differ, other than that they were assimilating to the other gospels. In addition, Matthew nowhere else
And he told him, "'You shall love Yahweh your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength.'\textsuperscript{158} And the second one is like it: 'You shall love your neighbor as yourself.'\textsuperscript{159} On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.

Whose Son is the Messiah?

And as long as the Pharisees were collected together, Jesus questioned them, \textsuperscript{43}saying: "What do you all think about the Christ— whose son is he?"

They are saying, "David's."

He says, "How is it then that David, by the Spirit, calls him Lord, saying, \textsuperscript{44}"Yahweh said to my Lord, saying, 'Sit at my right hand until such time I put your enemies under your feet.'"\textsuperscript{161} So, since David calls him Lord, how is he his son?"

And no one was able to answer this argument, nor did anyone from that day on dare ask him anything else.

Chapter 23

Jesus Denounces the Rabbis

Then Jesus spoke to the crowd and to his disciples, \textsuperscript{7}saying, "The Torah scholars and Pharisees took\textsuperscript{162} the seat of Moses; \textsuperscript{3}therefore whatever they say to you, you should do and keep, but not according to their works should you do. For they say and don't do.

But they bind heavy loads\textsuperscript{163} and place them on the backs of the people, but they themselves would not budge them with a finger of theirs.\textsuperscript{164}

But every act of theirs do with the goal to be seen by people; for they enlarge their phylacteries, and lengthen their tassels; \textsuperscript{4}and they love the places of honor in the banquets, and the prominent seats in the synagogues \textsuperscript{5}and the greetings in the marketplaces and to be called Rabbi by the people.

But you, you should not be called Rabbi, because there is only one teacher for you, and you are all brothers. \textsuperscript{9}And call no one on earth your father, because there is only one father for you, the heavenly one. \textsuperscript{10}Neither should you be called Teacher, because your teacher is the Messiah. \textsuperscript{11}But the greatest among you shall be your servant. \textsuperscript{12}And whoever promotes himself will be lowered, and whoever lowers himself will be promoted.

Woe to you, Torah scholars and Pharisees, you hypocrites! For you close the kingdom of heaven in people's faces; you yourselves do not enter, and neither do you allow those who are entering to enter.\textsuperscript{165}

\textit{uses the word νομικὸς. Thus, the editorial committee of the United Bible Societies' Greek New Testament gives the reading with νομικὸς only a "C" rating of certainty.}
15 Woe to you, Torah scholars and Pharisees, you hypocrites! Because you traverse sea and land to make one convert, and when it happens, you make him twice the son of Gehenna that you are.

16 Woe to you, blind guides, that say, 'Whoever swears by the temple, that is nothing; but whoever swears by the gold of the temple, he is obligated.' 17 O you blind fools! For which is greater—the gold, or the temple that makes the gold something holy?

18 Or that say, 'Whoever swears by the altar, that is nothing; but whoever swears by the gift that lies upon it, he is obligated.' 19 O you blind men! For which is greater—the gift, or the altar that makes the gift something holy?

20 It follows therefore, that when you swear by the altar, you are swearing by it AND everything that lies upon it, 21 and when you swear by the temple, you are swearing by it AND by the One residing in it.

22 And when you swear by heaven, you are swearing by the throne of God AND by him who sits upon it.

23 Woe to you, Torah scholars and Pharisees, you hypocrites! For you tithe the mint and dill and cumin, and have passed over over more important matters of the law—justice, mercy and faith. But these latter you ought to practice, without leaving the former undone. 24 You blind guides, straining out a gnat, but swallowing a camel!

25 Woe to you, Torah scholars and Pharisees, you hypocrites! For you clean the outside of the cup and dish, but the inside is full of grubbiness and intemperance. 26 O blind Pharisee! First clean the inside of the cup, such that the outside will be clean as well.

27 Woe to you, Torah scholars and Pharisees, you hypocrites! For you are like whitewashed tombs, that sparkle beautifully on the outside, but inside are full of bones of the dead and all sorts of unclean things.

28 So you also, outside you appear to people as righteous, but inside you are loaded up with hypocrisy and lawlessness.

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165 23:14 Some manuscripts have before verse 13, this text: Οὐαὶ δὲ ὑμῖν, γραμματεῖς καὶ Φαρισαίοι ὑποκριταί, ὅτι κατεσθῆτε τὰς σθίκας τῶν χηρῶν καὶ προφάσεις μεταφράσας προσευχόμενοι νῦν τούτο Λήψεσθε περισσότερον κρίμα. (Woe to you, Torah scholars and Pharisees, you hypocrites! For you eat up the houses of widows, and for a front, make lengthy prayers. Because of this, you will receive a greater condemnation.) Others have the above text, then what we now know of as verse 13. The shorter Greek textual reading is given an A rating of certainty by the United Bible Societies' editorial committee. And this is what they say in the textual commentary: "That ver. 14 is an interpolation derived from the parallel in Mk 12:40 or Lk 20:47 is clear (a) from its absence in the earliest and best authorities of the Alexandrian, the Western, and the Caesarean types of text, and (b) from the fact that the witnesses which include the passage have it in different places, either after ver. 13 (so the Textus Receptus) or before ver. 13."

166 23:21 τετ κατοικοῦντι (continuous participle) "by the One residing in it" K B Φ cop sa,bo TR NA28 / κατοικοῦσαντι (punctiliar participle) "by him who had dwelt in it" C D E L W Z 0102 RP. The New King James Version is the only major English translation that footnotes this issue. In the main text it reads "by Him who dwells in it," and then indicates in a footnote that they did not follow the majority text here. In the NKJV Greek - English Interlinear New Testament, Copyright 1994 by Thomas Nelson, Inc., the Word Studies textual notes say here: "The aorist participle of the Majority Text may suggest He no longer made the temple His special home." There is one reference book that says the verb in the TR reading is plural. There are in fact a couple examples of the same form being plural, in the Doric dialect, a contracted form of the present indicative. But since the article here is singular, the whole phrase is singular.

167 23:25a Picture a grubbiness, continuously acquiring things, always wanting more things. There may be a play on words here with the "cup and dish," when it comes to grubbiness for food and drink, and the other word in this sentence, intemperance.

168 23:25b τι κρασίας K B D L Φf 0102 ita,cd,e, fp,h,p arm geo Origen lat Basil TR NA28 / ἁκρασίας C E syrP Chrysostom RP / ἁκρασίας Δικάς W (syrP) / ἁκαθαρσίας O Σ ita,fp,h,p,1 vg syrs,pal Clement Jerome / πονηρίας Quodvultdeus. The Greek word here, ἁκρασία - akrasia, means to have no or to exercise no power over one's self, in restraining the pursuit of pleasure, the pursuit of one's appetites. (The Majority text, which the KJV did not follow in this instance, reads ἀδικίαν here—"unrighteousness"—instead of ἁκρασίας) But it is hard to say, "the inside is full of an absence of something." I was tempted to say here, "full of addictions," because that is the ultimate result of lack of restraint, and the decline in usefulness to society spoken of by Socrates and Aristotle on the subject of this word ἁκρασία. It is not solely a Bible-belt fundamentalist concept, that unrestraint in the pursuit of pleasure brings the downfall of civilization, but it is also the belief and teaching of the great Greek philosophers. See the end note on this verse and the word ἁκρασία, with excerpts of the classic philosophers, showing how they used the word.
Woe to you, Torah scholars and Pharisees, you hypocrites! For you build the tombs of the prophets, and decorate the graves of the righteous, and you say, 'If we had lived in the days of our forefathers we would not have been parties to the blood of the prophets.'

By so saying, you are bearing witness against yourselves, that you are sons of the murderers of the prophets.

You fill indeed the measure of your forefathers.

O you snakes, you spawn of vipers, how will you wiggle out of the sentence of Gehenna?

Therefore behold, I am sending to you prophets, and wise men, and Torah scholars; some of them you will kill and crucify, and some of them you will flog in your synagogues and pursue from town to town, so that on you will come all of the blood of the righteous ever spilled upon the earth, from the blood of righteous Abel to the blood of Zechariah son of Barachiah, whom you slaughtered between the sanctuary and the altar. Truly I tell you, this will all fall upon this generation.

O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, that kills the prophets, and stones those sent to it! How often I have wished to gather together your children, as a hen gathers together her young under her wings, and you were not willing.

Now behold, your house will be left to you desolate.

For I tell you, from now on, me you will not see, until such time you say, 'Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord.'

Chapter 24

Signs of the Times

And Jesus was proceeding on his way, and left the temple, and his disciples approached to show him the construction of the temple. But in answer he said to them, "Do you see all these things? Truly I tell you, by no means will there be a stone left upon a stone that will not be thrown down."

Then as he was sitting on the Mount of Olives, his disciples came to him privately, saying, "Tell us, when will these things happen, and what will be the sign of your coming, and of the end of the age?"

And in answer Jesus said to them, "See that no one misleads you. For many will come in my name, saying, 'I am the Christ,' and they will deceive many. And you will hear about wars and rumors of wars. Do not be alarmed. For such are bound to happen, but the end is still not yet.

For nation will rise up against nation, and king against king, and there will be famines and earthquakes in various places. But all these are just the beginning of birth pains.

At that time they will deliver you over to trial, and you will be hated by all nations because of my name. And then many will be scandalized, and others will betray and hate each other; and

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169 23:32 This is traditionally translated as an imperative: "Fill up then, the measure of your forefathers." But the imperative inflection of verbs was usually identical to the indicative. Therefore, it is possible that this could be an indicative, and be rendered, "You fill indeed the measure of your forefathers." This rendering would be in accord with Luke's parallel in Luke 11:48, which states that their forefathers did the killing, and they did the building. That is a filling or completion of the measure of their forefathers. This could be something like our expression, "You fill your father's shoes." My main reason for rendering this as an indicative is the διὰ δοῦτο - dia touto (for this reason) that Jesus begins verse 34 with. "You will pursue and kill my prophets just like your forefathers did." He is saying that they do indeed fill the shoes of their forefathers (and foremothers-- Jezebel).

170 23:38 It was once thought that texts of Matthew included the word ἔρημος - érēmos to harmonize with Luke 13:35, but now a new analysis of Papyrus 77 (late II century) for Matthew 23:38 has been made, which shows the absence of the word "desolate."

171 23:39 Psalm 118:26

172 24:2 This at first looks like it is saying, "Do not look at all these things." But BDF §427(2) says, "Both οὐ and μή are still used in questions as in classical." BDF §440 further explains, "Οὐ is employed to suggest an affirmative answer, μή (μήτι) a negative reply; in the latter, μή with the indicative is an external indication that it is a question, since independent μή can be used in no other way than interrogatively." So in this case of Matt. 24:2, the word οὐ suggests a "yes" answer to Jesus' question. It is not necessary to translate the Greek word into a corresponding English word. It is obvious that the disciples did see them.
many false prophets shall arise, and lead many astray. 12And because of the increase of lawlessness, the love of many will grow cold. 13But the person who remains to the end, that one will be saved. 14And this gospel of the kingdom will be preached in the whole inhabited earth, for a witness to all nations, and then the end will come.

15When therefore you see the abomination of desolation spoken of through the prophet Daniel being in the holy place, (Reader, think,) 16then those in Judea should flee to the mountains, 17the one on the rooftop should not come down to take things from his house, 18and the person in the field should not turn back to take his coat.

19And alas for those who are pregnant, and the ones giving milk during those days! 20And pray that your flight not happen during winter or on a sabbath. 21For there will be great distress then, of a sort that has not happened from the beginning of the world till now, nor ever will again. 22And if those days had not been made short, no flesh would survive; but for the sake of the elect, those days will be short.

23At that time, if anyone says to you, 'Behold, here is the Messiah,' or 'There is the Messiah,' do not believe it. 24For there shall arise many false prophets, and they will perform great signs and miracles, so as to deceive if possible, even the elect. 25See, I have told you ahead of time.

26If therefore they say to you, 'Behold, he is in the desert,' do not go out. Or, 'Behold, he is in a private room,' do not believe it. 27For just as lightning comes out of the east and shines as far as the west, so shall the appearing of the Son of Man be. 28Wherever the carcass is, there the vultures will be gathered. 29And immediately after the tribulation of those days, the sun will be darkened and the moon will not give its glow, and the stars will fall from heaven, and the forces of the heavens will be shaken.

30And then the sign of the Son of Man will appear in the sky, and at that time, all the tribes of the land will mourn, and they will see the Son of Man coming on the clouds of the sky, with...
great power and great glory. And he will send his angels with a loud trumpet, and they will gather his elect from the four winds, from one end of sky to the other.

31Now learn this parable from the fig tree: when its branch becomes tender and it puts forth leaves, you know that summer is near. In the same way you also, when you see all these things, you know that the time is near, right at the door. Truly I tell you: this age will by no means pass away until all these things have taken place. Sky and earth will pass away, but my words will certainly not pass away.

The Day and Hour Unknown

30But as for that day and hour, no one knows it except the Father alone; not even the angels of heaven, not even the Son. For just like the days of Noah, that is how the coming of the Son of Man will be. For just as in the days before the flood they were eating and drinking, marrying and being given in marriage, right up until the day that Noah entered the ark, and they did not know it right up until the flood came and carried them away, that is how it will be with the coming of the Son of Man.

31At that time, two men will be in the field; one will be taken and the other left.

32Two women will be grinding at the mill; one will be taken and the other left.

33Be watchful therefore, because you do not know at what hour your Lord is coming.

34But this you know: that if the home owner had known at what watch of the night the thief was coming, he would have watched and not allowed his house to be broken into.

35For this reason you also must be the same: because the Son of Man is coming at an hour you would not think he would.

36Who then is the faithful and sensible servant, whom the master places over his domestic servants, to be giving out rations in due time?

37Happy is that servant whom his lord will find so doing when he comes.

38Truly I tell you, he will place him over all his possessions.

39But if that servant says in his heart, 'My lord is taking a long time,' and his fellow servants he begins to slap around, but eats and drinks with the drunkards, the lord of that servant will come at an hour he is not expecting, and at a time he does not know, and will cut him in two, and appoint him his inheritance with the hypocrites. There, there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

Chapter 25

The Parable of the Ten Virgins

At that time, the kingdom of heaven will be like ten virgins who after grabbing their torches, went out for the meeting up with the bridegroom. Now five of them were foolish, and five of
them were wise. ³³For the foolish ones when they brought their torches, had not brought some oil along with them.¹⁸⁶ ³⁴The wise, however, brought along with their torches, some oil in a container.

¹⁸⁴Now after the bridegroom was taking a long time, they all became drowsy, and fell asleep.

⁶And in the middle of the night, there came a loud cry, 'Look, the bridegroom! Come out to join him.'

Then at that time, all those virgins woke up, and trimmed their torches.¹⁸⁷ ³⁸And the foolish ones said to the wise ones, 'Give us some of your oil, because our torches are going out.'

³⁹But the wise ones answered saying, 'There may not be enough for both us and you. Go to the vendors and buy more for yourselves.'

¹⁰And while they were gone away to buy some, the bridegroom came, and the ones who were ready went in with him to the wedding, and then the door was locked.

¹³And later on, the other virgins also arrive, and they are saying, 'Sir! Sir! Open the door for us.'

¹²But in response, he said, 'Truly I tell you, I do not know you.'

¹³You all should keep watch therefore; because you do not know the day or the hour.'

The Parable of the Talants

¹⁴"For it is like a man going away on a journey. He summoned his own servants, and handed his possessions over to them. ¹⁵And to one he gave five talants,¹⁸⁸ and to another two talants, and to another, one talant, each according to his own ability, and then he went abroad. Immediately, ¹⁰the one who received the five talants went out and worked with them and gained¹⁸⁹ five more.

¹²Similar, the one with the two, gained another two. ¹⁳But the one who had received the one talant went out and dug a hole in the ground, and he hid his master's silver.

¹⁹And after a long time, the lord of those servants returns, and he is settling accounts with them.

²⁰And when the one who had received the five talants came forward, he presented another five talants to him,¹⁹⁰ saying, 'Lord, you entrusted¹⁹¹ to me five talants. Look, I have gained another five talants.'

²¹His lord said to him, 'Well done, good and faithful servant. You have been faithful over a little; over much I will appoint you. Enter into the joy of your lord.'

much dancing and music. The torches were necessary if darkness had fallen, or in case darkness might fall during the procession and ceremony. It would be prudent to take them, along with extra oil, since the torches burned up the oil rapidly. In this parable, the virgins are at the point where they are waiting for the bridegroom and his party to come with the bride, meet up with them, and then go to the groom's house. And the groom takes a long time to come.

¹⁸⁸ 25:3 The plural genitive form of ἐκαρφών - heautou, as found here, ἐκαρφών - heautōn, is the same form for all genders. Therefore, "along with them" could be referring either to the virgins, or to the torches. But we see, from verse 4, that it is referring to the torches.

²⁰ 25:7 The torches consisted of a rag sitting in a small cavity of oil, and for proper ongoing operation, the rag had to be trimmed occasionally, just as oil or kerosene lamps and refrigerators must have their wicks trimmed. Here, the Greek word translated "trim," is κοσμέω - kosmēō, which in this passage seems to mean not only trimming, but generally setting in order, including checking the oil level and replenishing or topping it off. No doubt, the torches did need more oil, since this was already the middle of the night, and it is doubtful the virgins would be sleeping in the darkness without their torches burning.

²⁵:5 A talant was a measurement of weight for gold, silver, or copper, from 58 to 80 pounds (26 to 36 kg.). There came to be a coin called a talant, whose worth varied depending on the metal, time, and place used. The silver coin here was probably worth about two thousand dollars.

²⁵:6 The variant word being discussed is on line 33 of the first column, in the middle of the line. Thanks to the Center for the Study of New Testament Manuscripts for free use of the manuscript image. There is disagreement here between the NA27 apparatus and that of Swanson, in that NA27 lists A* and Φ for ἐκέρδησεν, while Swanson lists those as supporting ἐποίησεν.

²⁵:14 The Greek word I translated "entrusted" here, is παραδίδωμι - paradidwmi, the same word as in 25:14, where I translated it "handed over."
And when the one who had received the two talents came forward, he said, 'Lord, you entrusted to me two talents. Look, I have gained another two talents.'

His lord said to him, 'Well done, good and faithful servant. You have been faithful over a little; over much I will appoint you. Enter into the joy of your lord.'

But then when the one who had received the one talent came forward, he said, 'Lord, I knew you, that you are a hard man, who reaps where he has not sown, and gathers what he has not winnowed. And because I was afraid, I went out and hid your talent in the ground. See here, you still have what is yours.'

But in response, his master said to him, 'You wicked and idle servant! You knew that I reap where I have not sown and gather what I have not winnowed. Then you should have deposited my silver with the bankers, and when I returned I would recover what is mine with interest. Now then, take the talent away from him, and give it to the one who has the ten talents. For to everyone who has, more will be given, and he will have himself an abundance. But the person who does not have, even such that he has will be taken away from him. And as for that worthless servant, cast him into the outer darkness. There, there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth."

The Sheep and the Goats

And when the Son of Man returns in his glory, and all the angels with him, then he will sit on his glorious throne, and all the nations will be brought together before him, and he will separate them one from the other, just as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats, and he will put the sheep on his right and the goats on his left.

Then, the king will say to the ones on his right, 'Come, you blessed by my Father, receive as your inheritance the kingdom that has been prepared for you since the foundation of the world.

For I was hungry, and you gave me something to eat. I was thirsty, and you gave me a drink. I was traveling through, and you invited me in. Naked, and you put clothes on me. Sick, and you came to look over me. I was in prison, and you came to visit with me.'

Then the righteous will answer him saying, 'Lord, when did we see you hungry and feed you, or thirsty and give you a drink? And when did we see you a traveler and invite you in, or naked and put clothes on you? And when did we see you sick or in prison and come to visit with you?'

And in answer, the king will say, 'Truly I say to you, as many times as you have done those things to the least of these of my brethren, you have done them to me.'

Then those also will answer, saying, 'Lord, when did we see you hungry or thirsty or traveling through or naked or sick or in prison and not minister to you?'

The verb λαμβάνω - lambánō (receive) changes from the aorist aspect found in v. 20, to no verb at all in v. 22, to the perfect aspect here in v. 24.

Or possibly, "who gathers from where he has not scattered seed." But that would seem redundant.

The word for bankers is interesting, in that it is a form of the word for table. In the Parable of the Ten Minas in Luke 19:23, the words are "Why did you not put my money on the table?" That is, the table of the money changers, or the counter of the bankers.

The Greek formula here, ἐφ' ὅσον ἐποιήσατε is rather hard to render. The most common lexical glosses of the words are as follows: epi = (upon); hosos = (as much or as often); and epoieesate = (you have done). Bauer says that the preposition epi is sometimes used with indications of number and measure, and as an example, "epi tris" means "three times." So here, the formula could be rendered, "as many times as you have done it to these...you have done it to me..." Bauer says that here specifically, the formula epi hosos means to the degree that, in so far as. The only other time that this is used in the New Testament is in Romans 11:13. I notice that the rendering "Whatever you have done to these...you have done to me" is popular lately. The traditional rendering "Inasmuch as you have done it to them..." could imply a causative agency- because you have done it to them, you have done it to me.
"Then he will answer them saying, 'Truly I say to you, as many times as you did not do those things to one of the least of these, you did not do them to me.' 66 And those he will send off into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into everlasting life."

Chapter 26

The Plot Against Jesus

1And it came about that when Jesus had finished all these discourses, he said to his disciples, 2"As you know, two days from now the Passover takes place, and the Son of Man will be handed over to be crucified." 3Then the chief priests gathered together, along with the elders of the people, in the courtyard of the high priest, whose name was Kaiapha; 4and they came to the decision that they would capture Jesus by trickery and kill him. 5"But," they were saying, "not in the festival, or there might be an uproar among the people."

Jesus Anointed at Bethany

6Now once when Jesus was in Bethany, in the house of Simon the leper, 7a woman came to him holding an alabaster bottle of very expensive myrrh, and she poured it on his head as he was reclining. 8And when the disciples saw this they were indignant, saying, "This is such waste, for what? 9Because this could have been sold for a lot of money, to be given to the poor."

10But aware of this, Jesus said to them, "Why are you causing trouble for this woman? For she has performed a good work in me. 11For the poor you always have with you, but me you do not always have. 12For she did the pouring of this myrrh on my body to prepare me for burial. 13Truly I tell you, wherever in the whole world this good news is preached, what this woman has done will also be spoken, in honorable remembrance of her."

14At that time one of the twelve went to the high priests, the one called Judas of Kerioth, 15and he said, "What will you give me to betray him to you?" 16And they placed out for him thirty pieces of silver. 17And from then on, he was looking for a suitable time to betray him.

The Passover Supper

17And on the first day of Unleavened Bread, the disciples came to Jesus, saying, "Where do you want us getting the Passover meal ready for you to eat?"

18And he said, "Go into the city to a certain person and say to him, 'The Teacher says, "My time is near. I am doing Passover with you, along with my disciples."'" 19And those disciples did as Jesus told them, and prepared the Passover.

20And as evening was coming on, he was reclining with the Twelve. 21And while he was eating with them he said, "Truly I say to you, one of you will betray me."

22And deeply saddened, they began every single one to say to him, "It's not me, is it, Lord?"
And in answer he said, "The one who dips his hand with mine in the bowl, he is the one who will betray me." The Son of Man is going just indeed like it is written about him, but nevertheless woe to that man through whom the Son of Man is being betrayed. It would have been better for that man if he had not been born.

And in response, Judas, the one betraying him, said, "It's not me, is it Rabbi?"

And as they ate, Jesus took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it, and gave it to the disciples, and said, "Take and eat. This is my body." And when he had taken the cup and given thanks, he gave it to them, saying, "Drink from it everyone. For this is my blood of the covenant, being shed on behalf of many for the forgiveness of sins.

And I say to you, I will certainly not drink from this fruit of the vine from now on, until that day when I drink it with you new in the kingdom of my Father." And when they had sung a hymn, they went out toward the Mount of Olives.

Then Jesus is saying to them, "You will all be scandalized because of me this very night, for it is written:

"I will strike down the shepherd,
and the sheep of the flock
will be scattered."

But after I am resurrected, I will go ahead of you into Galilee."

But in response Peter said to him, "Though everyone else will be scandalized because of you, I will never be scandalized."

Jesus said to him, "Truly I tell you, This very night before the rooster crows, you will disown me three times."

Peter says to him, "Even if I have to die with you, I will never disown you." And all the other disciples said the same.

Gethsemane

Then Jesus goes with them to a park named Gethsemane, and he says to the disciples, "Sit here during such time I am gone over there to pray." And he took Peter along, and the two sons of Zebedee, and he began to be sorrowful and deeply depressed.

Then he says to them, "My soul is too sad, to the point of death. Remain here and stay awake with me." And then after he had moved forward a little, he fell on his face, praying and saying, "My Father, if it is possible, remove this cup from me. Nevertheless, not as I will, but as you will."

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198 26:27 Because of the way there are two aorist participles in a row at the beginning of this verse, there is ambiguity as to how to interpret the "kai" (and) between the two participles. The "kai" could be just a coupler stringing the verbs together in sequence, as follows: "And when he had taken the cup and given thanks, he gave it to them, saying,...." Or, the "kai" could mean "also," as meaning to point out that he gave a little ceremony twice—both when he distributed the bread, and now the wine as well, as follows: "And when he had taken the cup he also gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying,..." Luke seems to have something similar to the second interpretation, because in Luke 22:20, he says, "And the cup after the meal in the same way, saying,..."

199 26:28 txt διαθήκης (covenant) Ἰδρυμ. P Gc D Z cpmac bo Ἰσραήλ NA28 */καινῆς διαθήκης (new covenant) A C D W Ἐ Φ latt syr copss bο Ισραήλ TR RP. The Textus Receptus reading is probably a harmonization with Luke 22:20, as there is no apparent reason why καινῆς, "new," might have been deleted, either accidentally or deliberately.

200 26:28 Isaiah 53:11
201 26:31 Zechariah 13:7
202 26:38 ἐως θανάτου; heōs indicating the upper limit of possibility. In other words, he could not be more sad, because if he was any sadder, he would die.
And he returns to the disciples, and finds them sleeping. And he says to Peter, "This is how you guys are, lacking the self-control to stay awake with me one hour? Stay awake and pray, that you not go into temptation. The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak."

Again for the second time he went away and was praying, saying, "My Father, if it is not possible for this cup to go away unless I drink it, may your will be done."

And when he returned again, he found them sleeping, because their eyelids were weighed down heavily.

And again he left them and went away, praying for the third time, saying the same thing again. Then at that time he comes to the disciples and says to them, "Still sleeping away and resting? Behold, the hour has drawn near, and the Son of Man is being betrayed into the hands of sinners. Get up, let's go. Look, the one betraying me is approaching."

Jesus Arrested

And while he was still speaking, behold, Judas, one of the Twelve, arrived, and with him a large crowd of people with swords and clubs, from the chief priests and elders of the people.

And the one betraying him had given them a signal, as follows: "Whomever I kiss is the one. Him you seize."

And he came straight up to Jesus and said, "Good morning, Rabbi." Then he kissed him.

And Jesus said to him, "Friend, why are you here?" Then at that time they came up and laid their hands on Jesus, and arrested him.

And behold, one of those in the company of Jesus raised his hand and drew his sword, and he struck the servant of the high priest and cut off his ear.

Jesus then says to him, "Return your sword to its place. For all who take up the sword will perish by the sword. Or do you think I am not able to call on my Father, and he make available to me right now twelve legions of angels? But then how would the scriptures be fulfilled which indicate that all this needs to happen?"

At that time, Jesus said to the crowd, "As though after a bandit you have come out with swords and clubs to capture me? Every day I was sitting in the temple teaching and you didn't arrest me. But, this has all come about so the writings of the prophets would be fulfilled." Then the disciples all abandoned him and fled.

Before the Sanhedrin

And the ones arresting Jesus led him away to Kaiapha the high priest, where the Torah scholars and the elders had gathered.

Now Peter had been following him from a distance, up to the courtyard of the high priest, and once he got inside, he was sitting with the servants, to see the outcome.

And the high priest and the entire Sanhedrin were looking for false testimony against Jesus by which they could put him to death, and they had not found it from the many false witnesses who had come forward. But then later, two came forward and said, "This man said, 'I am able to destroy the temple of God, and in three days to build it again.'"

And the high priest rose and said to him, "Aren't you answering anything? What about this they are testifying against you?" But Jesus was keeping silent. And the high priest said to him, "I adjure you by the living God that you declare under oath whether you are the Messiah, the Son of God."

Jesus says to him, "You said that. Nevertheless I say to you: after now you shall all see the Son of Man sitting at the right hand of the Power, and coming on the clouds of heaven."

26:40 There is no Greek word corresponding to the word "guys," but I added it to show that the words here are plural inflection, and that Jesus is addressing not just Peter but all three of them.

26:41 The Greek is ambiguous as to whether it means that the activity of praying would prevent them from going into temptation, or that their prayer request should be that they not go into temptation. Both could in fact be true simultaneously.

26:49 The Greek word used as greeting here means literally something like "Joy" or "Rejoice." But insert any cheerful greeting here used in your culture or language.
Then the high priest tore his robe, saying, "He has blasphemed! What more need do we have for witnesses? Behold, now you have heard the blasphemy. How does it look to you?"

And they said in answer, "He is guilty enough for death." Then they spit on his face and pummeled him; they slapped him while saying, "Prophesy to us, you Messiah— who is the one who hit you?"

Peter Disowns Jesus

And Peter was sitting outside in the courtyard, and one maidservant approached him, saying, "You also were with Jesus the Galilean."

But he was denying it before all of them, saying, "I do not know what you are saying."

And after he had moved off into the entrance way, another maidservant saw him and is saying to the ones there, "This man was with Jesus the Nazarene."

And again he was denying it, with an oath: "I do not know the man."

And after a little while those standing there said to Peter, "You definitely are also one of them, because your speech also gives you away."

Then he began to curse and swear, saying, "I do not know the man." And immediately a rooster crowed. And Peter was reminded of the statement Jesus had said, that "Before the rooster crows, you will deny me three times." And he went off outside, and wept bitterly.

Chapter 27

Judas Hangs Himself

And very early in the morning, they all, the chief priests and elders of the people, reached the decision against Jesus that they would put him to death. And they bound him, and led him away, and handed him over to Pilate the governor.

Then, when Judas the one who betrayed him saw that he was condemned, he with remorse returned the thirty pieces of silver to the chief priests and elders, saying, "I have sinned; I have betrayed innocent blood."

But they said, "What is that to us? You deal with that."

And after throwing him out of the temple, he departed, and went off and hung himself.

And the chief priests when they picked up the pieces of silver, said, "It is not permissible to put them in the temple treasury, since it is blood price money."

And after conferring on a course of action, they bought with the coins the potter's field, as a burial place for foreigners. For which reason that field has been called "the Field of Blood" to this day. Then was fulfilled what was spoken through Jeremiah the prophet, which says,

"And they took the thirty pieces of silver, the price of him on whom a price had been set, as priced by the sons of Israel, just as the Lord directed me."

Jesus Before Pilate

And Jesus was stood before the governor; and the governor examined him, saying, "YOU are the king of the Jews?"

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206 27:9 The last phrase of verse 9 is difficult to translate. See the endnote about it at the end of this document.
207 27:10 Zechariah 11:12,13; Jeremiah 32:6-9
And he said, "You are saying that, not I." ¹² And during the whole time he was being accused by the chief priests and elders, he was not responding at all.

¹³ Then Pilate says to him, "Don't you hear all the things they are charging you with?" ¹⁴ And he gave him no answer, not to even a single charge, causing the governor to be greatly astonished.

¹⁵ Now the governor had become accustomed at every Festival to release one prisoner to the crowd whom they wanted. ¹⁶ And they were holding at that time a particularly well-known prisoner named Barabbas. ¹⁷ When therefore they were gathered together, Pilate said to them, "Which do you want me to release to you, Barabbas, ²¹⁰ or Jesus who is called Christ?" ¹⁸ (For he knew that it was out of envy that they had handed him over.)

¹⁹ And while he was sitting on the judgment seat, his wife sent word to him as follows: "Have nothing to do with that righteous man, for I have suffered much today because of a dream about him." ²²¹ ²⁰ And the chief priests and the elders manipulated the crowd so that they would ask to have Barabbas, but Jesus they would put to death.

²¹ But when the governor answered, he said to them, "Which of the two do you want me to release to you?"

And they said, "Barabbas."

²² Pilate is saying to them, "What then should I do with Jesus who is called Christ?"

They are saying, "Let him be crucified!"

²³ But Pilate was saying, "Why? What crime has he committed?"

But they kept shouting that much more, saying, "Let him be crucified!"

²⁴ And when Pilate saw that he was accomplishing nothing, but that instead an uproar was starting, he took some water and washed his hands in front of the crowd, saying, "I am innocent of this man's blood." ²³² You see to that yourselves.

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²⁰⁸ ²⁷:11 The BDF grammar in §277(1) says that this use of the nominative of a pronoun was used for contrast or other emphasis. In this case, "you" is emphasized, as in "YOU are the king of the Jews?" Blass says Pilate is expressing surprise as follows: "A man like you, is king of the Jews?" And in response also, Jesus' answer starts out with an emphatic you: "You are saying that, not I." In the gospel of John, it is more clear: "You are saying that I am a king; I am saying that I have come to testify to the truth." But see the endnote in my translation of the gospel of Mark, for discussion of other possibilities.

²⁰⁹ ²⁷:16 txt Ἰησοῦν τὸν Βαραββᾶν ἢ Λ. W Φ 0250 Ἡ ὑμῖν τὸν Βαραββᾶν καὶ τὸν Ἰησοῦν καὶ τὸν Βαραββᾶν Κ N P syr arm geo (Diatessaron) Origen; Jerome Augustine TR HF RP // Ἰησοῦν ὑμῖν τὸν Βαραββᾶν syr-paralel arm geo² Origen msacc. to Peter-Laodicea [NA27] {C} // lacuna Ἡ in C N P syr. It is possible that the original gospel of Matthew said "Jesus Barabbas." And possible that, according to the Editorial Committee of the United Bible Societies Greek New Testament, the word "Jesus" in connection to Barabbas was "deliberately suppressed in most witnesses for reverential considerations." For example, acc. to the UBS textual commentary, Origen stated, it cannot be right, because, "In the whole range of the scriptures we know that no one who is a sinner [is called] Jesus." Origen, though admitting that Barabbas was called Jesus, nevertheless suppressed this in his work. In many even later witnesses, the copyists state in the margin that the earlier copies call Barabbas Jesus as well. But, they suppressed it, and the subsequent copies did not say Jesus Barabbas. Westcott and Hort however, state that the reading "Jesus Barabbas" was probably due to a scribe's error in transcription. Some say it is still easier to explain why "Jesus" might have been deleted than why it might have gotten added. In addition, having two men named Jesus fits better with the phrase of Pilate, found in all manuscripts, "or the Jesus called Christ," where he seems to be setting them off in a needed contradistinction. The fact is, according to Josephus, Jesus was not an uncommon name among Jews. After all, Joshua was a big hero in Judaism, and Jesus is simply a form of the name Joshua.

²¹⁰ ²⁷:17 txt Βαραββᾶν ἢ Λ. W Φ 0250 corpas,meg,bo (Diatessaron) TR HF RP // τὸν Βαραββᾶν B Origen msacc. to Origen lat, Jerome Augustine // Βαραββᾶν ὅτι τὸν Βαραββᾶν ἡ ὑμῖν τὸν Βαραββᾶν syr-paralel arm geo² Origenlat msacc. to Origen gr [NA27] {C} // lacuna Ἡ in C N P syr. According to the UBS textual commentary, "In ver. 17 the word Ἰησοῦν could have been accidentally added or deleted by transcribers owing to the presence of ὑμῖν before it (YMN). Furthermore, the reading of B 1010 (τὸν Βαραββᾶν) appears to presuppose in an ancestor the presence of Ἰησοῦν.

²¹¹ ²⁷:19 It is not certain whether Pilate's wife was saying, "Suffered much because of a dream about him," or "suffered much in a dream because of him," or "suffered much in a dream about him." ²¹² ²⁷:24 Many manuscripts read "this righteous man's blood." Still others read, "this righteous blood." The UBS editorial committee, in the Textual Commentary on the Greek New Testament, comment on this as follows: "The words τοῦ δικαιοῦ (compare the variant reading in ver. 4), which occur at different places in a variety of manuscripts (but not in the best representatives of the Alexandrian, Western, and Caesarean texts), appear to be an accretion intended to
And in response the whole crowd said, "Let his blood be on us and on our children." At that time, he released Barabbas to them, but Jesus, after scourging him, he handed over to be crucified.

The Soldiers Mock Jesus

Then the soldiers who were guarding Jesus, after taking him into the Praetorium, gathered together onto him the whole cohort. And they stripped him of his clothes and placed around him a scarlet robe, and after weaving together a crown of thorns they set that on his head, and a rod in his right hand, and then they dropped to their knees before him and mocked him, saying, "Hail, King of the Jews!" And after they spit on him, they took the rod, and repeatedly beat on his head. And when they had mocked him, they stripped him of the scarlet robe and put his own clothes on him, and led him away to crucify him.

The Crucifixion

And as they were leading him out, they encountered a Cyrenian man by the name of Simon. This man they conscripted to carry his cross. And when they came to the place called Gulgolta, which is called the "skull" place, they offered him wine to drink, mixed with a bitter drug, and after tasting it, he refused to drink it. And once they had crucified him, they divied up his garments by casting lots. And sitting down, they kept watch over him there. And they fastened above his head his specific charge, written as follows: "THIS IS JESUS, THE KING OF THE JEWS." There were being crucified along with him at that time two bandits, one on his right and one on his left. And those passing by defamed him, wagging their heads and saying, "Hey, you who destroys the temple and builds another one in three days, save yourself, if you are the son of God, and come down from the cross." In the same way also the chief priests, making fun along with the Torah scholars and the elders, were saying, "Others he saved; himself he cannot save. He is the King of Israel? Let him come down now from the cross, and we will believe in him. He put his trust in God; let Him now rescue him, if he wants him. Because he did say, 'I am God's son.'" In the same way the bandits who were crucified with him were also taunting him.

Jesus’ Death

And starting from the sixth hour, darkness came over the whole land until the ninth hour. And at about the ninth hour, Jesus cried out in a very loud voice, saying, "Eli, Eli, lema shebaqtani?" Which means, "My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?"

accentuate Pilate's protestation of Jesus' innocence." The committee gives the shortest reading, "this man's blood," a B rating of certainty, which indicates that the text is "almost certain."

There is no demonstrative pronoun here meaning "that" specifically, but this word serves to indicate in English that they set both the crown of thorns AND the sceptre. Otherwise, the sceptre has no verb.

The Greek word means a wooden stalk, reed or staff. The obvious purpose was to be a mock sceptre, for the King of the Jews.

The Greek word is γόλη - chôlê, the exact meaning of which is uncertain. It is related to the word for gall bladder, γόλος - chôlos. Another reason it is most often associated with the gall bladder, was because it was yellow in color like bile, which is the secretion of the gall bladder. But the word was also used for many other things, such as the ink secretion of a certain fish, the poison of hemlock, a serpent's venom, and of bitterness in general, including, according to the Liddell & Scott lexicon along with other lexical authorities, that in the New Testament, this word means a bitter, yellow ingredient of a drink. One thing certain about this word is that it referred to a substance that tasted very bad, and probably more specifically, tasted bitter. In conclusion, it was probably some kind of drug meant to ease the distress of his coming trauma.

The nominative article used as vocative, that is, the case or lexical form for addressing someone.

That is, from noon until 3:00 p.m. In the Jewish system of that time, the first hour was the first hour of daylight, or 6:00 a.m. Thus, the sixth hour would be 12:00, six hours later, and the ninth hour was 9 hours after 6, which is 3:00 o'clock.
And some standing there who heard this were saying, "This man is calling Elijah." But Jesus, after crying out again in a loud voice, gave up his spirit. And behold, the veil of the temple was rent in two from top to bottom, and the earth was shaken, and the rocks split open, and the tombs were opened up, and many bodies of the saints who had fallen asleep were raised again, and coming out of the tombs at the time of His resurrection, they went into the holy city and showed themselves to many.

And the centurion and the ones with him who were guarding Jesus, when they saw the earthquake and the other things that happened, they were severely frightened, saying, "This man really was the Son of God." And there were present many women off at a distance observing, who had followed Jesus from Galilee providing for him; among whom were Mary the Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James and Joseph, and the mother of Zebedee's sons as well.

Jesus' Burial

And when evening had come, a certain rich man of Arimathea by the name of Joseph came, who himself had also become a disciple of Jesus. This man went to Pilate and asked for the body of Jesus. Pilate thereupon ordered that it be handed over to him. And after taking the body, Joseph wrapped it in clean linen cloth, and placed it in his own new tomb that he had hewn out of the rock. And after rolling a large stone up against the entrance of the tomb, he departed.

Now Mary the Magdalene, along with the other Mary, was there throughout, sitting opposite the grave site.

The Guard at the Tomb

The next day, that is, the one which is after Preparation Day, the chief priests and the Pharisees gathered together before Pilate, saying, "Sir, we remember how that deceiver, when he was still living, said, 'After three days I will rise again.' Give orders therefore to secure the grave site through the third day, or his disciples might go steal him and then tell the people, 'He has risen from the dead,' and this last deception will be worse than the first.'"
Chapter 28

The Empty Tomb

1 And after the Sabbath,²²⁶ at the dawning of the first day of the week, Mary the Magdalene and the other Mary went to view the grave site. ² And behold, there came a great earthquake. For an angel of the Lord had come down from heaven, and after going up to the tomb, he had rolled away the stone, and was sitting down now on top of it. ³ And his face²²⁷ was like lightning, and his garments a gleaming white like snow. ⁴ And for fear of him, the guards trembled, and became²²⁸ as dead men.

⁵ But in response, the angel said to the women, "You should not be afraid, for I know that you are looking for Jesus the crucified man. ⁶ He is not here. For he has risen just as he said. Come, see the place where he was lying. ⁷ And quick, go tell his disciples as follows, 'He has risen from the dead. And behold, he is going ahead of you into Galilee; there you will see him.' There, I have told you."

⁸ And they departed quickly from the tomb, and with fear and great joy they ran to report this to his disciples. ⁹ And behold, Jesus met up with them, saying, "Good morning." And after approaching him, they grasped onto his feet, and worshiped him.

¹⁰ Then Jesus is telling them, "Do not be afraid. Go report to my brothers that I am leaving for Galilee, and they will see me there."

The Official Cover-Up

¹¹ And while those were on their way, behold, some of the guard went into the city and reported to the chief priests everything that had happened. ¹² And after coming together with the elders, they came up with a plan, and took the sufficient amount of silver coins and gave them to the soldiers, ¹³ telling them, "Say that his disciples came by night and stole him while you were sleeping. ¹⁴ And if this should ever reach the ears of the governor, we will satisfy him²²⁹ and make you have no worries." ¹⁵ And they accepted the silver coins and did as they were told. And this story has been propagated by the Jews to this day.

The Assembly on the Mountain in Galilee

¹⁶ And the eleven disciples went to Galilee, to the mountain where Jesus had directed them. ¹⁷ And when they saw him, they worshiped him, though some hesitated. ¹⁸ And Jesus approached...
them and spoke to them, saying, "All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. \(^\text{19}\) Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, \(^\text{20}\) teaching them to keep everything, whatever things I have commanded you. And lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age." \(^\text{230}\)
How To Pronounce the Names of God in the Original Languages

There has been a surge of interest recently in how to pronounce God's and Jesus' real names exactly. Also, in how we got the name "Jesus." If you want to say "Jesus Christ" in Hebrew, following is how you do it, and then an explanation of how it became "Jesus Christ" in English. This is provided to the body of Christ as a ministry of David Robert Palmer, a servant of Jesus.

Joshua in places such as Deuteronomy 3:21 and Judges 2:7, was spelled the longer way:

יְהֹושׁוּע

aʿûšôhôy

(But remember, you read Hebrew from right to left.)

Thus, from left to right for the sake of pronunciation:

yodh    shwa    holam    vav    shin    shuruk    ayin    patah

"yə-hō-shu-ʿa"

"yə-hō-shu-ʿa"

(with the emphasis on the "ho" syllable)
But, according to Numbers 13:16, Moses changed Yehoshua's name to Yeshua, as follows:

The later shorter version of "Joshua:"

יֵשׁוּע

(Remember, you read Hebrew from right to left.)

Yeshuʿa, pronounced Yay-shoo-a, with the "a" in the first syllable "yay" being long, like in "rake."

Hebrew for the word "Anointed," from which we get the English words "Messiah," and "Christ." (See ; 2 Sam 23:1; 2 Chron. 6:42, Psalm 2:2)

Māšīḥa Mashiach Pronounced "maw-shee-ach," the "ch" as in Bach

The Hebrew article, i.e., the word for "the," is the word "ha." So if you wanted to say Jesus the Christ, that is, Jesus the Anointed One, in Hebrew, it would be Yeshua Ha-Moshiach."

Jesus' name in Greek is Ἰησοῦς (Iēsoûs), "Yaysooς," which was a common enough name for Jews in the time of Greek language ascendancy and Hebrew language descendancy. This is the form of the name into which the Jewish scholars of Alexandria, Egypt, translated the name Joshua from the Hebrew into Greek for their translation of the Jewish Bible into Greek a couple centuries before Christ. Thus the title page of the book of Joshua in the Greek translation of the Jewish Bible (the Septuagint or LXX) reads ἸΗΣΟΥΣ ΝΑΥΗ (Iēsoûs Nauē), "Jesus son of Nun." So Iēsoûs (Yasooς) was the transliteration of the Hebrew יֵשׁוּע yēshūʿa "Yayshua," which was a later form of the Hebrew name of Joshua, יְהֹושׁוּע yəhōshuʿa "Y'hoshua." (Numbers 13:16 says Moses changed it.) The "sh" sound of the Hebrew letter shin, became the "s" sound of the Greek letter σ, "sigma," because the Greek language did not have the sound "sh." And the "s" was added on to the end of the name for Greek, because that is simply the ending that the Greek language added on to the end of masculine names. The endings of Semitic names were Hellenized (Grecized) in different ways, depending sometimes, for example, on whether they ended in a consonant or a vowel. Names ending with a consonant like Jacob and Eleazar received in their nominative case form a final 'os,' and thus Yacov (Jacob) became Yacobos and Eleazar became Lazaros (Lazarus). Names ending in a vowel, like Levi and Yeshu, received in their nominative form a final 's,' and thus Levi became Lewis (Greek had no v sound) Yeshu became Yesus. The 'Yesus' was in turn transliterated into English, after first passing through Latin, and some initial 'Y's became 'J's. The route by which the Y of Y'huda (Judah) became the J of 'Jew,' or the Y of Yacov became the J of Jacob, is the same route by which the Y of Yeshua and Yesous became the J of Jesus. In other languages also, Y's become J's. For example in Spanish, the pronoun meaning "I," "yo," is often pronounced "jo."

As for the Z sound, one myth is that the second syllable of the name Jesus came from the Greek god Zeus. In fact, the final 's' as said before was the Hellenization of the name. And the 'z' sound of the middle 's' is simply the common phenomenon of "phonological assimilation." In this case, the normally unvoiced letter 's' experiences a peer pressure 'squeeze' by the voicedness of the vowels before and after it, and so the "s" takes on, 'assimilates,' that voicedness, and becomes the voiced version of 's', which is 'z.' This phenomenon occurs in many other English words as well. For example, when we pluralize a word in English, we add the letter "s" to it. When we speak of more than one rock, we add an "s" sound on the end, and say "rocks." When we speak of more than one cliff, we add an "s" sound to the end, and it becomes "cliffs." Now, the final sounds of both "rock" and "cliff" are unvoiced, so the "s" added to them remains unvoiced. However, when we add an "s" to a word that ends in a voiced letter, like a vowel, the "s" assimilates to the voicedness of the vowel. For example, the when we speak of more than one key, we add an "s" to it, but the "s" becomes a "z" sound, which is the voiced version of "s." For another example, when we speak of more than one car, we add an "s" to it, and the result is the word "cars." But now, the "s" has become a "z" sound,
which is the voiced version of "s." This is the same principle of phonological assimilation that happens in the word "Jesus." The "s" becomes a "z" sound simply because of the influence of the two voiced vowels surrounding it.

The name Jesus was completely Jewish. In the time of Jesus Christ, many Jews did not speak Hebrew. Hence the need for the Greek Septuagint and the Aramaic "Targums." Hebrew was probably spoken only in and around Jerusalem, by the scribes and priests who were trying to keep it alive. Depending on where they lived, Jews would have spoken Aramaic, Greek or Latin, or two or all of them. According to the Jewish historian Flavius Josephus, the name "Jesus" was a not uncommon name for Greek-speaking Jews in the Greek speaking era. In Galilee especially, which was a cosmopolitan district, with Latin and Greek being necessary for effective commerce, there would have been many Jews who read their Bible only in Greek, in the Septuagint. There were several Jews named Jesus mentioned in the Septuagint and in Josephus' histories of the Jews.

**Yahveh and Adonai in Hebrew font:**

**YHVT:**

יהוה (The letters are in reverse order to English. Unreversed: Yodh-He-Vav-He)

Sometimes you will see this name spelled "Yahveh," and other times, "Yahweh." Similarly, the name of the letter ג, "vav," is sometimes also spelled "waw." This is because in ancient Hebrew, this ג sound used to be pronounced "w." But now in modern Hebrew it sounds like an English "v." The original Hebrew vav may have acutally been neither like our English V or W, but rather a sound formed similar to a W, but heard like a V, such as there is in Spanish.

This is very easy for a Spanish-speaking person to understand. Because the Spanish language has this same sound, quite close to the "vav" (ג) sound of Hebrew. In most Spanish words, there is neither difference in sound nor method of articulation, between the letters "B" and "V." Take for example, the name "Gustavo." If the name were spelled "Gustabo," they would pronounce it no differently. So also in Hebrew, the letter ב (ב) sounds identical and is produced the same way, as the letter "waw" (ג). Only when the Beyt has a dot in the middle (ב) is the Beyt pronounced like our English "B." If you are unable or unwilling to pronounce the "waw" (ג) in "Yahweh" correctly, there is no spiritual disadvantage to you. God's name is not a magic incantation, or an "open sesame" that is required to be pronounced exactly right or God won't hear you. God has shown perfect willingness over the millennia to answer prayers made to all of his names, in all the different variations of them caused by all the different languages of the world. If you are relying on pronouncing this יהוה name exactly right, you are on shaky ground, because no one is absolutely certain how it is pronounced, since the Hebrew scribes forgot exactly which vowels used to be included with these four consonants.

Following is the Hebrew for "Said Yahveh to my lord" from Psalm 110:1

נאם יוהו Ladenōî (remember, from right to left, so: num yəhowah ladōnōî)

One theory is that, since the original Hebrew scriptures did not have vowels marked in them, and the Israelites never uttered Yahveh's name, they forgot which vowels were in the name, so when the Nakdan and Masorete scribes added vowels after the time of Christ, they decided to put in the vowels from "Adonai" instead. So, the result of forcing the vowels of Adonai into YHVT, was the following fictional word:

יהוה; thus, yəhōvāh

This word Jehovah, they say, is not a real word therefore.
But many disagree, including Davidson in The Analytical Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon, Hendrickson Publishers, page 171, where he says as follows:

The most sacred name of God, expressive of His eternal, Self-existence, first communicated to the Hebrews, Ex. 3:14, comp. chap. 6:3. This name appears to be composed of יְהֹוָ (fut. of יְהֹוָ , like יְהִי from יְהֹוָ ) and ייִּ (preterite by aphaeresis for יְהֹוָּ ,), the verb to be being twice repeated as in Ex. 3:14. If we supply אַֽשֶׁ֥ר between these words we obtain nearly the same sense as expressed there in the words יְהֹוָ אַֽשֶׁ֥ר יְהֹוָ . The Jews who (from an early date) believed this name incommunicable, substituted, in the pronunciation, the consonants of אַֽדֹנָי , the vowels being alike in both words (with the exception of simple and composite Sheva), and according to these the punctuators suited the vowels of the prefixes when coming to stand before ייִּ , as מִדֶּהָ , לֶהָה , בֹּאָה . Where, however, ייִּ is already preceded by אַֽדֹנָי , to avoid repetition, they furnished it with the vowels of אַֽלֹהִֹים , in order that it be pronounced with its consonants, so that ייִּ אַֽדֹנָי ייִּ is to be read אַֽדֹנָי ייִּ אַֽלֹהִֹים . The punctuators seem to intimate the originality of the vowels of ייִּ by not pointing Yod with Hhateph Pattah ( ייִּ ) to indicate the reading of אַֽדֹנָי just as they point it with Hhateph-Segol to indicate the reading of אַֽלֹהִֹים . We could, moreover, not account for the abbreviated forms ייִּ , ייִּ prefixed to so many proper names, unless we consider the vowels of ייִּ original.

Now, the question arises, How important is it that we pronounce God's and Jesus' names just right? Here are some points to consider:

- God knows all things. God knows what is in the heart and mind of every one. God therefore also knows when he is being called upon.

- The kingdom of heaven belongs to little children. Little children do not pronounce words just right, yet God never turns them away. Unless you become like a little child, you shall never enter the Kingdom of God.

- The Israelites, the ones who received the pronunciation of Yehovah, lost it. If they don't know the exact pronunciation, then we today sure don't.

- All my life I have observed that God honors and answers the prayers of people who pray to "God," which is a Germanic word related to the word "gut" which meant "good." Indeed, "good" is one of God's "names" or character traits.

- God is concerned about our heart attitudes, not that we pronounce things exactly.

- It is a trait of the Pharisees, that they insisted on correctness in such minutiae, but failed to get their attitudes right. And Jesus guaranteed to the Pharisees that they would not escape being sentenced to Gehenna, the lake of fire.

- We all have knowledge. Knowledge puffs up, but Love builds up / edifies. Everything we say and teach should be out of love for our brother / sister, to help him or her succeed in their journey to eternal life.
I have heard many say that Mary (Miryam), the mother of Jesus, since she was a Jew, must have named her son Yeshua. This may well be, but we do not know this for sure. In Galilee, close as it was to the Greek-speaking and Latin-speaking cities Sephoris and Tiberias, they probably spoke both Aramaic and Greek, and even some Latin. Documents found among the Dead Sea Scrolls in the Qumran caves included Greek-language documents, and in the Cave of Letters, personal documents were found that were written in Greek. Jews of Galilee in Jesus’ day were at a minimum bilingual- Aramaic and Greek, and probably spoke at least four languages. Here is a link to a discussion of Greek-language documents found in the Cave of Letters: http://www.stoa.org/diotima/essays/118267.pdf

For all we know, Mary named her son the Greek name, Yaysoos. I translated the gospel of Luke from Greek to English, and from how Mary quotes the Old Testament in Luke chapter 1, it sure looks like she (or maybe Luke) read and quoted the Greek Old Testament scriptures, the Septuagint. But we don't know for sure.

The good news about Jesus Christ and his death and resurrection on our behalf, has been spread all around the world. In Spanish, Jesus' name is pronounced "Hess-oos." In German it is pronounced "Yay-soos." The name "Jesus" has saved many in many different cultures and languages, where they pronounce God and Jesus in many different ways. God honors all these pronunciations. Sure, you can pronounce Jesus' name as "Y'shua" if you like. But since billions of people in the world already know him as "Jesus" and not "Y'shua," you may come across as strange when you do say "Y'shua," because those billions of people won't know who or what you are talking about.

Some people make the argument that the word "Jesus" does not mean anything, whereas the word "Y'shua" does, means "Ya is salvation." But this argument is not valid. Because "Y'shua" did not mean anything to you until after someone explained to you that it means "Ya is salvation." In the same way also, the gospel of Matthew, in 1:21, explains to you that "Jesus" was named Jesus, "because he shall save his people from their sins." Any competent pastor or teacher would then proceed to explain that "Jesus" comes from a Hebrew name that means "God is salvation." So either way, Y'shua or Jesus, you don't know what it means until someone explains it to you.

Endnote #2 - Genealogies

MATTHEW'S AND LUKE'S GENEALOGIES APPEAR TO GIVE CONFLICTING GENEALOGIES OF JOSEPH THE HUSBAND OF MARY.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATTHEW</th>
<th>LUKE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abraham</td>
<td>Abraham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac</td>
<td>Isaac</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob</td>
<td>Jacob</td>
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<td>Judah</td>
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<td>Perez</td>
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<td>Hezron</td>
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<td>Aram</td>
<td>Aram</td>
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<td>Amminadab</td>
<td>Amminadab</td>
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<td>Nahshon</td>
<td>Nahshon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salmon</td>
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<td>Boaz</td>
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<td>Obed</td>
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<td>David</td>
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<td>Solomon</td>
<td>Nathan</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehoboam</td>
<td>Mattatha</td>
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<td>Abijah</td>
<td>Menna</td>
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<td>Asa</td>
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<td>Jehoshaphat</td>
<td>Eliakim</td>
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<td>Joram</td>
<td>Jonam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uzziah</td>
<td>Joseph</td>
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<td>Joatham</td>
<td>Judah</td>
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<td>Hezekiah</td>
<td>Levi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manassch</td>
<td>Matthat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amos/Amon</td>
<td>Jorim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josiah</td>
<td>Eliezer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeconiah</td>
<td>Joshua</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Shealtiel | Er      |
| Zerubbabel| Elmadam |
| Abiud     | Cosam   |
| Eliakim   | Addi    |
| Azor      | Melki   |
| Zadok     | Neri    |
| Achim     | Shealtiel|
| Eliud     | Zerubbabel|
| Eleazar   | Rhesa   |
| Matthan   | Joanan  |
| Jacob     | Joda    |
| Joseph    | Josech  |
| Jesus     | Semein  |

| Mattathias|
| Joseph    |
| Jannai    |
| Melki     |
| Levi      |
| Matthat   |
| Heli      |
| Joseph    |
| Jesus     |

It should be noted that though Matthew states in 1:17 that there are three sets of 14 generations, there are only 13 generations in his 3rd set. He also left out two generations from the second set which would have made that set 16 generations. After Josiah came Jehoiakim and Jehoiachin, according to 2 Kings 23:34 – 24:6. Thus it seems Matthew made these sets for some purpose such as to be a memorization aid or teaching aid.

Following is taken from an article on the Internet: [http://www.carm.org/diff/2geneologies.htm](http://www.carm.org/diff/2geneologies.htm)

Both Matthew 1 and Luke 3 contain genealogies of Jesus. But there is one problem. They are different. Luke's Genealogy starts at Adam and goes to David. Matthew's Genealogy starts at Abraham and goes to David. When the genealogies arrive at David, they split with David's sons: Nathan (Mary's side) and Solomon (Joseph's side).

There is no discrepancy because one genealogy is for Mary and the other is for Joseph. It was customary to mention the genealogy through the father even though it was clearly known that it was through Mary.
First, realize that the Bible should be interpreted in the context of its literary style, culture, and history. Breaking up genealogies into male and female representations was acceptable in the ancient Near East culture since it was often impolite to speak of women without proper conditions being met: male presence, etc. One genealogy is of Mary and the other of Joseph, even though both mention Joseph. In other words, the Mary was counted "in" Joseph and under his headship.

Second, do any critics actually think that those who collected the books of the New Testament, and who believed it was inerrant, were unaware of this blatant differentiation in genealogies? Does anyone actually think that the Christians were so dense that they were unaware of the differences in the genealogy lists, closed their eyes and put the gospels into the canon anyway hoping no one would notice? Not at all. They knew the cultural context and had no problem with it knowing that one was of Joseph and the other of Mary.

Third, notice that Luke starts with Mary and goes backwards to Adam. Matthew starts with Abraham and goes forward to Joseph. The intents of the genealogies were different which is seen in their styles. Luke was not written to the Jews, Matthew was. Therefore, Matthew would carry the legal line (from Abraham through David) and Luke the biological one (from Adam through David). Also, notice that Luke's first three chapters mention Mary eleven times; hence, the genealogy from her. Fourth, notice Luke 3:23, "And when He began His ministry, Jesus Himself was about thirty years of age, being supposedly the son of Joseph, the son of Eli," This designation "supposedly" seems to signify the Marian genealogy since it seems to indicate that Jesus is not the biological son of Joseph.

Finally, in the Joseph genealogy there is a man named Jeconiah. God cursed Jeconiah (also called Coniah), stating that no descendant of his would ever sit on the throne of David, "For no man of his descendants will prosper sitting on the throne of David or ruling again in Judah," (Jer. 22:30). But Jesus, of course, will sit on the throne in the heavenly kingdom. The point is that Jesus is not a biological descendant of Jeconiah, but through the other lineage -- that of Mary. Hence, the prophetic curse upon Jeconiah stands inviolate. But, the legal adoption of Jesus by Joseph reckoned the legal rights of Joseph to Jesus as a son, not the biological curse. This is why we need two genealogies: one of Mary (the actually biological line according to prophecy), and the legal line through Joseph.

Again, the early church knew this and had no problem with it. It is only the critics of today who narrow their vision and require this to be a "contradiction" when in reality we have an explanation that is more than sufficient.

ENDNOTE #3

WHAT O.T. PROPHECIES WAS MATTHEW REFERRING TO WHICH SAID OF JESUS, "HE SHALL BE CALLED A NAZARENE"?

Diatess. 3:10; Mt 2:23

PROBLEM: In Matthew 2:23, Matthew says, "And having been warned in a dream, he withdrew to the district of Galilee, ²³and went and lived in a town called Nazareth, so that what was spoken through the prophets would be fulfilled, that he will be called a Nazarene." Greek: Ναζωραῖος - Nazōraios. But there is no passage in the Old Testament prophets which says this.

Note that Matthew says here, "what was spoken through the prophets" with prophets in the plural. This is why I did not put the prediction in quotes, because it is not one specific prophecy, but a general one from more than one prophet. Some interpreters see the key to be the Semitic root word "netser" meaning "branch," which when spoken aloud, sounds similar to the "nazr" of Nazaroian. The Greek sound "dzeta" would be the natural letter for translators to use to render the Hebrew "tsade." Thus, shall be "called" a Nazaroian. And these interpreters thus connect it to Isaiah 11:1 where the Semitic "netser" root was used: "Then a shoot will spring from the stem of Jesse, and a branch from his roots will bear fruit." But since Matthew says "prophets," plural, this one Isaiah passage alone is probably not what he meant. He was probably also alluding to several passages in the Hebrew scriptures that use another related Hebrew word, Isaiah 4:2 "a Branch of Yahweh"; Jeremiah 23:5 "I will raise up for David a righteous Branch, and he shall reign as king..."; Jeremiah 33:15 "I will cause a righteous branch to spring up for David, and he shall execute
justice and righteousness in the land”; Zechariah 3:8 "...I will bring my servant the **Branch**"; Zechariah 6:12 "Behold, the man whose name is the **Branch**: for he shall branch out from his place, and he shall build the temple of Yahweh."  (For what it's worth, the Greek word νεζερ [nezer] in the Septuagint is translated as "crown" in IV Kings 11:12; in our Bible, II Kings 11:12)

This term "Nazarene" came to be a general term of contempt, considering the Judeans' view of Galileans and Samaritans as polluted genetically and contemptible. Nazareth was an unlikely place for the Messiah to be from, because Nazareth was held in contempt. Nathaniel said in John 1:46, "Nazareth! Can anything good come from there?"  In John 7:52, the Pharisees scorned the temple guards, saying, "Are you also from Galilee? Search and see that no prophet arises out of Galilee."  The Pharisees in John 8:48 told Jesus, "Do we not rightly say that you are a Samaritan?"  For the town of Nazareth was quite close to Samaria.

Therefore, perhaps Matthew viewed Jesus' living in Nazareth as a fulfillment of several Old Testament prophecies which predict that the Messiah would be despised, combined with Isaiah 9:1,2 which says that a light will dawn on Galilee of the Gentiles, the geographical territory where Nazareth was, an area held in contempt by the Judeans. In fact, after the time of Jesus, his disciples came to be called "Notzri" by Jews who did not believe in Jesus. This is a contemptuous epithet.

"But I am a worm, and no man; scorned by men, and despised by the people."
Psalm 22:6

"He was despised and rejected by men; a man of suffering, and acquainted with grief; and as one from whom men hide their faces, he was despised, and we held him of no account."
Isaiah 53:3

"And after the sixty-two weeks, an anointed one shall be cut off and shall have nothing..."
Daniel 9:26a

"In the former time he brought into contempt the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali, but in the latter time he will make glorious the way of the sea, the land beyond the Jordan, Galilee of the nations. The people who walked in darkness have seen a great light; those who lived in a land of deep darkness, on them light has shined."
Isaiah 9:1-2

Combine this with the fact that Jesus declared that the prophet Jonah was a sign of Him. When people demanded from him a sign from heaven, Jesus several times responded, "This wicked and adulterous generation seeks a sign, but none will be given it except the sign of Jonah."

How was Jonah a sign of Jesus the Messiah? Apart from being in the heart of the earth for three days and three nights, Jonah was a sign of Jesus in another, very important but little known way. "I will raise up for them a prophet like you from among their brethren; and I will put my words in his mouth..."  Deuteronomy 18:18  Did a prophet come out of Galilee?  Yes, before Jesus, a prophet did indeed come out of Galilee: Jonah, from Gath-Hepher, which was on a hill very close to if not the same hill where Nazareth later was!  See II Kings 14:25, "...according to the word of YHVH, the God of Israel, which he spoke by his servant Jonah son of Amittai, the prophet, who was from Gath-hepher."  There was only one prophet named Jonah, who was the son of Amittai.  Jonah was also in Sheol / Hades, as Jesus was (Jonah 2:2).  Jonah also volunteered to be killed, in order to save the rest of the souls on the boat. Jesus volunteered to be killed, in order the save the rest of our souls.
ENDNOTE #4

Matthew 14:21

The Greek word for "without" in Matthew 14:21 is χωρίς (chōrís), which generally means "without, apart from." Here it could mean "besides, in addition to, not counting." But it is also possible that there were no women and children present at all.

Let's start with what we know for sure from the narrative: that it was men only who were in the mess-parties or groups of 50 and 100, for that is how they were counted. There would be no point in having women and children included in the groups of 50 if they were not going to be counted. For if women and children were in the groups of 50, and they counted only the men, does that mean that the disciples would go to each group and count, say 25 or 30 men in a group and then move on to count in another group? There would just not be any sense in groups of 50 unless everyone in the groups were counted. The point of the groups of 50 was to count the crowd, everyone in the groups were counted, that's how they knew that there were 5,000: that there were 50 or 100 in each group.

Therefore we must conclude one or the other of the following two scenarios: 1) That women and children may have been present, but segregated, as was the custom in the synagogues, and seated separate and apart from the men. The women and children were not in the groups of 50 and 100. This would fall within the meaning of the word chōrís. Or, (2), That no women and children were among the crowd that "ran together" over to the place (Mark 6:33) and arrived ahead of the boat. This would be reasonable, since the children and the women laden with infants would not be able to "run together" the four miles with the men. For the crowd ran all the way from Capernaum, most likely, as that became Jesus' "own town," and base of operations. They ran from Capernaum to near Bethsaida-Julias, across the lake from Capernaum. This would be a fast run of about four miles. (When you look at the shape of the lake, it would make sense to boat it, to go as the crow flies rather than around the hump in the shape of the lake that separated the two towns.) In addition, John notes that the Passover, the festival of the Jews, was near. This festival was one of the three "pilgrim" festivals, which only required men, not women and children, to "go up" to Jerusalem to present themselves to the Lord (Exodus 23:17). Thus the men were already out journeying, making their way to Jerusalem, for only there could they present themselves. So for both these reasons, it is reasonable to conclude that only adult males were even in the crowd that went out to that remote place. For otherwise, it is puzzling why John made note that it was almost the Passover. Moreover, there is Mark 6:44 that flatly states that the ones eating were five thousand males, and Luke 9:14 says that those present "were about five thousand males." And so the meaning of chōrís in Matthew 14:21 would be that the men were there without women and children. They came without them.

All that said, it would still be difficult to give meaning number 2 to chōrís here for the geographical and temporal considerations stated, but not for the use of chōrís in Matthew's account of the feeding of the four thousand in 15:38. Thus it seems most reasonable to conclude that women and children were not in the groups of hundreds and fifties, but were still possibly present and fed, only segregated from the men.
ENDNOTE #5

HOW DID A ONCE-ONLY ATONEMENT OFFERING BECOME AN ANNUAL TAX?

Diatessaron 17:22, Matthew 17:24

"11Then the LORD said to Moses, 12"When you take the census of the Israelites to number them, at the time he is numbered each man shall give a ransom for his life to the LORD, so that no plague may come upon him for being numbered. 13Each one who crosses over to those already numbered is to give a half shekel, according to the sanctuary shekel, which weighs twenty gerahs. 'This half shekel is an offering to the LORD. 14Each one who crosses over to those already numbered, each who is twenty years old or more, is to give an offering to the LORD. 15The rich are not to give more than a half shekel and the poor are not to give less when you make the offering to the LORD, the ransom for your lives. 16You shall take the atonement money from the Israelites and shall designate it for the service of the tent of meeting; before the LORD it will be a reminder of the ransom given for his life.""  Exodus 30:11-16

The money offering in question was clearly a ransom for a man's life, to atone for the evil act of a man allowing himself to be numbered. There are other scriptures that indicate God's displeasure with his people being numbered; see for example, I Chronicles chapter 21, and 27:23,24. The atonement offering was to be made only "when you take a census of Israel to number them." This was said in anticipation of the one "Numbering" of Israel in the book of Numbers. A man only had to pay this atonement when he "crosses over" to join the group of those registered in the book. Where in this scripture is there any command that a man be counted more than once? Or annually? It says no such thing.

The New Testament apostles tell us that the old testament is given to us as enexamples, or patterns. Old testament lessons are shadows of something real, a real object. Imagine that the light of God is shining upon an object with substance, but all that hits the earth is the outline of the real object in the form of a shadow. This atonement offering was such a shadow, a pattern in the shape of the real thing. The real thing is Christ. The real thing is the crossing over from death to life. Are you numbered among the living? Have you crossed over to join those whose name is registered in the book of life? There was a one time ransom through the Lamb of God. If it is more than one time, it is an indulgence scam. Does God let a man be kidnapped by Satan every year so that God can ransom the same man again?

"4So all the elders of Israel gathered together and came to Samuel at Ramah. 5They said to him, 'You are old, and your sons do not walk in your ways; now appoint a king to govern us, such as all the other nations have.' 6But when they said, 'Give us a king to lead us,' this displeased Samuel; so he prayed to the LORD. 7And the LORD told him: 'Listen to all that the people are saying to you; it is not you they have rejected, but they have rejected me as their king. 8As they have done from the day I brought them up out of Egypt until this day, forsaking me and serving other gods, so they are doing to you. 9Now listen to them; but warn them solemnly and let them know what the king who will reign over them will do.' 10Samuel told all the words of the LORD to the people who were asking him for a king. 11He said, 'This is what the king who will reign over you will do: He will take your sons and make them serve with his chariots and horses, and they will run in front of his chariots. 12Some he will assign to be commanders of thousands and commanders of fifties, and others to plow his ground and reap his harvest, and still others to make weapons of war and equipment for his chariots. 13He will take your daughters to be perfumers and cooks and bakers. 14He will take the best of your fields and vineyards and olive groves and give them to his attendants. 15He will take a tenth of your grain and of your vintage and give it to his officials and attendants. 16Your menservants and maidservants and the best of your cattle and donkeys he will take for his own use. 17He will take a tenth of your flocks, and you yourselves will become his slaves. 18When that day comes, you will cry out for relief from the king you have chosen for yourselves, and the LORD will not answer you in that day.' 19But the people refused to listen to Samuel. "No!' they said. 'We want a king over us. 20Then we will be
like all the other nations, with a king to lead us and to go out before us and fight our battles.’  ²¹When Samuel heard all that the people said, he repeated it before the LORD.  ²²The LORD answered, ‘Listen to them and give them a king.’
I Samuel 8:4-22

God warned Israel against the dangers of a human government: the king would tax them oppressively, force them into labor, and send their sons to their deaths in economic wars. By choosing a human king, God said, "they have rejected me as their king." Following is what one of their kings did with the Exodus 30:11-16 scripture, the one about the one-time atonement offering.

"⁴After this Joash decided to restore the house of the LORD. He gathered the priests and the Levites, and said to them, 'Go out to all the cities of Judah and collect money from all Israel that you may repair the house of your God year by year. All the funds for sacred purposes that are brought to the temple of the LORD— the money from everyone who is counted, the money from personal vows, and all the money that any man's heart prompts him to bring into the temple of the LORD— the priests may take themselves, each from his own acquaintances. However, they must make whatever repairs on the temple may prove necessary.'  ⁶But by the twenty-third year of the reign of King Joash, the priests still had not made needed repairs on the temple.  ⁷So King Joash summoned the priest Jehoiada and the other priests. 'Why do you not repair the temple?' he asked them. 'Now therefore, you must no longer take funds from your acquaintances. You shall hand the money over for the repairs.'  ⁸The priests agreed that they would neither take funds from the people nor make the repairs on the temple.  ⁹Then the priest Jehoiada took a chest, bored a hole in its lid, and set it beside the pillar on the right side, as one entered the temple of the Lord. The priests who guarded the threshold put in it all the money that was brought into the house of the LORD.  ¹⁰Whenever they saw that there was a large amount of money in the chest, the royal secretary and the high priest came, counted the money that had been brought into the house of the LORD and put it into bags.  ¹¹When the amount had been determined, they would give the money into the hands of the workmen who had the oversight of the house of the LORD, and they in turn paid it out to the carpenters and the builders who worked upon the house of the LORD, ¹²and to the masons and stonecutters, as well as to buy timber and quarried stone for making repairs on the house of the LORD, and for any outlay upon the repairs of the house.  ¹³No reckoning was asked of the men who were provided with the funds to give to the workmen, because they were positions of trust."
II Chronicles 24:4, 5; II Kings 12:4-12, 15

This is the first time in the Bible that it was ever suggested that the census be annual, and that each man pay money every year when he is counted.

Note that Joash decided this. It was not commanded by God. God had been rejected as king. The decision to make the census annual, and accompanied by a "tax," was the decision of a human king. This was a clear disobedience to God's command. And therefore, illegal.

Note that each priest collected the money "each from his own acquaintances," v. 5. Then in verse 7, Joash told the priests to no longer collect from their acquaintances, but apparently they continued to do so, as we will see in the New Testament.

In addition to collecting from their own acquaintances, there was a chest placed at the entrance to the temple for voluntary offerings. This money was then given to Levites in charge of repairing the temple. Note that "No reckoning was asked of the men who were provided with the funds to give to the workmen, because they were positions of trust." This system gave them opportunity to skim from the collections for themselves.

Between the time of King Joash and the time of Nehemiah, the temple was destroyed and the people of Judah were taken into exile. After regaining an opportunity to return to Jerusalem, Ezra and Nehemiah led the people in the effort to rebuild the city and the temple. At that time, the people said:
"We lay upon ourselves the obligation to charge ourselves yearly one third of a shekel for the service of the house of our God"  Nehemiah 10:32

This time, it is not a king who imposes this "temple tax" upon the people, but the people themselves who "lay upon ourselves the obligation to charge ourselves yearly..."

Here the people themselves have set aside the scriptures in order to set up their own tradition. And is there any human government anywhere, that, if the populace volunteers to pay a tax of some sort, would say, "No, we do not want the money. Do not give us any money"? A voluntary or temporary tax takes on a life of its own, and soon becomes a much larger amount, becomes more frequent, and becomes mandatory. Typical this is of the life of a tax. Such is the fate of a people who reject God as their king and choose a human government.

24 And when they arrived in Capernaum, the collectors of the two drachmas approached Peter, and they said, "Does your rabbi not pay the two drachmas?"
25 He says, "Yes he does."
And when Peter had come into the house, Jesus spoke to him first, saying, "What do you think, Simon: the kings of the earth, from whom do they collect toll and tribute— from their sons, or from others?"
26 And when he answered, "From others," Jesus said to him, "Alright then, the sons are free. 27 But, so that we not scandalize them, go to the lake, cast a hook, and the first fish that comes up, take, and when you have opened its mouth, you will find a four-drachma coin. Take that, and give it to them, as mine and yours."
Matthew 17:24-27 (DRP)

It appears that the custom of the priests collecting money "each from his own acquaintance" was still being practiced. The collectors "came to Peter." Peter did not seek the collectors out, or pass by a toll booth, or run an errand to a government building. No, these collectors must have been men who knew Peter, for they came to Peter. This happened in Capernaum, Peter's hometown. That may be why they chose to come to Peter and not to Jesus. They were men of Capernaum, and acquaintances of Peter, and not of Jesus.

The payment at issue in this passage was a Jewish religious matter. Jesus and the disciples were Sons or Citizens of the Kingdom of Heaven, so were not subject to this "tax." Remember, the Levites did not pay the census atonement fee tax. (Numbers 1:48, 49) All those who become Citizens of the kingdom of God have the same status in regard to this tax as the Levites had. "God has made us kings and priests, and we will reign on the earth."  Rev. 5:10  Kings do not pay the tax. And kings are what Jesus and the twelve apostles were.

"Jesus sat down opposite the place where the offerings were put and watched the crowd putting their money into the temple treasury. Many rich people threw in large amounts. But a poor widow came and put in two very small copper coins, worth only a fraction of a penny.  Calling his disciples to him, Jesus said, 'I tell you the truth, this poor widow has put more into the treasury than all the others. They all gave their gifts out of their wealth; but she out of her poverty put in everything—all she had to live on.'"  Mark 12:41-44; Luke 21:1-4

So by Jesus' time, the priests not only still collected "each from his own acquaintance," but they also collected by means of the chest at the temple entrance.

This is typical of the life of a tax. Whether ancient Israel, or America, if the lawmaking entity adopts a tax, say, for one time only, to be assessed only at the time of the manufacture of, say, a bullet making machine, over time the human government manages to turn it into an annual tax, and make it apply to everyone, who never had anything to do with a bullet making machine at all! The new generations of citizens do not study law, and are not aware of the "intent of congress" when that tax law was written. The schools are government run, so the schools from then on tell them that this tax must be paid annually by everyone.
But here is great news: In the land of the Majestic King,

"You will call to mind what once you feared: 'Where is the one who counted? (for tax purposes)
Where is the one who weighed the tribute? Where is the one who counted the treasuries?' No longer will you see these arrogant people...For Yahweh is our judge; Yahweh is our lawgiver." Isaiah 33:18,19, 22

So, store up your treasures in heaven, where moths do not eat, rust does not destroy, thieves do not break in and steal, and bureaucrats do not confiscate under a pretense of law.

ENDNOTE #6 "the Evil Eye"

What is the "evil eye"? ὀφθαλμός πονηρός – ophthalmós ponērós
Diatessaron 10:2, 14:10, 18:29, 23:50; Matt. 6:23, 20:15; Mark 7:22; Luke 11:34

This phrase ὀφθαλμός πονηρός – ophthalmós ponērós, "evil eye," is not original in the Greek New Testament, but is from יִוָנָי - ῥα'ah 'ayin, or, with the article and modifier postpositive, ישׁוֹת 'ayin ḥāra`. This is a concept from the Semitic cultures and the Hebrew scriptures. Ophthalmós ponērós is used only four times in the Greek New Testament. Two of those, Matthew 6:23 and Luke 11:34, are in the same teaching, the "lamp of the body," and so for the purpose of understanding the meaning of the phrase from context, these two passages really count as one context. Thus we have three contexts: the "eye is the lamp of the body" discourse of Matthew 6:23 and Luke 11:34; the set of "evils coming out of the heart of the human being that makes the human unclean" discourse of Mark 7:22; and the Parable of the workers in the field, Matthew 20:15, in which the 11th hour workers receive the same wage as the 3rd hour workers. And in the Jewish translation of the scriptures into Greek, the Septuagint, the phrase is found once, in Deuteronomy 15:9. This makes a total of four contexts from which to glean the meaning of the phrase ophthalmós ponērós.

When so few contexts are available, it is very helpful if the passages themselves designate any antonyms to the word or phrase in question, and this fortunately is such a case. For both the Matthew and Luke versions of the "lamp of the body" teaching show Jesus contrasting the ophthalmós ponērós to the ὀφθαλμός ἁπλόος – ophthalmós haplōōs. This word, in its uncontracted form, ἁπλόος, is used once in the Septuagint, in Proverbs 11:25, where it means "generous." There, the Greek ψυχὴ ἁπλῇ – psuchē haplē, "liberal soul," is translated from the Hebrew נֶפֶשׁ בְרָכָה – nepēš ḥarāḵāh, for a giving, blessing, generous person.

The contrast to generosity is easily seen in Deuteronomy 15:9, where the evil eye יִוָנָי - ῥα'ah 'ayin, is a case of resenting the poor, looking on one's poor neighbor with an evil eye, resenting the year of release of debts.

Similar is Matt. 20:15. In that passage the person with the evil eye had objected to the landowner for giving the same amount of pay to someone who had worked one hour as he had given to someone who had worked all day. The Greek says, "Is your eye evil because I am good?" There it seems to be a trait of suspiciousness, ascribing unfairness or evil motives to the landowner. Or it could be simple begrudgement of the landowner's generosity, as "Does my generosity arouse your stinginess?" Resentment or suspicion also darken the eye. The aperture of the eye narrows when the soul feels suspicious or stingy. And by stingy itself we mean "tight" and restricted. The word ra` also can mean "discontented," as in Genesis 40:7. Further, it remains today in Modern Hebrew that יִוָנָי, ra` - 'ayin means "eye of envy."

Also helpful is to note as many antonyms of ἁπλόος as possible in all the Greek literature. It is the opposite of διπλόος, "two-fold, double;" of ἀκριβής, "strict, accurate," and of μεμιγμένος, "compound, mixed."

In the Septuagint the concept of the evil eye from the Hebrew יִוָנָי was also translated into the Greek attributive noun βάσκανος - báskanos, and the adjective βάσκανία - báskanía. For instances of these words
in the Greek scriptures, see Proverbs 23:6, 28:22. In these and other Jewish writings in Greek, such as the Apocrypha and Josephus, the words usually pertain to envy, covetousness, stinginess, or selfishness. An evil eye could be generalized as an attitude of malevolence toward one's neighbor, physically signaled by a narrowing of the eye when regarding the neighbor. The narrowing of the aperture of the eye decreases the light coming into one's own soul, and one's light becomes darkness.

Another aspect of narrowing of the eye is an attitude of scheming as to how one can manipulate things and people for one's own selfish gain, whether gain of power, prestige, or money. This desire arises out of lack of contentment with what situation one already has; thus it is related to "discontented, covetous." Look at the context of Jesus' teachings surrounding the mention of the evil eye. It is the person with the evil eye that is scheming how to manipulate and control in order to ensure financial advantage or security for himself. Even prayer can be used with an evil eye.

But one who is "simple," and relaxes in the knowledge of the fatherly benevolence of Elohim, does not take thought about what he will eat or wear in the coming days. Neither does he covet what he does not have. And rather than take advantage of the weakness and poverty of others, is cognizant that God is the champion of the poor, the widow, the fatherless, the alien, and the traveler.

In Talmudic Judaism historically, there are many connotations of magic to the term "evil eye." There is one aspect of evil magic that pertains to the person who has the evil eye, and there is another aspect of magic in the efforts of others to ward off the evil eye. The magical concept probably came from Babylon, where it was a type of voodoo worked upon others. Some examples of Talmudic mentions of the evil eye pertain to what acts make one vulnerable to the evil eye, and others to what amulets and charms you can use to ward off the evil eye. But teachings similar to Jesus' can be found in Avot 2:14, 2:16.

The voodoo aspect of the evil eye got obscured when translated into Greek because it was translated by more than just the words "evil eye." Deut. 28:54, 56 talk of "hapalos" persons being changed by God's curse, and becoming persons who look with evil eye יִשְׁכַּב - rā'āh 'ayin, on their spouses or neighbors. Here the Greek verb for looking with an evil eye, is βασκαίνω - baskaínō. I say this to introduce Galatians 3:1 in the New Testament, where Paul uses baskaínō for "bewitch" when he says, "O foolish Galatians, who has bewitched you...? The idea of Galatians chapter three is, "Who has worked the evil eye on you and deluded you into going back to thinking you are perfected by works of the law?"

But throughout, whether in Babylonic, Kabbalistic, Talmudic, or Jesus' teaching, the evil eye radiates. (We can see some connection between baskaínō and our English word "bask." We "bask" in the sun's radiation.) An evil eye emits malevolent darkness upon one's neighbor. Jesus says, emit from your eye the benevolent light of the love from God upon your neighbor. If you do this, the forces will work in your favor without your manipulation and narrow-eyed foxiness being necessary.

A fundamental principle of all magic is the belief in the power of thought. Evil people try to use magic to manipulate the environment in order to obtain their own selfish ends. The "evil eye" magically speaking was the focusing of the radiation of one's thought power by means of squinting the eye and beaming the energy out of the eye that way. This idea of squinting is essential to understanding why Jesus speaks of a good eye allowing fullness of light, but an evil eye causing darkness in the body. I am not saying that Jesus legitimized any aspect of magic, but that he was simply using the well known principle of a squinted eye to make a parable about the eye being the lamp of the body, and the idea of your eye letting light in or not.

Jesus, speaking of the eye as the lamp of the body in the Sermon on the Mount (Diætess. 10:2; Matt. 6:22-24; Lk 11:33-36), speaks of ἄπλοος - haplōos eye letting more light through, as opposed to one whose eye is evil, having a body filled with darkness or emitting darkness out through the aperture of the eye. For an evil eye, picture someone with a narrowed eye, out of suspicion, envy, resentment of another's happiness, resentment of another's goodness; plotting, scheming; stingy; having as its antonym ἄπλοος - haplōos, which means simple, sincere, guileless like doves (as opposed to scheming foxiness with hidden motive), open, generous, welcoming, unassuming of evil on the part of others.

Whatever makes you look at another with your eye darkened, is generally because that other is blocking your selfish way somehow, whether your own wealth, your aggrandizement as to esteem by comparison to you, or just the fact that the other is causing you an inconvenience as you pursue your own interests. But instead, bask your neighbor in the light of your smile, and wish good upon them. Be relaxed in the knowledge that God knows your needs and will take care of you. But also that God loves your neighbor equally as he loves you. The God above sends his sunshine and rain on both the evil and the good, and is kind to the unthankful and the evil.
ENDNOTE #7 - ἀκρασία

How the classic Greek philosophers used the word ἀκρασία.
Used in Matthew 23:25.

The Greek word here, ἀκρασία - akrasia, means to have no power over or to exercise no power over one's self, in restraining pursuit of pleasure, the pursuit of one's appetites. But it is hard to say, "the inside is full of an absence of something." I was tempted to say here, "full of addictions," because that is the ultimate product of lack of restraint, and the decline in usefulness to society spoken of by Socrates and Aristotle on the subject of this word ἀκρασία. Perhaps the regular Biblical way to say addiction would be with the Greek words ἐπιδόσις with τίνος (epidosis with tinos), "being given over to something." Ultimately I decided to use the word intemperance, and to include this endnote to show how the Greek word was used in other Greek literature.

It is not solely a Bible-belt fundamentalist concept that unrestraint in the pursuit of pleasure brings the downfall of civilization, but it is also the belief and teaching of the great philosophers in the history of civilization. See the excerpts below of the classic philosophers, showing how they used the word. It is an antonym of the temperance or self-control that is said to be a fruit of the Holy Spirit in Galatians 5:22, 23. And in another place, I Corinthians 14: 32, Paul says that a trait of a true prophet is that "the spirits of the prophets are subject to the prophets." That is, under the control of the prophets. Whatever our station as Christians, our verbal testimony is weak or worse, if we are addicted to shopping, or to eating, or to drinking, or drugs, or pornography, or to romance novels, or to sex, or to television, or to complaining, or cursing, or anything else. Whoever sins habitually is a slave to sin.

The "Majority Text" reads ἁδικίαν here—"unrighteousness"—instead of ἀκρασίας. But the King James Version in this case did not follow the "Majority Text."

Demosthenes, in his Second Olynthiac Speech, spoke of Philip the king of the Macedonians as follows:

Εἷ δὲ τίς σώφρων ἢ δίκαιος ἄλλος, τὴν καθ' ἡμέραν ἀκρασίαν τοῦ βίου καὶ μεθην καὶ κορδακισμοὺς οὐ δυνάμενοι φερεῖν, παρεώσθαι καὶ ἐν οὐδένος εἴναι μέρει τοιούτον.

"Any fairly decent or honest man, who cannot stomach the licentiousness of his daily life, the drunkenness and the lewd dancing, is pushed aside as of no account."

Socrates, in Xenophon, Memorabilia, Book 4
(Apomnêmoneumatôn Δ)

V. He did also try to make his companions efficient in affairs, as I will now show. For holding that it is good for anyone who means to do honorable work to have self-control, he made it clear to his companions, in the first place, that he had been assiduous in self-discipline; moreover, in his conversation he exhorted his companions to cultivate self-control above all things. Thus he bore in mind continually the aids to virtue, and put all his companions in mind of them. I recall in particular the substance of a conversation that he once had with Euthydemus on self-control.

"Tell me, Euthydemus," he said, "do you think that freedom is a noble and splendid possession both for individuals and for communities?"

"Yes, I think it is, in the highest degree."

"Then do you think that the man is free who is ruled by bodily pleasures and is unable to do what is best because of them?"

"By no means."
“Possibly, in fact, to do what is best appears to you to be freedom, and so you think that to have masters who will prevent such activity is bondage?”
“I am sure of it.”
“You feel sure then that the incontinent are bond slaves?”
“Of course, naturally.”
“And do you think that the incontinent are merely prevented from doing what is most honorable, or are also forced to do what is most dishonorable?”
“I think that they are forced to do that just as much as they are prevented from doing the other.”
“What sort of masters are they, in your opinion, who prevent the best and enforce the worst?”
“The worst possible, of course.”
“And what sort of slavery do you believe to be the worst?”
“Slavery to the worst masters, I think.”
“The worst slavery, therefore, is the slavery endured by the incontinent?”
“I think so.”
“As for Wisdom, the greatest blessing, does not incontinence exclude it and drive men to the opposite? Or don’t you think that incontinence prevents them from attending to useful things and understanding them, by drawing them away to things pleasant, and often so stuns their perception of good and evil that they choose the worse instead of the better?”
“That does happen.”
“With Prudence, Euthydemus, who, shall we say, has less to do than the incontinent? For I presume that the actions prompted by prudence and incontinence are exact opposites?”
“I agree with that too.”
“To caring for what is right is there any stronger hindrance, do you think, than incontinence?”
“Indeed I do not.”
“And do you think there can be aught worse for a man than that which causes him to choose the harmful rather than the useful, and persuades him to care for the one and to be careless of the other, and forces him to do the opposite of what prudence dictates?”
“Nothing.”
“And is it not likely that self-control causes actions the opposite of those that are due to incontinence?”
“Certainly.”
“Then is not the cause of the opposite actions presumably a very great blessing?”
“Yes, presumably.”
“Consequently we may presume, Euthydemus, that self-control is a very great blessing to a man?”
“We may presume so, Socrates.”
“Has it ever occurred to you, Euthydemus—?”
“What?”
“That though pleasure is the one and only goal to which incontinence is thought to lead men, she herself cannot bring them to it, whereas nothing produces pleasure so surely as self-control?”
“How so?”
“Incontinence will not let them endure hunger or thirst or desire or lack of sleep, which are the sole causes of pleasure in eating and drinking and sexual indulgence, and in resting and sleeping, after a time of waiting and resistance until the moment comes when these will give the greatest possible satisfaction; and thus she prevents them from experiencing any pleasure worthy to be mentioned in the most elementary and recurrent forms of enjoyment. But self-control alone causes them to endure the sufferings I have named, and therefore she alone causes them to experience any pleasure worth mentioning in such enjoyments.”
“What you say is entirely true.”
“Moreover, the delights of learning something good and excellent, and of studying some of the means whereby a man knows how to regulate his body well and manage his household successfully, to be useful to his friends and city and to defeat his enemies—knowledge that yields not only very great benefits but very great pleasures—these are the delights of the self-controlled; but the incontinent have no part in them. For who, should we say, has less concern with these than he who has no power of cultivating them because all his serious purposes are centered in the pleasures that lie nearest?”
“Socrates,” said Euthydemus, “I think you mean that he who is at the mercy of the bodily pleasures has no concern whatever with virtue in any form.”
“Yes, Euthydemus; for how can an incontinent man be any better than the dullest beast? How can he who fails to consider the things that matter most, and strives by every means to do the things that are most pleasant, be better than the stupidest of creatures? No, only the self-controlled have power to consider the things that matter most, and, sorting them out after their kind, by word and deed alike to prefer the good and reject the evil.”

And thus, he said, men become supremely good and happy and skilled in discussion. The very word “discussion,” according to him, owes its name to the practice of meeting together for common deliberation, sorting, discussing things after their kind: and therefore one should be ready and prepared for this and be zealous for it; for it makes for excellence, leadership and skill in discussion.


Περὶ ἀντιδοσεως

Speech 2: To Nicocles, 219-221

But surely we could not expect to be admired nor to enjoy great honor for sending out disciples of that sort; on the contrary, we should be much more despised and hated than those who are charged with other forms of villainy. And, mark you, even if we could shut our eyes to these consequences, we could not gain the most money by directing a training of that character; for, I suppose, all men are aware that a sophist reaps his finest and his largest reward when his pupils prove to be honorable and intelligent and highly esteemed by their fellow-citizens, since pupils of that sort inspire many with the desire to enjoy his teaching, while those who are depraved repel even those who were formerly minded to join his classes. Who, then, could be blind to the more profitable course, when there is so vast a difference between the two?

Perhaps, however, some might venture to reply that many men, because of their incontinence, are not amenable to reason, but neglect their true interests and rush on in the pursuit of pleasure. I grant you that many men in general and some who pretend to be sophists are of this nature.


Aristotle, *Nicomachean Ethics*
(ed. J. Bywater) [1145a] book 7

Let us next begin a fresh part of the subject by laying down that the states of moral character to be avoided are of three kinds--Vice, Unrestraint, and Bestiality. The opposite dispositions in the case of two of the three are obvious: one we call Virtue, the other Self-restraint. As the opposite of Bestiality it will be most suitable to speak of Superhuman Virtue, or goodness on a heroic or divine scale; just as Homer has represented Priam as saying of Hector, on account of his surpassing valor--

nor seemed to be
The son of mortal man, but of a god.

Hence if, as men say, surpassing virtue changes men into gods, the disposition opposed to Bestiality will clearly be some quality more than human; for there is no such thing as Virtue in the case of a god, any more than there is Vice or Virtue in the case of a beast: divine goodness is something more exalted than Virtue, and bestial badness is different in kind from Vice. And inasmuch as it is rare for a man to be divine, in the sense in which that word is commonly used by the Lacedaemonians as a term of extreme admiration--‘Yon mon's divine,’ they say--, so a bestial character is rare among human beings; it is found most frequently among barbarians, and some cases also occur as a result of disease or arrested development. We sometimes also use ‘bestial’ as a term of opprobrium for a surpassing degree of human vice.
But the nature of the bestial disposition will have to be touched on later; and of Vice we have spoken already. We must however discuss Unrestraint and Softness or Luxury, and also Self-restraint and Endurance.


ENDNOTE #8 – Plural of οὐρανός

The Greek word οὐρανός

As used in the New Testament; singular versus plural

BDF §4(2) says that certain plurals such as οὐρανοί and αἰῶνες are Semitisms, specifically, terms connected with Judaism and drawn from the Septuagint. That the pluralization of concrete subjects originally was to denote what is long or wide, or mysterious powers.

In BDF §141(1), Blass says that the plural, οὐρανοί, = the Hebrew "shamaim," yet most authors use it only in a figurative sense as the abode of God (sing. also), while the singular predominates in the literal sense, except for those instances where, according to the Jewish conception, several heavens were to be distinguished.

Bauer also says that for the abode of the Divine, the plural is preferred.

In BDF §141(1) DeBrunner also notes that οὐρανός is always plural when referring to "the Father in heaven" and to "the kingdom of heaven." He notes also that John never uses οὐρανός in the plural, except for Revelation 12:12, and that only because it is a quotation of the Septuagint.

BDF §253(3) notes that οὐρανός is frequently anarthrous (without the article) after prepositions.

Uses in the plural:


¹⁶As soon as he was baptized, Jesus came up out of the water, and behold, the heavens were opened, and he saw the Holy Spirit of God coming down like a dove, coming onto him.

Matt 5:12 χαίρετε καὶ ἀγαλλιᾶσθε, ὅτι ὁ μισθὸς ὑμῶν πολὺς ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς· οὕτως γὰρ ἐδίωξαν τοὺς προφήτας τούς πρὸ ὑμῶν.

¹²Rejoice and be glad, because great is your reward in heaven, for in the same way they persecuted the prophets before you.”

Matt 5:16 τὸν πατέρα ὑμῶν τὸν ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς.

¹⁶your Father who is in heaven.

Matt 5:45 τοῦ πατρὸς ὑμῶν τοῦ ἐν οὐρανοῖς

⁴⁵your Father who is in heaven

Matt 6:1 τῷ πατρὶ ὑμῶν τῷ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς

³your Father in heaven.

Matt 6:9 Οὕτως οὐν προσεύχεσθε ὑμεῖς: Πάτερ ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, ἅγιασθήτω τὸ ὄνομά σου, ὦ

⁴⁹"This, then, is how you should pray: " 'Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name.
Matt 6:26  ἐμβλέψατε εἰς τὰ πετεινὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ὅτι οὐ σπείρουσιν οὐδὲ θερίζουσιν οὐδὲ συνάγουσιν εἰς ἀποθήκας, καὶ ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν ὁ οὐράνιος τρέφει αὐτὰ· οὐχ ὡμείς μᾶλλον διαφέρετε αὐτῶν;

Matt 7:11  ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς δῷσει ἀγαθὰ τοῖς αἰτοῦσιν αὐτὸν.

Matthew in heaven.

Matt 7:21  τοῦ πατρὸς μου τοῦ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς.

21"my Father who is in heaven.

Matt 8:20  καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς, Ἄι ἁλωπεκὲς φωλεοὺς ἔχουσιν καὶ τὰ πετεινὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ κατασκηνώσεις, ὁ δὲ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου οὐκ ἔχει ποῦ τὴν κεφαλὴν κλίνῃ.

20And Jesus says to him, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the sky have nests, but the Son of Man has nowhere he can lay his head."

And whoever disowns me before humans, I also shall disown that person before my Father in heaven.

Matt 11:23  καὶ σὺ, Καφαρναοῦμ, μὴ ἕως οὐρανοῦ ὑψωθῆσῃ; ἕως Ἀδωνίου καταβήσῃ. ὅτι εἰ ἐν Σοδόμοις ἐγενήθησαν αἱ δυνάμεις αἱ γενόμεναι ἐν σοί, ἔμεινεν ἂν μέχρι τῆς σήμερον.

23And you, Capernaum, will you be exalted to the skies?  No, you will sink as far as Hades.  Because if the miracles that happened in you had taken place in Sodom, it would have remained until this day.  

Rejoice over this, O heaven, and you who dwell therein!  Woe to the earth and the sea!  For the devil has come down to you with great fury, because he knows he has but little time."

ENDNOTE #9 – Matt 27:9

Matthew 27:9

τὴν τιμὴν τοῦ τετιμημένου ὃν ἔτιμσαντο ἀπὸ υἱῶν Ἰσραήλ,
the price of the priced him whom they priced (mid voice) from the sons of Israel.  

A very literal translation would have the word "price" in it three times, or forms of that word:

So first I will list the translations that contain three forms of the word τιμᾶω:

Wycliffe  the prijs of a man preysid, whom thei preiseden of the children of Israel;
Tyndale the price of him that was valued whom they bought of the children of Israel
KJV  the price of him that was valued, whom they of the children of Israel did value;
ASV  the price of him that was priced, whom certain of the children of Israel did price
Darby  the price of him that was set a price on, whom of the sons of Israel had set a price on
YLT  the price of him who had been priced, whom they of the sons of Israel did price
WEB  The price of him upon whom a price had been set, Whom some of the children of Israel priced,
Phillips  the value of him who was priced, whom they of the children of Israel priced
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td>NKJV</td>
<td>the value of Him who was priced, whom they of the children of Israel priced</td>
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<td>Recov.</td>
<td>the price of Him that had been priced, whom they of the sons of Israel had priced</td>
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<td>NRSV</td>
<td>the price of the one on whom a price had been set, on whom some of the people of Israel had set a price</td>
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<td>CBW</td>
<td>the price of the one whose price had been fixed by some Israelites</td>
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<td>RSV</td>
<td>the price of him on whom a price had been set by some of the sons of Israel,</td>
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<td>NASB</td>
<td>the price of the one whose price had been set by the sons of Israel</td>
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<td>ISV</td>
<td>the value of the man on whom a price had been set by the Israelites,</td>
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<td>NET</td>
<td>the price of the one whose price had been set by the people of Israel</td>
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<tr>
<td>HCSB</td>
<td>the price of Him whose price was set by the sons of Israel</td>
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<td>ESV</td>
<td>the price of him on whom a price had been set by some of the sons of Israel,</td>
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<td>Douay</td>
<td>the price of him that was prized, whom they prized of the children of Israel</td>
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<td>Wey</td>
<td>the price of the prized one on whom Israelites had set a price</td>
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<td>JB</td>
<td>the sum at which the Precious One was priced by the children of Israel</td>
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<td>BBE</td>
<td>the price of him who was valued by the children of Israel;</td>
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<td>NIV/TN</td>
<td>the price set on him by the people of Israel</td>
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<td>JNT</td>
<td>which was the price the people of Israel had agreed to pay for him</td>
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<td>NCV</td>
<td>That is how little the Israelites thought he was worth.</td>
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<td>Mess</td>
<td>the price of the one priced by some sons of Israel</td>
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<td>the price at which he was valued by the people of Israel</td>
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<td>GW</td>
<td>the price the people of Israel had placed on him,</td>
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<td>NAB</td>
<td>the value of a man with a price on his head, a price set by some of the Israelites</td>
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<td>REB</td>
<td>the price set on a man's head (for that was his price among the Israelites)</td>
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<td>CEV</td>
<td>the price of a person among the people of Israel</td>
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<td>Bauer</td>
<td>Bauer says under τιμάω, def. 1, that the price set could have been the price set for the field, or, if referring to a man, then referring to Judas, as being the one who valued Jesus at 30 pieces of silver.</td>
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The BDF grammar offers no comment on this specific passage.
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