

22. Have we not (ÎĈİ...). That form of the negative is used which expects an affirmative answer. It therefore pictures both the self-conceit and the self-deception of these persons. "Surely we have prophesied," etc.

Matthew 12:38

38 ¶ (AV) Then certain of the scribes and of the Pharisees answered, saying, Master, we would see a sign from thee. (AV)

38 (IGNT) ÎĈİ...ÎĤÎ {THEN} Î±İĖÎĤİİ•ÎĤÎ.ÎĤİ±İ½ {ANSWERED} ÎĤİ½ÎĤİ, {SOME} ÎĤİ%İ½ {OF THE} Î³İ•Î±İ¼Î¼Î±İĤİ,ÎĤİ%İ½ {SCRIBES} Î±İ±İ¹ {AND} Î†İ±İ•ÎĤİİfİ±İ¹%İ½ {PHARISEES,} Î»ÎĤİ³İĈİ½İĤİ, {SAYING,} ÎĤİİĤİ±İfİ±İ»ÎĤİ {TEACHER,} ÎĤİÎĤİ»İĈİ¼ÎĤİ½ {WE WISH} Î±İĖİĈİ {FROM} İfİĈİ... {THEE} İfİ•Î¼ÎĤİİĈİİ½ {A SIGN}İfİ•Î¼ÎĤİİĈİİ½ {A SIGN}İfİ•Î¼ÎĤİİĈİİ½ {A SIGN}İfİ•Î¼ÎĤİİĈİİ½ {A SIGN} ÎĤİÎĤİİ½ {TO SEE.} (IGNT)

Matthew 12:38 (RWP)

A sign from thee (Î±İĖİĈİ İfİĈİ... İfİ•Î¼ÎĤİİĈİİ½). One wonders at the audacity of scribes and Pharisees who accused Jesus of being in league with Satan and thus casting out demons who can turn round and blandly ask for a "sign from thee." As if the other miracles were not signs! "The demand was impudent, hypocritical, insulting" (Bruce).

39 (AV) But he answered and said unto them, An evil and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign; and there shall no sign be given to it, but the sign of the prophet Jonas: (AV)

39 (IGNT) ÎĈİ ÎĤÎ {BUT HE} Î±İĖİĈİİ•ÎĤİ,ÎĤİİ, {ANSWERING} ÎĤİİİĖİĤİ½ {SAID} Î±İ...İĤİİĤİ, {TO THEM,} Î³İÎĤİ½ÎĤİ± {A GENERATION} İĖİĈİİ½İ•Î± {WICKED} Î±İ±İ¹ {AND} Î¼ÎĈİİĤİİ±İ»ÎĤİİ, {ADULTEROUS} İfİ•Î¼ÎĤİİĈİİ½ {A SIGN} ÎĤİİİİİİİİİİ,ÎĤİ¹ {SEEKS FOR,} Î±İ±İ¹ {AND} İfİ•Î¼ÎĤİİĈİİ½ ÎĈİİ... {A SIGN} ÎĤİİİİİİİfİÎĤİ,Î±İ¹ {SHALL NOT BE GIVEN} Î±İ...İĤİ. {TO IT,} ÎĤİ¹ Î¼ÎĤİ. {EXCEPT} ÎĤİİĈİ {THE} İfİ•Î¼ÎĤİİĈİİ½ {SIGN} ÎĤİ%İ½İ± {OF JONAH} ÎĤİİĈİ... {THE} İĖİİĈİİĤİİİĤİİĈİİ... {PROPHET.} (IGNT)

Matthew 12:39 (RWP)

An evil and adulterous generation (Î³İÎĤİ½ÎĤİ± İĖİĈİİ½İ•Î± Î±İ±İ¹ Î¼ÎĈİİĤİİ±İ»ÎĤİİ). They had broken the marriage tie which bound them to Jehovah (Plummer). See Psalms 73:27 Isaiah 57:3 62:5 Ezekiel 23:27 James 4:4 Revelation 2:20. What is "the sign of Jonah?"

Matthew 12:39 (Vincent_NTWordStudies)

39. Adulterous (Î¼ÎĈİİĤİİ±İ»ÎĤİİ). A very strong and graphic expression, founded upon the familiar Hebrew representation of the relation of God's people to him under the figure of marriage. See Psalms 73:27 Isaiah 57:3 sqq.; Isaiah 62:5 Ezekiel 23:27. Hence idolatry and intercourse with Gentiles were described as adultery; and so here, of moral unfaithfulness to God. Compare James 4:4 Revelation 2:20 sqq. Thus Dante:

"Where Michael wrought
Vengeance upon the proud adultery."
Inf., vii., 12.

Matthew 15:31

31 (AV) Insomuch that the multitude wondered, when they saw the dumb to speak, the maimed to be whole, the lame to walk, and the blind to see: and they glorified the God of Israel. (AV)
31 (IGNT) Ἰσοῦς ὁ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου {SO THAT} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος {THE} ὁ ὄχλος {CROWDS} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {WONDERED,} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {SEEING} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {DUMB} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {SPEAKING,} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {MAIMED} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {SOUND,} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {LAME} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {WALKING,} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {AND} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {BLIND} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {SEEING,} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {AND} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {THEY GLORIFIED} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {THE} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {GOD} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {OF ISRAEL.} (IGNT)

Matthew 16:1

1 ¶ (AV) The Pharisees also with the Sadducees came, and tempting desired him that he would shew them a sign from heaven. (AV)
1 (IGNT) ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {AND} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {HAVING COME TO HIM} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {THE} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {PHARISEES} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {AND} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {SADDUCEES} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {TEMPTING HIM} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {ASKED} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {HIM} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {A SIGN} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {OUT OF} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {THE} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {HEAVEN} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {TO SHEW} ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος {THEM.} (IGNT)

Matthew 16:1 (RWP)

The Pharisees and Sadducees (ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος). The first time that we have this combination of the two parties who disliked each other exceedingly. Hate makes strange bedfellows. They hated Jesus more than they did each other. Their hostility has not decreased during the absence of Jesus, but rather increased.

Tempting him (ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος). Their motive was bad.

A sign from heaven (ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος ἰδοὺ τὸ πλῆθος ὁ ὄχλος). The scribes and Pharisees had already asked for a sign. {Matthew 12:38} Now this new combination adds "from heaven." What did they have in mind? They may not have had any definite idea to embarrass Jesus. The Jewish apocalypses did speak of spectacular displays of power by the Son of Man (the Messiah). The devil had suggested that Jesus let the people see him drop down from the pinnacle of the temple and the people expected the Messiah to come from an unknown source {John 7:27} who would do great signs. {John 7:31} Chrysostom (Hom. liii.) suggests stopping the course of the sun, bridling the moon, a clap of thunder.

Matthew 16:3

3 (AV) And in the morning, It will be foul weather to day: for the sky is red and lowring. O ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times? (AV)
 3 (IGNT) {AND} {AT MORNING,} {TODAY} {A STORM;} {FOR IS RED} {LOWERING} {THE} {HEAVEN.} {HYPOCRITES!} {THE} {INDEED} {FACE} {OF THE} {HEAVEN} {YE KNOW HOW} {TO DISCERN,} {BUT THE} {SIGNS} {OF THE} {TIMES} {YE CANNOT!} (IGNT)

Matthew 16:3 (RWP)

Lowering (İfİ,İ...İ³İ½İ±İ¶İ%İ½). A sky covered with clouds. Used also of a gloomy countenance as of the rich young ruler in Mark 10:22. Nowhere else in the New Testament. This very sign of a rainy day we use today. The word for "foul weather" (İ±İµİ¹İ¼İ%İ½) is the common one for winter and a storm.

The signs of the times (İ,İ± İfİ-İ¼İµİ± İ,İ°İ½ İ°İ±İ°İ•İ°İ½). How little the Pharisees and Sadducees understood the situation. Soon Jerusalem would be destroyed and the Jewish state overturned. It is not always easy to discern (İ°İ±İ°İ•İ½İµİ±İ½, discriminate) the signs of our own time. Men are numerous with patent keys to it all. But we ought not to be blind when others are gullible.

Matthew 16:3 (Vincent NTWordStudies)

3. Lowering ($\hat{I}\hat{f}\hat{I}, \dots, \hat{I}\hat{\beta}\hat{I}\frac{1}{2}\hat{I} \pm \hat{I}\hat{\gamma}\hat{I}\% \hat{I}\frac{1}{2}$). The verb means to have a gloomy look. Dr. Morison compares the Scotch gloaming or glooming. Cranmer, the sky is glooming red. The word is used only here and at Mark 10:22, of the young ruler, turning from Christ with his face overshadowed with gloom. A.V., he was sad. Rev., his countenance fell.

9, 10. Note the accurate employment of the two words for basket. See on "Mt 14:20".

4 (AV) A wicked and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign; and there shall no sign be given unto it, but the sign of the prophet Jonas. And he left them, and departed. (AV)

[illegible]

Matthew 16:4 (RWP)

Same words in Matthew 12:39 except ἱ, ἡ, ἡ... ἱ, ἡ, ἡ... ἡ, ἡ, ἡ..., a real doublet.

Matthew 21:15

15 (AV) And when the chief priests and scribes saw the wonderful things that he did, and the children crying in the temple, and saying, Hosanna to the Son of David; they were sore displeased, (AV)

15 (IGNT) ἱ, ἡ, ἡ... ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {BUT SEEING} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {THE} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {CHIEF PRIESTS} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {AND} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {THE} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {SCRIBES} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {THE} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {WONDERS} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {WHICH} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {HE WROUGHT,} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {AND} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {THE} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {CHILDREN} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {CRYING} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {IN} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {THE} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {TEMPLE,} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {AND} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {SAYING,} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {HOSANNA} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {TO THE} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {SON} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {OF DAVID,} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {THEY WERE INDIGNANT,} (IGNT)

Matthew 21:15 (RWP)

The children (ἱ, ἡ, ἡ... ἡ, ἡ, ἡ...). Masculine and probably boys who had caught the enthusiasm of the crowd.

Matthew 24:3

3 (AV) And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, the disciples came unto him privately, saying, Tell us, when shall these things be? and what shall be the sign of thy coming, and of the end of the world? (AV)

3 (IGNT) ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {AND AS WAS SITTING} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {HE} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {UPON} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {THE} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {MOUNT} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {OF OLIVES} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {CAME TO} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {HIM} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {THE} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {DISCIPLES} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {APART,} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {SAYING,} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {TELL} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {US,} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {WHEN} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {THESE THINGS} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {SHALL BE?} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {AND} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {WHAT IS} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {THE} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {SIGN} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {OF THY} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {COMING} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {AND} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {OF THE} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {COMPLETION} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {OF THE} ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... {AGE?} (IGNT)

Matthew 24:3 (RWP)

As he sat (ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... ἡ, ἡ, ἡ...). Genitive absolute. Picture of Jesus sitting on the Mount of Olives looking down on Jerusalem and the temple which he had just left. After the climb up the mountain four of the disciples (Peter, James, John, Andrew) come to Jesus with the problem raised by his solemn words. They ask these questions about the destruction of Jerusalem and the temple, his own second coming (ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... ἡ, ἡ, ἡ... ἡ, ἡ, ἡ...), presence, common in the papyri for the visit of the

emperor), and the end of the world. Did they think that they were all to take place simultaneously? There is no way to answer. At any rate Jesus treats all three in this great eschatological discourse, the most difficult problem in the Synoptic Gospels. Many theories are advanced that impugn the knowledge of Jesus or of the writers or of both. It is sufficient for our purpose to think of Jesus as using the destruction of the temple and of Jerusalem which did happen in that generation in A.D. 70, as also a symbol of his own second coming and of the end of the world (İfİ...İ½İ,İµİ»İµİ±İ, İ,İÇİ... İ±İİ%İ½İÇİ,) or consummation of the age. In a painting the artist by skilful perspective may give on the same surface the inside of a room, the fields outside the window, and the sky far beyond. Certainly in this discourse Jesus blends in apocalyptic language the background of his death on the cross, the coming destruction of Jerusalem, his own second coming and the end of the world. He now touches one, now the other. It is not easy for us to separate clearly the various items. It is enough if we get the picture as a whole as it is here drawn with its lessons of warning to be ready for his coming and the end. The destruction of Jerusalem came as he foretold. There are some who would date the Synoptic Gospels after A.D. 70 in order to avoid the predictive element involved in the earlier date. But that is to limit the fore-knowledge of Jesus to a merely human basis. The word İ€İ±İ•İÇİ...İfİ±İ occurs in this chapter alone {Matthew 24:3,27,37,39} in the Gospels, but often in the Epistles, either of presence as opposed to absence {Philippians 2:12} or the second coming of Christ. {2 Thessalonians 2:1}

Matthew 24:3 (Vincent_NTWordStudies)

3. Coming (İ€İ±İ•İÇİ...İfİ±İ). Originally, presence, from İ€İ±İ•İµİ±İ½İ±İ, to be present. In this sense Philippians 2:12 2 Corinthians 10:10. Also arrival, as in 1 Corinthians 16:17 2 Corinthians 7:6,7 2 Thessalonians 2:9 2 Peter 3:12. Of the second coming of Christ: James 5:8 1 John 2:28 2 Peter 3:4 1 Thessalonians 4:15.

Of the world (İ±İİ%İ½İÇİ). Rather the existing, current age. They do not ask the signs of the Messiahâ€™s coming at the end of all time, to judge the world.

Matthew 24:24

24 (AV) For there shall arise false Christs, and false prophets, and shall shew great signs and wonders; insomuch that, if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect. (AV)
 24 (IGNT) İµİ±İµİ•İ,İ•İfİÇİİ½İ,İ±İ {THERE WILL ARISE} İ±İ• {FOR} İµİ...İÇİİ±İ•İfİ,İÇİ {FALSE CHRISTS} İ°İ±İ {AND} İµİ...İÇİİ€İ•İÇİİ±İ,İ±İ {FALSE PROPHETS,} İ°İ±İ {AND} İİ%İfİÇİ...İfİİ½ {WILL GIVE} İfİ•İ¼İµİ±İ {SIGNS} İ¼İµİ±İ»İ±İ {GREAT} İ°İ±İ {AND} İ,İµİ•İ±İ,İ±İ {WONDERS,} İ%İfİ,İµ {SO AS} İ€İ»İ±İ½İ•İfİ±İ {TO MISLEAD,} İµİ {IF} İİ...İ½İ±İ,İÇİİ½ {POSSIBLE,} İ°İ±İ {EVEN} İ,İÇİİ...İ, {THE} İµİ°İ»İµİ°İ,İÇİİ...İ, {ELECT.} (IGNT)

Matthew 24:24 (RWP)

Great signs and wonders (İfİ•İ¼İµİ±İ İ¼İµİ±İ»İ±İ İ°İ±İ İ,İµİ•İ±İ,İ±İ). Two of the three words so

ἑαυτοῖς...ἐθαυμάζουσιν, {THEMSELVES} ἡμεῖς ἑαυτοῖς ἐθαυμάσαμεν, ἡμεῖς {THEY WERE AMAZED, } καὶ ἡμεῖς {AND}
 ἡμεῖς ἑαυτοῖς ἐθαυμάσαμεν, ἡμεῖς {WONDERED;} {IGNT}

Mark 6:51 (RWP)

They were sore amazed in themselves (ἐθαυμάζουσιν ἑαυτοῖς ἡμεῖς ἑαυτοῖς ἐθαυμάσαμεν, ἡμεῖς). Only in Mark. Imperfect tense picturing vividly the excited disciples. Mark does not give the incident of Peter's walking on the water and beginning to sink. Perhaps Peter was not fond of telling that story.

52 (AV) For they considered not the miracle of the loaves: for their heart was hardened. (AV)
 52 (IGNT) ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς... {FOR} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς... {THEY UNDERSTOOD NOT} ἡμεῖς... {BY} ἡμεῖς... {THE} ἡμεῖς... {LOAVES,} ἡμεῖς... {FOR WAS} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς... {THEIR HEART}
 ἡμεῖς... {HARDENED.} {IGNT}

Mark 6:52 (RWP)

For they understood not (ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς). Explanation of their excessive amazement, viz., their failure to grasp the full significance of the miracle of the loaves and fishes, a nature miracle. Here was another, Jesus walking on the water. Their reasoning process (ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς in the general sense for all the inner man)

was hardened (ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς). See RWP on "Mr 3:5" about ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς... Today some men have such intellectual hardness or denseness that they cannot believe that God can or would work miracles, least of all nature miracles.

Mark 8:11

11 (AV) And the Pharisees came forth, and began to question with him, seeking of him a sign from heaven, tempting him. (AV)

11 (IGNT) καὶ ἡμεῖς {AND} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς... {WENT OUT} ἡμεῖς... {THE} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς... {PHARISEES}
 καὶ ἡμεῖς {AND} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς... {BEGAN} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς... {TO DISPUTE WITH} ἡμεῖς... {HIM, }
 ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς... {SEEKING} ἡμεῖς... {FROM} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς... {HIM} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς... {A SIGN} ἡμεῖς...
 {FROM} ἡμεῖς... {THE} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς... {HEAVEN,} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς... {TEMPTING} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς...
 {HIM.} {IGNT}

Mark 8:11 (RWP)

And the Pharisees came forth (καὶ ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς). At once they met Jesus and opened a controversy. Matthew 16:1 adds "and Sadducees," the first time these two parties appear together against Jesus. See discussion on Matthew 16:1. The Pharisees and Herodians had already joined hands against Jesus in the sabbath controversy. {Mark 3:6} They

began to question with him (İ·İ·İ¼İ±İ½İ,İÇ İfİ...İ½İİİİ·İ,İµİİ½ İ±İ...İ,İ%). Dispute, not mere inquiry, associative instrumental case of İ±İ...İ,İÇİ¹. They began at once and kept it up (present infinitive).
 12 (AV) And he sighed deeply in his spirit, and saith, Why doth this generation seek after a sign? verily I say unto you, There shall no sign be given unto this generation. (AV)
 12 (IGNT) İ°İ±İ¹ {AND} İ±İ½İ±İfİ,İµİ½İ±İ¼İ±İ, İ,İ% {HAVING GROANED} İ€İ½İµİ...İ¼İ±İ,İ¹ İ±İ...İ,İÇİ... {IN HIS SPIRIT} İ»İµİ³İµİ¹ {HE SAYS,} İ,İ¹ İ· {WHY} İ³İµİ½İµİ± İ±İ...İ,İ· {THIS GENERATION} İfİ·İ¼İµİ¹İÇİ½ {A SIGN} İµİ€İ¹İİİ·İ,İµİ¹ {SEEKS?} İ±İ¼İ·İ½ {VERILY} İ»İµİ³İ% {I SAY} İ...İ¼İ¹İ½ İµİ¹ {TO YOU,} İ¹İÇİ,İ·İfİµİ,İ±İ¹ İ,İ· {IF THERE SHALL BE GIVEN} İ³İµİ½İµİ± İ,İ±İ...İ,İ· {TO THIS GENERATION} İfİ·İ¼İµİ¹İÇİ½ {A SIGN.} (IGNT)

Mark 8:12 (RWP)

He sighed deeply in his spirit (İ±İ½İ±İfİ,İµİ½İ±İ¼İ±İ, İ,İ% İ€İ½İµİ...İ¼İ±İ,İ¹). The only instance of this compound in the N.T. though in the LXX The uncompounded form occurs in Mark 7:34 and it is common enough. The preposition İ±İ½İ±- intensifies the meaning of the verb (perfective use). "The sigh seemed to come, as we say, from the bottom of his heart, the Lordâ€™s human spirit was stirred to its depths" (Swete). Jesus resented the settled prejudice of the Pharisees (and now Sadducees also) against him and his work.

There shall no sign be given unto this generation (İµİ¹ İ¹İÇİ,İ·İfİµİ,İ±İ¹ İ,İ· İ³İµİ½İµİ± İ,İ±İ...İ,İ· İfİ·İ¼İµİ¹İÇİ½). Matthew 16:4 has simply İÇİ... İ¹İÇİ,İ·İfİµİ,İ±İ¹, , plain negative with the future passive indicative. Mark has İµİ¹ instead of İÇİ..., which is technically a conditional clause with the conclusion unexpressed (Robertson, Grammar, p. 1024), really aposiopesis in imitation of the Hebrew use of ðim This is the only instance in the N.T. except in quotations from the LXX {Hebrews 3:11 4:3,5} It is very common in the LXX The rabbis were splitting hairs over the miracles of Jesus as having a possible natural explanation (as some critics do today) even if by the power of Beelzebub, and those not of the sky (from heaven) which would be manifested from God. So they put up this fantastic test to Jesus which he deeply resents. Matthew 16:4 adds "but the sign of Jonah" mentioned already by Jesus on a previous occasion {Matthew 12:39-41} at more length and to be mentioned again. {Luke 11:32} But the mention of the sign of Jonah was "an absolute refusal of signs in their sense" (Bruce). And when he did rise from the dead on the third day, the Sanhedrin refused to be convinced. {see Acts 3:1-5:42}

Mark 9:39

39 (AV) But Jesus said, Forbid him not: for there is no man which shall do a miracle in my name, that can lightly speak evil of me. (AV)
 39 (IGNT) İÇ İ¹İµ {BUT} İ¹İ·İfİÇİ...İ, {JESUS} İµİ¹İ€İµİ½ İ¼İ· {SAID,} İ°İ%İ»İ...İµİ,İµ {FORBID NOT} İ±İ...İ,İÇİ½ {HIM;} İÇİ...İ¹İµİ¹, İ³İ±İ· {FOR NO ONE} İµİfİ,İ¹½ {THERE IS} İÇİ, {WHO } İ€İÇİ¹İ·İfİµİ¹ {SHALL DO} İ¹İ...İ½İ±İ¼İ¹½ {A WORK OF POWER} İµİ€İ¹ İ,İ% {IN} İÇİ½İÇİ¼İ±İ,İ¹ İ¼İÇİ... {MY NAME, } İ°İ±İ¹ {AND} İ¹İ...İ½İ·İfİµİ,İ±İ¹ {BE ABLE} İ,İ±İ±İ... {READILY} İ°İ±İ°İÇİ»İÇİİ³İ·İfİ±İ¹ {TO SPEAK EVIL OF} İ¼İµ {ME;} (IGNT)

Mark 9:39 (RWP)

Forbid him not (ἰ̇¼ἰ̇ ἰ̇ἰ̇%ἰ̇»ἰ̇...ἰ̇μἰ̇,ἰ̇μ). Stop hindering him (ἰ̇¼ἰ̇ and the present-imperative) as John had been doing.

Mark 13:4

4 (AV) Tell us, when shall these things be? and what shall be the sign when all these things shall be fulfilled? (AV)

4 (IGNT) ἰ̇μἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇μ {TELL} ἰ̇ἰ̇¼ἰ̇ἰ̇½ {US} ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇μ {WHEN} ἰ̇,ἰ̇ἰ̇...ἰ̇,ἰ̇ {THESE THINGS} ἰ̇μἰ̇fἰ̇,ἰ̇ἰ̇¹ {SHALL BE?} ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇¹ {AND} ἰ̇,ἰ̇¹ {WHAT} ἰ̇,ἰ̇ἰ̇ {THE} ἰ̇fἰ̇ἰ̇¼ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇½ {SIGN} ἰ̇ἰ̇,ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇½ {WHEN} ἰ̇¼ἰ̇μἰ̇»ἰ̇ἰ̇ {SHOULD BE ABOUT} ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇,ἰ̇ἰ̇ {ALL} ἰ̇,ἰ̇ἰ̇...ἰ̇,ἰ̇ {THESE THINGS} ἰ̇fἰ̇...ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇,ἰ̇μἰ̇»ἰ̇μἰ̇ἰ̇fἰ̇,ἰ̇ἰ̇¹ {TO BE ACCOMPLISHED?} (IGNT)

Mark 13:4 (RWP)

Tell us, when shall these things be? (ἰ̇μἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ ἰ̇ἰ̇¼ἰ̇ἰ̇½ ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇μ ἰ̇,ἰ̇ἰ̇...ἰ̇,ἰ̇ἰ̇ ἰ̇μἰ̇fἰ̇,ἰ̇ἰ̇¹;). The Revised Version punctuates it as a direct question, but Westcott and Hort as an indirect inquiry. They asked about the

when (ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇,ἰ̇μ) and the

what sign (ἰ̇,ἰ̇¹ ἰ̇fἰ̇ἰ̇¼ἰ̇μἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇½). Matthew 24:3 includes "the sign of thy coming and the end of the world," showing that these tragic events are brought before Jesus by the disciples. See discussion of the interpretation of this discourse on Matthew 24:3. This chapter in Mark is often called "The Little Apocalypse" with the notion that a Jewish apocalypse has been here adapted by Mark and attributed to Jesus. Many of the theories attribute grave error to Jesus or to the Gospels on this subject. The view adopted in the discussion in Matthew is the one suggested here, that Jesus blended in one picture his death, the destruction of Jerusalem within that generation, the second coming and end of the world typified by the destruction of the city. The lines between these topics are not sharply drawn in the report and it is not possible for us to separate the topics clearly. This great discourse is the longest preserved in Mark and may be due to Peter. Mark may have given it in order "to forewarn and forearm" (Bruce) the readers against the coming catastrophe of the destruction of Jerusalem. Both Matthew {Matthew 24} and Luke {Luke 21:5-36} follow the general line of Mark 13 though Matthew 24:43-25:46 presents new material (parables).

Mark 13:22

22 (AV) For false Christs and false prophets shall rise, and shall shew signs and wonders, to seduce, if it were possible, even the elect. (AV)

22 (IGNT) ἰ̇μἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇,ἰ̇ἰ̇fἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ {THERE WILL ARISE} ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ {FOR} ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇...ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇ἰ̇fἰ̇,ἰ̇ἰ̇¹ {FALSE

ἰμῖ ἐῖς ὁ ἄγγελος... ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον... all in Paul's Epistles. ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον... once in Luke. Westcott and Hort give the alternative ending found in L: "And they announced briefly to Peter and those around him all the things enjoined. And after these things Jesus himself also sent forth through them from the east even unto the west the holy and incorruptible proclamation of the eternal salvation."

Luke 2:12

12 (AV) And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger. (AV)
 12 (IGNT) ἰς ἄνθρωπον {AND} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {THIS IS} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {TO YOU} ἰς ἄνθρωπον {THE} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {SIGN:} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {YE SHALL FIND} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {A BABE} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {WRAPPED IN SWADDLING CLOTHES,} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {LYING} ἰς ἄνθρωπον {IN} ἰς ἄνθρωπον {THE} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {MANGER.} (IGNT)

Luke 2:18

18 (AV) And all they that heard it wondered at those things which were told them by the shepherds. (AV)
 18 (IGNT) ἰς ἄνθρωπον {AND} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {ALL} ἰς ἄνθρωπον {WHO} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {HEARD} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {WONDERED} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {CONCERNING} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {THE THINGS WHICH} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {HAD BEEN SPOKEN} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {BY} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {THE} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {SHEPHERDS} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {TO} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {THEM.} (IGNT)

Luke 2:34

34 (AV) And Simeon blessed them, and said unto Mary his mother, Behold, this child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel; and for a sign which shall be spoken against; (AV)
 34 (IGNT) ἰς ἄνθρωπον {AND} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {BLESSED} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {THEM} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {SIMEON,} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {SAID} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {TO} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {MARY} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {HIS MOTHER,} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {LO,} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {THIS CHILD} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {IS SET} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {FOR THE} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {FALL} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {AND} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {RISING UP} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {OF MANY} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {IN} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {ISRAEL,} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {AND} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {FOR} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {A SIGN} ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον {SPOKEN AGAINST;} (IGNT)

Luke 2:34 (RWP)

Is set for the falling and the rising up of many in Israel (ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον ἰς ἄνθρωπον, ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον ἰς ἄνθρωπον). Present indicative of the old defective verb appearing only in present and imperfect in the N.T. Sometimes it is used as the passive of ἰς ἄνθρωπον... ἰς ἄνθρωπον as here. The falling of some and the rising up of others is what is meant. He will be a

GONE OUT,) ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { SPOKE } ἡ { THE } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν, { DUMB. } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { AND } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν... ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { WONDERED } ἡ { THE } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { CROWDS. } (IGNT)

Luke 11:14 (RWP)

When (ἡμῶν... ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν... ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν). Genitive absolute ana asyndeton between ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν and ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν as often in Luke (no ἡμῶν ἡμῶν or ἡμῶν ἡμῶν).

Luke 11:16

16 (AV) And others, tempting him, sought of him a sign from heaven. (AV)

16 (IGNT) ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { AND OTHERS, } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν, { TEMPTING, } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { A SIGN } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { FROM } ἡμῶν... ἡμῶν ἡμῶν... { HIM } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { WERE SEEKING } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { FROM } ἡμῶν... ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν... { HEAVEN. } (IGNT)

Luke 11:16 (RWP)

Tempting him (ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν). These "others" (ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν) apparently realized the futility of the charge of being in league with Beelzebub. Hence they put up to Jesus the demand for "a sign from heaven" just as had been done in Galilee (Matthew 12:38). By "sign" (ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν) they meant a great spectacular display of heavenly power such as they expected the Messiah to give and such as the devil suggested to Jesus on the pinnacle of the temple.

Sought (ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν). Imperfect active, kept on seeking.

Luke 11:29

29 ¶ (AV) And when the people were gathered thick together, he began to say, This is an evil generation: they seek a sign; and there shall no sign be given it, but the sign of Jonas the prophet. (AV)

29 (IGNT) ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { BUT THE } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { CROWDS } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { BEING THROGGED TOGETHER } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { HE BEGAN } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { TO SAY, } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { GENERATION } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { THIS } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { WICKED } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { IS; } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { A SIGN } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { IT SEEKS AFTER, } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { AND } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { A SIGN } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { NOT } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { SHALL BE GIVEN } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { TO IT } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { EXCEPT } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { THE } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { SIGN } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { OF JONAH } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { THE } ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν { PROPHET. } (IGNT)

Luke 11:29 (RWP)

Were gathering together unto him (ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν). Genitive absolute present middle participle of ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν, a rare verb, Plutarch and here only in the N.T., from ἡμῶν ἡμῶν and ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν (a common enough verb). It means to throng together (ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν, in throngs). Vivid

picture of the crowds around Jesus.

But the sign of Jonah ($\hat{\imath}\hat{\mu}\hat{1} \hat{1}\frac{1}{4}\hat{1}$. $\hat{\imath}_{\text{,,}}\hat{\imath}_{\hat{\zeta}}$ $\hat{\imath}\hat{f}\hat{1}\hat{1}\frac{1}{4}\hat{\imath}\hat{\mu}\hat{1}\hat{\imath}_{\hat{\zeta}}\hat{1}\frac{1}{2} \hat{1}\hat{\imath}\%_{\text{,,}}\hat{1}\frac{1}{2}\hat{1}\pm$). Luke does not give here the burial and resurrection of Jesus of which Jonah's experience in the big fish was a type (Matthew 12:39), but that is really implied (Plummer argues) by the use here of "shall be given" ($\hat{\imath}'\hat{\imath}_{\hat{\zeta}}\hat{1}, \hat{1}\hat{f}\hat{\imath}\hat{\mu}_{\text{,,}}\hat{1}\pm^1$) and "shall be" ($\hat{\imath}\hat{\mu}\hat{1}f\hat{\imath}_{\text{,,}}\hat{1}\pm^1$), for the resurrection of Jesus is still future. The preaching of Jesus ought to have been sign enough as in the case of Jonah, but the resurrection will be given. Luke's report is much briefer and omits what is in Matthew 12:41.

30 (AV) For as Jonas was a sign unto the Ninevites, so shall also the Son of man be to this generation. (AV)

30 (IGNT) $\hat{1}\hat{0}\hat{1}\pm\hat{1}, \hat{1}\hat{3}\hat{1}\pm\bullet$ {FOR AS} $\hat{1}\hat{\mu}\hat{1}\hat{3}\hat{1}\hat{\mu}\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{1}\hat{\mu}\hat{1}, \hat{1}\hat{\zeta}$ {WAS} $\hat{1}\hat{1}\hat{0}\hat{1}\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{1}\pm\hat{1}$, {JONAH} $\hat{1}\hat{f}\hat{1}, \hat{1}\hat{1}\hat{4}\hat{1}\hat{\mu}\hat{1}\hat{1}\hat{\zeta}, \hat{1}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ {A SIGN} $\hat{1}, \hat{1}\hat{\zeta}, \hat{1}\hat{1}\hat{1}$, {TO THE} $\hat{1}\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{1}\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{1}\hat{\mu}\hat{1}\dots\hat{1}\hat{1}, \hat{1}\hat{1}\pm\hat{1}\hat{1}$, {NINEVITES,} $\hat{1}\hat{\zeta}, \hat{1}\dots\hat{1}, \hat{1}\hat{0}\hat{1}$, {THUS} $\hat{1}\hat{\mu}\hat{1}\hat{f}\hat{1}, \hat{1}\hat{1}\pm\hat{1}$ {SHALL BE} $\hat{1}\hat{0}\hat{1}\pm\hat{1}$ {ALSO} $\hat{1}\hat{\zeta}$ {THE} $\hat{1}\dots\hat{1}\hat{1}\hat{\zeta}, \hat{1}, \hat{1}\hat{\zeta}, \hat{1}\dots$ {SON} $\hat{1}\pm\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{1}, \hat{1}\bullet\hat{1}\hat{0}\hat{1}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{1}\hat{\zeta}, \hat{1}\dots\hat{1}, \hat{1}\hat{1}\hat{\bullet}$ {OF MAN} $\hat{1}\hat{3}\hat{1}\hat{\mu}\hat{1}\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{1}\hat{\mu}\hat{1}\pm\hat{1}, \hat{1}\hat{1}\pm\hat{1}\dots\hat{1}, \hat{1}\hat{1}\hat{\bullet}$ {TO THIS GENERATION.} (IGNT)

Luke 21:7

7 (AV) And they asked him, saying, Master, but when shall these things be? and what sign will there be when these things shall come to pass? (AV)

7 (IGNT) ἰμῖ ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {AND THEY ASKED} ἰσχυροὶ... ἰσχυροὶ {HIM,} ἰσχυροὶ ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς, {SAYING,} ἰσχυροὶ ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {TEACHER,} ἰσχυροὶ ἡμεῖς {WHEN} ἰσχυροὶ... ἰσχυροὶ {THEN} ἰσχυροὶ... ἰσχυροὶ {THESE THINGS} ἰσχυροὶ ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς { WILL BE?} ἰσχυροὶ {AND} ἰσχυροὶ {WHAT} ἰσχυροὶ {THE} ἰσχυροὶ ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {SIGN} ἰσχυροὶ ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {WHEN} ἰσχυροὶ ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {ARE ABOUT} ἰσχυροὶ... ἰσχυροὶ {THESE THINGS} ἰσχυροὶ ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {TO TAKE PLACE?} (IGNT)

Luke 21:11

11 (AV) And great earthquakes shall be in divers places, and famines, and pestilences; and fearful sights and great signs shall there be from heaven. (AV)

11 (IGNT) {f1m1f141z1...m {ALSO EARTHQUAKES} 141m131z1»1z1 {GREAT} 1o1z1...1z {IN DIFFERENT} 1...1z1€1z1...1, {PLACES} 1o1z1 {AND} 1»1141z1 {FAMINES} 1o1z1 {AND} 1»1z1141z1 {PESTILENCES} 1m1f1z1121...1z1 {SHALL THERE BE.} 111z11z1 {FEARFUL SIGHTS} 1...m {AND} 1o1z1 {AND} 1f1.141m11z1 {SIGNS} 1z1€ {FROM} 1z1...1z1121z1... {HEAVEN} 141m131z1»1z1 {GREAT} 1m1f1...1z1 {SHALL THERE BE.} (IGNT)

Luke 21:11 (RWP)

Famines and pestilences (ἄνθρωποι ἡμῶν λιμῶσι καὶ πνέουσιν). Play on the two words pronounced just alike in the Koinê (itacism).

And terrors (יִּתְּזוּ וְיִּפְּזוּ). The use of יִּפְּזוּ in this verse groups the two kinds of woes. This rare word יִּתְּזוּ וְיִּפְּזוּ is only here in the N.T. It is from יִּתְּזוּ, to frighten, and occurs only

in the plural as here.

Luke 21:25

25 (AV) And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon the earth
distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring; (AV)

25 (IGNT) $\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{O}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{AND}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{M}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{F}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{THERE SHALL BE}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{F}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{M}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{SIGNS}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{M}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{IN}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{O}} \{\text{SUN}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{O}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{AND}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{F}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{M}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{MOON}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{O}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{AND}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{F}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{STARS}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{O}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{AND}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{M}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{UPON}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{THE}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{EARTH}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{F}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{DISTRESS}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{M}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{O}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{OF NATIONS}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{M}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{WITH}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{PERPLEXITY}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{ROARING}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{OF THE SEA}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{O}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{AND}\} \hat{\text{I}}^{\text{F}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}}\hat{\text{I}}^{\text{I}} \{\text{ROLLING SURGE}\} \text{(IGNT)}$

Luke 21:25 (RWP)

Distress (İfİ...İ½İçİİİİ). From İfİ...İ½İİİİİ. In the N.T. only here and 2 Corinthians 2:4. Anguish.

In perplexity ($\hat{\mu} \pm \frac{1}{2} \hat{\sigma}$). State of one who is lost, who has lost his way ($\pm$ privative and $\hat{\sigma}$). Here only in the N.T. though an old and common word.

For the roaring of the sea (ἡ ὤλη...ἡ, ἡ ὠλὴ) ὠλὴ ὠλὴ ὠλὴ ὠλὴ). Our word echo (Latin echo) is this word ὠλὴ ὠλὴ ὠλὴ, a reverberating sound. Sense of rumour in Luke 4:37.

Billows (îfî±î»îĈî...). Old word îfî±î»îĈî, for the swell of the sea. Here only in the N.T.

Luke 23:8

8 (AV) And when Herod saw Jesus, he was exceeding glad: for he was desirous to see him of a long season, because he had heard many things of him; and he hoped to have seen some miracle done by him. (AV)

8 (IGNT) ÎĈ ÎŕÎµ {AND} ÎŕÎ•Î%œÎŕÎ•, {HEROD} ÎŕÎŕÎ%œÎ½ Î„ÎĈÎ½ {SEEING} ÎŕÎŕÎŒÎĈÎ...Î½ { JESUS}
ÎµÎŕÎ±Î±Î•Î• {REJOICED} Î»ÎŕÎ±Î±Î½ {GREATLY,} ÎŕÎ½ Î³Î±Î±• {FOR HE WAS} ÎŕÎµÎ»Î%œÎ½ ÎµÎŕÎ¼ {WISHING
ÎŕÎ°Î±Î½Î½ÎĈÎ... {FOR LONG} ÎŕÎŕÎµÎŕÎ½ {TO SEE} Î±Î±...Î„Î½ {HIM,} ÎŕÎŕÎ±Î„Î½ {BECAUSE OF}
Î±Î°ÎĈÎ...ÎµÎŕÎ½ {HEARING} Î€ÎĈÎ»Î»Î± {MANY THINGS} Î€ÎµÎµÎ•ÎŕÎ {CONCERNING} Î±Î±...Î„ÎĈÎ... {HIM,}
Î°Î±ÎŕÎ {AND} ÎŕÎ»Î€ÎŕÎ¶ÎµÎŕÎ½ {HE WAS HOPING} Î„ÎŕÎ {SOME} ÎŕÎŕÎ½ÎµÎµÎŕÎ½ÎĈÎ½ {SIGN} ÎŕÎŕÎµÎŕÎ½ {TO
SEE} Î...Î€ {BY} Î±Î±...Î„ÎĈÎ... {HIM} Î³ÎŕÎ½Î½ÎĈÎ½Î¼ÎµÎŕÎ½ÎĈÎ½ {DONE.} (IGNT)

Luke 23:8 (RWP)

Was exceeding glad (ἡμῶν ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς). Second aorist passive indicative of ἡμῶν ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς, ingressive aorist, became glad.

Of a long time ($\hat{\mu}^{1/3} \hat{1}^{0 \pm 1/2} \hat{\mu}^{1/2} \hat{1}^{\pm 1/2}$). For this idiom see 8:27; 20:9; Acts 8:11).

2 (AV) The same came to Jesus by night, and said unto him, Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God: for no man can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with him. (AV)

2 (IGNT) ἵκεν... ἡ νύξ, {HE} ἦλθεν ἡμῶν {CAME} ἡμεῖς... ἡ νύξ {TO} ἡμεῖς... ἡ νύξ { JESUS} ἡμεῖς... ἡ νύξ, {BY NIGHT,} ἡμεῖς... {AND} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {SAID} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {TO HIM,} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {RABBI,} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {WE KNOW} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {THAT} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {FROM} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {GOD} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {THOU HAST COME} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {A TEACHER,} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {FOR NO ONE} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {THESE} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {SIGNS} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {IS ABLE} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {TO DO} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {WHICH} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {THOU} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {DOEST} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {UNLESS} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {BE} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {GOD} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {WITH} ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς {HIM.} (IGNT)

John 3:2 (RWP)

The same (ἡ νύξ... ἡ νύξ). "This one."

By night (ἡ νύξ... ἡ νύξ). Genitive of time. That he came at all is remarkable, not because there was any danger as was true at a later period, but because of his own prominence. He wished to avoid comment by other members of the Sanhedrin and others. Jesus had already provoked the opposition of the ecclesiastics by his assumption of Messianic authority over the temple. There is no ground for assigning this incident to a later period, for it suits perfectly here. Jesus was already in the public eye (2:23) and the interest of Nicodemus was real and yet he wished to be cautious.

Rabbi (ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς). See on 1:38. Technically Jesus was not an acknowledged Rabbi of the schools, but Nicodemus does recognize him as such and calls him "My Master" just as Andrew and John did (1:38). It was a long step for Nicodemus as a Pharisee to take, for the Pharisees had closely scrutinized the credentials of the Baptist in 1:19-24 (Milligan and Moulton's Comm.).

We know (ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς). Second perfect indicative first person plural. He seems to speak for others of his class as the blind man does in 9:31. Westcott thinks that Nicodemus has been influenced partly by the report of the commission sent to the Baptist (1:19-27).

Thou art a teacher come from God (ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς). "Thou hast come from God as a teacher." Second perfect active indicative of ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς and predicative nominative ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς. This is the explanation of Nicodemus for coming to Jesus, obscure Galilean peasant as he seemed, evidence that satisfied one of the leaders in Pharisaism.

Can do (ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς). "Can go on doing" (present active infinitive of ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς and so linear).

These signs that thou doest (ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς). Those mentioned in

2:23 that convinced so many in the crowd and that now appeal to the scholar. Note ἴψ... (thou) as quite out of the ordinary. The scorn of Jesus by the rulers held many back to the end (John 12:42), but Nicodemus dares to feel his way.

Except God be with him (ἰμῖ±ἰ½ ἰ¼ἰ· ἰ· ἰζ ἰ, ἰμῖζἰ, ἰ¼ἰμῖ, ἰ±ἰ...ἰ, ἰζἰ...). Condition of the third class, presented as a probability, not as a definite fact. He wanted to know more of the teaching accredited thus by God. Jesus went about doing good because God was with him, Peter says (Acts 10:38).

John 4:48

48 (AV) Then said Jesus unto him, Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe. (AV)
48 (IGNT) ἰμῖἰἰἰμῖ½ {SAID} ἰζἰ...ἰ½ ἰζ {THEREFORE} ἰἰ·ἰψἰζἰ...ἰ, {JESUS} ἰἰ·ἰζἰ, {TO} ἰ±ἰ...ἰ, ἰζἰ½ ἰμῖ±ἰ½ {HIM,} ἰ¼ἰ· {UNLESS} ἰψἰ·ἰ¼ἰμῖἰ± {SIGNS} ἰἰ±ἰ {AND} ἰ, ἰμῖ·ἰ±ἰ, ἰ± {WONDERS} ἰἰ·ἰ·ἰ, ἰμ ἰζἰ... {YE SEE} ἰ¼ἰ· {IN NO WISE} ἰἰἰἰψἰ, ἰμῖ...ἰψἰ·ἰ, ἰμ {WILL YE BELIEVE.} (IGNT)

John 4:48 (RWP)

Except ye see (ἰμῖ±ἰ½ ἰ¼ἰ· ἰἰ·ἰ·ἰ, ἰμ). Condition of the third class (ἰμῖ±ἰ½ ἰ¼ἰ·, negative, with second aorist active subjunctive of ἰζἰ·ἰ±ἰ%). Jesus is not discounting his "signs and wonders" (ἰψἰ·ἰ¼ἰμῖἰ± ἰἰ±ἰ ἰ, ἰμῖ·ἰ±ἰ, ἰ±, both words together here only in John, though common in N.T. as in Matthew 24:24; Mark 13:22; Acts 2:19,22,43; 2 Thessalonians 2:9; Hebrews 2:4), though he does seem disappointed that he is in Galilee regarded as a mere miracle worker.

Ye will in no wise believe (ἰζἰ... ἰ¼ἰ· ἰἰἰἰψἰ, ἰμῖ...ἰψἰ·ἰ, ἰμ). Strong double negative with aorist active subjunctive of ἰἰἰἰψἰ, ἰμῖ...ἰ%, picturing the stubborn refusal of people to believe in Christ without miracles.

John 4:54

54 (AV) This is again the second miracle that Jesus did, when he was come out of Judaea into Galilee. (AV)

54 (IGNT) ἰ, ἰζἰ...ἰ, ἰζ {THIS} ἰἰ±ἰ»ἰ½ {AGAIN} ἰἰμῖ...ἰ, ἰμῖ·ἰζἰ½ {A SECOND} ἰψἰ·ἰ¼ἰμῖἰἰἰζἰ½ {SIGN} ἰμῖἰἰἰψἰ·ἰψἰμῖ½ ἰζ {DID} ἰἰ·ἰψἰζἰ...ἰ, {JESUS,} ἰμῖ»ἰ, ἰ%ἰ½ {HAVING COME} ἰμῖἰ ἰ, ἰ·ἰ, {OUT OF} ἰἰἰζἰ...ἰἰ±ἰἰ±ἰ, {JUDEA} ἰμῖἰ, ἰ, ἰ·ἰ½ {INTO} ἰ³ἰ±ἰ»ἰἰ»ἰ±ἰἰ±ἰ½ {GALILEE.} (IGNT)

John 4:54 (RWP)

The second sign that (ἰἰμῖ...ἰ, ἰμῖ·ἰζἰ½ ἰψἰ·ἰ¼ἰμῖἰἰἰζἰ½). No article, simply predicate accusative, "This again a second sign did Jesus having come out of Judea into Galilee." The first one was also in Cana (2:1), but many were wrought in Jerusalem also (2:23).

John 6:2

2 (AV) And a great multitude followed him, because they saw his miracles which he did on them that were diseased. (AV)

2 (IGNT) ἰῶ±ἱ¹ {AND} ἱ·ᾠῆῤῥᾷ»ἵḡῤ...ἱ·ἴμῤ¹ {FOLLOWED} ἱ±...ἱ,,Ἱ%o {HIM} ἱḡῤῐᾗ»ἵḡῤ, {A CROWD}
ἱἲḡῤῥ»ἱ...ἱ, {GREAT,} ἱḡῤ,,ἱ¹ {BECAUSE} ἱμῤῐ%ἱ·Ἱ%ἱ½ {THEY SAW} ἱ±...ἱ,,ἵḡῤ... {OF HIM} ἱ,,ἱ± {THE}
ἱfῤ·ἱ¼ἱμῤῐᾗ± {SIGNS} ἱ± {WHICH} ἱμῤῃἲḡῤῐᾗἱ¹ {HE WROUGHT} ἱμῤῃἲῤ {UPON} ἱ,,Ἱ%ἱ½ {THOSE
WHO} ἱ±ἱfῤ·ἱμῤῐ½ἵḡῤ...ἱ½ἱ,,Ἱ%ἱ½ {WERE SICK.} (IGNT)

John 6:2 (RWP)

Followed (ἰ-ῑ-ῒ-ΐ-῔-῕-ῖ-ῗ-Ῐ-Ῑ-Ὶ-Ί-῜-῝-῞-῟-ῠ-ῡ-ῢ-ΰ-ῤ-ῥ-ῦ-ῧ-Ῠ-Ῡ-Ὺ-Ύ-Ῥ-῭-΅-΅-῰-῱-ῲ-ῳ-ῴ-῵-ῶ-ῷ). Descriptive imperfect active, picturing the crowd, but without the details of the boat for Christ and the rapid race of the crowd on foot (Mark 6:32; Matthew 14:13).

They beheld (ἰδόντες, imperfect active of ἵδωμι, 'to see'). They had been beholding the signs which Jesus had been doing (ἑστῆσαν, imperfect again) for a long time (2:23), most of which John has not given (Mark 1:29; 2:1; 3:1; 6:5). The people were eager to hear Jesus again (Luke 9:11) and to get the benefit of his healing power "on them that were sick" (ἀσθενέσας, 'the weak or feeble, without strength, ἄ- privative and ἰσχύς, 'strength').

John 6:14

14 (AV) Then those men, when they had seen the miracle that Jesus did, said, This is of a truth that prophet that should come into the world. (AV)

14 {IGNT} ἰζ᾽ἱ̇ ἰζ᾽ἶ...ἵ½ ἰ±ἵ½ἵ, ἰ•ἰ%ἶ€ἰζ᾽ἱ̇ {THE MEN THEREFORE} ἰḦἰζ᾽ἵ½ἵ,,ἰμῖ, {HAVING SEEN}
ἰζ {WHAT} ἰμῖ€ἰζ᾽ἵ̇-ἴἠἡἵ½ {HAD DONE} ἴἠἴ-ἴ¼ἣἡἵ̇ἰζ᾽ἵ½ ἰζ {SIGN} ἰḦἴ-ἴἠἴζ᾽ἶ...ἰ̇, {JESUS,}
ἰμῖ»ἰμῖ³ἰζ᾽ἵ̇ ἰζ᾽ἶ,,ἰ̇ {SAID,} ἰζ᾽ἶ...ἰ̇,ἰζ᾽ἶ, {THIS} ἰμῖἴἠἴ-ἴ½ {IS} ἰ±ἰ̇»ἴ-ἴ%ἶ, {TRULY} ἰζ {THE}
ἰ€ἰ•ἰζ᾽ἴἴἴ-ἰ̇,ἴ-ἰ̇, {PROPHET} ἰζ {WHO} ἰμῖἴ-ἴἵ̇ἰζ᾽ἵ̇ἰμῖ²ἵ̇ἰζ᾽ἶ, {IS COMING} ἰμῖἵ̇, {INTO} ἰ̇,,ἰζ᾽ἵ̇½ {THE}
ἰ°ἰζ᾽ἴἠἴ¼ἣἡἵ̇ ἰζ᾽ἵ̇½ {WORLD.} {IGNT}

John 6:14 (RWP)

Saw the sign which he did ($\hat{1}\hat{1}^{\wedge}\hat{1}_{\hat{2}}\hat{1}, \hat{1}\hat{\mu}\hat{1}, \hat{1}\pm \hat{1}\hat{\mu}\hat{1}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{1}\hat{1}^{\wedge}\hat{1}\hat{f}\hat{1}\hat{\mu}\hat{1}_{\hat{2}} \hat{1}\hat{f}\hat{1}^{\wedge}\hat{1}\hat{1}\hat{\mu}\hat{1}\hat{1}\pm$). "Signs" oldest MSS. have. This sign added to those already wrought (verse 2). Cf. 2:23; 3:2.

They said ($\hat{I}\mu\hat{I} \gg \hat{I}\mu\hat{I}^3\hat{I}; \hat{I}^{1/2}$). Inchoative imperfect, began to say.

Of a truth (ἀληθῶς). Common adverb (from ἀληθῆς-ἀληθία) in John (7:40).

The prophet that cometh ($\hat{I}_{\zeta} \cdot \hat{\epsilon}^{\dagger} \cdot \hat{I}_{\zeta} + \hat{I} \cdot \hat{I}$, $\hat{I}_{\zeta} \cdot \hat{\mu}^{\dagger} \cdot \hat{I}_{\zeta} + \frac{1}{4} \hat{\mu}^{\dagger} \hat{I}_{\zeta} \hat{I}$). There was a popular expectation

about the prophet of Deuteronomy 18:15 as being the Messiah (John 1:21; 11:27). The phrase is peculiar to John, but the idea is in Acts (3:22; 7:37). The people are on the tiptoe of expectation and believe that Jesus is the political Messiah of Pharisaic hope.

John 6:26

26 (AV) Jesus answered them and said, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves, and were filled. (AV)

26 (IGNT) ἰησοῦς ἀπεκρίθη αὐτοῖς· ἰησοῦς {ANSWERED} ἰησοῦς... ἰησοῦς, ἰησοῦς {THEM} ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς... ἰησοῦς {JESUS} ἰησοῦς {AND} ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς {SAID,} ἰησοῦς {VERILY} ἰησοῦς {VERILY} ἰησοῦς {I SAY} ἰησοῦς {TO YOU,} ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς {YE SEEK} ἰησοῦς {ME,} ἰησοῦς {NOT} ἰησοῦς {BECAUSE} ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς {YE SAW} ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς {SIGNS,} ἰησοῦς {BUT} ἰησοῦς {BECAUSE} ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς {YE ATE} ἰησοῦς {OF} ἰησοῦς {THE} ἰησοῦς {LOAVES} ἰησοῦς {AND} ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς {WERE SATISFIED.} (IGNT)

John 6:26 (RWP)

Not because ye saw signs (ἰησοῦς... ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς). Second aorist active indicative of the defective verb ἰησοῦς. They had seen the "signs" wrought by Jesus (verse 2), but this one had led to wild fanaticism (verse 14) and complete failure to grasp the spiritual lessons.

But because ye ate of the loaves (ἰησοῦς... ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς). Second aorist active indicative of ἰησοῦς, defective verb.

Ye were filled (ἰησοῦς... ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς). First aorist passive indicative of ἰησοῦς, from ἰησοῦς, ἰησοῦς (grass) as in verse 10, to eat grass, then to eat anything, to satisfy hunger. They were more concerned with hungry stomachs than with hungry souls. It was a sharp and deserved rebuke.

John 6:30

30 (AV) They said therefore unto him, What sign shewest thou then, that we may see, and believe thee? what dost thou work? (AV)

30 (IGNT) αὐτοὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ· αὐτοὶ {THEY SAID} αὐτοὶ... αὐτοὶ {THEREFORE} αὐτοὶ... αὐτοὶ {TO HIM,} αὐτοὶ {WHAT} αὐτοὶ... αὐτοὶ {THEN} αὐτοὶ {DOEST} ἰησοῦς... {THOU} ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς {SIGN,} ἰησοῦς {THAT} ἰησοῦς {WE MAY SEE} ἰησοῦς {AND} αὐτοὶ ἰησοῦς... ἰησοῦς {MAY BELIEVE} ἰησοῦς {THEE?} αὐτοὶ {WHAT} αὐτοὶ {DOST THOU WORK?} (IGNT)

John 6:30 (RWP)

For a sign (ἰησοῦς... ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς). Predicate accusative, as a sign, with ἰησοῦς (what). As if the sign of the day before was without value. Jesus had said that they did not understand his signs (verse 26).

That we may see, and believe thee (ἰησοῦς... ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς ἰησοῦς). Purpose

clause with ἵνα and the second aorist (ingressive) active subjunctive of ἵκω and the first aorist (ingressive) active subjunctive of ἵδωμι, "that we may come to see and come to have faith in thee." It is hard to have patience with this superficial and almost sneering mob.

What workest thou? (Ī, Ī¹ ĪμĪ•Ī³Ī¹ĪĪĪ;). They not simply depreciate the miracle of the day before, but set up a standard for Jesus.

John 7:31

31 (AV) And many of the people believed on him, and said, When Christ cometh, will he do more miracles than these which this man hath done? (AV)

31 (IGNT) IĕĠġ>Iġ>IġĠ Ġġ {BUT MANY} ġġ^o {OF} ĠġĠ... {THE} ĠġĠ>ĠġĠ... {CROWD}
ġġĤġġfġġ,ġġġ...ġfġġ±½ {BELIEVED} ġġġġ, {ON} ġġġ...ġġġ½ {HIM}, ġ^oġġ±1 {AND} ġġ>ġġġġġġ½ Ġġġ,ġġ
{SAID,} Ġġ {THE} ġġġ•ġġġfġġ,ġġġ, {CHRIST,} Ġġġ,ġġ±½ {WHEN} ġġġ>ġġ,ġġ¼ġġ,ġġġ {HE COMES,}
IĖġ>ġġġġġġ½ġ± {MORE} ġfġġ¼ġġġġ± {SIGNS} Ġġġġ...ġġ%ġġ½ {THAN THESE} IĖġġġġġġġġġ {WILL HE
DO} ġ%ġġ½ {WHICH} Ġġġ...ġġġ, {THIS MAN} ġġĤġġġġġġġfġġġ½ {DID?} (IGNT)

John 7:31 (RWP)

When the Christ shall come ($\hat{I}_{\mathcal{C}} \hat{I}^{\dagger} \hat{I}^{\dagger} f \hat{I}_{\mathcal{C}} \hat{I}$, $\hat{I}_{\mathcal{C}} \hat{I}_{\mathcal{C}} \hat{I}^{\pm 1/2} \hat{I} \hat{\mu} \hat{I} \hat{I}_{\mathcal{C}} \hat{I}$). Proleptic position of $\hat{I}_{\mathcal{C}} \hat{I}^{\dagger} \hat{I}^{\dagger} f \hat{I}_{\mathcal{C}} \hat{I}$, again as in 27, but $\hat{I} \hat{\mu} \hat{I} \hat{I}_{\mathcal{C}} \hat{I}$ with $\hat{I}_{\mathcal{C}} \hat{I}_{\mathcal{C}} \hat{I}^{\pm 1/2}$ rather than $\hat{I} \hat{\mu} \hat{I}^{\dagger} \hat{I}_{\mathcal{C}} \hat{I}^{\pm 1}$, calling more attention to the consummation (whenever he does come).

[illegible][illegible]

Hath done (ἔστιν ἔργα ἡμῶν). First aorist active indicative of ἔσθαι, a timeless constative aorist summing up all the miracles of Jesus so far.

John 9:16

16 (AV) Therefore said some of the Pharisees, This man is not of God, because he keepeth not the sabbath day. Others said, How can a man that is a sinner do such miracles? And there was a division among them. (AV)

32 (AV) That the saying of Jesus might be fulfilled, which he spake, signifying what death he should die. (AV)

32 (IGNT) $\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{1}\hat{\pm}$ {THAT} $\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}$ {THE} $\hat{I}\hat{\gg}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}, \hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\dots$ {WORD} $\hat{I}\hat{f}\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\dots$ {OF JESUS} $\hat{I}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{I}\hat{\gg}\hat{I}\hat{\cdot}\hat{I}\hat{\cdot}\hat{I}\hat{\%}\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\cdot}$ {MIGHT BE FULFILLED} $\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ {WHICH} $\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ {HE SPOKE} $\hat{I}\hat{f}\hat{I}\hat{\cdot}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{4}\hat{1}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{I}\hat{\%}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ {SIGNIFYING} $\hat{I}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\hat{I}\hat{\%}$ {BY WHAT} $\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{1}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\%}$ {DEATH} $\hat{I}\hat{\cdot}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{4}\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{\gg}\hat{I}\hat{\gg}\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ {HE WAS ABOUT} $\hat{I}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{I}\hat{\cdot}\hat{I}\hat{f}\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ {TO DIE.} (IGNT)

John 18:32 (RWP)

By what manner of death ($\hat{I}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\hat{I}\hat{\%}$ $\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{1}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\%}$). Instrumental case of the qualitative interrogative $\hat{I}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}$, in an indirect question, the very idiom used in John 12:32 concerning the Cross and here treated as prophecy (Scripture) with $\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{1}\hat{\pm}$ $\hat{I}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{I}\hat{\gg}\hat{I}\hat{\cdot}\hat{I}\hat{\cdot}\hat{I}\hat{\%}\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\cdot}$ like the saying of Jesus in verse 9 which see.

John 20:30

30 (AV) And many other signs truly did Jesus in the presence of his disciples, which are not written in this book: (AV)

30 (IGNT) $\hat{I}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\hat{\gg}\hat{I}\hat{\gg}\hat{I}\hat{\pm}$ $\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{4}\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ {MANY} $\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\dots\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ {THEREFORE} $\hat{I}\hat{o}\hat{I}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}\hat{1}$ {ALSO} $\hat{I}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}\hat{\gg}\hat{I}\hat{\gg}\hat{I}\hat{\pm}$ {OTHER} $\hat{I}\hat{f}\hat{I}\hat{\cdot}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{4}\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{\pm}$ {SIGNS} $\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\hat{I}\hat{\cdot}\hat{I}\hat{f}\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ $\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}$ {DID} $\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{\cdot}\hat{I}\hat{f}\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\dots\hat{I},$ {JESUS} $\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{I}\hat{\%}\hat{I}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{I}\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ $\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\%}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ {IN PRESENCE} $\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{4}\hat{I}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\cdot}\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\%}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ $\hat{I}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}\dots\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\dots$ {OF HIS DISCIPLES,} $\hat{I}\hat{\pm}$ {WHICH} $\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\dots\hat{I}^o$ $\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{f}\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ {ARE NOT} $\hat{I}\hat{3}\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{3}\hat{I}\hat{\cdot}\hat{I}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{4}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{4}\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{I}\hat{\pm}$ {WRITTEN} $\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ $\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\%}$ {IN} $\hat{I}\hat{2}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{I}\hat{\gg}\hat{I}\hat{I}\hat{I}\hat{\%}$ $\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\dots\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\%}$ {THIS BOOK;} (IGNT)

John 20:30 (RWP)

Many other signs ($\hat{I}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\hat{\gg}\hat{I}\hat{\gg}\hat{I}\hat{\pm}$ $\hat{I}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}\hat{\gg}\hat{I}\hat{\gg}\hat{I}\hat{\pm}$ $\hat{I}\hat{f}\hat{I}\hat{\cdot}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{4}\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{\pm}$). Not only those described in the Synoptic Gospels or referred to in general statements, but many alluded to in John's Gospel (2:23; 4:45; 12:37).

Are not written ($\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\dots\hat{I}^o$ $\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{f}\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ $\hat{I}\hat{3}\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{3}\hat{I}\hat{\cdot}\hat{I}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{4}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{4}\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{I}\hat{\pm}$). Periphrastic perfect passive indicative of $\hat{I}\hat{3}\hat{I}\hat{\cdot}\hat{I}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}\hat{I}\hat{\%}$, do not stand written, are not described "in this book." John has made a selection of the vast number wrought by Jesus "in the presence of the disciples" ($\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{I}\hat{\%}\hat{I}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{I}\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ $\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\%}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ $\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{4}\hat{I}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\cdot}\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\%}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}$), common idiom in Luke, not in Mark and Matthew, and by John elsewhere only in 1 John 3:22. John's book is written with a purpose which he states.

John 21:19

19 (AV) This spake he, signifying by what death he should glorify God. And when he had spoken this, he saith unto him, Follow me. (AV)

19 (IGNT) $\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\dots\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\zeta}$ $\hat{I}\hat{\mu}$ {BUT THIS} $\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ {HE SAID} $\hat{I}\hat{f}\hat{I}\hat{\cdot}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{4}\hat{I}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{I}\hat{\%}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ {SIGNIFYING} $\hat{I}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\hat{I}\hat{\%}$ {BY WHAT} $\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{1}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\%}$ {DEATH} $\hat{I}\hat{\cdot}\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\hat{3}\hat{4}\hat{I}\hat{\pm}\hat{I}\hat{f}\hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{1}$ $\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}$ {HE SHOULD GLORIFY} $\hat{I}, \hat{I}\hat{\mu}\hat{I}\hat{\zeta}\hat{I}\hat{1}\hat{2}$

Signs. See on "Mt 11:20".

Acts 2:22

22 (AV) Ye men of Israel, hear these words; Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God among you by miracles and wonders and signs, which God did by him in the midst of you, as ye yourselves also know: (AV)

[illegible]

Acts 2:22 (RWP)

Hear these words (Ġ±ġġġ...ġfĠ±ġ,ġ ġ,ġġġ...ġ, ġ»ġġġġġġ...ġ, ġ,ġġġ...ġ,ġġġ...ġ). Do it now (aorist tense). With unerring aim Peter has found the solution for the phenomena. He has found the key to Godâ€™s work on this day in his words through Joel.

as ye yourselves know (ἵνα ὑμεῖς οἴσθητε, ἵνα... ἵνα ἵνα ἵνα ἵνα). Note ἵνα... ἵνα ἵνα for emphasis. Peter calls the audience to witness that his statements are true concerning "Jesus the Nazarene." He wrought his miracles by the power of God in the midst of these very people here present.

Acts 2:22 (Vincent NTWordStudies)

22. Approved ($\hat{\imath}\pm\epsilon\hat{\zeta}'\hat{\imath}\mu^{\frac{1}{3}}\hat{\imath}^{1/4}\hat{\mu}^{\frac{1}{2}}\hat{\zeta}\hat{\imath}^{\frac{1}{2}}$). The verb means to point out or shew forth. Shewn to be that which he claimed to be.

Miracles (ἰσχυροὶ καὶ ἐνέργειαι). Better, Rev., mighty works. Lit., powers. See on "Mt 11:20".

Acts 2:43

43 (AV) And fear came upon every soul: and many wonders and signs were done by the apostles. (AV)

43 (IGNT) Îµî³îµî½îµî,,Î¸ {THERE CAME} Î´Îµ {AND} Î¸î±îîî· {UPON EVERY} Î´Î´...î±î· {SOUL}
 Î´Î´Î¸Î²Î¸Î¸, {FEAR,} Î¸î¸Î¸»î±»î± Î´,,Îµ {AND MANY} Î´,,Îµî±·î±î,,î± {WONDERS} Î´î±î± {AND} Î´îî·î±îµîî±
 {SIGNS} Î´Î´î± {THROUGH} Î´,,î%î½ {THE} î±î¸î¸Î¸Î´îî,,Î¸Î¸»î%î½ {APOSTLES} Îµî³î±î½îµî,,Î¸ {TOOK
 PLACE.} (IGNT)

11 (IGNT) ἰοῖ•ἰ±ἰ, ἰḡἰ... ἰ½ἰ, ἰḡἰ, ἰἰμ {AND AS HELD} ἰ, ἰḡἰ... {THE} ἰἰ±ἰ ἰμἰ½ἰ, ἰḡἰ, {WHO HAD BEEN HEALED} ἰ±ἰ%ἰ»ἰḡἰ... ἰ, ἰḡἰ½ {LAME MAN} ἰἰμἰ, ἰḡἰ½ {PETER} ἰοῖ±ἰ {AND} ἰἰ%ἰ±ἰ½ἰ½ἰ•ἰ½ {JOHN}, ἰḡἰ... ἰ½ἰμἰἰἰ•ἰ±ἰ¼ἰμἰ½ {RAN TOGETHER} ἰἰἰἰḡἰ, {TO} ἰ±ἰ... ἰ, ἰḡἰ... ἰ, {THEM} ἰἰἰἰ, {ALL} ἰḡἰ {THE } ἰ»ἰ±ἰḡἰ, {PEOPLE} ἰμἰἰἰ {IN} ἰ, ἰἰ. {THE} ἰḡἰ, ἰḡἰ± ἰ, ἰἰ. {PORCH} ἰοῖ±ἰ»ἰḡἰ... ἰ¼ἰμἰ½ἰ. {CALLED} ἰḡἰḡἰ»ἰḡἰ¼ἰ%ἰ½ἰ, ἰḡἰ, {SOLOMONâ€™S}, ἰμἰἰ, ἰ±ἰ¼ἰḡἰḡἰ {GREATLY AMAZED.} (IGNT)

Acts 3:11 (RWP)

The Codex Bezae adds "as Peter and John went out."

As he held (ἰοῖ•ἰ±ἰ, ἰḡἰ... ἰ½ἰ, ἰḡἰ, ἰ±ἰ... ἰ, ἰḡἰ...). Genitive absolute of ἰοῖ•ἰ±ἰ, ἰμἰ%, to hold fast, with accusative rather than genitive to get hold of (Acts 27:13). Old and common verb from ἰοῖ•ἰ±ἰ, ἰḡἰ, (strength, force). Perhaps out of gratitude and partly from fear (Luke 8:38).

In the porch that is called Solomonâ€™s (ἰμἰἰἰ ἰ, ἰἰ. ἰḡἰ, ἰḡἰ± ἰ, ἰἰ. ἰοῖ±ἰ»ἰḡἰ... ἰ¼ἰμἰ½ἰ. ἰḡἰḡἰ»ἰḡἰ¼ἰ%ἰ½ἰ, ἰḡἰ). The adjective Stoic (ἰḡἰ, ἰḡἰἰἰḡἰ) is from this word ἰḡἰ, ἰḡἰ± (porch). It was on the east side of the court of the Gentiles (Josephus, Ant. XX. 9, 7) and was so called because it was built on a remnant of the foundations of the ancient temple. Jesus had once taught here (John 10:23).

Greatly wondering (ἰμἰἰ, ἰ±ἰ¼ἰḡἰḡἰ). Wondering out of (ἰμἰἰ) measure, already filled with wonder (ἰ, ἰ±ἰ¼ἰḡἰḡἰ... ἰ, verse 10). Late adjective. Construction according to sense (plural, though ἰ»ἰ±ἰḡἰ, singular) as in 5:16; 6:7; 11:1, etc.

Acts 3:11 (Vincent_NTWordStudies)

11. The lame man which was healed. The best texts omit. Render as he held.

Held (ἰοῖ•ἰ±ἰ, ἰḡἰ... ἰ½ἰ, ἰḡἰ). Held them firmly, took fast hold. The verb from ἰοῖ•ἰ±ἰ, ἰḡἰ, strength.

Greatly wondering (ἰμἰἰ, ἰ±ἰ¼ἰḡἰḡἰ). Wondering out of measure (ἰμἰἰ). Compare wonder. (ver. 10).

Acts 4:16

16 (AV) Saying, What shall we do to these men? for that indeed a notable miracle hath been done by them is manifest to all them that dwell in Jerusalem; and we cannot deny it. (AV)

16 (IGNT) ἰ»ἰμἰ³ἰḡἰ½ἰ, ἰμἰ, {SAYING,} ἰ, ἰἰ {WHAT} ἰἰḡἰἰḡἰḡἰḡἰḡἰ ἰ, ἰḡἰἰ, {SHALL WE DO} ἰ±ἰ½ἰ, ἰἰ%ἰἰἰḡἰἰ, {TO MEN} ἰ, ἰḡἰ... ἰ, ἰḡἰἰ, {THESE?} ἰḡἰ, ἰἰ {THAT} ἰ¼ἰμἰ½ἰ {INDEED} ἰ³ἰἰ• {FOR } ἰ³ἰ½ἰἰ%ἰḡἰḡἰ½ {A KNOWN} ἰḡἰḡἰḡἰḡἰḡἰḡἰ {SIGN} ἰ³ἰμἰ³ἰḡἰ½ἰμἰ½ἰ {HAS COME TO PASS} ἰἰἰ {THROUGH} ἰ±ἰ... ἰ, ἰ%ἰ½ἰ {THEM,} ἰἰἰḡἰḡἰḡἰḡἰ {TO ALL} ἰ, ἰḡἰἰ, {THOSE} ἰοῖ±ἰ, ἰḡἰἰḡἰḡἰḡἰ... ἰḡἰḡἰ½ἰ {INHABITING} ἰἰμἰἰḡἰḡἰ... ἰḡἰḡἰ»ἰḡἰ¼ἰ {JERUSALEM} ἰἰἰἰἰḡἰḡἰḡἰḡἰ {IS MANIFEST,} ἰοῖ±ἰ {AND} ἰḡἰ... {WE} ἰἰἰ... ἰ½ἰἰ±ἰ¼ἰμἰ, ἰ± {ARE UNABLE} ἰ±ἰḡἰḡἰḡἰḡἰḡἰ {TO DENY IT.} (IGNT)

Acts 4:16 (RWP)

What shall we do? (İ,,İ¹ İ€İÇİİ¹İ·İİ%İ¼İµİ½). Deliberative aorist active subjunctive (ingressive and urgent aorist).

Notable miracle (İ³İ½İ%İİ·İ,İÇİ½ İİ·İ¼İµİ¹İÇİ½). Or sign. It was useless to deny it with the man there.

We cannot deny it (İÇİ... İİ...İ½İ±İ¼İµİ,İ± İ±İ·İ½İµİİİİ,İ±İ¹). That is, it will do no good.

Acts 4:22

22 (AV) For the man was above forty years old, on whom this miracle of healing was shewed. (AV)

22 (IGNT) İµİ,İ%İ½ {YEARS OLD} İ³İ±İ· {FOR} İ·İ½ {WAS} İ€İ»İµİ¹İÇİ½İ%İ½ {ABOVE} İ,,İµİİİİİ·İ±İ°İÇİ½İ,,İ± {FORTY} İÇ {THE} İ±İ½İ,İ·İ%İ€İÇİ, {MAN} İµİ† {ON} İÇİ½ {WHOM} İµİ³İµİ³İÇİ½İµİ¹ İ,,İÇ {HAD TAKEN PLACE} İİ·İ¼İµİ¹İÇİ½ İ,,İÇİ...İ,,İÇ {THIS SIGN} İ,,İ·İ, {OF} İ¹İ±İİİµİ%İ, {HEALING.} (IGNT)

Acts 4:22 (RWP)

Was wrought (İ³İµİ³İÇİ½İµİ¹). Second past perfect active without augment from İ³İ¹İ½İÇİ¼İ±İ¹.

Acts 4:30

30 (AV) By stretching forth thine hand to heal; and that signs and wonders may be done by the name of thy holy child Jesus. (AV)

30 (IGNT) İµİ½ {IN} İ,,İ% {THAT} İ,,İ·İ½ {THY} İ±İµİ¹İ·İ± İİ·İÇİ... {HAND} İµİ°İ,,İµİ¹İ½İµİ¹İ½ {STRETCH OUT} İİ·İµ {THOU} İµİ¹İ, {FOR} İ¹İ±İİİ¹İ½ {HEALING,} İ°İ±İ¹ {AND} İİ·İ¼İµİ¹İ± {SIGNS} İ°İ±İ¹ {AND} İ,,İµİ·İ±İ,,İ± {WONDERS} İ³İ¹İ½İµİİİİ,İ±İ¹ {TAKE PLACE} İ¹İ±İ± {THROUGH} İ,,İÇİ... {THE} İÇİ½İÇİ¼İ±İ,,İÇİ, İ,,İÇİ... {NAME} İ±İ³İ¹İÇİ... {HOLY} İ€İ±İ¹İÇİ, {SERVANT} İİ·İÇİ... {OF THY} İ¹İ·İİİÇİ... {JESUS.} (IGNT)

Acts 4:30 (RWP)

While thou stretchest forth thy hand (İµİ½ İ,,İ% İ,,İ·İ½ İ±İµİ¹İ·İ± İµİ°İ,,İµİ¹İ½İµİ¹İ½ İİ·İµ). Luke's favourite idiom, "In the stretching out (articular present active infinitive) the hand as to thee" (accusative of general reference), the second allusion to God's "hand" in this prayer (verse 28).

To heal (İµİ¹İ, İ¹İ±İİİ¹İ½). For healing. See verse 22.

And that signs and wonders may be done (ἵνα ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἔσται ἡ ἐξουσία τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος). Either to be taken as in the same construction as ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς with ἡμεῖς as Revised Version has it here or to be treated as subordinate purpose to ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς (as Knowling, Page, Wendt, Hackett). The latter most likely true. They ask for a visible sign or proof that God has heard this prayer for courage to be faithful even unto death.

Acts 5:12

12 ¶ (AV) And by the hands of the apostles were many signs and wonders wrought among the people; (and they were all with one accord in Solomon's porch. (AV)
 12 (IGNT) ἵνα ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἔσται ἡ ἐξουσία τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος {AND} ἡμεῖς {BY} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {THE} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {HANDS} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {OF THE} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {APOSTLES} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {CAME TO PASS} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {SIGNS} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {AND} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {WONDERS} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {AMONG} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {THE} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {PEOPLE} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {MANY;} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {(AND) ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {THEY WERE} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {WITH ONE ACCORD} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {ALL} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {IN} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {THE} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {PORCH} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {OF SOLOMON,} (IGNT)

Acts 5:12 (RWP)

Were wrought (ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς). Imperfect middle, wrought from time to time.

With one accord (ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς). As already in 1:14; 2:46; 4:24 and later 7:57; 8:6; 12:20; 15:25; 18:21; 19:29, old adverb and only in Acts in the N.T. Here "all" is added. In Solomon's Porch again as in 3:11 which see.

Acts 5:12 (Vincent_NTWordStudies)

12. Were wrought (ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς). The best texts read ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς, the imperfect, were being wrought from time to time.

All. The whole body of believers.

Acts 6:8

8 ¶ (AV) And Stephen, full of faith and power, did great wonders and miracles among the people. (AV)
 8 (IGNT) ἵνα ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἔσται ἡ ἐξουσία τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος {AND STEPHEN,} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {FULL} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {OF FAITH} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {AND} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {POWER,} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {WROUGHT} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {WONDERS} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {AND} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {SIGNS} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {GREAT} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {AMONG} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {THE} ἡμεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς {PEOPLE.} (IGNT)

Acts 6:8 (RWP)

Wrought (ἰμῖεν ἰμῖ). Imperfect active, repeatedly wrought. Evidently a man like Stephen would not confine his "ministry" to "serving tables." He was called in verse 5 "full of faith and the Holy Spirit." Here he is termed "full of grace (so the best MSS., not faith) and power." The four words give a picture of remarkable attractiveness. The grace of God gave him the power and so "he kept on doing great wonders and signs among the people." He was a sudden whirlwind of power in the very realm of Peter and John and the rest.

Acts 6:8 (Vincent_NTWordStudies)

8. Did (ἰμῖεν ἰμῖ). Imperfect: was working wonders during the progress of the events described in the previous verse.

Acts 7:31

31 (AV) When Moses saw it, he wondered at the sight: and as he drew near to behold it, the voice of the Lord came unto him, (AV)

31 (IGNT) ἰδὲ ἰμ {AND} ἰδὲ ἰμ {MOSES} ἰδὲ ἰμ {SEEING IT} ἰμ, ἰμ... ἰμ ἰμ {WONDERED AT} ἰμ, ἰμ {THE} ἰμ ἰμ {VISION;} ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ {AND COMING NEAR} ἰμ... ἰμ ἰμ {HE} ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ {TO CONSIDER IT,} ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ {THERE WAS} ἰμ ἰμ {A VOICE} ἰμ... ἰμ ἰμ {OF THE LORD} ἰμ ἰμ, {TO} ἰμ... ἰμ ἰμ {HIM,} (IGNT)

Acts 7:31 (RWP)

The sight (ἰδὲ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ). Used of visions in the N.T. as in Matthew 17:9.

As he drew near (ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ... ἰμ... ἰμ ἰμ). Genitive absolute with present middle participle of ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ.

A voice of the Lord (ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ... ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ). Here the angel of Jehovah of verse 30 is termed Jehovah himself. Jesus makes powerful use of these words in his reply to the Sadducees in defence of the doctrine of the resurrection and the future life (Mark 12:26; Matthew 22:32; Luke 20:37) that God here describes himself as the God of the living.

Trembled (ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ). Literally, becoming tremulous or terrified. The adjective ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ, (ἰμ ἰμ, ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ, from ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ, to tremble, to quake) occurs in Plutarch and the LXX. In the N.T. only here and Acts 16:29.

Durst not (ἰμ ἰμ... ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ). Imperfect active, was not daring, negative conative imperfect.

Acts 7:31 (Vincent_NTWordStudies)

31. The sight (ἰδὲ ἰμ ἰμ ἰμ). Always in the New Testament of a vision. See on "Mt 17:9".

To behold (ἰδοῦσθαι, ἰδοῦσθαι, ἰδοῦσθαι). see on "Mt 7:3". Compare Luke 12:24,27.

Acts 7:36

36 (AV) He brought them out, after that he had shewed wonders and signs in the land of Egypt, and in the Red sea, and in the wilderness forty years. (AV)

36 (IGNT) ἰδοῦσθαι...ἰδοῦσθαι, {THIS ONE} ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας {LED OUT} ἡγορεύσας...ἡγορεύσας, {THEM,} ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας {HAVING WROUGHT} ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας, ἡγορεύσας {WONDERS} ἡγορεύσας {AND} ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας {SIGNS} ἡγορεύσας {IN THE} ἡγορεύσας {LAND} ἡγορεύσας...ἡγορεύσας, ἡγορεύσας... {OF EGYPT} ἡγορεύσας {AND} ἡγορεύσας {IN THE} ἡγορεύσας...ἡγορεύσας {RED} ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας {SEA,} ἡγορεύσας {AND} ἡγορεύσας {IN} ἡγορεύσας, ἡγορεύσας {THE} ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας {WILDERNESS} ἡγορεύσας, ἡγορεύσας {YEARS} ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας {FORTY.} (IGNT)

Acts 8:6

6 (AV) And the people with one accord gave heed unto those things which Philip spake, hearing and seeing the miracles which he did. (AV)

6 (IGNT) ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας {GAVE HEED} ἡγορεύσας {AND} ἡγορεύσας {THE} ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας {CROWDS} ἡγορεύσας, {TO THE THINGS} ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας, {SPOKEN} ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας... {BY} ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας... {PHILIP} ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας... ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας {WITH ONE ACCORD,} ἡγορεύσας {WHEN} ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας... ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας {HEARD} ἡγορεύσας...ἡγορεύσας...ἡγορεύσας, {THEY} ἡγορεύσας {AND} ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας {SAW} ἡγορεύσας {THE} ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας {SIGNS} ἡγορεύσας {WHICH} ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας {HE DID.} (IGNT)

Acts 8:6 (RWP)

Gave heed (ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας). Imperfect active as in verses 10,11, there with dative of the person (ἡγορεύσας...ἡγορεύσας), here with the dative of the thing (ἡγορεύσας, ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας). There is an ellipse of ἡγορεύσας...ἡγορεύσας (mind). They kept on giving heed or holding the mind on the things said by Philip, spell-bound, in a word.

When they heard (ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας). Favourite Lukan idiom, ἡγορεύσας and the locative case of the articular infinitive with the accusative of general reference "in the hearing as to them."

Which he did (ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας ἡγορεύσας). Imperfect active again, which he kept on doing from time to time. Philip wrought real miracles which upset the schemes of Simon Magus.

Acts 8:13

13 (AV) Then Simon himself believed also: and when he was baptized, he continued with Philip, and wondered, beholding the miracles and signs which were done. {miraclesâ€¦: Gr. signs and great miracles} (AV)

13 (IGNT) ἰδὼν ἑαυτὸν {AND} ἰδὼν τὸ ἔργον τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου {SIMON} ἰδὼν καὶ ἑαυτόν, {HIMSELF} ἠπίστευσεν {BELIEVED,} ἰδὼν καὶ ἰδὼν τὸ ἔργον τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, {HAVING BEEN BAPTIZED} ἦν {WAS} ἰδίᾳ ἰδὼν τὸ ἔργον τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου {STEADFASTLY CONTINUING} ἰδίᾳ {WITH} ἰδὼν τὸ ἔργον τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, {PHILIP;} ἰδὼν τὸ ἔργον τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου {BEHOLDING} ἰδίᾳ {AND} ἰδὼν τὰ σημεῖα καὶ τὰ τέρατα, {SIGNS} ἰδὼν καὶ ἰδὼν τὰ ἔργα τῆς ἐξουσίας, {WORKS OF POWER} ἰδὼν τὰ ἔργα τῆς ἐξουσίας, {GREAT} ἰδὼν τὰ ἔργα τῆς ἐξουσίας, {BEING DONE,} ἠθάμβησεν, ἰδὼν {WAS AMAZED.} (IGNT)

Acts 8:13 (RWP)

And Simon also himself believed (ἰδὼν ἑαυτὸν ἰδὼν τὸ ἔργον τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἰδὼν καὶ ἑαυτόν, ἠπίστευσεν ἰδὼν καὶ ἰδὼν τὸ ἔργον τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου). Note the same verb in the aorist tense ἠπίστευσεν ἰδὼν καὶ ἰδὼν τὸ ἔργον τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. What did he believe? Evidently that Jesus was this "power of God" not himself (Simon). He saw that the miracles wrought by Philip in the name of Christ were genuine while he knew that his own were frauds. He wanted this power that Philip had to add to his own pretensions. "He was probably half victim of self-delusion, half conscious impostor" (Furneaux). He was determined to get this new "power," but had no sense of personal need of Jesus as Saviour for his sins. So he submitted to baptism (ἰδὼν καὶ ἰδὼν τὸ ἔργον τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, first aorist passive participle of ἰδὼν καὶ ἰδὼν τὸ ἔργον τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου), clear proof that baptism does not convey salvation.

He continued with Philip (ἰδίᾳ ἰδὼν τὸ ἔργον τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἰδίᾳ ἰδὼν τὸ ἔργον τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου). Periphrastic imperfect of the verb ἰδίᾳ ἰδὼν τὸ ἔργον τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου (see on 2:46). He stuck to Philip (dative case) to find out the secret of his power.

Beholding (ἰδὼν τὸ ἔργον τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου). Watching the signs and miracles (powers, ἰδίᾳ ἰδὼν τὸ ἔργον τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, that threw his "power" in the shade) as they were wrought (ἰδὼν τὰ ἔργα τῆς ἐξουσίας, present middle participle of ἰδὼν τὰ ἔργα τῆς ἐξουσίας). The more he watched the more the wonder grew (ἠθάμβησεν ἰδὼν τὰ ἔργα τῆς ἐξουσίας). He had "amazed" (verse 9) the people by his tricks and he was himself more "amazed" than they by Philip's deeds.

Acts 8:13 (Vincent_NTWordStudies)

13. Continued with. see on "Acts 1:14".

Miracles and signs (ἰδὼν τὰ ἔργα τῆς ἐξουσίας ἰδὼν καὶ ἰδὼν τὸ ἔργον τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου). Lit., signs and powers. See on "Mt 11:20"; {see} on "Ac 2:22".

Which were done (ἰδὼν τὰ ἔργα τῆς ἐξουσίας). The present participle. Lit., are coming to pass.

He was amazed. After having amazed the people by his tricks. See Acts 8:9. The same word is employed.

Acts 11:28

28 (AV) And there stood up one of them named Agabus, and signified by the Spirit that there should be great dearth throughout all the world: which came to pass in the days of Claudius Caesar. (AV)

28 (IGNT) ἰὸν ἑκαστος αὐτῶν ἑστηκὼς ἑνὸς ἀπὸ αὐτῶν ὁ ἀγὰβος, ὁ δὲ πνεῦμα ἠγορεύοντος αὐτοῦ ὅτι ἐκείνη ἡ ἐπὶ ὅλης τῆς οἰκουμένης ἐπείδησις ἐλπίσται ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τοῦ κλαυδίου καίσαρος. (IGNT)

Acts 11:28 (RWP)

Signified (ἰὸν ἑκαστος αὐτῶν ἑστηκὼς ἑνὸς ἀπὸ αὐτῶν ὁ ἀγὰβος). Imperfect active in Westcott and Hort, but aorist active ἰὸν ἑκαστος αὐτῶν ἑστηκὼς ἑνὸς ἀπὸ αὐτῶν ὁ ἀγὰβος in the margin. The verb is an old one from ἰσχεῖσθαι (ἰσχεῖσθαι ἑκαστος αὐτῶν ἑστηκὼς ἑνὸς ἀπὸ αὐτῶν ὁ ἀγὰβος) a sign (cf. the symbolic sign in 21:11). Here Agabus (also in 21:10) does predict a famine through the Holy Spirit.

Should be (ἰὸν ἑκαστος αὐτῶν ἑστηκὼς ἑνὸς ἀπὸ αὐτῶν ὁ ἀγὰβος). ἰσχεῖσθαι occurs either with the present infinitive (16:27), the aorist infinitive (12:6), or the future as here and 24:15; 27:10.

Over all the world (ἰὸν ἑκαστος αὐτῶν ἑστηκὼς ἑνὸς ἀπὸ αὐτῶν ὁ ἀγὰβος). Over all the inhabited earth (ἰσχεῖσθαι, understood). Probably a common hyperbole for the Roman empire as in Luke 2:1. Josephus (Ant. VIII. 13, 4) appears to restrict it to Palestine.

In the days of Claudius (ἰσχεῖσθαι ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τοῦ κλαυδίου καίσαρος). He was Roman Emperor A.D. 41-44. The Roman writers (Suetonius, Dio Cassius, Tacitus) all tell of dearths (assiduae sterilitates) during the brief reign of Claudius who was preceded by Caligula and followed by Nero.

Acts 11:28 (Vincent_NTWordStudies)

28. The world. see on "Lu 2:1".

Acts 13:41

41 (AV) Behold, ye despisers, and wonder, and perish: for I work a work in your days, a work which ye shall in no wise believe, though a man declare it unto you. (AV)

41 (IGNT) ἰδοὺ ὑμεῖς ὀφθαλμοβόητες, καὶ θαυμάζοντες, καὶ ἀπολλύμενοι· ὅτι ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ταύταις ἐργάζομαι ἔργον, ὃ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν πίστει ὑμῶν· ὅτι ἐὰν τις ἀποκαλύψῃ, οὐ πιστεύετε. (IGNT)

ἵψ·ἡῶμῶ± ὁῶ± ἡμῶ·ἡῶ± ἡῶῶμῶμῶψῶῶ± ἡῶῶ ἡῶῶῶ ἡῶῶῶῶ. Present participle (ἡῶῶῶῶῶῶ) and present infinitive (ἡῶῶῶῶμῶψῶῶ) repetition of both signs and wonders (note both words) just as had happened with Peter and John and the other apostles (2:43; 4:29; 5:12; cf. Hebrews 2:4). The time of peace could not last forever with such a work of grace as this. A second explosion of persecution was bound to come and some of the MSS. actually have ἡμῶ ἡῶῶ...ἡμῶ·ἡῶῶ... (a second time).

Acts 14:3 (Vincent_NTWordStudies)

3. Long (ἡῶῶῶῶῶῶ). see on "Luke 7:6".

Abode. see on "Acts 12:19".

In the Lord. Lit., upon (ἡμῶῶ) the Lord: in reliance on him.

Acts 15:12

12 (AV) Then all the multitude kept silence, and gave audience to Barnabas and Paul, declaring what miracles and wonders God had wrought among the Gentiles by them. (AV)

12 (IGNT) ἡμῶψῶῶῶ·ἡψῶῶ {KEPT SILENCE} ἡμ {AND} ἡῶῶῶ {ALL} ἡῶ { THE} ἡῶῶῶ·ἡῶῶ, {MULTITUDE,} ὁῶῶ {AND} ἡῶῶῶ...ἡῶῶ {HEARD} ἡῶῶ·ἡῶῶῶῶ {BARNABAS} ὁῶῶ {AND} ἡῶῶῶ...ἡῶῶ {PAUL} ἡμῶῶῶ·ἡῶῶῶ...ἡῶῶῶῶῶῶ {RELATING} ἡῶῶ {WHAT} ἡμῶῶῶῶῶ·ἡψῶῶῶ ἡῶ {DID} ἡμῶῶ, {GOD} ἡψῶ·ἡῶῶῶῶ {SIGNS} ὁῶῶῶ {AND} ἡμῶ·ἡῶῶῶ {WONDERS} ἡμῶῶ {AMONG} ἡῶῶῶ, {THE} ἡμῶῶῶῶψῶῶῶ {NATIONS} ἡῶ {BY} ἡῶῶ...ἡῶῶῶῶ {THEM.} (IGNT)

Acts 15:12 (RWP)

Kept silence (ἡμῶψῶῶῶ·ἡψῶῶῶ). Ingressive first aorist active of ἡψῶῶῶῶῶ, old verb, to hold one's peace. All the multitude became silent after Peter's speech and because of it.

Hearkened (ἡῶῶῶῶ...ἡῶῶῶ). Imperfect active of ἡῶῶῶῶῶ, descriptive of the rapt attention, were listening.

Unto Barnabas and Paul (ἡῶῶῶ·ἡῶῶῶῶῶ ὁῶῶῶ ἡῶῶῶῶ...ἡῶῶῶ). Note placing Barnabas before Paul as in verse 25, possibly because in Jerusalem Barnabas was still better known than Paul.

Rehearsing (ἡμῶῶῶ·ἡῶῶῶ...ἡῶῶῶῶῶῶ). Present middle participle of ἡμῶῶῶ·ἡῶῶῶῶῶῶ, old verb, to go through or lead out a narrative of events as in Luke 24:35; Acts 10:8 which see. Three times (14:27; 15:4,12) Paul is described as telling the facts about their mission work, facts more eloquent than argument (Page). One of the crying needs in the churches is fuller knowledge of the facts of mission work and progress with enough detail to give life and interest. The signs and wonders which God had wrought among the Gentiles set the seal of approval on the work done

{THE} ἰᾶτοῖς ἰσχυροῖς... ἰσχυροῖς {UNCIRCUMCISION,} ἰσχυροῖς, {FOR} ἰσχυροῖς {HIM} ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς { TO} ἰσχυροῖς... ἰσχυροῖς
 {BE} ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς {FATHER} ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς {OF ALL} ἰσχυροῖς {THOSE THAT}
 ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς... ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς {BELIEVE} ἰσχυροῖς {IN} ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς... ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς, {UNCIRCUMCISION} ἰσχυροῖς, {FOR}
 ἰσχυροῖς {TO} ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς {BE RECKONED} ἰσχυροῖς {ALL} ἰσχυροῖς... ἰσχυροῖς, {TO THEM} ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς {THE }
 ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς... ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς {RIGHTEOUSNESS;} (IGNT)

Romans 4:11 (RWP)

The sign of circumcision (ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς). It is the genitive of apposition, circumcision being the sign.

A seal of the righteousness of the faith (ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς, ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς, ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς). ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς, is old word for the seal placed on books (Revelation 5:1), for a signet-ring (Revelation 7:2), the stamp made by the seal (2 Timothy 2:19), that by which anything is confirmed (1 Corinthians 9:2) as here. The circumcision did not convey the righteousness, but only gave outward confirmation. It came by faith and "the faith which he had while in uncircumcision" (ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς, "the in the state of uncircumcision faith." Whatever parallel exists between baptism and circumcision as here stated by Paul argues for faith before baptism and for baptism as the sign and seal of the faith already had before baptism.

That he might be (ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς). This idiom may be God's purpose (contemplated result) as in ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς below, or even actual result (so that he was) as in 1:20.

Though they be in uncircumcision (ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς). Simply, "of those who believe while in the condition of uncircumcision."

Romans 4:11 (Vincent_NTWordStudies)

11. The sign ἰσχυροῖς a seal (ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς). Sign refers to the material token; seal to its religious import. Compare 1 Corinthians 9:2 Genesis 17:11. to seal, See on "Re 22:10".

That he might be (ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς). Not so that he became, but expressing the divinely appointed aim of his receiving the sign.

Romans 15:19

19 (AV) Through mighty signs and wonders, by the power of the Spirit of God; so that from Jerusalem, and round about unto Illyricum, I have fully preached the gospel of Christ. (AV)
 19 (IGNT) ἰσχυροῖς {IN THE} ἰσχυροῖς... ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς {POWER} ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς {OF SIGNS} ἰσχυροῖς {AND} ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς {WONDERS,} ἰσχυροῖς {IN THE} ἰσχυροῖς... ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς {POWER} ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς {OF THE SPIRIT} ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς... {OF GOD;} ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς {SO AS FOR} ἰσχυροῖς {ME} ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς { FROM} ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς... ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἰσχυροῖς

{JERUSALEM,} {AND} {IN A CIRCUIT} {UNTO }
 {ILLYRICUM,} {TO HAVE FULLY PREACHED} {THE}
 {GLAD TIDINGS} {OF THE} {CHRIST;} (IGNT)

Romans 15:19 (RWP)

In power of signs and wonders (Note all three words as in Hebrews 2:4, only here is connected with and . See all three words used of Paul's own work in 2 Corinthians 12:12 and in 2 Thessalonians 2:9 of the Man of Sin. See 1 Thessalonians 1:5; 1 Corinthians 2:4 for the "power" of the Holy Spirit in Paul's preaching. Note repetition of here with

So that (Result expressed by the perfect active infinitive (from (with the accusative (general reference).

Round about even unto Illyricum ("In a ring" (locative case of (Probably a journey during the time when Paul left Macedonia and waited for II Corinthians to have its effect before coming to Corinth. If so, see 2 Corinthians 13; Acts 20:1-3. When he did come, the trouble with the Judaizers was over. Illyricum seems to be the name for the region west of Macedonia (Dalmatia). Strabo says that the Egnatian Way passed through it. Arabia and Illyricum would thus be the extreme limits of Paul's mission journeys so far.

Romans 15:19 (Vincent_NTWordStudies)

19. Signs & wonders. See on "Mt 11:20".

Round about (Not, in a circuitous track to Illyricum, but Jerusalem and the regions round it. For the phrase, see Mark 3:34 6:6,36 Luke 9:12 Revelation 4:6. For the facts, Acts 13,19.

Illyricum. Lying between Italy, Germany, Macedonia, and Thrace, bounded by the Adriatic and the Danube. The usual Greek name was Illyris. The name Illyria occurs in both Greek and Latin. Though the shore was full of fine harbors and the coast-land fertile, Greek civilization never spread on the coast. Dyrrachium or Epidamnus was almost the only Greek colony, and its history for centuries was a continuous conflict with the barbarous nations. In the time of the Roman Empire the name spread over all the surrounding districts. In the division between the Eastern and Western Empire it was divided into Illyris Barbara, annexed to the Western Empires and Illyris Graeca, to the Eastern, including, Greece, Epirus, and Macedonia. The name gradually disappeared, and the country was divided between the states of Bosnia, Croatia, Servia, Rascia, and Dalmatia. No mention of a visit of Paul occurs in the Acts. It may have taken place in the journey mentioned Acts 20:1-3. {1}

Fully preached (İĖİµİĖİ»İ•İ%İİµİ½İ±İ¹). Lit., fulfilled Some explain, have given the Gospel its full development so that it has reached every quarter.

{1} See Professor E. A. Freemanâ€™s â€œHistorical Geography of Europe.â€•

1 Corinthians 1:22

22 (AV) For the Jews require a sign, and the Greeks seek after wisdom: (AV)

22 (IGNT) İµİĖİµİ¹İ¹. {SINCE} İİ±İ¹ {BOTH} İİĖİ...İİ±İ¹İĖİ¹ {JEWS} İİİ·İ¼İµİ¹İĖİ½ { A SIGN} İ±İ¹İ,İĖİ...İİİ¹İ½ {ASK FOR,} İİİ±İ¹ {AND} İµİ»İ»İ·İ½İµİ, {GREEKS} İİİĖİİİİ±İ½ {WISDOM} İİİ·İ,İĖİ...İİİ¹İ½ {SEEK;} (IGNT)

1 Corinthians 1:22 (RWP)

Seeing that (İµİĖİµİ¹İ¹). Resumes from verse 21. The structure is not clear, but probably verses 23,24 form a sort of conclusion or apodosis to verse 22 the protasis. The resumptive, almost inferential, use of İİµ like İ±İ»İ»İ± in the apodosis is not unusual.

Ask for signs (İİİ·İ¼İµİ¹İ± İ±İ¹İ,İĖİ...İİİ¹İ½). The Jews often came to Jesus asking for signs (Matthew 12:38; 16:1; John 6:30).

Seek after wisdom (İİİĖİİİİ±İ½ İİİ·İ,İĖİ...İİİ¹İ½). "The Jews claimed to possess the truth: the Greeks were seekers, speculators" (Vincent) as in Acts 17:23.

1 Corinthians 12:10

10 (AV) To another the working of miracles; to another prophecy; to another discerning of spirits; to another divers kinds of tongues; to another the interpretation of tongues: (AV)

10 (IGNT) İ±İ»İ»İ% İİµ {AND TO ANOTHER} İµİ½İµİ·İ³İ·İ¼İ±İ,İ± {OPERATIONS} İİ...İ½İ±İ¼İµİİ%İ½ {OF WORKS OF POWER;} İ±İ»İ»İ% İİµ {AND TO ANOTHER} İĖİ·İĖİİİ,İµİ¹İ± {PROPHECY;} İ±İ»İ»İ% İİµ {AND TO ANOTHER} İİİ±İİİ·İİİİİµİ¹İ, {DISCERNING} İĖİ½İµİ...İ¼İ±İ,İ%İ½ {OF SPIRITS;} İµİ,İµİ·İ% İİµ {AND TO A DIFFERENT ONE} İ³İµİ½İ· {KINDS} İ³İ»İ%İİİİ%İ½ {OF TONGUES;} İ±İ»İ»İ% İİµ {AND TO ANOTHER} İµİ·İ¼İ·İ½İµİ¹İ± {INTERPRETATION} İ³İ»İ%İİİİ%İ½ {OF TONGUES.} (IGNT)

1 Corinthians 12:10 (RWP)

Workings of miracles (İµİ½İµİ·İ³İ·İ¼İ±İ,İ± İİ...İ½İ±İ¼İµİİ%İ½). Workings of powers. Cf. İµİ½İµİ·İ³İ%İ½ İİ...İ½İ±İ¼İµİ¹İ, in Galatians 3:5; Hebrews 2:4 where all three words are used (İİİ·İ¼İµİ¹İ±, signs, İ,İµİ·İ±İ,İ±, wonders, İİ...İ½İ±İ¼İµİ¹İ, powers). Some of the miracles were not

{HELPS;} {GOVERNMENTS;} {KINDS} {OF TONGUES.} (IGNT)

1 Corinthians 12:28 (RWP)

God hath set some (See verse 18 for middle voice (for his own use). Paul begins as if he means to say (some apostles, some prophets), but he changes the construction and has no (first, second, then, etc.).

In the church (The general sense of as in Matthew 16:18 and later in Colossians 1:18,24; Ephesians 5:23,32; Hebrews 12:23. See list also in Ephesians 4:11. See on "Mt 10:2" for the official title given the twelve by Jesus, and claimed by Paul though not one of the twelve.

Prophets (For-speakers for God and Christ. See the list of prophets and teachers in Acts 13:1 with Barnabas first and Saul last. Prophets are needed today if men will let God's Spirit use them, men moved to utter the deep things of God.

Teachers (Old word from , to teach. Used to the Baptist (Luke 3:12), to Jesus (John 3:10; 13:13), and of Paul by himself along with (1 Timothy 2:7). It is a calamity when the preacher is no longer a teacher, but only an exhorter. See Ephesians 4:11.

Then miracles (Here a change is made from the concrete to the abstract. See the reverse in Romans 12:7. See these words (in verses 9,10 with , last again. But these two new terms (helps, governments).

Helps (Old word, from , to lay hold of. In LXX, common in papyri, here only in N.T. Probably refers to the work of the deacons, help rendered to the poor and the sick.

Governments (Old word from (cf. , in Acts 27:11) like Latin gubernare, our govern. So a governing. Probably Paul has in mind bishops (or elders (the outstanding leaders (in 1 Thessalonians 5:12; Romans 12:8; in Acts 15:22; Hebrews 13:7,17,24). Curiously enough, these two offices (pastors and deacons) which are not named specifically are the two that survive today. See Philipians 1:1 for both officers.
29 (AV) Are all apostles? are all prophets? are all teachers? are all workers of miracles?
{workers's: or, powers?} (AV)

5 (IGNT) ἵς {HE WHO} ἵς...ἵς {THEREFORE} ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς {SUPPLIES} ἵς...ἵςἵςἵς {TO YOU} ἵς, ἵς {THE} ἵςἵςἵςἵς...ἵςἵς {SPIRIT,} ἵςἵςἵς {AND} ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς {WORKS} ἵς...ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς {WORKS OF POWER} ἵςἵς {AMONG} ἵς...ἵςἵςἵςἵς {YOU, IS IT} ἵςἵς {BY} ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς {WORKS} ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς... {OF LAW} ἵς {OR} ἵςἵς {BY} ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς, {REPORT} ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς, {OF FAITH?} (IGNT)

Galatians 3:5 (RWP)

Supplieth (ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς). It is God. See on "2Co 9:10" for this present active participle. Philippians 1:19; 2 Peter 1:5.

Worketh miracles (ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς ἵς...ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς). On the word ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς see 1 Thessalonians 2:13; 1 Corinthians 12:6. It is a great word for God's activities (Philippians 2:13). "In you" (Lightfoot) is preferable to "among you" for ἵςἵςἵς ἵς...ἵςἵςἵςἵς (1 Corinthians 13:10; Matthew 14:2). The principal verb for "doeth he it" (ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς) is not expressed. Paul repeats the contrast in verse 2 about "works of the law" and "the hearing of faith."

2 Thessalonians 2:9

9 (AV) Even him, whose coming is after the working of Satan with all power and signs and lying wonders, (AV)

9 (IGNT) ἵςἵς... {WHOSE} ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς ἵς {IS} ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς...ἵςἵςἵς {COMING} ἵςἵς, { ACCORDING TO THE} ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς ἵςἵςἵς... {WORKING} ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς {OF SATAN} ἵςἵςἵς {IN} ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς { EVERY} ἵςἵς...ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς {POWER} ἵςἵςἵς {AND} ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς, {SIGNS} ἵςἵςἵς {AND} ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς {WONDERS} ἵςἵςἵς...ἵςἵςἵςἵς, {OF FALSEHOOD,} (IGNT)

2 Thessalonians 2:9 (RWP)

Whose coming is (ἵςἵς... ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς ἵς ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς...ἵςἵςἵς). Refers to ἵςἵςἵς in verse 8. The Antichrist has his ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς also. Deissmann (Light from the Ancient East, pp. 374, 378) notes an inscription at Epidaurus in which "Asclepius manifested his ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς...ἵςἵςἵς." Antiochus Epiphanes is called the manifest god (III Macc. 5:35). So the two Epiphanies coincide.

Lying wonders (ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς ἵςἵςἵς...ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς). "In wonders of a lie." Note here the three words for the miracles of Christ (Hebrews 2:4), power (ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς), signs (ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς), wonders (ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς), but all according to the working of Satan (ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς ἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵςἵς, the energy of Satan) just as Jesus had foretold (Matthew 24:24), wonders that would almost lead astray the very elect.

Hebrews 2:4

4 (AV) God also bearing them witness, both with signs and wonders, and with divers miracles,

and gifts of the Holy Ghost, according to his own will? {gifts: or, distributions} (AV)

4 (IGNT) ἰφῖ...ἡμῶν ἰεῖν ἡμῶν ἰ...ἰ...ἰ...ἡμῶν, ἡμῶν, ἡμῶν... {HEARING WITNESS WITH THEM}
ἡμῶν... {GOD} ἰφῖ...ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν, {BY SIGNS} ἡμῶν {BOTH} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {AND} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {WONDERS}
ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {AND} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν, {VARIOUS} ἡμῶν...ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {ACTS OF POWER,} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {AND}
ἡμῶν ἡμῶν...ἡμῶν ἡμῶν, ἡμῶν, {OF THE SPIRIT} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν... {HOLY} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν, {DISTRIBUTIONS,}
ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {ACCORDING TO} ἡμῶν...ἡμῶν ἡμῶν... {HIS} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {WILL.} (IGNT)

Hebrews 2:4 (RWP)

God also bearing witness with them (ἰφῖ...ἡμῶν ἰεῖν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν...ἡμῶν ἡμῶν, ἡμῶν, ἡμῶν... ἡμῶν ἡμῶν...
Genitive absolute with the present active participle of the late double compound verb
ἰφῖ...ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν, to join (ἰφῖ...ἡμῶν) in giving additional (ἡμῶν ἡμῶν) testimony
(ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν). Here only in N.T., but in Aristotle, Polybius, Plutarch.

Both by signs (ἰφῖ...ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν, ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν)

and wonders (ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν)

and by manifold powers (ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν)

and by gifts of the Holy Ghost (ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν). Instrumental
case used with all four items. See Acts 2:22 for the three words for miracles in inverse order
(powers, wonders, signs). Each word adds an idea about the ἡμῶν ἡμῶν (works) of Christ. ἡμῶν ἡμῶν,
(wonder) attracts attention, ἡμῶν...ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν, (power) shows God's power, ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν reveals
the purpose of God in the miracles. For ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν, (manifold, many-coloured) see Matthew
4:24; James 1:2. For ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν, for distribution (old word, in N.T. only here and Hebrews
4:12) see 1 Corinthians 12:4-30.

According to his own will (ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν). The word ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν, is called a
vulgarism by Pollux. The writer is fond of words in - ἡμῶν.

Revelation 12:1

1 ¶ (AV) And there appeared a great wonder in heaven; a woman clothed with the sun, and the
moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars: {wonder: or, sign} (AV)

1 (IGNT) ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {AND} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {A SIGN} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {GREAT} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {WAS SEEN} ἡμῶν {IN}
ἡμῶν {THE} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {HEAVEN;} ἡμῶν...ἡμῶν {A WOMEN} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {CLOTHED
WITH} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {THE} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {SUN,} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {AND} ἡμῶν {THE} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {MOON} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν
{UNDER} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {HER FEET,} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {AND} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {ON} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν,
ἡμῶν...ἡμῶν, {HER HEAD} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν, {A CROWN} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν {OF STARS} ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν
{TWELVE;} (IGNT)

Revelation 12:1 (RWP)

A great sign (İfİ·İ¼İµİİİ½ İ¼İµİ³İ±). The first of the visions to be so described (13:3; 15:1), and it is introduced by İ%İ†İ· as in 11:19; 12:3, not by İ¼İµİ„İ± İ„İ±İ...İ„İ½ or by İµİİİİ½ or by İµİİİİ½ İ°İ±İ İİİİ... as heretofore. This "sign" is really a İ„İµİ•İ±İ, (wonder), as it is so by association in Matthew 24:24; John 4:48; Acts 2:22; 5:12. The element of wonder is not in the word İfİ·İ¼İµİİİ½ as in İ„İµİ•İ±İ, , but often in the thing itself as in Luke 21:11; John 9:16; Revelation 13:13; 15:1; 16:14; 19:20.

A woman (İ³İ...İ½İ·). Nominative case in apposition with İfİ·İ¼İµİİİ½. "The first â€˜sign in heavenâ€™™ is a Woman â€˜ the earliest appearance of a female figure in the Apocalyptic vision" (Swete).

Arrayed with the sun (İ€İµİ•İ²İµİ²İ»İ·İ¼İµİ½İ· İ„İ½ İ·İ»İİİ½). Perfect passive participle of İ€İµİ•İ²İ±İ»İ»İ%, with the accusative retained as so often (9 times) in the Apocalypse. Both Charles and Moffatt see mythological ideas and sources behind the bold imagery here that leave us all at sea. Swete understands the Woman to be "the church of the Old Testament" as "the Mother of whom Christ came after the flesh. But here, as everywhere in the Book, no sharp dividing line is drawn between the Church of the Old Testament and the Christian Society." Certainly she is not the Virgin Mary, as verse Revelation 12:17 makes clear. Beckwith takes her to be "the heavenly representative of the people of God, the ideal Zion, which, so far as it is embodied in concrete realities, is represented alike by the people of the Old and the New Covenants." John may have in mind (Isaiah 7:14 Matthew 1:23; Luke 1:31) as well as Micah 4:10; Isaiah 26:17; 66:7 without a definite picture of Mary. The metaphor of childbirth is common enough (John 16:21; Galatians 4:19). The figure is a bold one with the moon "under her feet" (İ...İ€İİİ±İ„İ% İ„İ%İ½ İ€İİİ°İ%İ½ İ±İ...İ„İ·İ) and "a crown of twelve stars" (İfİ„İµİ†İ±İ½İ½İ, İ±İfİ„İµİ•İ%İ½ İ°İ%İµİ°İ±), a possible allusion to the twelve tribes (James 1:1; Revelation 21:12) or to the twelve apostles (Revelation 21:14).

Revelation 12:3

3 (AV) And there appeared another wonder in heaven; and behold a great red dragon, having seven heads and ten horns, and seven crowns upon his heads. {wonder: or, sign} (AV)
3 (IGNT) İ°İ±İ {AND} İ%İ†İ· {WAS SEEN} İ±İ»İİ½ {ANOTHER} İfİ·İ¼İµİİİ½ { SIGN} İµİ½ {IN} İ„İ% {THE} İ½İ...İ·İ±İ½İ% {HEAVEN,} İ°İ±İ {AND} İİİİ... {BEHOLD,} İ°İ±İ°İ%İ½ {A DRAGON} İ¼İµİ³İ±İ, {GREAT} İ€İ...İ·İ½İ, {RED,} İµİ±İ%İ½ { HAVING} İ°İµİ†İ±İ»İ±İ, {HEADS} İµİ€İ„İ± {SEVEN} İ°İ±İ {AND} İ°İµİ•İ±İ„İ± {HORNS} İ°İµİ°İ {TEN,} İ°İ±İ {AND} İµİ€İ¹ {UPON} İ„İ±İ, İ°İµİ†İ±İ»İ±İ, İ±İ...İ„İ½İ... {HIS HEADS} İ°İ±İİ·İ¼İ±İ„İ± {DIADEMS} İµİ€İ„İ± {SEVEN;} (IGNT)

Revelation 12:3 (RWP)

Another sign (ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν). "A second tableau following close upon the first and inseparable from it" (Swete).

And behold (ἰδοὺ ἡμετέρας). As often (4:1; 6:2,5,8, etc.).

A great red dragon (ἰὺν ἰσχυρὸν ἰσχυρὸν ἰσχυρὸν ἰσχυρὸν, ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν). Homer uses this old word (probably from ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν, to see clearly) for a great monster with three heads coiled like a serpent that ate poisonous herbs. The word occurs also in Hesiod, Pindar, Eschylus. The Babylonians feared a seven-headed hydra and Typhon was the Egyptian dragon who persecuted Osiris. One wonders if these and the Chinese dragons are not race memories of conflicts with the diplodocus and like monsters before their disappearance. Charles notes in the O.T. this monster as the chief enemy of God under such title as Rahab (Isaiah 51:9; Job 26:12), Behemoth (Job 40:15-24), Leviathan (Isaiah 27:1), the Serpent (Amos 9:2). In Psalms 74:13 we read of "the heads of the dragons." On ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν, (red) see 6:4. Here (12:9) and in 20:2 the great dragon is identified with Satan. See Daniel 7:1ff. for many of the items here, like the ten horns (Daniel 7:7) and hurling the stars (Daniel 8:10). The word occurs in the Apocalypse alone in the N.T.

Seven diadems (ἑπτὰ ἰσχυρὰ ἰσχυρὰ ἰσχυρὰ ἰσχυρὰ ἰσχυρὰ ἰσχυρὰ ἰσχυρὰ). Old word from ἰσχυρὰ (to bind around), the blue band marked with white with which Persian kings used to bind on the tiara, so a royal crown in contrast with ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν, (chaplet or wreath like the Latin corona as in 2:10), in N.T. only here, 13:1; 19:12. If Christ as Conqueror has "many diadems," it is not strange that Satan should wear seven (ten in 13:1).

Revelation 13:13

13 (AV) And he doeth great wonders, so that he maketh fire come down from heaven on the earth in the sight of men, (AV)

13 (IGNT) ἰδοὺ ἡμετέρας {AND} ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν {IT WORKS} ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν {SIGNS} ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν { GREAT, } ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν {THAT} ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν {EVEN} ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν {FIRE} ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν {IT SHOULD CAUSE} ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν {TO COME DOWN} ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν {OUT} ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν {OF THE} ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν {HEAVEN} ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν {TO} ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν {THE} ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν {EARTH} ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν {BEFORE} ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν {MEN. } (IGNT)

Revelation 13:13 (RWP)

That he should even make fire come down out of heaven (ἰδοὺ ἡμετέρας ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν). Purpose clause again with ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν and the present active subjunctive of ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν and the object infinitive of ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν after ἰῶντα ἰδὲ ἑκείνη τὴν ἡμέραν. Christ promised great signs to the disciples (John 14:12), but he also warned them against false prophets and false christs with their signs and wonders (Mark 13:22). So also Paul had pictured the power of the man of sin (2 Thessalonians 2:9). Elijah had called down fire from heaven (1 Kings 18:38; 2 Kings 1:10) and James and John had once even urged Jesus to do this miracle

(Luke 9:54).

14 (AV) And deceiveth them that dwell on the earth by the means of those miracles which he had power to do in the sight of the beast; saying to them that dwell on the earth, that they should make an image to the beast, which had the wound by a sword, and did live. (AV)

14 (IGNT) $\hat{\rho}\hat{\omega}\hat{\iota}\pm\hat{\iota}^1$ {AND} $\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}\gg\hat{\iota}\pm\hat{\iota}^{1/2}\hat{\iota}\pm$ {IT MISLEADS} $\hat{\iota},\hat{\iota}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}\dots\hat{\iota}$, {THOSE WHO} $\hat{\rho}\hat{\omega}\hat{\iota}\pm\hat{\iota},\hat{\iota}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}\hat{\iota}\hat{\omega}\hat{\iota}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}\dots\hat{\iota}^{1/2}\hat{\iota},\hat{\iota}\pm\hat{\iota}$, {DWELL} $\hat{\iota}\mu\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}^1$ {ON} $\hat{\iota},\hat{\iota}\cdot\hat{\iota}$, {THE} $\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\iota}$, {EARTH,} $\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}^1\pm$ {BY REASON OF} $\hat{\iota},\hat{\iota}\pm$ {THE} $\hat{\imath}\hat{f}\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}^{1/4}\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}^1\pm$ {SIGNS} $\hat{\imath}\pm$ {WHICH} $\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}\hat{\imath}\cdot$ {IT WAS GIVEN} $\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}\dots\hat{\iota},\hat{\imath}\%_0$ {TO IT} $\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}\hat{f}\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}^1$ {TO WORK} $\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}^{1/2}\hat{\imath}\%_0\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}^{1/2}$ {BEFORE} $\hat{\imath},\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}\dots$ {THE} $\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}^1\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}\dots$ {BEAST, } $\hat{\imath}\gg\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}^3\hat{\imath}\%_0\hat{\imath}^{1/2}$ {SAYING} $\hat{\imath},\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}\hat{\imath}$, {TO THOSE WHO} $\hat{\rho}\hat{\omega}\hat{\iota}\pm\hat{\iota},\hat{\iota}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}\hat{\imath}\hat{\omega}\hat{\iota}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}\dots\hat{\imath}\hat{f}\hat{\imath}^{1/2}$ {DWELL} $\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}^1$ {ON} $\hat{\iota},\hat{\iota}\cdot\hat{\iota}$, {THE} $\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}$, {EARTH,} $\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}\hat{f}\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}^1$ {TO MAKE} $\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\hat{\omega}\hat{\iota}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}^{1/2}\hat{\imath}\pm$ {AN IMAGE} $\hat{\imath},\hat{\imath}\%_0$ { TO THE} $\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}^1\hat{\imath}\%_0$ {BEAST,} $\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}$ {WHICH} $\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}^1$ {HAS} $\hat{\imath},\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}^{1/2}$ {THE} $\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}\gg\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}^{1/2}$ {WOUND} $\hat{\imath},\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}$, {OF THE} $\hat{\imath}^{1/4}\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}$, {SWORD,} $\hat{\rho}\hat{\omega}\hat{\iota}\pm\hat{\imath}^1$ {AND} $\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}\hat{f}\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}^{1/2}$ { LIVED.} (IGNT)

Revelation 13:14 (RWP)

And he deceiveth ($\hat{\rho}\hat{\omega}\hat{\iota}\pm\hat{\imath}^1$ $\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}\gg\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}^{1/2}\hat{\imath}\pm$). Present active (dramatic) indicative of $\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}\gg\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}^{1/2}\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}\%_0$, the very thing that Jesus had said would happen (Matthew 24:24, "So as to lead astray" $\hat{\imath}\%_0\hat{\imath}\hat{f}\hat{\imath},\hat{\imath}\mu$ $\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}\gg\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}^{1/2}\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}\hat{f}\hat{\imath},\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}^1$, the word used here, if possible the very elect). It is a constant cause for wonder, the gullibility of the public at the hands of new charlatans who continually bob up with their pipe-dreams.

That they should make an image to the beast ($\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}\hat{f}\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}^1$ $\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\hat{\omega}\hat{\iota}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}^{1/2}\hat{\imath}\pm$ $\hat{\imath},\hat{\imath}\%_0$ $\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}^1\hat{\imath}\%_0$). Indirect command (this first aorist active infinitive of $\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}^1\%_0$) after $\hat{\imath}\gg\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}^3\hat{\imath}\%_0\hat{\imath}^{1/2}$ as in Acts 21:21, not indirect assertion. This "image" ($\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\hat{\omega}\hat{\iota}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}^{1/2}$, for which word see Matthew 22:20; Colossians 1:15) of the emperor could be his head upon a coin (Mark 12:16), an imago painted or woven upon a standard, a bust in metal or stone, a statue, anything that people could be asked to bow down before and worship. This test the priests in the provinces pressed as it was done in Rome itself. The phrase "the image of the beast," occurs ten times in this book (13:14,15 ter; 14:9,11; 15:2; 16:2; 19:20; 20:4). Emperor-worship is the issue and that involves worship of the devil.

The stroke of the sword ($\hat{\imath},\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}^{1/2}$ $\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}\gg\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}^{1/2}$ $\hat{\imath},\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}$, $\hat{\imath}^{1/4}\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}$,). This language can refer to the death of Nero by his own sword.

And lived ($\hat{\rho}\hat{\omega}\hat{\iota}\pm\hat{\imath}^1$ $\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}\hat{f}\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}^{1/2}$). "And he came to life" (ingressive first aorist active indicative of $\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}\%_0$). Perhaps a reference to Domitian as a second Nero in his persecution of Christians.

Revelation 15:1

1 ¶ (AV) And I saw another sign in heaven, great and marvellous, seven angels having the seven last plagues; for in them is filled up the wrath of God. (AV)

1 (IGNT) $\hat{\rho}\hat{\omega}\hat{\iota}\pm\hat{\imath}^1$ {AND} $\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}^{1/2}$ {I SAW} $\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}\gg\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}$ {ANOTHER} $\hat{\imath}\hat{f}\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}^{1/4}\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}^{1/2}$ { SIGN} $\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}^{1/2}$ {IN} $\hat{\imath},\hat{\imath}\%_0$ {THE} $\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}\dots\hat{\imath}\cdot\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}^{1/2}\hat{\imath}\%_0$ {HEAVEN,} $\hat{\imath}^{1/4}\hat{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}^3\hat{\imath}\pm$ {GREAT} $\hat{\rho}\hat{\omega}\hat{\iota}\pm\hat{\imath}^1$ {AND} $\hat{\imath},\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}\dots\hat{\imath}^{1/4}\hat{\imath}\pm\hat{\imath}\hat{f}\hat{\imath},\hat{\imath}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}^{1/2}$

Working signs (ἔργα τῶν ἁγίων... ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς). "Doing signs" (present active participle of ἔργα τῶν ἁγίων). The Egyptian magicians wrought "signs" (tricks), as did Simon Magus and later Apollonius of Tyana. Houdini claimed that he could reproduce every trick of the spiritualistic mediums.

Which go forth (ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς). Singular verb with neuter plural (collective) subject.

Unto the kings (ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς). The three evil spirits (dragon and the two beasts) spur on the kings of the whole world to a real world war. "There have been times when nations have been seized by a passion for war which the historian can but imperfectly explain" (Swete).

To gather them together (ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς). Second aorist active infinitive of ἡμεῖς... ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς, to express purpose (that of the unclean spirits).

Unto the war of the great day of God, the Almighty (ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς). Some take this to be war between nations, like Mark 13:8, but it is more likely war against God (Psalms 2:2) and probably the battle pictured in Rev 17:14; 19:19. Cf. 2 Peter 3:12, "the day of God," his reckoning with the nations. See Joel 2:11; 3:4. Paul uses "that day" for the day of the Lord Jesus (the Parousia) as in 1 Thessalonians 5:2; 2 Thessalonians 1:10; 2:2; 1 Corinthians 1:8; 2 Corinthians 1:14; Philippians 1:6; 2:16; 2 Timothy 1:12,18; 4:8.

Revelation 19:20

20 (AV) And the beast was taken, and with him the false prophet that wrought miracles before him, with which he deceived them that had received the mark of the beast, and them that worshipped his image. These both were cast alive into a lake of fire burning with brimstone. (AV) 20 (IGNT) ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {AND} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {WAS TAKEN} ἡμεῖς {THE} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {BEAST,} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {AND} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {WITH} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {HIM} ἡμεῖς {THE} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {FALSE PROPHET} ἡμεῖς {WHO} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {WROUGHT} ἡμεῖς {THE} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {SIGNS} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {BEFORE} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {HIM,} ἡμεῖς {BY} ἡμεῖς {WHICH} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {HE MISLED} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {THOSE WHO} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {RECEIVED} ἡμεῖς {THE} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {MARK} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {OF THE} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {BEAST,} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {AND} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {THOSE WHO} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {DO HOMAGE} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {TO HIS IMAGE,} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {ALIVE} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {WERE CAST} ἡμεῖς {THE} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {TWO} ἡμεῖς {INTO} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {THE} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {LAKE} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {OF FIRE} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {WHICH} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {BURNS} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {WITH} ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς {BRIMSTONE;} (IGNT)

Revelation 19:20 (RWP)

Was taken (ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς). First aorist (prophetic) passive indicative of the Doric ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς (Attic ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς). Cf. 2 Thessalonians 2:8.

The false prophet (ἰς τὸν ποταμὸν τοῦ νεκροῦ ἵνα ἴδωσιν τὸν νεκρὸν). Possibly the second beast of 13:11-17; 16:13; 20:10. Charles takes him to be "the priesthood of the Imperial cult, which practised all kinds of magic and imposture to beguile men to worship the Beast."

That wrought the signs in his sight (ὅτι ἐποίησεν σημεῖα καὶ τέρατα ἐνώπιον πάντων τῶν ἀνθρώπων). As in 13:14.

Wherewith (ἧς). "In which" signs.

He deceived (ἐπατήρησεν αὐτοὺς). First aorist active indicative of ἐπατήρει. He was only able to deceive "them that had received" (οἱ λαβόντες τὸ σημεῖον τοῦ θύματος, articular second aorist active participle of λαμβάνω, "those receiving") "the mark of the beast" (13:16; 14:9; 16:2; 20:4) "and them that worshipped his image" (οἱ προσκυνοῦντες τὴν εἰκόνα αὐτοῦ) as in 13:15.

They twain (οἱ δύο). "The two."

Were cast (ἐβλήθησαν). First aorist passive indicative of ἐβάλλω. They fall together as they fought together. "The day that sees the end of a false statecraft will see also that of a false priestcraft" (Swete).

Alive (ζῶντες). Present active participle of ζῶ, predicative nominative, "living."

Into the lake of fire (εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν τοῦ πυρὸς). Genitive τοῦ ποταμοῦ, describes this ὁ ποταμὸς τοῦ πυρὸς (lake, cf. Luke 5:1) as it does ὁ ποταμὸς τοῦ πυρὸς in Matthew 5:22. See also Rev 20:10; 21:8. It is a different figure from the "abyss" in 9:1; 20:1. This is the final abode of Satan, the beast, the false prophet, and wicked men.

That burneth with brimstone (ὃς καί τινεσσι πυρὸς ἐκείνου). Note the genitive here in place of the accusative τὸν ποταμὸν τοῦ πυρὸς, perhaps because of the intervening genitive τοῦ ποταμοῦ, (neuter, not feminine). The agreement is regular in 21:8. For καί τινεσσι (with brimstone) see 14:10; 20:10; 21:8. The fact of hell is clearly taught here, but the imagery is not to be taken literally any more than that of heaven in chapters Re 4; 5; 21; 22 is to be so understood. Both fall short of the reality.