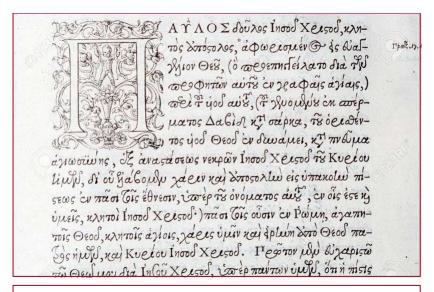
Acts 3:11-26 in the Received Text



Detail of Greek Text from the 1550 Stephens Greek New Testament, the Textus Receptus upon which the 1611 A V was based.

Now that we have looked at the possible significance of the location of the healing of the lame man - the gate of the temple called Beautiful - let us now start our "study proper" of Peter's sermon - which took place nearby in Solomon's Portico - a place where Jesus Himself had earlier walked (John 10:23). This location is surely significant and appropriate for a sermon whose focus is the blessings now available to Israel (and all peoples) through the risen and glorified Jesus Christ— "great David's greater Son"!

In this chapter, I would like us to look at the Greek-English Interlinear text of the sermon in Acts 3:11-26 using the Received Text (the Textus Receptus) and to note briefly where the eclectic NA27 text differs from it, as in several places, these differences are potentially significant for the exegesis of the passage.

The Interlinear text is given on the next two pages.

<u>Textual Differences Between the TR and NA27</u>

is carred solomon's, greatly wondering.

12 And when Peter
saw it, he answered $^{c}\tau_{0}\tilde{v}$ $i\alpha\theta\dot{\epsilon}\nu\tau_{0}$ $\chi\omega\lambda_{0}\tilde{v}^{\parallel}$ 1 the *who *had *been *healed *2lame [3man] τον Πέτρον και de'Iwáννην," CTON Peter and John, 12 And when Peter the who shad been healed lame [sman] Peter saw it, he answered unto the people, Ye ovisõpa μ ev $f\pi\rho \dot{o}g$ autoùg $\pi \ddot{a}g$ \dot{o} $\lambda \dot{a}\dot{o}g^{\parallel}$ men of Israel, why. ran together to them all the people marvel ye at this? or why look ye so earn-estly on us, as though called Solomon's, greatly amazed. As the over the course of th έπὶ τῆ στοὰ τῆ in the porch καλουμένη g Σολομῶντος, g ἔκθαμβοι. 12 ἰδών.δὲ h Πέτρος called Solomon's, greatly amazed. And seeing [it] Peter by our own power or holiness we had made άπεκρίνατο πρός τον λαόν, "Ανδρες 'Ισραηλιται," τί θαυthis man to walk? answered to the people, Men Israelites, why won13 The God of Abraham, and of Isaac,
and of Jacob, the God der ye at this? or on us why look intently as if by [our] own power of our fathers, hath η εὐσεβεία πεποιηκόσι giorified his Son Je- η εὐσεβεία πεποιηκόσι sus: whom ye de- or piety [we] had made η εὐσεβεία πεποιηκόσιν τοῦ περιπατεῖν αὐτόν; 13 ὁ θεὸς 2to 3walk him? sus; whom ye de- or piety [we] had made 2 to 3 walk 'him? The God livered up, and denied 'Aβραὰμ καὶ k' Ισαὰκ καὶ k' Ιακώβ, ὁ θεὸς τῶν πατέρων ἡμῶν, bim in the presence of Pilate, when he was of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, the God of our fathers, determined to let him ξδόξασεν τον παισαμονου glorified his servant Jesus, whom ye delivered up, καὶ ἠρνήσασθε maὐτὸν κατὰ πρόσωπον nΠιλάτου, κρίναντος and denied him in the presence of Pilate. having adjudged ξκείνου ἀπολύειν. 14 ὑμεῖς.δὲ τὸν ἄγιον καὶ δίκαιον go. 14 But ye deuied the Holy one and the Just, and desired a morphism for a murderer to be granted to you, denied, and requested a man a murderer to be granted to you, but the Author of life ye killed, whom God raised up whereof we are witnesses. 16 And his name through faith in determined to let him ¿δόξασεν τον παιδα αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦν ον ὑμεις παρεδώκατε, έκ νεκρῶν, οῦ ἡμεῖς μάρτυρες ἐσμεν. 16 καὶ ἐπὶ nesses. 16 And his from among [the] dead, whereof we witnesses are: and by name through faith in his name hath made τη πίστει του ονόματος αύτου τούτον ον θεωρείτε και this man strong, whom this [man] whom ye behold and ye see and know: yea, in his name οίδατε ἐστερέωσεν τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ καὶ ἡ πίστις ἡ δι him hath given him know ³made 'strong 'his ²name; and the faith which [is] by him hath given him gave to him this complete soundness before all bruñw. 17 καὶ νῦν, ἀδελφοί, οἶδα ὅτι κατὰ ἄγνοιαν ἐπράζατε, τότου. And now, brothren, I know that in ignorance yo acted, was also your rulers; būt °God ¹what before announced the mouth of all his οίδατε ἐστερέωσεν τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ· καὶ ἡ πίστις ἡ δι him hath

The TR has τοῦ ἰαθέντος χωλοῦ (the healed lame man) whereas NA27 has αὐτοῦ (him or that one).

The TR has Ἰωάννην (John) whereas NA27 precedes John with the definite article—τὸν Ἰωάνην / Ἰωάννην .

V.13:

NA27 has $[\acute{o}\ \theta \epsilon \grave{o}\varsigma]$ before "of Isaac" and before "of Jacob". The TR does not have these.

NA27 has δν ύμεῖς μὲν παρεδώκατε καὶ ἠρνήσασθε (Whom you indeed delivered up and denied . .) whereas the TR has δν ύμεῖς παρεδώκατε, καὶ ἠρνήσασθε αὐτὸν (Whom you delivered up, and denied Him . .). I.e. NA27 but not the TR has the word "indeed", and the TR but not NA27 has the word "Him".

διὰ στόματος πάντων τῶν.προφητῶν-°αὐτοῦ" παθεῖν should suffer the prophets [that] should suffer the converted, that your sins, so that the converted, for the blotting out of your sins, so that a converted, that your sins, so that a στόματος πάντων των.προφητων. οαὐτοῦ" παθεῖν Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you: 21 whom the heaven must re-ceive until the times καὶ ἀποστείλη τὸν ^rπροκεκηρυγμένου^{||} ὑμῖν, ^{s'}Ιησοῦν and [that] he may send him who was before proclaimed to you, Jesus 20 Kai χριστόν, 1 21 ου δεὶ οὐρανον μεν δέξασθαι ἄχρι χρόνων christ, whom "must 'heaven indeed receive till times χρίστον, 21 ον δει ουράνον μεν δεξάσθαι άχρι times of restitution of all things, which God aποκαταστάσεως πάντων, ων έλάλησεν ο θεός διὰ hath spoken by the of restoration of all things, of which 2 spoke God by [tho] rophets since the world began. 22 For mouth of all 2 holy 1 his prophets from of old. Moses truly said unto the fathers A weaklet στόματος ^tπάντων αίων ^γαὐτοῦ προφητῶν ἀπ' αἰῶνος."
mouth of all ²holy ^{this} prophets from of old. 22 " $M\omega\sigma\eta\varsigma^{\parallel}$ $\mu\dot{\epsilon}\nu$ " $\gamma\dot{\alpha}\rho^{\parallel}$ " $\gamma\pi\rho\dot{\circ}\varsigma$ $\tau\dot{\circ}\dot{\varsigma}$ $\pi\alpha\tau\dot{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma^{\parallel}$ $\epsilon l\pi\epsilon\nu$, "Ott the fathers, A prophet to the fathers said, $\sigma\rho\dot{\sigma}\dot{\gamma}\eta\nu$ $\dot{\nu}\mu\dot{\nu}\nu$ $\dot{\alpha}\nu\alpha\sigma\tau\dot{\gamma}\sigma\epsilon\iota$ $\kappa\dot{\nu}\rho\iota\dot{\varsigma}\dot{\varsigma}$ $\dot{\sigma}\dot{\nu}\dot{\nu}\dot{\nu}\dot{\nu}\dot{\nu}^{\parallel}$ $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa$ unto me; him shall προφήτην ὑμῖν ἀναστήσει κύριος ὁ θεὺς τὐμῶν" ἐκ Αρτορικτ to you will ³raise °up [¹tho] ²Lord 'God ³your from among τῶν ἀδελφῶν ὑμῶν, ὡς ἐμέ αὐτοῦ ἀκούσεσθε κατὰ πάντα γουν bethere, like me: him shall ye hear in all things ye hear in all things your brethren, like me: him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever he shall say nnto you. 23 And it shall be [that] every soul. Which whatsoever he may say to you. And it shall be [that] every soul. Which which may not hear that prophet shall be destroyed from among the people. And indeed all the prophets from Samuel and those subsequent, as many as spoke also before anyeixaν τὰς ἡμερας ταύτας. 25 ὑμεῖς ἐστε ἀνίοὶ τῶν προφητῶν γοτε cotol of these days. Υε are sons of the prophets καὶ τῆς διαθήκης ῆς εδιέθετο ὁ θεὸς πρὸς τοὺς πατέρας fathers which ²appointed ¹God to ²fathers

Καὶ τῆς διαθήκης ῆς εδιέθετο ὁ θεὸς πρὸς τοὺς πατέρας fathers. Abraham, And in thy seed shall all the kindreds of the earth be biessed. 26 Unto you first God, having raised up his Son Jesus, sent him to bless you, in turning away every one of you from from Son to Having raised up his servant Jesus, sent was god, having raised up his servant Jesus, sent Jesus, sent was god, in turning away every one of you from Jesus, sent was god, having raised up his servant Jesus, sent him to bless having raised up his servant Jesus, sent him to bless having raised up his servant Jesus, sent him to bless having raised up his servant Jesus, sent him to bless having raised up his servant Jesus, sent him to bless having raised up his servant Jesus, sent him to bless having raised up his servant Jesus, sent him to bless having raised up his servant yellow him to bl αὐτὸν εὐλογοῦντα ὑμᾶς ἐν τῷ ἀποστρέφειν ἕκαστον ἀπὸ him, blessing you in turning each from his iniquities. των πονηριων ^kύμων." wickedness 'your.

v. 18:

In the TR, αὐτοῦ (His) is linked with the prophets; in NA27 it is linked with Christ.

VS. 19-20:

The division break between verses 19 and 20 occurs at a different point in translations based on the TR compared with those based on NA27. The only significant difference between the TR and NA 27 is in the order of the names Jesus and Christ in v. 20: the TR has Ἰησοῦν Χοιστόν and NA27

has χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν (also in NA27 the χ of χριστὸν is lower case, also in v. 18).

V. 21:

The TR has <u>all</u> (πάντων) His holy prophets. The word πάντων is missing in NA₂₇.

V. 22:

The TR has the word "for" $(\gamma \dot{\alpha} \varrho)$ near the start of the verse—this word is missing in NA27. Also the TR has "to the fathers" $(\pi \varrho \dot{\alpha} \varsigma \tau o \dot{\nu} \varsigma \pi \alpha \tau \dot{\epsilon} \varrho \alpha \varsigma)$ which is missing in NA27.

I think that the presence of the word "for" in the TR is very important as it links v. 22 with the preceding verses—providing an explanation for what has gone before. Commentators who use the NA27 text, by contrast often see a change of topic by Peter at this point.

V. 24:

The TR has the verb "before announced" ($\pi \varrho o \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \gamma \gamma \acute{\epsilon} \lambda \lambda \omega$) whereas NA27 has "announced" ($\kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \gamma \gamma \acute{\epsilon} \lambda \lambda \omega$). Thus the TR uses the same word in v. 24 as it did in v. 18 which I suggest is a significant structural factor for the analysis of the "prophetic" section of Peter's sermon—see later!

V. 25:

The TR has, surely correctly, "our fathers" ($\pi\alpha\tau\epsilon\varrho\alpha\varsigma$ ήμῶν). NA27 has "your fathers" ($\pi\alpha\tau\epsilon\varrho\alpha\varsigma$ ύμῶν) but I suggest it is unlikely that Peter would distance himself from his Abrahamic lineage in this way, especially as he speaks of "our fathers" in v. 13.

NA27 has the preposition "in" ($\dot{\epsilon}\nu$) before "the seed of you". This preposition is included within the word for "will be blessed" in TR.

v. 26:

The word order is slightly different at the start of v. 26: The TR has, "To you first, God having raised up . . "; NA27 has, "To you first, having raised up God . . ."

TR has the name Jesus (I $\eta\sigma$ o $\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$) after "God having raised up His Son". NA27 omits this reference to Jesus.

As indicated above, a significant difference between the TR and NA27 is

the linking of v. 22 with what precedes using the conjunction "for" in v. 22, and I will be looking at the significance of this important little word "for" later in the book.

