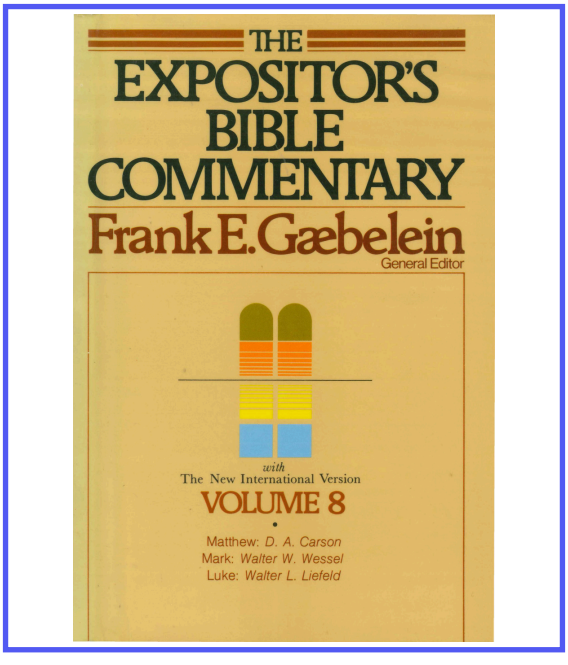



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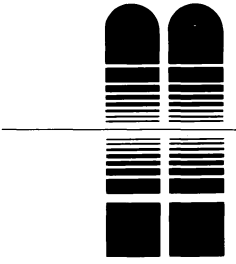
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# THE EXPOSITOR'S BIBLE COMMENTARY

*with*

**The New International Version**

**of**

**The Holy Bible**

IN TWELVE VOLUMES

## VOLUME 8

(MATTHEW, MARK, LUKE)



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# CONTENTS

Contributors to Volume 8 ..... vi
Preface ..... vii
Abbreviations ..... ix
Transliterations ..... xv
Matthew ..... 3
Mark ..... 603
Luke ..... 797

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**By Way of Explanation**

The *Expositor's Bible Commentary* allots considerably more space to the f commentary in this volume than to the other two. Most of the critical problems t cluster around the Synoptics relate to the Gospel of Matthew; therefore this Gos s the logical place for comprehensive interaction with the current views and tren

In no sense does the length of the first commentary reflect on the other t commentaries. The writers of these works have accomplished their tasks within strict parameters of the word limitation set for them.

Frank E. Gaebelei
General Edito

# PREFACE

he title of this work defines its purpose. Written primarily by expositors fo
ositors, it aims to provide preachers, teachers, and students of the Bible with a
/ and comprehensive commentary on the books of the Old and New Testaments.
stance is that of a scholarly evangelicalism committed to the divine inspiration,
plete trustworthiness, and full authority of the Bible. Its seventy-eight con-
utors come from the United States, Canada, England, Scotland, Australia, New
land, and Switzerland, and from various religious groups, including Anglican,
tist, Brethren, Free, Independent, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian, and
ormed churches. Most of them teach at colleges, universities, or theological
inaries.

lo book has been more closely studied over a longer period of time than the Bible.
m the Midrashic commentaries going back to the period of Ezra, through parts o
Dead Sea Scrolls and the Patristic literature, and on to the present, the Scriptures
e been expounded. Indeed, there have been times when, as in the Reformatior
on occasions since then, exposition has been at the cutting edge of Christian
ance. Luther was a powerful exegete, and Calvin is still called "the prince o
ositors."

heir successors have been many. And now, when the outburst of new translations
l their unparalleled circulation have expanded the readership of the Bible, the
d for exposition takes on fresh urgency.

lot that God's Word can ever become captive to its expositors. Among all othe
ks, it stands first in its combination of perspicuity and profundity. Though a child
be made "wise for salvation" by believing its witness to Christ, the greatest mind
not plumb the depths of its truth (2 Tim. 3:15; Rom. 11:33). As Gregory the Grea
l, "Holy Scripture is a stream of running water, where alike the elephant may
m, and the lamb walk." So, because of the inexhaustible nature of Scripture, the
of opening up its meaning is still a perennial obligation of biblical scholarship.
low that task is done inevitably reflects the outlook of those engaged in it. Every
lical scholar has presuppositions. To this neither the editors of these volumes no
contributors to them are exceptions. They share a common commitment to the
ernatural Christianity set forth in the inspired Word. Their purpose is not to
plant the many valuable commentaries that have preceded this work and from
ich both the editors and contributors have learned. It is rather to draw on the
ources of contemporary evangelical scholarship in producing a new reference
rk for understanding the Scriptures.

A commentary that will continue to be useful through the years should handle
temporary trends in biblical studies in such a way as to avoid becoming outdated
en critical fashions change. Biblical criticism is not in itself inadmissible, as some
e mistakenly thought. When scholars investigate the authorship, date, literary
racteristics, and purpose of a biblical document, they are practicing biblical
icism. So also when, in order to ascertain as nearly as possible the original form o
text, they deal with variant readings, scribal errors, emendations, and other
enomena in the manuscripts. To do these things is essential to responsible exegesis
l exposition. And always there is the need to distinguish hypothesis from fact
jecture from truth.

The chief principle of interpretation followed in this commentary is the gra
natico-historical one—namely, that the primary aim of the exegete is to make cl
he meaning of the text at the time and in the circumstances of its writing. T
ndeavor to understand what in the first instance the inspired writers actually s
nust not be confused with an inflexible literalism. Scripture makes lavish use
ymbols and figures of speech; great portions of it are poetical. Yet when it speak
his way, it speaks no less truly than it does in its historical and doctrinal portions.
nderstand its message requires attention to matters of grammar and syntax, w
neanings, idioms, and literary forms—all in relation to the historical and cultu
etting of the text.

The contributors to this work necessarily reflect varying convictions. In cert
ontroversial matters the policy is that of clear statement of the contributors' o
iews followed by fair presentation of other ones. The treatment of eschatolo
hough it reflects differences of interpretation, is consistent with a general premill
ial position. (Not all contributors, however, are premillennial.) But prophecy
nore than prediction, and so this commentary gives due recognition to the major l
f godly social concern in the prophetic writings.

THE EXPOSITOR'S BIBLE COMMENTARY is presented as a scholarly work, though
rimarily one of technical criticism. In its main portion, the Exposition, and
olume 1 (General and Special Articles), all Semitic and Greek words are translit
ted and the English equivalents given. As for the Notes, here Semitic and Gr
haracters are used but always with transliterations and English meanings, so t
his portion of the commentary will be as accessible as possible to readers un
uainted with the original languages.

It is the conviction of the general editor, shared by his colleagues in the Zonder
ditorial department, that in writing about the Bible, lucidity is not incompati
vith scholarship. They are therefore endeavoring to make this a clear and und
tandable work.

The translation used in it is the New International Version (North Americ
Edition). To The International Bible Society thanks are due for permission
se this most recent of the major Bible translations. The editors and publis
ave chosen it because of the clarity and beauty of its style and its faithfulnes
he original texts.

Walter C. Kaiser, Jr. and Dr. Bruce K. Waltke for the Old Testament, and Dr. Jar
Montgomery Boice and Dr. Merrill C. Tenney for the New Testament—the gen
editor expresses his gratitude for their unfailing cooperation and their generosity
dvising him out of their expert scholarship. And to the many other contributors h
ndebted for their invaluable part in this work. Finally, he owes a special deb
gratitude to Dr. Robert K. DeVries, publisher, The Zondervan Corporation; Rich
P. Polcyn, manuscript editor; and Miss Elizabeth Brown, secretary, for their c
inual assistance and encouragement.

Whatever else it is—the greatest and most beautiful of books, the primary sou
f law and morality, the fountain of wisdom, and the infallible guide to life—the Bi
s above all the inspired witness to Jesus Christ. May this work fulfill its functio
expounding the Scriptures with grace and clarity, so that its users may find that b
Old and New Testaments do indeed lead to our Lord Jesus Christ, who alone co
ay, "I have come that they may have life, and have it to the full" (John 10:10)

FRANK E. GAEBEI

# ABBREVIATIONS

## General Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| | Codex Alexandrinus |
| ad. | Akkadian |
| | Codex Sinaiticus |
| Lit. | Apocalyptic Literature |
| c. | Apocrypha |
| | Aquila's Greek Translation of the Old Testament |
| b. | Arabic |
| m. | Aramaic |
| | Babylonian Gemara |
| | Codex Vaticanus |
| | Codex Ephraemi Syri |
| | *circa*, about |
| | *confer*, compare |
| chs. | chapter, chapters |
| ., codd. | codex, codices |
| tra | in contrast to |
| | Codex Bezae |
| S | Dead Sea Scrolls (see E.) |
| edd. | edited, edition, editor; editions |
| | *exempli gratia*, for example |
| p. | Egyptian |
| al. | *et alii*, and others |
| | English Versions of the Bible |
| . | feminine |
| | following (verses, pages, etc.) |
| | flourished |
| | foot, feet |
| . | genitive |
| | Greek |
| b. | Hebrew |
| t. | Hittite |
| l. | *ibidem*, in the same place |
| | *idem*, the same |
| | *id est*, that is |
| f. | imperfect |
| a. | below |
| oc. | *in loco*, in the place cited |
| | Jerusalem or Palestinian Gemara |
| . | Latin |
| | Late Latin |
| X | Septuagint |
| | Mishnah |
| sc. | masculine |
| | margin |
| l | Midrash |
| (S) | manuscript(s) |
| | Masoretic text |
| n. | note |
| n.d. | no date |
| Nestle | Nestle (ed.) *Novum Testamentum Graece* |
| no. | number |
| NT | New Testament |
| obs. | obsolete |
| OL | Old Latin |
| OS | Old Syriac |
| OT | Old Testament |
| p., pp. | page, pages |
| par. | paragraph |
| Pers. | Persian |
| Pesh. | Peshitta |
| Phoen. | Phoenician |
| pl. | plural |
| Pseudep. | Pseudepigrapha |
| Q | Quelle ("Sayings" source in the Gospels) |
| qt. | quoted by |
| q.v. | *quod vide*, which see |
| R | Rabbah |
| rev. | revised, reviser, revision |
| Rom. | Roman |
| RVm | Revised Version margin |
| Samar. | Samaritan recension |
| SCM | Student Christian Movement Pre |
| Sem. | Semitic |
| sing. | singular |
| SPCK | Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge |
| Sumer. | Sumerian |
| s.v. | *sub verbo*, under the word |
| Syr. | Syriac |
| Symm. | Symmachus |
| T | Talmud |
| Targ. | Targum |
| Theod. | Theodotion |
| TR | Textus Receptus |
| tr. | translation, translator, translated |
| UBS | Tha United Bible Societies' Greek Text |
| Ugar. | Ugaritic |
| u.s. | *ut supra*, as above |
| v., vv. | verse, verses |
| viz. | *videlicet*, namely |
| vol. | volume |
| vs. | versus |
| Vul. | Vulgate |
| WH | Westcott and Hort, *The New Testament in Greek* |

## . Abbreviations for Modern Translations and Paraphrases

| | |
|---|---|
| mT | Smith and Goodspeed, *The Complete Bible, An American Translation* |
| SV | American Standard Version, American Revised Version (1901) |
| eck | Beck, *The New Testament in the Language of Today* |
| V | Berkeley Version (The Modern Language Bible) |
| B | The Jerusalem Bible |
| ?S | *Jewish Publication Society Version of the Old Testament* |
| JV | King James Version |
| nox | R.G. Knox, *The Holy Bible: A Translation from the Latin Vulgate in the Light of the Hebrew and Greek Original* |
| B | The Living Bible |
| Mof | J. Moffatt, *A New Translation of the Bible* |
| NAB | The New American Bible |
| NASB | New American Standard Bi |
| NEB | The New English Bible |
| NIV | The New International Ver |
| Ph | J. B. Phillips *The New Test ment in Modern English* |
| RSV | Revised Standard Version |
| RV | Revised Version — 1881–1 |
| TCNT | Twentieth Century New Testament |
| TEV | Today's English Version |
| Wey | *Weymouth's New Testamen in Modern Speech* |
| Wms | C. B. Williams, *The New Testament: A Translation the Language of the Peopl* |

## . Abbreviations for Periodicals and Reference Works

| | |
|---|---|
| ASOR | *Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research* |
| B | *Anchor Bible* |
| Is | de Vaux: *Ancient Israel* |
| JA | *American Journal of Archaeology* |
| JSL | *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures* |
| JT | *American Journal of Theology* |
| lf | Alford: *Greek Testament Commentary* |
| NEA | *Ancient Near Eastern Archaeology* |
| NET | Pritchard: *Ancient Near Eastern Texts* |
| NF | Roberts and Donaldson: *The Ante-Nicene Fathers* |
| NT | M. R. James: *The Apocryphal New Testament* |
| -S | Abbot-Smith: *Manual Greek Lexicon of the New Testament* |
| ThR | *Anglican Theological Review* |
| BA | *Biblical Archaeologist* |
| BAG | Bauer, Arndt, and Gingrich: *Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament* |
| BAGD | Bauer, Arndt, Gingrich, and Danker: *Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament* 2nd edition |
| BASOR | *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Resea* |
| BC | Foakes-Jackson and Lake: *Beginnings of Christianity* |
| BDB | Brown, Driver, and Briggs *Hebrew-English Lexicon of the Old Testament* |
| BDF | Blass, Debrunner, and Fu *A Greek Grammar of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature* |
| BDT | Harrison: *Baker's Dictiona of Theology* |
| Beng. | Bengel's *Gnomon* |
| BETS | *Bulletin of the Evangelical Theological Society* |
| BH | *Biblia Hebraica* |
| BHS | *Biblia Hebraica Stuttgarte* |
| BJRL | *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library* |
| BS | *Bibliotheca Sacra* |
| BT | *Babylonian Talmud* |
| BTh | *Biblical Theology* |
| BW | *Biblical World* |
| CAH | *Cambridge Ancient Histor* |
| CanJTh | *Canadian Journal of Theol* |
| CBQ | *Catholic Biblical Quarterl* |
| CBSC | *Cambridge Bible for Schoo and Colleges* |
| CE | *Catholic Encyclopedia* |
| CGT | *Cambridge Greek Testame* |