

***LEARNING GREEK WHILE  
STUDYING THE NEW  
TESTAMENT***

**STUDENT TEXTBOOK**

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**The Puritans' Home School Curriculum**

**[www.puritans.net](http://www.puritans.net)**

**SECOND EDITION**

## INTRODUCTION

After students have completed the *Sabbath Bible Survey Tests and Assignments* of the Puritans' Home School Curriculum, the Puritans' Home School Curriculum provides the following resources in the further pursuit of Bible education:

- *LEARNING HEBREW WHILE STUDYING THE OLD TESTAMENT*
- *LEARNING GREEK WHILE STUDYING THE NEW TESTAMENT*

There are certain aspects of the Bible one can more fully appreciate by a knowledge of the languages of the original. While these courses will not make students experts in the Hebrew and Greek languages, they serve as a start.

But as the titles suggest, the primary goal of these courses is the study of the Old and New Testaments of the Bible, and learning some Hebrew and Greek are only supplemental goals. Indeed, the hope is that learning some Hebrew and Greek along the way will help in the study of the Bible. There will be much reading of the Bible in English as part of this course, so as to make sure the primary end of the course is not lost as a result of a merely secondary goal.

The resources of various websites have been utilized to compile this textbook. The one is:

<http://www.ibiblio.org/koine/greek/lessons/>

We encourage you to visit this website to take full advantage of the resources they offer.

After the completion of the first 5 assignments, students thereafter will be using the following resources:

- *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce (Zondervan Publishing House: Grand Rapids, 1993).
- *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce (Zondervan Publishing House: Grand Rapids, 1993).

These can be purchased used from sources such as Amazon.Com, as well as others.

In this textbook edition we incorporate a survey of Apostolic epistles, as well as many of the other books of the New Testament. These books will be surveyed, as students are also learning Greek. Hopefully by the end students can use their growing knowledge in Greek even in studying these New Testament books.

## THE GREEK ALPHABET

A	α	alpha	a	“father”
B	β	beta	b	
Γ	γ	gamma	g	
Δ	δ	delta	d	
E	ε	epsilon	e	“end”
Z	ζ	zêta	z	
H	η	êta	ê	“hey”
Θ	θ	thêta	th	“thick”
I	ι	iota	i	“it”
K	κ	kappa	k	
Λ	λ	lamda	l	
M	μ	mu	m	
N	ν	nu	n	
Ξ	ξ	xi	ks	“box”
O	ο	omikron	o	“off”
Π	π	pi	p	
P	ρ	rho	r	
Σ	σ, ς	sigma	s	“say”
T	τ	tau	t	
Υ	υ	upsilon	u	“put”
Φ	φ	phi	f	
X	χ	chi	ch	“Bach”
Ψ	ψ	psi	ps	
Ω	ω	omega	ô	“grow”

## ASSIGNMENT # 1

**1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of Romans. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**Romans, Epistle to the** - This epistle was probably written at Corinth. Phoebe (Rom. 16:1) of Cenchrea conveyed it to Rome, and Gaius of Corinth entertained the apostle at the time of his writing it (16:23; 1 Cor. 1:14), and Erastus was chamberlain of the city, i.e., of Corinth (2 Tim. 4:20).

The precise time at which it was written is not mentioned in the epistle, but it was obviously written when the apostle was about to "go unto Jerusalem to minister unto the saints", i.e., at the close of his second visit to Greece, during the winter preceding his last visit to that city (Rom. 15:25; comp. Acts 19:21; 20:2, 3, 16; 1 Cor. 16:1-4), early in A.D. 58.

It is highly probable that Christianity was planted in Rome by some of those who had been at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2:10). At this time the Jews were very numerous in Rome, and their synagogues were probably resorted to by Romans also, who in this way became acquainted with the great facts regarding Jesus as these were reported among the Jews. Thus a church composed of both Jews and Gentiles was formed at Rome. Many of the brethren went out to meet Paul on his approach to Rome. There are evidences that Christians were then in Rome in considerable numbers, and had probably more than one place of meeting (Rom. 16:14, 15).

The object of the apostle in writing to this church was to explain to them the great doctrines of the gospel. His epistle was a "word in season." Himself deeply impressed with a sense of the value of the doctrines of salvation, he opens up in a clear and connected form the whole system of the gospel in its relation both to Jew and Gentile. This epistle is peculiar in this, that it is a systematic exposition of the gospel of universal application. The subject is here treated argumentatively, and is a plea for Gentiles addressed to Jews. In the Epistle to the Galatians, the same subject is discussed, but there the apostle pleads his own authority, because the church in Galatia had been founded by him.

After the introduction (1:1-15), the apostle presents in it divers aspects and relations the doctrine of justification by faith (1:16-11:36) on the ground of the imputed righteousness of Christ. He shows that salvation is all of grace, and only of grace. This main section of his letter is followed by various practical exhortations (12:1-15:13), which are followed by a conclusion containing personal explanations and salutations, which contain the names of twenty-four Christians at Rome, a benediction, and a doxology (Rom. 15:14-ch. 16).

2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English: Romans chapters 1-4.

3. Study this information about the Greek language:

You can't read anything until you know the alphabet, so if you want to read Greek, the alphabet is a logical place to start. You can learn the Greek alphabet in an hour or two, and if this is all you ever learn, it is enough to let you look up entries in a Greek dictionary, pronounce Greek words, and feel a little less frightened by those strange looking squiggles. Here are all the letters of the Greek alphabet, shown in uppercase (first column) and lower case (second column) -

A	α	alpha	a	"father"
B	β	beta	b	
Γ	γ	gamma	g	
Δ	δ	delta	d	
E	ε	epsilon	e	"end"
Z	ζ	zêta	z	
H	η	êta	ê	"hey"
Θ	θ	thêta	th	"thick"
I	ι	iota	i	"it"
K	κ	kappa	k	
Λ	λ	lamda	l	
M	μ	mu	m	
N	ν	nu	n	
Ξ	ξ	xi	ks	"box"
O	ο	omikron	o	"off"
Π	π	pi	p	
P	ρ	rho	r	
Σ	σ, ς	sigma	s	"say"
T	τ	tau	t	
Υ	υ	upsilon	u	"put"
Φ	φ	phi	f	
X	χ	chi	ch	"Bach"
Ψ	ψ	psi	ps	
Ω	ω	omega	ô	"grow"

**Sigma (σ, ς):** There are two forms for the letter Sigma. When written at the end of a word, it is written like this: ς. If it occurs anywhere else, it is written like this: σ.

**Upsilon (υ):**In the above table, we suggest that you pronounce this letter like "u" in "put". The preferred pronunciation is actually more like the German "ü" as in "Brücke", or like the French "u" as in "tu". If you do not speak German or French, don't worry about it, just pronounce it the way the table suggests.

**Xi (χ):** This is the same sound as "ch" in "Bach", which does not sound like "ch" in "chair". The same sound occurs in the Scottish "Loch", as in "Loch Lomond", or the German "ach!".

### 3. Exercises

- a. Write all the letters of the Greek alphabet in uppercase, pronouncing the letters while writing them.
- b. Write all the letters of the Greek alphabet in lowercase, pronouncing the letters while writing them.
- c. Below is Romans 1:1 in Greek:

Write Romans 1:1 in Greek.

- d. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the assignment's scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 2

**1. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Romans chapters 5-8.

**2. Study this information about the Greek language.**

Let's review again the Greek alphabet. In the following table, the first row shows the capital letters of the Greek alphabet, the second shows the small letters of the Greek alphabet, and the third shows their English equivalents:

Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Ζ	Η	Θ	Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ	Ν	Ξ	Ο	Π	Ρ	Σ	Τ	Υ	Φ	Χ	Ψ	Ω
α	β	γ	δ	ε	ζ	η	θ	ι	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π	ρ	σ, ς	τ	υ	φ	χ	ψ	ω
a	b	g	d	e	z	ê	th	i	k	l	m	n	ks	o	p	r	s	t	u	f	ch	ps	ô

### 3. Exercises

- a. Practice saying the Greek letters, and be prepared to say them to your teacher:
- b. Write all the letters of the Greek alphabet in lowercase *twice*, pronouncing the letters while writing them.
- c. Below is Romans 5:1 in Greek:

Write Romans 5:1 in Greek.

- d. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the assignment's scripture reading with your teacher.



## ASSIGNMENT # 3

**1. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Romans chapters 9-12.

**2. Study this information about the Greek language.**

This week we again review the Greek alphabet. In the following table, the first row shows the capital letters, the second shows the small letters, and the third shows their English equivalents:

Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Ζ	Η	Θ	Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ	Ν	Ξ	Ο	Π	Ρ	Σ	Τ	Υ	Φ	Χ	Ψ	Ω
α	β	γ	δ	ε	ζ	η	θ	ι	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π	ρ	σ, ς	τ	υ	φ	χ	ψ	ω
a	b	g	d	e	z	ê	th	i	k	l	m	n	ks	o	p	r	s	t	u	f	ch	ps	ô

### 3. Exercises

- a. Practice saying the Greek letters, and be prepared to say them to your teacher:
- b. Write all the letters of the Greek alphabet in lowercase *twice*, pronouncing the letters while writing them.
- c. Below is Romans 9:16 in Greek:

Write Romans 9:16 in Greek.

- d. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the assignment's scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 4

1. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English: Romans chapters 13-16.
2. Study this information about the Greek language.

**Diphthongs** When two vowels combine to make one sound, it is called a diphthong. There are seven diphthongs in Greek:

αι	Like "ai" in "aisle"
ει	Like "ei" in "freight"
οι	Like "oi" in "oil"
ου	Like "ow" in "cow"
ευ	Like "e-w" in "Edward"
ου	Like "oo" in "food"
υι	Like "uee" in "queen"

The "eu" combination is probably the hardest to learn for most people. It may help to take the "ow" sound and say it slowly: if you notice, there are actually two sounds in "ow" - it starts out with "ah", then glides to an "oo" sound, "ah-oo". Try doing the same with "e" (as in "edward") and "oo" - "e-oo". This is a little like the "e-w" in Edward, if you remove the "d".

### 3. Exercises

- a. Write the seven Greek diphthongs followed by their equivalent sound in English.
- b. Write all the letters of the Greek alphabet in lowercase *twice*, pronouncing the letters while writing them.
- c. Below is Romans 13:1 in Greek:

Write Romans 13:1 in Greek yourself.

- d. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the assignment's scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 5

**1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of I Corinthians. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**Corinthians, First Epistle to the** - was written from Ephesus (1 Cor. 16:8) about the time of the Passover in the third year of the apostle's sojourn there (Acts 19:10; 20:31), and when he had formed the purpose to visit Macedonia, and then return to Corinth (probably A.D. 57).

The news which had reached him, however, from Corinth frustrated his plan. He had heard of the abuses and contentions that had arisen among them, first from Apollos (Acts 19:1), and then from a letter they had written him on the subject, and also from some of the "household of Chloe," and from Stephanas and his two friends who had visited him (1 Cor. 1:11; 16:17). Paul thereupon wrote this letter, for the purpose of checking the factious spirit and correcting the erroneous opinions that had sprung up among them, and remedying the many abuses and disorderly practices that prevailed. Titus and a brother whose name is not given were probably the bearers of the letter (2 Cor. 2:13; 8:6, 16-18).

The epistle may be divided into four parts:

(1.) The apostle deals with the subject of the lamentable divisions and party strifes that had arisen among them (1 Cor. 1-4).

(2.) He next treats of certain cases of immorality that had become notorious among them. They had apparently set at naught the very first principles of morality (5; 6).

(3.) In the third part he discusses various questions of doctrine and of Christian ethics in reply to certain communications they had made to him. He especially rectifies certain flagrant abuses regarding the celebration of the Lord's supper (7-14).

(4.) The concluding part (15; 16) contains an elaborate defense of the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead, which had been called in question by some among them, followed by some general instructions, intimations, and greetings.

This epistle "shows the powerful self-control of the apostle in spite of his physical weakness, his distressed circumstances, his incessant troubles, and his emotional nature. It was written, he tells us, in bitter anguish, 'out of much affliction and pressure of heart...and with streaming eyes' (2 Cor. 2:4); yet he restrained the expression of his feelings, and wrote with a dignity and holy calm which he thought most calculated to win back his erring children. It gives a vivid picture of the early church...It entirely dissipates the dream that the apostolic church was in an exceptional condition of holiness of life or purity of doctrine." The apostle in this epistle unfolds and applies great principles fitted to guide the church of all ages in dealing with the same and kindred evils in whatever form they may appear.

This is one of the epistles the authenticity of which has never been called in question by critics of any school, so many and so conclusive are the evidences of its Pauline origin.

The subscription to this epistle states erroneously in the Authorized Version that it was written at Philippi. This error arose from a mistranslation of 1 Cor. 16:5, "For I do pass through Macedonia," which was interpreted as meaning, "I am passing through Macedonia." In 16:8 he declares his intention of remaining some time longer in Ephesus. After that, his purpose is to "pass through Macedonia."

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** I Corinthians chapters 1-4.

**3. Study this information about the Greek language.**

#### *Accents*

Accents tell you which syllable is stressed when the word is pronounced. There are three different accents, but by the time of the New Testament, they were all pronounced the same. Here are the three kinds of accents, with a Greek word to illustrate each:

<b>acute</b>	<b>circumflex</b>	<b>grave</b>
λόγος	ἀρχὴ	θεός
<b>lo gos</b>	<b>ar chē</b>	<b>the os</b>

#### *Breathings*

The rough breathing is pronounced like an "h", and looks like a backwards comma written over a vowel. The smooth breathing is not pronounced at all, and looks like a regular comma written over a vowel. Note the difference between "en" and "hen":

<b>smooth</b>	<b>rough</b>
έν	ἔν
<b>en</b>	<b>hen</b>

There are two marks over the epsilon in "hen"; the first is the rough breathing, the second is the accent.

#### *Iota subscripts*

A vowel at the end of a word will sometimes have an "iota subscript" underneath it; here is an alpha with an iota subscript:

αῖ

The iota subscript is not pronounced, but it can be helpful for identifying certain grammatical forms that we will learn about later (especially the dative case).

### **3. Exercises**

a. Write the three Greek accents followed by the name of each.

- b. Write all the letters of the Greek alphabet in lowercase *twice*, pronouncing the letters while writing them.
- c. Write the smoothing breathing and rough breathing, pronouncing the sound associated with each.
- d. John 1:1a includes these words in the Greek:

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος,

Which word above has a rough breathing, and how does this affect the pronunciation of that word?

- e. Write an alpha with an iota subscript.
- f. Below is I Corinthians 1:1 in Greek:

Write I Corinthians 1:1 in Greek yourself.

- g. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the assignment's scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 6

**1. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** I Corinthians chapters 5-8.

**2. Study this information about the Greek language.**

### *Punctuation*

The period and comma are the same as in English. The semicolon is a raised dot, and is also used as a colon. The question mark looks like an English semicolon:

<b>Period:</b>	.
<b>Comma:</b>	,
<b>Semicolon:</b>	·
<b>Question mark:</b>	;

Below are some common Greek words and their meaning:

ἦν	was
ἐν	in
ὅς	one

**3. Study this additional information about the Greek language:** Chapters 1 and 2 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce (Zondervan Publishing House: Grand Rapids, 1993).

### **4. Exercises**

- What is the Greek symbol for a semicolon?
- What is the Greek symbol for a period?
- What is the Greek symbol for a question mark?
- What is the Greek symbol for a comma?
- What is the Greek word for “in”?
- What is the Greek word for “one”?
- What is the Greek word for “was”?
- Write all the letters of the Greek alphabet in lowercase, pronouncing the letters while writing them.
- Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the assignment's scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 7

1. **Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** I Corinthians chapters 9-12.
2. **Study this information about the Greek language:** Chapter 3 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce (Zondervan Publishing House: Grand Rapids, 1993).
3. **Exercises**
  - a. Do Exercise 3 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce (Zondervan Publishing House: Grand Rapids, 1993).
  - b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 8

**1. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** I Corinthians chapters 13-16.

**2. Study this information about the Greek language:** Chapter 4 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce (Zondervan Publishing House: Grand Rapids, 1993).

**3. Exercises**

a. Do Exercise 4 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce (Zondervan Publishing House: Grand Rapids, 1993).

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.



## ASSIGNMENT # 9

**1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of II Corinthians. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:** Corinthians, Second Epistle to the - Shortly after writing his first letter to the Corinthians, Paul left Ephesus, where intense excitement had been aroused against him, the evidence of his great success, and proceeded to Macedonia. Pursuing the usual route, he reached Troas, the port of departure for Europe. Here he expected to meet with Titus, whom he had sent from Ephesus to Corinth, with tidings of the effects produced on the church there by the first epistle; but was disappointed (1 Cor. 16:9; 2 Cor. 1:8; 2:12, 13). He then left Troas and proceeded to Macedonia; and at Philippi, where he tarried, he was soon joined by Titus (2 Cor. 7:6, 7), who brought him good news from Corinth, and also by Timothy. Under the influence of the feelings awakened in his mind by the favourable report which Titus brought back from Corinth, this second epistle was written. It was probably written at Philippi, or, as some think, Thessalonica, early in the year A.D. 58, and was sent to Corinth by Titus. This letter he addresses not only to the church in Corinth, but also to the saints in all Achaia, i.e., in Athens, Cenchrea, and other cities in Greece. The contents of this epistle may be thus arranged:

(1.) Paul speaks of his spiritual labours and course of life, and expresses his warm affection toward the Corinthians (2 Cor. 1-7).

(2.) He gives specific directions regarding the collection that was to be made for their poor brethren in Judea (8; 9).

(3.) He defends his own apostolic claim (10-13), and justifies himself from the charges and insinuations of the false teacher and his adherents.

This epistle, it has been well said, shows the individuality of the apostle more than any other. "Human weakness, spiritual strength, the deepest tenderness of affection, wounded feeling, sternness, irony, rebuke, impassioned self-vindication, humility, a just self-respect, zeal for the welfare of the weak and suffering, as well as for the progress of the church of Christ and for the spiritual advancement of its members, are all displayed in turn in the course of his appeal."--Lias, *Second Corinthians*. Of the effects produced on the Corinthian church by this epistle we have no definite information. We know that Paul visited Corinth after he had written it (Acts 20:2, 3), and that on that occasion he tarried there for three months. In his letter to Rome, written at this time, he sent salutations from some of the principal members of the church to the Romans.

**2. Study this information about the Greek language:** Chapter 5 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.

### 3. Exercises

- a. Do Review #1 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.
- b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 10

1. **Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** II Corinthians chapters 5-8.
2. **Study this information about the Greek language:** Sections 6.1 through 6.12 of Chapter 6 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.
3. **Exercises**
  - a. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 11

1. **Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** II Corinthians chapters 9-13.
2. **Study this information about the Greek language:** Sections 6.13 through 6.19 of Chapter 6 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.
3. **Exercises**
  - a. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 12

**1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of Galatians. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**Galatians, Epistle to** - The genuineness of this epistle is not called in question. Its Pauline origin is universally acknowledged.

Occasion of. The churches of Galatia were founded by Paul himself (Acts 16:6; Gal. 1:8; 4:13, 19). They seem to have been composed mainly of converts from heathenism (4:8), but partly also of Jewish converts, who probably, under the influence of Judaizing teachers, sought to incorporate the rites of Judaism with Christianity, and by their active zeal had succeeded in inducing the majority of the churches to adopt their views (1:6; 3:1). This epistle was written for the purpose of counteracting this Judaizing tendency, and of recalling the Galatians to the simplicity of the gospel, and at the same time also of vindicating Paul's claim to be a divinely-commissioned apostle.

Time and place of writing. The epistle was probably written very soon after Paul's second visit to Galatia (Acts 18:23). The references of the epistle appear to agree with this conclusion. The visit to Jerusalem, mentioned in Gal. 2:1-10, was identical with that of Acts 15, and it is spoken of as a thing of the past, and consequently the epistle was written subsequently to the council of Jerusalem. The similarity between this epistle and that to the Romans has led to the conclusion that they were both written at the same time, namely, in the winter of A.D. 57-8, during Paul's stay in Corinth (Acts 20:2, 3). This to the Galatians is written on the urgency of the occasion, tidings having reached him of the state of matters; and that to the Romans in a more deliberate and systematic way, in exposition of the same great doctrines of the gospel.

Contents of. The great question discussed is, Was the Jewish law binding on Christians? The epistle is designed to prove against the Jews that men are justified by faith without the works of the law of Moses. After an introductory address (Gal. 1:1-10) the apostle discusses the subjects which had occasioned the epistle. (1) He defends his apostolic authority (1:11-19; 2:1-14); (2) shows the evil influence of the Judaizers in destroying the very essence of the gospel (3 and 4); (3) exhorts the Galatian believers to stand fast in the faith as it is in Jesus, and to abound in the fruits of the Spirit, and in a right use of their Christian freedom (5-6:1-10); (4) and then concludes with a summary of the topics discussed, and with the benediction.

The Epistle to the Galatians and that to the Romans taken together "form a complete proof that justification is not to be obtained meritoriously either by works of morality or by rites and ceremonies, though of divine appointment; but that it is a free gift, proceeding entirely from the mercy of God, to those who receive it by faith in Jesus our Lord."

In the conclusion of the epistle (6:11) Paul says, "Ye see how large a letter I have written with mine own hand." It is implied that this was different from his ordinary usage, which

was simply to write the concluding salutation with his own hand, indicating that the rest of the epistle was written by another hand. Regarding this conclusion, Lightfoot, in his Commentary on the epistle, says: "At this point the apostle takes the pen from his amanuensis, and the concluding paragraph is written with his own hand. From the time when letters began to be forged in his name (2 Thess. 2:2; 3:17) it seems to have been his practice to close with a few words in his own handwriting, as a precaution against such forgeries...In the present case he writes a whole paragraph, summing up the main lessons of the epistle in terse, eager, disjointed sentences. He writes it, too, in large, bold characters (Gr. pelikois grammasin), that his hand-writing may reflect the energy and determination of his soul."

**2. Study this information about the Greek language:** Sections 6.20 through Summary of Chapter 6 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.

### **3. Exercises**

a. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 13

1. **Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Galatians 4-6.
2. **Study this information about the Greek language:** The Vocabulary and Previous Words sections of Chapter 6 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.
3. **Exercises**
  - a. Write all the words in the Vocabulary and Previous Words sections of Chapter 6 on vocabulary cards as instructed in the textbook.
  - b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 14

**1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of Ephesians. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**Ephesians, Epistle to** - was written by Paul at Rome about the same time as that to the Colossians, which in many points it resembles.

Contents of. The Epistle to the Colossians is mainly polemical, designed to refute certain theosophic errors that had crept into the church there. That to the Ephesians does not seem to have originated in any special circumstances, but is simply a letter springing from Paul's love to the church there, and indicative of his earnest desire that they should be fully instructed in the profound doctrines of the gospel. It contains (1) the salutation (1:1, 2); (2) a general description of the blessings the gospel reveals, as to their source, means by which they are attained, purpose for which they are bestowed, and their final result, with a fervent prayer for the further spiritual enrichment of the Ephesians (1:3-2:10); (3) "a record of that marked change in spiritual position which the Gentile believers now possessed, ending with an account of the writer's selection to and qualification for the apostolate of heathendom, a fact so considered as to keep them from being dispirited, and to lead him to pray for enlarged spiritual benefactions on his absent sympathizers" (2:12-3:21); (4) a chapter on unity as undisturbed by diversity of gifts (4:1-16); (5) special injunctions bearing on ordinary life (4:17-6:10); (6) the imagery of a spiritual warfare, mission of Tychicus, and valedictory blessing (6:11-24).

Planting of the church at Ephesus. Paul's first and hurried visit for the space of three months to Ephesus is recorded in Acts 18:19-21. The work he began on this occasion was carried forward by Apollos (24-26) and Aquila and Priscilla. On his second visit, early in the following year, he remained at Ephesus "three years," for he found it was the key to the western provinces of Asia Minor. Here "a great door and effectual" was opened to him (1 Cor. 16:9), and the church was established and strengthened by his assiduous labours there (Acts 20:20, 31). From Ephesus as a centre the gospel spread abroad "almost throughout all Asia" (19:26). The word "mightily grew and prevailed" despite all the opposition and persecution he encountered.

On his last journey to Jerusalem the apostle landed at Miletus, and summoning together the elders of the church from Ephesus, delivered to them his remarkable farewell charge (Acts 20:18-35), expecting to see them no more.

The following parallels between this epistle and the Milesian charge may be traced:

- (1.) Acts 20:19 = Eph. 4:2. The phrase "lowliness of mind" occurs nowhere else.
- (2.) Acts 20:27 = Eph. 1:11. The word "counsel," as denoting the divine plan, occurs only here and Heb. 6:17.
- (3.) Acts 20:32 = Eph. 3:20. The divine ability.

(4.) Acts 20:32 = Eph. 2:20. The building upon the foundation.

(5.) Acts 20:32 = Eph. 1:14, 18. "The inheritance of the saints."

Place and date of the writing of the letter. It was evidently written from Rome during Paul's first imprisonment (3:1; 4:1; 6:20), and probably soon after his arrival there, about the year 62, four years after he had parted with the Ephesian elders at Miletus. The subscription of this epistle is correct.

There seems to have been no special occasion for the writing of this letter, as already noted. Paul's object was plainly not polemical. No errors had sprung up in the church which he sought to point out and refute. The object of the apostle is "to set forth the ground, the cause, and the aim and end of the church of the faithful in Christ. He speaks to the Ephesians as a type or sample of the church universal." The church's foundations, its course, and its end, are his theme. "Everywhere the foundation of the church is the will of the Father; the course of the church is by the satisfaction of the Son; the end of the church is the life in the Holy Spirit." In the Epistle to the Romans, Paul writes from the point of view of justification by the imputed righteousness of Christ; here he writes from the point of view specially of union to the Redeemer, and hence of the oneness of the true church of Christ. "This is perhaps the profoundest book in existence." It is a book "which sounds the lowest depths of Christian doctrine, and scales the loftiest heights of Christian experience;" and the fact that the apostle evidently expected the Ephesians to understand it is an evidence of the "proficiency which Paul's converts had attained under his preaching at Ephesus."

Relation between this epistle and that to the Colossians (q.v.). "The letters of the apostle are the fervent outburst of pastoral zeal and attachment, written without reserve and in unaffected simplicity; sentiments come warm from the heart, without the shaping out, pruning, and punctilious arrangement of a formal discourse. There is such a fresh and familiar transcription of feeling, so frequent an introduction of colloquial idiom, and so much of conversational frankness and vivacity, that the reader associates the image of the writer with every paragraph, and the ear seems to catch and recognize the very tones of living address." "Is it then any matter of amazement that one letter should resemble another, or that two written about the same time should have so much in common and so much that is peculiar? The close relation as to style and subject between the epistles to Colosse and Ephesus must strike every reader. Their precise relation to each other has given rise to much discussion. The great probability is that the epistle to Colosse was first written; the parallel passages in Ephesians, which amount to about forty-two in number, having the appearance of being expansions from the epistle to Colosse. Compare:

Eph 1:7; Col 1:14 Eph 1:10; Col 1:20 Eph 3:2; Col 1:25 Eph 5:19; Col 3:16 Eph 6:22;  
Col 4:8 Eph 1:19-2:5; Col 2:12,13 Eph 4:2-4; Col 3:12-15 Eph 4:16; Col 2:19 Eph 4:32;  
Col 3:13 Eph 4:22-24; Col 3:9,10 Eph 5:6-8; Col 3:6-8 Eph 5:15,16; Col 4:5 Eph  
6:19,20; Col 4:3,4 Eph 5:22-6:9; Col 3:18-4:1



"The style of this epistle is exceedingly animated, and corresponds with the state of the apostle's mind at the time of writing. Overjoyed with the account which their messenger had brought him of their faith and holiness (Eph. 1:15), and transported with the consideration of the unsearchable wisdom of God displayed in the work of man's redemption, and of his astonishing love towards the Gentiles in making them partakers through faith of all the benefits of Christ's death, he soars high in his sentiments on those grand subjects, and gives his thoughts utterance in sublime and copious expression."

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Ephesians chapters 1-3.

**3. Study this information about the Greek language:** Introduction and Inductive Methodology sections of Exercise 6 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.

**4. Exercises**

a. Complete the Parsing Section of Exercise 6 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 15

1. **Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Ephesians 4-6.
2. **Study this information about the Greek language:** Summary section of Exercise 6 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.
3. **Exercises**
  - a. Complete the Translation Section of Exercise 6 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.
  - b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 16

**1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of Philippians. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**Philippians, Epistle to** - was written by Paul during the two years when he was "in bonds" in Rome (Phil. 1:7-13), probably early in the year A.D. 62 or in the end of 61.

The Philippians had sent Epaphroditus, their messenger, with contributions to meet the necessities of the apostle; and on his return Paul sent back with him this letter. With this precious communication Epaphroditus sets out on his homeward journey. "The joy caused by his return, and the effect of this wonderful letter when first read in the church of Philippi, are hidden from us. And we may almost say that with this letter the church itself passes from our view. To-day, in silent meadows, quiet cattle browse among the ruins which mark the site of what was once the flourishing Roman colony of Philippi, the home of the most attractive church of the apostolic age. But the name and fame and spiritual influence of that church will never pass. To myriads of men and women in every age and nation the letter written in a dungeon at Rome, and carried along the Egnatian Way by an obscure Christian messenger, has been a light divine and a cheerful guide along the most rugged paths of life" (Professor Beet).

The church at Philippi was the first-fruits of European Christianity. Their attachment to the apostle was very fervent, and so also was his affection for them. They alone of all the churches helped him by their contributions, which he gratefully acknowledges (Acts 20:33-35; 2 Cor. 11:7-12; 2 Thess. 3:8). The pecuniary liberality of the Philippians comes out very conspicuously (Phil. 4:15). "This was a characteristic of the Macedonian missions, as 2 Cor. 8 and 9 amply and beautifully prove. It is remarkable that the Macedonian converts were, as a class, very poor (2 Cor. 8:2); and the parallel facts, their poverty and their open-handed support of the great missionary and his work, are deeply harmonious. At the present day the missionary liberality of poor Christians is, in proportion, really greater than that of the rich" (Moule's *Philippians*, Introd.).

The contents of this epistle give an interesting insight into the condition of the church at Rome at the time it was written. Paul's imprisonment, we are informed, was no hindrance to his preaching the gospel, but rather "turned out to the furtherance of the gospel." The gospel spread very extensively among the Roman soldiers, with whom he was in constant contact, and the Christians grew into a "vast multitude." It is plain that Christianity was at this time making rapid advancement in Rome.

The doctrinal statements of this epistle bear a close relation to those of the Epistle to the Romans. Compare also Phil. 3:20 with Eph. 2:12, 19, where the church is presented under the idea of a city or commonwealth for the first time in Paul's writings. The personal glory of Christ is also set forth in almost parallel forms of expression in Phil. 2:5-11, compared with Eph. 1:17-23; 2:8; and Col. 1:15-20. "This exposition of the grace and wonder of His personal majesty, personal self-abasement, and personal exaltation after it," found in these epistles, "is, in a great measure, a new development in the

revelations given through St. Paul" (Moule). Other minuter analogies in forms of expression and of thought are also found in these epistles of the Captivity.

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Philippians chapters 1-4.

**3. Study this information about the Greek language:** Sections 7.1 through 7.7 of Chapter 7 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.

**4. Exercises**

a. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the assignment's scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 17

**1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of Colossians. Here is how Easton's Bible Dictionary introduces the book:** Colossians, Epistle to the - was written by Paul at Rome during his first imprisonment there (Acts 28:16, 30), probably in the spring of A.D. 57, or, as some think, 62, and soon after he had written his Epistle to the Ephesians. Like some of his other epistles (e.g., those to Corinth), this seems to have been written in consequence of information which had somehow been conveyed to him of the internal state of the church there (Col. 1:4-8). Its object was to counteract false teaching. A large part of it is directed against certain speculatists who attempted to combine the doctrines of Oriental mysticism and asceticism with Christianity, thereby promising the disciples the enjoyment of a higher spiritual life and a deeper insight into the world of spirits. Paul argues against such teaching, showing that in Christ Jesus they had all things. He sets forth the majesty of his redemption. The mention of the "new moon" and "sabbath days" (2:16) shows also that there were here Judaizing teachers who sought to draw away the disciples from the simplicity of the gospel.

Like most of Paul's epistles, this consists of two parts, a doctrinal and a practical.

(1.) The doctrinal part comprises the first two chapters. His main theme is developed in chapter 2. He warns them against being drawn away from Him in whom dwelt all the fulness of the Godhead, and who was the head of all spiritual powers. Christ was the head of the body of which they were members; and if they were truly united to him, what needed they more?

(2.) The practical part of the epistle (3-4) enforces various duties naturally flowing from the doctrines expounded. They are exhorted to mind things that are above (3:1-4), to mortify every evil principle of their nature, and to put on the new man (3:5-14). Many special duties of the Christian life are also insisted upon as the fitting evidence of the Christian character. Tychicus was the bearer of the letter, as he was also of that to the Ephesians and to Philemon, and he would tell them of the state of the apostle (4:7-9). After friendly greetings (10-14), he bids them interchange this letter with that he had sent to the neighbouring church of Laodicea. He then closes this brief but striking epistle with his usual autograph salutation. There is a remarkable resemblance between this epistle and that to the Ephesians (q.v.). The genuineness of this epistle has not been called in question.

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Colossians chapters 1-4.

**3. Study this information about the Greek language:** Sections 7.8 through 7.10 of Chapter 7 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.

### 4. Exercises

a. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the assignment's scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 18

**1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of Thessalonians. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**Thessalonians, Epistles to the** - The first epistle to the Thessalonians was the first of all Paul's epistles. It was in all probability written from Corinth, where he abode a "long time" (Acts 18:11, 18), early in the period of his residence there, about the end of A.D. 52.

The occasion of its being written was the return of Timotheus from Macedonia, bearing tidings from Thessalonica regarding the state of the church there (Acts 18:1-5; 1 Thess. 3:6). While, on the whole, the report of Timothy was encouraging, it also showed that divers errors and misunderstandings regarding the tenor of Paul's teaching had crept in amongst them. He addresses them in this letter with the view of correcting these errors, and especially for the purpose of exhorting them to purity of life, reminding them that their sanctification was the great end desired by God regarding them.

The subscription erroneously states that this epistle was written from Athens.

The second epistle to the Thessalonians was probably also written from Corinth, and not many months after the first.

The occasion of the writing of this epistle was the arrival of tidings that the tenor of the first epistle had been misunderstood, especially with reference to the second advent of Christ. The Thessalonians had embraced the idea that Paul had taught that "the day of Christ was at hand", that Christ's coming was just about to happen. This error is corrected (2:1-12), and the apostle prophetically announces what first must take place. "The apostasy" was first to arise. Various explanations of this expression have been given, but that which is most satisfactory refers it to the Church of Rome.

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** I Thessalonians chapters 1-5.

**3. Study this information about the Greek language:** Sections 7.11 and Summary of Chapter 7 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.

### **4. Exercises**

a. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the assignment's scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 19

1. **Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** II Thessalonians chapters 1-3.
2. **Study this information about the Greek language:** The Vocabulary and Previous Words sections of Chapter 7 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.
3. **Exercises**
  - a. Write all the words in the Vocabulary and Previous Words sections of Chapter 7 on vocabulary cards as instructed in the textbook.
  - b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 20

**1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of I Timothy. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**Timothy, First Epistle to** - Paul in this epistle speaks of himself as having left Ephesus for Macedonia (1:3), and hence not Laodicea, as mentioned in the subscription; but probably Philippi, or some other city in that region, was the place where this epistle was written. During the interval between his first and second imprisonments he probably visited the scenes of his former labours in Greece and Asia, and then found his way into Macedonia, whence he wrote this letter to Timothy, whom he had left behind in Ephesus.

It was probably written about A.D. 66 or 67.

The epistle consists mainly, (1) of counsels to Timothy regarding the worship and organization of the Church, and the responsibilities resting on its several members; and (2) of exhortation to faithfulness in maintaining the truth amid surrounding errors.

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** I Timothy chapters 1-3.

### **3. Exercises**

- a. Complete the Parsing and the Declension Pattern for the Article Sections of Exercise 7 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.
  
- b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.



## ASSIGNMENT # 21

1. **Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** I Timothy chapters 4-6.
2. **Study this information about the Greek language:** Summary section of Exercise 7 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.
3. **Exercises**
  - a. Complete the Translation Section of Exercise 7 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.
  - b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 22

**1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of II Timothy. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**Timothy, Second Epistle to** - was probably written a year or so after the first, and from Rome, where Paul was for a second time a prisoner, and was sent to Timothy by the hands of Tychicus. In it he entreats Timothy to come to him before winter, and to bring Mark with him (comp. Phil. 2:22). He was anticipating that "the time of his departure was at hand" (2 Tim. 4:6), and he exhorts his "son Timothy" to all diligence and steadfastness, and to patience under persecution (1:6-15), and to a faithful discharge of all the duties of his office (4:1-5), with all the solemnity of one who was about to appear before the Judge of quick and dead.

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** II Timothy chapters 1-4.

**3. Study this information about the Greek language:** Sections 8.1 through 8.8 of Chapter 8 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.

### **4. Exercises**

a. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the assignment's scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 23

**1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of Titus. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**Titus, Epistle to** - was probably written about the same time as the first epistle to Timothy, with which it has many affinities. "Both letters were addressed to persons left by the writer to preside in their respective churches during his absence. Both letters are principally occupied in describing the qualifications to be sought for in those whom they should appoint to offices in the church; and the ingredients of this description are in both letters nearly the same. Timothy and Titus are likewise cautioned against the same prevailing corruptions, and in particular against the same misdirection of their cares and studies. This affinity obtains not only in the subject of the letters, which from the similarity of situation in the persons to whom they were addressed might be expected to be somewhat alike, but extends in a great variety of instances to the phrases and expressions. The writer accosts his two friends with the same salutation, and passes on to the business of his letter by the same transition (comp. 1 Tim. 1:2, 3 with Titus 1:4, 5; 1 Tim. 1:4 with Titus 1:13, 14; 3:9; 1 Tim. 4:12 with Titus 2:7, 15).", Paley's *Horae Paulinae*.

The date of its composition may be concluded from the circumstance that it was written after Paul's visit to Crete (Titus 1:5). That visit could not be the one referred to in Acts 27:7, when Paul was on his voyage to Rome as a prisoner, and where he continued a prisoner for two years. We may warrantably suppose that after his release Paul sailed from Rome into Asia and took Crete by the way, and that there he left Titus "to set in order the things that were wanting." Thence he went to Ephesus, where he left Timothy, and from Ephesus to Macedonia, where he wrote First Timothy, and thence to Nicopolis in Epirus, from which place he wrote to Titus, about A.D. 66 or 67.

In the subscription to the epistle it is said to have been written from "Nicopolis of Macedonia," but no such place is known. The subscriptions to the epistles are of no authority, as they are not authentic.

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Titus chapters 1-3.

**3. Study this information about the Greek language:** Sections 8.9 through 8.13, as well as the Summary, of Chapter 8 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.

**4. Exercises**

a. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the assignment's scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 24

**1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of Philemon. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**Philemon, Epistle to** - was written from Rome at the same time as the epistles to the Colossians and Ephesians, and was sent also by Onesimus. It was addressed to Philemon and the members of his family.

It was written for the purpose of interceding for Onesimus (q.v.), who had deserted his master Philemon and been "unprofitable" to him. Paul had found Onesimus at Rome, and had there been instrumental in his conversion, and now he sends him back to his master with this letter.

This epistle has the character of a strictly private letter, and is the only one of such epistles preserved to us. "It exhibits the apostle in a new light. He throws off as far as possible his apostolic dignity and his fatherly authority over his converts. He speaks simply as Christian to Christian. He speaks, therefore, with that peculiar grace of humility and courtesy which has, under the reign of Christianity, developed the spirit of chivalry and what is called 'the character of a gentleman,' certainly very little known in the old Greek and Roman civilization" (Dr. Barry)

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Philemon chapter 1.

**3. Study this information about the Greek language:** The Vocabulary and Previous Words sections of Chapter 8 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.

### **4. Exercises**

a. Write all the words in the Vocabulary and Previous Words sections of Chapter 8 on vocabulary cards as instructed in the textbook.

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 25

**1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of Hebrews. Here is how Easton's Bible Dictionary introduces the book:** Hebrews, Epistle to - (1.) Its canonicity. All the results of critical and historical research to which this epistle has been specially subjected abundantly vindicate its right to a place in the New Testament canon among the other inspired books. (2.) Its authorship. A considerable variety of opinions on this subject has at different times been advanced. Some have maintained that its author was Silas, Paul's companion. Others have attributed it to Clement of Rome, or Luke, or Barnabas, or some unknown Alexandrian Christian, or Apollos; but the conclusion which we think is best supported, both from internal and external evidence, is that Paul was its author. There are, no doubt, many difficulties in the way of accepting it as Paul's; but we may at least argue with Calvin that there can be no difficulty in the way of "embracing it without controversy as one of the apostolical epistles." (3.) Date and place of writing. It was in all probability written at Rome, near the close of Paul's two years' imprisonment (Heb. 13:19,24). It was certainly written before the destruction of Jerusalem (13:10). (4.) To whom addressed. Plainly it was intended for Jewish converts to the faith of the gospel, probably for the church at Jerusalem. The subscription of this epistle is, of course, without authority. In this case it is incorrect, for obviously Timothy could not be the bearer of it (13:23). (5.) Its design was to show the true end and meaning of the Mosaic system, and its symbolical and transient character. It proves that the Levitical priesthood was a "shadow" of that of Christ, and that the legal sacrifices prefigured the great and all-perfect sacrifice he offered for us. It explains that the gospel was designed, not to modify the law of Moses, but to supersede and abolish it. Its teaching was fitted, as it was designed, to check that tendency to apostatize from Christianity and to return to Judaism which now showed itself among certain Jewish Christians. The supreme authority and the transcendent glory of the gospel are clearly set forth, and in such a way as to strengthen and confirm their allegiance to Christ. (6.) It consists of two parts: (a) doctrinal (1-10:18), (b) and practical (10:19-ch. 13). There are found in it many references to portions of the Old Testament. It may be regarded as a treatise supplementary to the Epistles to the Romans and Galatians, and as an inspired commentary on the book of Leviticus.

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Hebrews chapters 1-4.

### 3. Exercises

- a. Complete the Translation Section, Sentences 1-6 of Exercise 8 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.
- b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 26

**1. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Hebrews chapters 5-8.

**2. Exercises**

a. Complete the Translation Section, Sentences 7-12 of Exercise 8 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 27

1. **Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Hebrews chapters 9-13.
2. **Study this information about the Greek language:** Summary section of Exercise 8 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.
3. **Exercises**
  - a. Complete the Translation Section, Sentences 13-17 of Exercise 8 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.
  - b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 28

**1. In this assignment we shall survey the book of James. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**James, Epistle of** - (1.) Author of, was James the Less, the Lord's brother, one of the twelve apostles. He was one of the three pillars of the Church (Gal. 2:9).

(2.) It was addressed to the Jews of the dispersion, "the twelve tribes scattered abroad."

(3.) The place and time of the writing of the epistle were Jerusalem, where James was residing, and, from internal evidence, the period between Paul's two imprisonments at Rome, probably about A.D. 62.

(4.) The object of the writer was to enforce the practical duties of the Christian life. "The Jewish vices against which he warns them are, formalism, which made the service of God consist in washings and outward ceremonies, whereas he reminds them (1:27) that it consists rather in active love and purity; fanaticism, which, under the cloak of religious zeal, was tearing Jerusalem in pieces (1:20); fatalism, which threw its sins on God (1:13); meanness, which crouched before the rich (2:2); falsehood, which had made words and oaths play-things (3:2-12); partisanship (3:14); evil speaking (4:11); boasting (4:16); oppression (5:4). The great lesson which he teaches them as Christians is patience, patience in trial (1:2), patience in good works (1:22-25), patience under provocation (3:17), patience under oppression (5:7), patience under persecution (5:10); and the ground of their patience is that the coming of the Lord draweth nigh, which is to right all wrong (5:8)."

"Justification by works," which James contends for, is justification before man, the justification of our profession of faith by a consistent life. Paul contends for the doctrine of "justification by faith;" but that is justification before God, a being regarded and accepted as just by virtue of the righteousness of Christ, which is received by faith.

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** James chapters 1-5.

**3. Study this information about the Greek language:** Sections 9.1 through 9.7 of Chapter 9 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.

**4. Exercises**

a. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.



## ASSIGNMENT # 29

**1. In this assignment we shall survey the book of I Peter. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**Peter, First Epistle of** - This epistle is addressed to "the strangers scattered abroad", i.e., to the Jews of the Dispersion (the Diaspora).

Its object is to confirm its readers in the doctrines they had been already taught. Peter has been called "the apostle of hope," because this epistle abounds with words of comfort and encouragement fitted to sustain a "lively hope." It contains about thirty-five references to the Old Testament.

It was written from Babylon, on the Euphrates, which was at this time one of the chief seats of Jewish learning, and a fitting centre for labour among the Jews. It has been noticed that in the beginning of his epistle Peter names the provinces of Asia Minor in the order in which they would naturally occur to one writing from Babylon. He counsels (1) to steadfastness and perseverance under persecution (1-2:10); (2) to the practical duties of a holy life (2:11-3:13); (3) he adduces the example of Christ and other motives to patience and holiness (3:14-4:19); and (4) concludes with counsels to pastors and people (ch. 5).

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** I Peter chapters 1-5.

**3. Study this information about the Greek language:** Sections 9.8 through 9.15 of Chapter 8 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.

### **4. Exercises**

a. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 30

**1. In this assignment we shall survey the book of II Peter. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**Peter, Second Epistle of** - The question of the authenticity of this epistle has been much discussed, but the weight of evidence is wholly in favour of its claim to be the production of the apostle whose name it bears. It appears to have been written shortly before the apostle's death (1:14). This epistle contains eleven references to the Old Testament. It also contains (3:15, 16) a remarkable reference to Paul's epistles. Some think this reference is to 1 Thess. 4:13-5:11. A few years ago, among other documents, a parchment fragment, called the "Gospel of Peter," was discovered in a Christian tomb at Akhmim in Upper Egypt. Origen (obit A.D. 254), Eusebius (obit 340), and Jerome (obit 420) refer to such a work, and hence it has been concluded that it was probably written about the middle of the second century. It professes to give a history of our Lord's resurrection and ascension. While differing in not a few particulars from the canonical Gospels, the writer shows plainly that he was acquainted both with the synoptics and with the Gospel of John. Though apocryphal, it is of considerable value as showing that the main facts of the history of our Lord were then widely known.

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** II Peter chapters 1-3.

**3. Study this information about the Greek language:** The Summary, Vocabulary, Previous Words and Advanced Information sections of Chapter 9 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.

### **4. Exercises**

- a. Write all the words in the Vocabulary and Previous Words sections of Chapter 9 on vocabulary cards as instructed in the textbook.
- b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 31

**1. In this assignment we shall survey the book of I John. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**John, First Epistle of** - the fourth of the catholic or "general" epistles. It was evidently written by John the evangelist, and probably also at Ephesus, and when the writer was in advanced age. The purpose of the apostle (1:1-4) is to declare the Word of Life to those to whom he writes, in order that they might be united in fellowship with the Father and his Son Jesus Christ. He shows that the means of union with God are, (1) on the part of Christ, his atoning work (1:7; 2:2; 3:5; 4:10, 14; 5:11, 12) and his advocacy (2:1); and (2), on the part of man, holiness (1:6), obedience (2:3), purity (3:3), faith (3:23; 4:3; 5:5), and love (2:7, 8; 3:14; 4:7; 5:1).

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** I John chapters 1-5.

### **3. Exercises**

a. Complete the Parsing Section of Exercise 9 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 32

**1. In this assignment we shall survey the books of II John and III John. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the books:**

**John, Second Epistle of** - is addressed to "the elect lady," and closes with the words, "The children of thy elect sister greet thee;" but some would read instead of "lady" the proper name Kyria. Of the thirteen verses composing this epistle seven are in the First Epistle. The person addressed is commended for her piety, and is warned against false teachers.

**John, Third Epistle of** - is addressed to Caius, or Gaius, but whether to the Christian of that name in Macedonia (Acts 19: 29) or in Corinth (Rom. 16:23) or in Derbe (Acts 20:4) is uncertain. It was written for the purpose of commending to Gaius some Christians who were strangers in the place where he lived, and who had gone thither for the purpose of preaching the gospel (ver. 7).

The Second and Third Epistles were probably written soon after the First, and from Ephesus.

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** II John and III John.

### **3. Exercises**

a. Complete the Translation Section, Sentences 1-11 of Exercise 9 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 33

**1. In this assignment we shall survey the book of Jude. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**Jude, Epistle of** - The author was "Judas, the brother of James" the Less (Jude 1:1), called also Lebbaeus (Matt. 10:3) and Thaddaeus (Mark 3:18). The genuineness of this epistle was early questioned, and doubts regarding it were revived at the time of the Reformation; but the evidences in support of its claims are complete. It has all the marks of having proceeded from the writer whose name it bears.

There is nothing very definite to determine the time and place at which it was written. It was apparently written in the later period of the apostolic age, for when it was written there were persons still alive who had heard the apostles preach (ver. 17). It may thus have been written about A.D. 66 or 70, and apparently in Palestine.

The epistle is addressed to Christians in general (ver. 1), and its design is to put them on their guard against the misleading efforts of a certain class of errorists to which they were exposed. The style of the epistle is that of an "impassioned invective, in the impetuous whirlwind of which the writer is hurried along, collecting example after example of divine vengeance on the ungodly; heaping epithet upon epithet, and piling image upon image, and, as it were, labouring for words and images strong enough to depict the polluted character of the licentious apostates against whom he is warning the Church; returning again and again to the subject, as though all language was insufficient to give an adequate idea of their profligacy, and to express his burning hatred of their perversion of the doctrines of the gospel."

The striking resemblance this epistle bears to 2 Peter suggests the idea that the author of the one had seen the epistle of the other.

The doxology with which the epistle concludes is regarded as the finest in the New Testament.

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Jude chapter 1.

### **3. Exercises**

a. Complete the Translation Section, Sentences 12-21 of Exercise 9 (as well as reading its Summary Section) in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 34

**1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of Luke. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**Luke, Gospel according to** - was written by Luke. He does not claim to have been an eye-witness of our Lord's ministry, but to have gone to the best sources of information within his reach, and to have written an orderly narrative of the facts (Luke 1:1-4). The authors of the first three Gospels, the synoptics, wrote independently of each other. Each wrote his independent narrative under the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

Each writer has some things, both in matter and style, peculiar to himself, yet all the three have much in common. Luke's Gospel has been called "the Gospel of the nations, full of mercy and hope, assured to the world by the love of a suffering Saviour;" "the Gospel of the saintly life;" "the Gospel for the Greeks; the Gospel of the future; the Gospel of progressive Christianity, of the universality and gratuitousness of the gospel; the historic Gospel; the Gospel of Jesus as the good Physician and the Saviour of mankind;" the "Gospel of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man;" "the Gospel of womanhood;" "the Gospel of the outcast, of the Samaritan, the publican, the harlot, and the prodigal;" "the Gospel of tolerance." The main characteristic of this Gospel, as Farrar (Cambridge Bible, Luke, Introd.) remarks, is fitly expressed in the motto, "Who went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil" (Acts 10:38; comp. Luke 4:18). Luke wrote for the "Hellenic world." This Gospel is indeed "rich and precious."

"Out of a total of 1151 verses, Luke has 389 in common with Matthew and Mark, 176 in common with Matthew alone, 41 in common with Mark alone, leaving 544 peculiar to himself. In many instances all three use identical language." (See MATTHEW - T0002442; MARK - T0002419; [GOSPELS](#).)

There are seventeen of our Lord's parables peculiar to this Gospel. (See List of Parables in Appendix.) Luke also records seven of our Lord's miracles which are omitted by Matthew and Mark. (See List of Miracles in Appendix.) The synoptical Gospels are related to each other after the following scheme. If the contents of each Gospel be represented by 100, then when compared this result is obtained:

Mark has 7 peculiarities, 93 coincidences. Matthew 42 peculiarities, 58 coincidences. Luke 59 peculiarities, 41 coincidences.

That is, thirteen-fourteenths of Mark, four-sevenths of Matthew, and two-fifths of Luke are taken up in describing the same things in very similar language.

Luke's style is more finished and classical than that of Matthew and Mark. There is less in it of the Hebrew idiom. He uses a few Latin words (Luke 12:6; 7:41; 8:30; 11:33; 19:20), but no Syriac or Hebrew words except sikera, an exciting drink of the nature of

wine, but not made of grapes (from Heb. shakar, "he is intoxicated", Lev. 10:9), probably palm wine.

This Gospel contains twenty-eight distinct references to the Old Testament.

The date of its composition is uncertain. It must have been written before the Acts, the date of the composition of which is generally fixed at about 63 or 64 A.D. This Gospel was written, therefore, probably about 60 or 63, when Luke may have been at Caesarea in attendance on Paul, who was then a prisoner. Others have conjectured that it was written at Rome during Paul's imprisonment there. But on this point no positive certainty can be attained.

It is commonly supposed that Luke wrote under the direction, if not at the dictation of Paul. Many words and phrases are common to both; e.g., compare:

Luke 4:22; with Col. 4:6. Luke 4:32; with 1 Cor. 2:4. Luke 6:36; with 2 Cor. 1:3. Luke 6:39; with Rom. 2:19. Luke 9:56; with 2 Cor. 10:8. Luke 10:8; with 1 Cor. 10:27. Luke 11:41; with Titus 1:15. Luke 18:1; with 2 Thess. 1:11. Luke 21:36; with Eph. 6:18. Luke 22:19, 20; with 1 Cor. 11:23-29. Luke 24:46; with Acts 17:3. Luke 24:34; with 1 Cor. 15:5.

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Luke chapters 1-4.

### **3. Exercises**

a. Complete the Grammar Section of Review #2 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 35

**1. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Luke chapters 5-9.

**2. Exercises**

a. Complete the Parsing and Translation Section of Review #2 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.



## ASSIGNMENT # 36

1. **Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Luke chapters 10-14.
  
2. **Study this information about the Greek language:** Sections 10.1 through 10.8 of Chapter 10 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.
  
3. **Exercises**
  - a. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 37

1. **Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Luke chapters 15-19.
2. **Study this information about the Greek language:** Sections 10.9 through 10.12 of Chapter 10 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.
3. **Exercises**
  - a. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 38

1. **Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Luke chapters 20-24.
2. **Study this information about the Greek language:** Sections 10.13 through 10.21 of Chapter 10 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.
3. **Exercises**
  - a. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 39

### **1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of Acts. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**Acts of the Apostles** - the title now given to the fifth and last of the historical books of the New Testament. The author styles it a "treatise" (1:1). It was early called "The Acts," "The Gospel of the Holy Ghost," and "The Gospel of the Resurrection." It contains properly no account of any of the apostles except Peter and Paul. John is noticed only three times; and all that is recorded of James, the son of Zebedee, is his execution by Herod. It is properly therefore not the history of the "Acts of the Apostles," a title which was given to the book at a later date, but of "Acts of Apostles," or more correctly, of "Some Acts of Certain Apostles."

As regards its authorship, it was certainly the work of Luke, the "beloved physician" (comp. Luke 1:1-4; Acts 1:1). This is the uniform tradition of antiquity, although the writer nowhere makes mention of himself by name. The style and idiom of the Gospel of Luke and of the Acts, and the usage of words and phrases common to both, strengthen this opinion. The writer first appears in the narrative in 16:11, and then disappears till Paul's return to Philippi two years afterwards, when he and Paul left that place together (20:6), and the two seem henceforth to have been constant companions to the end. He was certainly with Paul at Rome (28; Col. 4:14). Thus he wrote a great portion of that history from personal observation. For what lay beyond his own experience he had the instruction of Paul. If, as is very probable, 2 Tim. was written during Paul's second imprisonment at Rome, Luke was with him then as his faithful companion to the last (2 Tim. 4:11). Of his subsequent history we have no certain information.

The design of Luke's Gospel was to give an exhibition of the character and work of Christ as seen in his history till he was taken up from his disciples into heaven; and of the Acts, as its sequel, to give an illustration of the power and working of the gospel when preached among all nations, "beginning at Jerusalem." The opening sentences of the Acts are just an expansion and an explanation of the closing words of the Gospel. In this book we have just a continuation of the history of the church after Christ's ascension. Luke here carries on the history in the same spirit in which he had commenced it. It is only a book of beginnings, a history of the founding of churches, the initial steps in the formation of the Christian society in the different places visited by the apostles. It records a cycle of "representative events." All through the narrative we see the ever-present, all-controlling power of the ever-living Saviour. He worketh all and in all in spreading abroad his truth among men by his Spirit and through the instrumentality of his apostles.

The time of the writing of this history may be gathered from the fact that the narrative extends down to the close of the second year of Paul's first imprisonment at Rome. It could not therefore have been written earlier than A.D. 61 or 62, nor later than about the end of A.D. 63. Paul was probably put to death during his second imprisonment, about A.D. 64, or, as some think, 66.

The place where the book was written was probably Rome, to which Luke accompanied Paul. The key to the contents of the book is in 1:8, "Ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth." After referring to what had been recorded in a "former treatise" of the sayings and doings of Jesus Christ before his ascension, the author proceeds to give an account of the circumstances connected with that event, and then records the leading facts with reference to the spread and triumphs of Christianity over the world during a period of about thirty years. The record begins with Pentecost (A.D. 33) and ends with Paul's first imprisonment (A.D. 63 or 64). The whole contents of the book may be divided into these three parts:

(1.) Chaps. 1-12, describing the first twelve years of the Christian church. This section has been entitled "From Jerusalem to Antioch." It contains the history of the planting and extension of the church among the Jews by the ministry of Peter.

(2.) Chaps. 13-21, Paul's missionary journeys, giving the history of the extension and planting of the church among the Gentiles.

(3.) Chaps. 21-28, Paul at Rome, and the events which led to this. Chaps. 13-28 have been entitled "From Antioch to Rome."

In this book it is worthy of note that no mention is made of the writing by Paul of any of his epistles. This may be accounted for by the fact that the writer confined himself to a history of the planting of the church, and not to that of its training or edification. The relation, however, between this history and the epistles of Paul is of such a kind, i.e., brings to light so many undesigned coincidences, as to prove the genuineness and authenticity of both, as is so ably shown by Paley in his *Horae Paulinae*. "No ancient work affords so many tests of veracity; for no other has such numerous points of contact in all directions with contemporary history, politics, and topography, whether Jewish, or Greek, or Roman." Lightfoot. (See [PAUL](#).)

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Acts chapters 1-4.

**3. Study this information about the Greek language:** The Summary, Vocabulary, and Previous Words sections of Chapter 10 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.

#### **4. Exercises**

a. Write all the words in the Vocabulary and Previous Words sections of Chapter 10 on vocabulary cards as instructed in the textbook.

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 40

**1. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Acts chapters 5-9.

**2. Exercises**

a. Complete the Parsing Section of Exercise 10 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 41

**1. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Acts chapters 10-14.

**2. Exercises**

a. Complete the Translation Section, Sentences 1-10 of Exercise 10 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 42

**1. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Acts chapters 15-19.

**2. Exercises**

a. Complete the Translation Section, Sentences 11-19 of Exercise 10, as well as the Summary, in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.



## ASSIGNMENT # 43

1. **Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Acts chapters 20-24.
2. **Study this information about the Greek language:** Sections 11.1 through 11.6 of Chapter 11 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.
3. **Exercises**
  - a. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 44

1. **Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Acts chapters 25-28.
2. **Study this information about the Greek language:** Sections 11.7 through 11.10 of Chapter 11 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.
3. **Exercises**
  - a. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 45

**1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of Mark. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**Mark, Gospel according to** - It is the current and apparently well-founded tradition that Mark derived his information mainly from the discourses of Peter. In his mother's house he would have abundant opportunities of obtaining information from the other apostles and their coadjutors, yet he was "the disciple and interpreter of Peter" specially.

As to the time when it was written, the Gospel furnishes us with no definite information. Mark makes no mention of the destruction of Jerusalem, hence it must have been written before that event, and probably about A.D. 63.

The place where it was written was probably Rome. Some have supposed Antioch (comp. Mark 15:21 with Acts 11:20).

It was intended primarily for Romans. This appears probable when it is considered that it makes no reference to the Jewish law, and that the writer takes care to interpret words which a Gentile would be likely to misunderstand, such as, "Boanerges" (3:17); "Talitha cumi" (5:41); "Corban" (7:11); "Bartimaeus" (10:46); "Abba" (14:36); "Eloi," etc. (15:34). Jewish usages are also explained (7:3; 14:3; 14:12; 15:42). Mark also uses certain Latin words not found in any of the other Gospels, as "speculator" (6:27, rendered, A.V., "executioner;" R.V., "soldier of his guard"), "xestes" (a corruption of sextarius, rendered "pots," 7:4, 8), "quadrans" (12:42, rendered "a farthing"), "centurion" (15:39, 44, 45). He only twice quotes from the Old Testament (1:2; 15:28).

The characteristics of this Gospel are, (1) the absence of the genealogy of our Lord, (2) whom he represents as clothed with power, the "lion of the tribe of Judah." (3.) Mark also records with wonderful minuteness the very words (3:17; 5:41; 7:11, 34; 14:36) as well as the position (9:35) and gestures (3:5, 34; 5:32; 9:36; 10:16) of our Lord. (4.) He is also careful to record particulars of person (1:29, 36; 3:6, 22, etc.), number (5:13; 6:7, etc.), place (2:13; 4:1; 7:31, etc.), and time (1:35; 2:1; 4:35, etc.), which the other evangelists omit. (5.) The phrase "and straightway" occurs nearly forty times in this Gospel; while in Luke's Gospel, which is much longer, it is used only seven times, and in John only four times.

"The Gospel of Mark," says Westcott, "is essentially a transcript from life. The course and issue of facts are imaged in it with the clearest outline." "In Mark we have no attempt to draw up a continuous narrative. His Gospel is a rapid succession of vivid pictures loosely strung together without much attempt to bind them into a whole or give the events in their natural sequence. This pictorial power is that which specially characterizes this evangelist, so that 'if any one desires to know an evangelical fact, not only in its main features and grand results, but also in its most minute and so to speak more graphic delineation, he must betake himself to Mark.'" The leading principle running through this

Gospel may be expressed in the motto: "Jesus came...preaching the gospel of the kingdom" (Mark 1:14).

"Out of a total of 662 verses, Mark has 406 in common with Matthew and Luke, 145 with Matthew, 60 with Luke, and at most 51 peculiar to itself." (See [MATTHEW](#).)

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Mark chapters 1-5.

**3. Study this information about the Greek language:** The Summary and Vocabulary sections of Chapter 11 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.

**4. Exercises**

a. Write all the words in the Vocabulary section of Chapter 11 on vocabulary cards as instructed in the textbook.

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 46

**1. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Mark chapters 6-10.

**2. Exercises**

a. Complete the Parsing Section of Exercise 11 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 47

**1. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** Mark chapters 11-16.

### **2. Exercises**

a. Complete the Translation Section, Sentences 1-9 of Exercise 11 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 48

**1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of John. Here is how *Easton's Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:**

**John, Gospel of** - The genuineness of this Gospel, i.e., the fact that the apostle John was its author, is beyond all reasonable doubt. In recent times, from about 1820, many attempts have been made to impugn its genuineness, but without success.

The design of John in writing this Gospel is stated by himself (John 20:31). It was at one time supposed that he wrote for the purpose of supplying the omissions of the synoptical, i.e., of the first three, Gospels, but there is no evidence for this. "There is here no history of Jesus and his teaching after the manner of the other evangelists. But there is in historical form a representation of the Christian faith in relation to the person of Christ as its central point; and in this representation there is a picture on the one hand of the antagonism of the world to the truth revealed in him, and on the other of the spiritual blessedness of the few who yield themselves to him as the Light of life" (Reuss).

After the prologue (1:1-5), the historical part of the book begins with verse 6, and consists of two parts. The first part (1:6-ch. 12) contains the history of our Lord's public ministry from the time of his introduction to it by John the Baptist to its close. The second part (ch. 13-21) presents our Lord in the retirement of private life and in his intercourse with his immediate followers (13-17), and gives an account of his sufferings and of his appearances to the disciples after his resurrection (18-21).

The peculiarities of this Gospel are the place it gives (1) to the mystical relation of the Son to the Father, and (2) of the Redeemer to believers; (3) the announcement of the Holy Ghost as the Comforter; (4) the prominence given to love as an element in the Christian character. It was obviously addressed primarily to Christians.

It was probably written at Ephesus, which, after the destruction of Jerusalem (A.D. 70), became the centre of Christian life and activity in the East, about A.D. 90.

**2. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** John chapters 1-4.

### 3. Exercises

a. Complete the Translation Section, Sentences 10-18 of Exercise 11 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 49

**1. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** John chapters 5-8.

**2. Exercises**

a. Complete the Translation Section, Sentences 19-27 of Exercise 11 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.



## ASSIGNMENT # 50

**1. Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** John chapters 9-12.

**2. Exercises**

a. Complete the Advanced and Summary Sections of Exercise 11 in *Basics of Biblical Greek: Workbook*, by William D. Mounce.

b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 51

1. **Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** John chapters 13-16.
2. **Study this information about the Greek language:** Sections 12.1 through 12.14 of Chapter 12 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.
3. **Exercises**
  - a. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

## ASSIGNMENT # 52

1. **Read this assignment's scripture reading in English:** John chapters 17-21.
  
3. **Study this information about the Greek language:** The Summary and Vocabulary sections of Chapter 12 in the book *Basics of Biblical Greek: Grammar*, by William D. Mounce.
  
4. **Exercises**
  - a. Write all the words in the Vocabulary section of Chapter 12 on vocabulary cards as instructed in the textbook.
  
  - b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment's scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.